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poetry.

TO THE MEMORY OF COLERIDGE. (From The Banner of the Cross.)

" The rapt-one of the god-like forchead, The heaven-eyed creature, sleeps in earth." WORDSWORTH.

Wild, wayward Coleridge! unto thee belong The highest dignities that earth can give; Christian, Philosopher, and sweet-voiced Bard! What though no sounding titles ever fell From royal hand upon thee?---thou hast gained Far better tribute from a thoughtful few !

Who, that has lingered o'er sweet Christabel, Or thy wild, mystic story of the sea, But oft, unconscious to himself, will murmur Some fragments of the song? Those airy notes Do cling about the memory, like holy hymn Chanted in old cathedral, where the voice Of harmony floats round the pointed arches, Though the loud organ may have ceased to sound.

Thy god like forehead was all written over With traces of high thought. Those now pale lips Were eloquent with wisdom; and the eye Kindled with inspiration, as thy words Poured in full torrent upon listening ears. It seemed as if old Plato were come back With his divine philosophy—which thou didst love. Thine was no common mission. Thou didst teach The laws of spirit to a sensual age.---What if the simple mocked thee, and applied To those high doctrines every term of scorn-Calling thee but a dreamer and a fool 2-Such is the fate of genius, which presumes To step one inch beyond the common herd.— Meanwhile, the seed was falling on good ground, And new in chamics to a public homest. And now is ripening to a golden harvest; Truth and Religion own thee for their champion And grateful thousands love thy sainted name!

A dreary spot were earth, did not Heaven send us Sometimes a great, good man, with life devoted To high and noble ends, not all engrossed In getting means to live—but whose large soul, Spurning the petty tricks of low-born Prudence, Woos high Philosophy and sacred Song. J.C.P.

Lancaster, August 1, 1842.

WORSHIP OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN. (From the Irish Ecclesiastical Journal.)

The passages which have been from time to time earth, that the Lamb followed her. extracted in this journal from the accredited devo-" Although the Holy Virgin no longer commands tional works of Romanists, demonstrate but too her son, yet her prayers, being the prayers of a plainly the fearful idolatry and profaneness of their mother, never meet a refusal. Hence St. Peter addresses to the Blessed Virgin. Her worship con-Damian says, ' All power, O Mary, has been given stitutes so large a portion of their religion, and is you in heaven, and on earth-nothing is impossible mixed up and interwoven with such prodigious absurto you, for you can give hope to the desponding.' dities and impieties, that the wonder only is, how When Mary,' he continues, ' presents herself before Christianity can retain any respect or credence Jesus, at the altar of reconciliation, to mediate for among them. In fact, as has been already observed, us, she rather seems to dictate than to supplicate, the profane and revolting system of their mythology and has more the air of a queen than of a must either be renounced and extirpated, root and subject.' branch, or else Christianity itself will eventually be " Imperio Virginis omnia famulantur, etiam Deus. abandoned as a fable and an imposition. Sooner or That all is subject to Mary's empire, even God himlater the reaction will take place. Men will not self, St. Bernardine, of Sienna, does not fear to always remain content with the public performance advance: the Saint wishes to insinuate thereby, that of devotions which they ridicule and despise in God hears Mary's prayers as if they were commands. private as the impositions of priestcraft, or the ravings 'The Lord, O Mary,' says St. Anslem, ' has so of fanaticism. The idolatrous worship of the Blessed exalted you, that his favour has rendered you Mother of our Redeemer must end at last in the pubomnipotent.' 'Yes,' says Richard of St. Laurence. lic denial of the truth of his incarnation. As it is, Mary is omnipotent; for, according to all laws, the Romanists are taught to regard Christ as in real and queen enjoys the same privileges as the king, and bona fide subjection to his mother. The government that power may be equal between the son and the may be the more entirely in her's. They paint his mother.' Jesus has rendered Mary omnipotent; the miserable."-Glories of Mary, p. 90. one is omnipotent by nature, the other is omnipotent picture, they carve and mould his image, as a helpweak and unresisting subject of her guidance and Bridget, Jesus has obliged himself to grant all the I know not whether I have been so happy as to controul. And this—not for the purpose of realising desires and requests of his blessed mother, not appease thy justice; but have pity on me, because I desires and requests of his blessed mother, not appease thy justice; but have pity on me, because I desires and requests of his blessed mother, not appease thy justice; but have pity on me, because I desires and requests of his blessed mother, not appease thy justice; but have pity on me, because I desires and requests of his blessed mother, not appease thy justice; but have pity on me, because I desires and requests of his blessed mother, not appease thy justice; but have pity on me, because I desires and requests of his blessed mother, not appease thy justice; but have pity on me, because I desires and requests of his blessed mother, not appease thy justice; but have pity on me, because I desires and requests of his blessed mother, not appease thy justice; but have pity on me, because I desires and requests of his blessed mother, not appease the pity on the second desires are desired and the second desires are desired and the second desired d the fact of his mysterious incarnation. With this intention, the fabrication of the fabri intention, the fabrication of such images may have begun. But long since they have come to be the pp. 137-139. type of Roman faith and piety. The mother is adored and relied on, because she has the government of the Son. The Son is trusted in, because he can refuse nothing to the authority of the mother. Let the following passages from devotional writings at this moment in constant and common circulation among Romanists, show what they can venture to print and publish in a Protestant country. The first passage is transcribed from a little volume, sold by the Catholic Book Society, " under the patronage of the Catholic Bishops," entitled, "The Imitation of the Blessed Virgin; composed on the plan of the Imitation of Christ. From the Father, the mother of the Son, and the spouse of the Holy Ghost. If you will conceive the sense of these words, you will be able to form an adequate idea of her power.

her to be seated on a throne at his right hand. and thereby prepared the price of our redemption, honoured his mother, and gave her such influence Damascene to her, 'for your authority of mother over him, although she was a poor sinful creature, gives an irresistible force to your prayers."-

how much more efficacious with Jesus will be the Glories of Mary, pp. 141, 142. prayer of Mary, who has not only the natural "Nothing resists your power, because the Creator influence of a mother, but whose perfect holiness of all honours you as his mother, making your must render her so acceptable to God, the author glory his own. Mary owes her Son an infinite and rewarder of all sahctity? May we not then gratitude for choosing her for his mother; but it say, in the language of the learned and truly pious is not less true to say, that Jesus Christ has Cardinal Bellarmin, 'How secure must we be, when contracted a species of obligation towards her for the cardinal Benarmin, How secure index as a state of the contracted a species of the secure from her, and in all my hope rests in thee, who still remainest as my from her? What temptation or affliction can over- recompence for this benefit, he honours her by hearcome those who confide in the protection of her, ing her prayers."-Ibid., pp. 26, 27.

who is the Mother of God, and our Mother also ?"- "Hence we may infer, how the blessed Virgin can free the souls of her devout out of purgatory,

So then, it is avowed, that our glorified Re- and fulfil her other promises made to the brothers New Month of Mary, pp. 67, 68. deemer is still subjected to the 'natural influence' and sisters of the holy confraternity; to wit, by a of a mother, to which in the days of his childhood power communicated to her from her son. For she he was pleased to submit. It is truly melancholy to being really mother of the word incarnated, there is see how Romanists struggle between their fatal pro- in all propriety due to her a certain power; or as pensity to build up this blasphemous system of others say, a dominion over all things, as well spiritual idolatry, and their sense of the horrible abyss of as temporal, to which the authority of her son doth profaneness to which they are continually tending. extend itself. So that she hath by natural right of Take the following, from the Glories of Mary, by maternity, a power almost like that of her Son, of which she may serve herself as often as she shall think good."-A short Treatise of the Antiquity &c., " Maternal authority is naturally so strong, that a

of the Scapular, p. 53; Limerick, 1808. son, if he be a monarch, and possess most abso-"When the Church desires you to beg of the lute sway over every individual in his dominions, Blessed Virgin to pray for you a sinner, she wishes cannot treat his mother as a subject. It is true you to understand thereby, that in consequence of that Jesus Christ, in virtue of the hypostatic your numerous sins you are unworthy to be heard. union of the divine and human nature, possesses, But that Mary shall not be rejected, if she intercede even as man, supreme authority over all creatures, for you.

and even over Mary herself; yet it is not less "Yes, God will hear her, because she is his true, that during his mortal life he wished to be mother. It is for this reason that the Church subject to her. St. Ambrose says, that Jesus, invites you to invoke her under a title ' so dear and having chosen Mary for his mother, was obliged glorious."

to be subject to her. We can say of the Saints, says " It is the same as if you said, ' Holy Mary, thou Richard of St. Lawrence, that God is with them ; art mother of God. Therefore thy power with thy but to Mary it has been given, not only to conform Son is unbounded; and this power, joined to thy goodness, is the foundation of my hope."-Imitation herself to the will of God, but that God himself has been conformed to hers; and while we say of virgins, of the Blessed Virgin, pp. 301, 202. that they follow the Lamb, we can say of Mary on

" O glorious Tria on earth, Jesus, Mary, Joseph, how dear a family to the glorious Trinity in heaven, Father, Son, Holy Ghost! nothing is on earth so great, so good, so excellent."-A short Treatise of the Antiquities, &c., of the Scapular, p. 86; Limerich,

1808. Will any Romanist bring forward from the writings of the Holy Apostles, or the writings of Christians of the Primitive Church, any single sentence which bears the remotest resemblance to such language as this? Was the power and goodness of the Blessed Virgin the foundation of the hope of those holy saints

and martyrs? What would Ignatius, or Clement, or Cyprian have thought of such perversions of Holy Scripture as the following :---

" Hail, Mary, lady and mistress of the world, to whom all power has been given, both in heaven and earth."-Devotions and Office of the Sucred Heart, p. 206; London, 1821.

" O mother of Holy love! as your divine Son has established you next to Him, our advocate with the Father, and given such efficacy to your prayers, that nothing is refused to them, I recur to you, hope of the

"Have mercy, O Lord; I dare not suy because I by grace; that is to say, as it was revealed to St. am thy servant. Alas! I have been a vile sinner, and

Let us go, says St. Paul, to the throne of Grace,

her to be seated on a throne at his right hand, and thereby prepared the pieced on redenption, whatever thou will grant it to us: if thou formally recommended by the Bishops of Ireland, you. Is this a scene where a child of God would "Be not deaf to our supplications : whatever thou desirest our salvation, and prayest for it, we are sure assembled 9th February, 1827; and was catried into wish to be found, where the follower of a Crucified make, he replied, 'My Mother, ask, for 2 most the follower of a Crucified use tour saturation, and prayest for it, we are sure assembled Clergy, headed by the Vener- Lord would wish to mingle? Can he there follow clemency, dost not take pity on us, what will be our the title of the 'THE CATHOLIC SOCIETY FOR THE fulness is off its guard, and prayer would be but lot when thy Son shall appear in judgment.—Visits DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE THROUGHOUT mockery? Must he not on the morning of such a day, exclude from his daily prayers, that most impor-" Its objects, as originally detailed, are-

"O Mary! we are taught by thy servant, St. Bonaventure, to regard thee as the Mother of orphans. Those unfortunate sinners who have lost God, their merciful Mother; I have by my sins lost my Father; gion.

mother."-Ibid., p. 86. No doubt, there are in several of the works here heresics of the present age.

created or infinite being, to remind him that the elementary instruction." grace, and perfections, and dignity by which she is " raised to a rank which belongs to her alone, inferior indeed to God, but far above all created beings"-(Imitation of the Blessed Virgin, p. 275), have been communicated to her by God, as the reward of her merits, and the honour conferred on his mother. " We are far from insinuating," says St. Alphonsus, "that she is more powerful than her son." But is it not extraordinary, that Romanists can be insensible to the meaning of such cautionary language? to the demonstration which it presents of the fearful impiety of the teaching which can require such caveats and explanations! One thing is certain, that they are insensible to it; and, consequently, there is a tone of familiarity in their manner of writing of the Eternal Son of God, of which it is difficult to speak without such terms of severity as it is painful to resort to. If Christianity-if the facts of our Redeemer's incarnation and humanity, had not been reduced to the level of poetic imagery and mythological machinery, in a system of religion in which the only deity really worshipped and feared is the Blessed Virgin, how could such language as the folfowing have ever seen the light?

" Pray for me to thy Son, that in the hour of my death he may not prove a severe Judge, but an amiable infant : who having condescended to be in a manger between beasts, may not reject me who am become as a beast in his sight."-Little Testament, pp. 21, 22.

" You have secure access to God, where you have the Mother addressing the Son, and the Son before not distinctly specified, is forbidden to those who walk the Father in your behalf. She shows to her Son in by the spirit, as well as the letter of the command. your favour the breasts which gave him suck, and the Son presents to his Father his wounds and open the question now before us, and though it be true that side."-Life of the B. V. Mary, p. 38; Dublin, we do not find it laid down in the Bible, 'Thou shalt 1841.

" A man and a woman having proved our destruction, it was befitting that another man and another woman should unite to save us. No doubt, Jesus, the man God, alone sufficed to effect our redemption; but it was more convenient that both sexes having concurred to our ruin, both should conspire to save us. Albertus Magnus styles Mary the coadjutrix of our redemption ;' and the Holy Virgin herself told St. Bridget, ' that as Adam and Eve had sold the world for an apple, thus she and her son had redeemed it with one heart." God has been able to create the world, but he has not been pleased to redeem it without the co-operation of Mary."-

Glories of Mary, pp. 127-28. "'Rejoice,' says St. Bonaventure, 'the process of your salvation cannot miscarry, because the sentence depends on Jesus, who is our brother, and

"This Society was first proposed in 1824: was blaspheme, I would seriously urge this matter upon

tant petition "Lead us not into temptation," for he "First,-To furnish to the people of Ireland, in is intentionally and avowedly seeking scenes where the most cheap and convenient manner, useful informa- temptation is most prevalent and sin outrageously Father, are orphans indeed. I fly then to thee, O tion on the truths and duties of the Christian reli- abounds? Can he utter the words "Thy kingdom come," and then go from his knees to where the " Second,-To supply to all classes of persons world alone holds sway? Can a child of God, who, satisfactory refutations of the prevailing errors and like the prophet, is very jealous for the Lord; can he satisfy his conscience, that, as he is no sharer in the "Third,-To assist in supplying to Schools open acts of profanation on every side, he is therefore against supposing that the Blessed Virgin is an un- throughout Ireland the most approved books of on the Lord's side? Is it, do you think, consistent ciple of Christian love and charity, to throw a stunibling-block in a weaker brother's way, and by our own presence to sanction a spot where God is every moment outraged, and His holy name blasphemed, I know, the supposed triumphant question which is where sounds strike on the ear which should fill the

often asked, "Where do you find a passage in Scripture that forbids us such things?" and I at once acknowledge, that were you to require me to point out the ment-and sights must meet the eve which should text or verse, which expressly denounces the race- dye the check of maiden modesty with shame? Is ourse as a scene of sin, I could not point it out; no this a scene of enjoyment for a disciple of Jesus?more than I could a text for many other things, which Can he find pleasure or amusement in the sight of the yet we all know and acknowledge to be wrong: but sins and follies of his fellow-creatures? My brethren! the Bible is a book of principles, and not of rules, it is impossible! a child of God, a disciple of Jesus, adapted to every possible contingency of human life, one united to him as the true vine, a member of that and human trial. It lays down a broad principle, and communion of Saints, of which if one member suffer then leaves man to shape his conduct by it. Were it all the members suffer with it -one who knows what to provide a rule for all the changes and conditions of it cost to redeem a soul from death-one who has uman nature, under every variety of age and country, felt in his own soul the deep conviction of sin, and we might indeed say with the Apostle, "I believe the bas had a glimpse through grace of the unutterable whole world would not contain the books that need be glory and holiness of heaven-he find pleasure in a written." And upon the same principle does our scene like this, he extract amusement from witnessing Church act, when she admits the yet unconscious babe on every side, a brother's or a sister's degradation, a into membership with her communion. She enjoins fellow-creature's ruin? It is impossible-the wolf the sponsor to engage that that child shall renounce may indeed dwell with the lamb, and the leopard lie the pomps and vanities of this wicked world, but she down with the kid, and the calf and the lion may herd does not specify the instances, in which pomp may be together: but "what concord hath Christ with Beliah displayed, or vanity indulged. She bids the sponsor or what part hath he that believeth with an infidel mise that the child shall disclaim the devil and all and what agreement hath the temple of God with his works, but she does not enumerate these works, idols-for ye are the temple of the living Godand yet is there one amongst us; who does not feel wherefore come out from among them, and be ye and know that any act of sin, though not expressly separate, saith the Lord; and touch not the unclean named, is included; that every scene of vanity, though thing."

THE FORCE OF TRUTH. (From The Banner of the Cross.)

The most of our readers are familiar with the name not go to the race-course,' as distinctly, as "Thou of DR: JOHN ESTEN COOKE, of Lexington, Kentucky shalt do no murder," "Thou shalt not steal;" yet, who has for many years been one of the most useful can there be a question that such places are among and distinguished Churchmen of the West. Some of hose prohibited to the sincere disciples of a Crucified them, however, may not be aware that, previous to Lord? To those indeed, who acknowledge it to be a entering the Church, he had long been a zealous and scene of blasphemy and profanation to thousands, and influential member of the Methodist Society; and they yet deem themselves harmless in joining in its revelry, will be interested in the article below, containing the what does the Scripture say to them? "Enter not into Doctor's own statement of the reasons which led him the path of the wicked, and go not in the way of to make the change. It forms the introduction to his wicked men. Avoid it, pass not by it, turn from it, unanswered and unanswerable "Essay on the invalidity and pass away." Can words be stronger than these of Presbyterian ordination,"-a work which deserves -can exhortation be more emphatically repeated? to be read and studied by all who wish to understand "Enter not," nay, not so much as to put one step the immovable basis on which Episcopacy rests :

within the forbidden precinct. 'Go not with them,' "When a man who has, for eighteen years of his though yourselves be innocent, yet they are wicked, life, taken an active part in the concerns of a religious with whom, for the day at least, you are joining fel- society, and promoted its interests with all his power; lowship, whose revelries you are witnessing, whose leaves it and attaches himself to another, a decent reoaths you are hearing, whose curses are profaning your spect for their opinion; as well as a proper regard for ears. Nay, even this is not enough, so merciful is the nis own character for consistency and uprightness; warning, so jealous is it even of the slightest taint; renders it not improper that he should state the reathat it adds with a repetition that seems unwearied, sons which induced him to make the change. This "Those who know me intimately, know that I have you still allege that the word of God forbids you not? ever embraced the truth when convinced that I had It is not indeed a prohibition in the strict meaning of discovered it, with little regard for the consequences the word, but it is a warning which none can disregard that might follow. Having had the truths of the without peril of their soul. And why is it given- Christian religion impressed upon my mind by the why is it so carnestly, so affectionately, so faithfully unwearied care of a most affectionate mother, I occarepeated, but because you cannot go into the resorts sionally had serious reflections on the subject, although of sin without incurring sin. Never was there a de- in general by far too indifferent to it, until about ninelusion so great as to suppose that with a heart like teen years ago. In the summer of 1810, I met with ours, so easily drawn aside into wrong, so liable to be a pamphlet called The Star in the East, by Dr. set on fire of Hell; so continually beset by enemies BUCHANAN, giving an account, among other things, of within, and enemies without, we can separate the the discovery of a Christian Church in Hindostan, harmless from the sinful, where they are so blended, secluded from all the world, which derived its origin where they adhere so closely together,-that, like the from the Apostles themselves: This narrative protares in the parable, we cannot separate the tares duced a very strong impression on my mind, and as I from the wheat, or the wheat from the tares, but if had been for some months more thoughtful than comwe pluck the one, we must pluck the other also. The principle however on which a Christian is to act, is still more broadly laid down in the word of Christian religion rest: Shortly after, a book-pedlar God, when by His Holy Spirit, He says to us, "Be passed through the village, and I purchased a Bible not conformed to this world." And to whose plea- with CANNE'S marginal references, and Bishop Porwhom, will the metropolis and every surrounding "I had always been in the habit of requiring strong village and hamlet in the country pour forth its evidence upon every subject, and never yielding assent population? Is this a place on which God's eye will to any thing, that was not supported by it. I sat rest with approval and delight? Is this the scene down, therefore, to the reading of Porteus, with the where people congregate to do honour to God, or to determination narrowly to examine and weigh every God's festival, or the world's, and the Prince of this "The result was a strong impression made on my world's Jubilee? Are those who swell the throng mind by the first perusal, during which no quotations "conforming" to God or the world? Were the leader from the Scripture were examined, the interest excited of Israel once more to descend from Mount Sinai, and by the force of the argument being too great to allow cry aloud, "Who is on the Lord's side !" how many stopping to examine them: The book was read, howvoices, think you, among the myriads there, would be ever, very attentively a second time, with careful lifted up to testify in behalf of the Lord who bought examination of the quotations of Scripture, and the them? My brethren! the Bible tells us, that "whe- result was a thorough conviction of the truth of the ther we eat or drink, or whatsoever we do, we must Christian Revelation; immediately on expressing which do all to the glory of God," and can any visitor of a to myself, with an audible voice, I felt my mind drawn scene like that pretend to say, that he has God's out in a feeling of gratitude and love to that SAVIOUR glory at heart, or that His honour is promoted, in a who had died that I might live-the first I had expescene over which, I doubt not, angels sorrow, and rienced; and not to be forgotten while life and recoldemons exult? Can be assert that a single thought lection shall continue. The first reading of this book flashes through his heart of the God who created, the was in September or October, 1810. It had such an Saviour who redeemed him, or the Holy Spirit, whose effect on my mind as to lead me to regular private Such are the loathsome impieties to which the purity is every moment outraged? And when he devotion. The second reading was about Christmas. minds of Romanists are familiarised: And, be it returns at eve, if indeed, after such a day, he could "Between the middle and end of January, I heard remembered, the works here quoted are not anti- commune with his own heart in his chamber, could my friend Mr. Tidings, to whom I was then an entire quated or forgotten volumes; but books circulated he; in the presence of Him; who knoweth the very stranger, preach for the first time, and again on the at this moment among the Romanists of these thoughts of the heart, could he dare to say "I have Sunday following, and was so much pleased, that off countries, most of them by a society instituted and spent this day to the glory of God." Will it form the Sunday week after; I became a member of the governed by their Bishops. Let the reader only look one of those consolations; of which we shall all stand Methodist Society, which I then considered the purest at the dates of the publication of these volumes here so much in need, when on the confines of eternity; Church as to doctrine. In that Society I have congiven, and judge for himself the actual condition of when the fashion of this world is passing away, and tinued ever since, in general well satisfied; and among its pleasures ate departed, will it then pour balm into its members, but particularly the preachers of the How melancholy the delusion of those who can the wounded spirit, and enable a dying man to lift up Baltimore Annual Conference, I have many valued trifle with such a system, or make light of its soul- his eyes with hope to reflect that he has been a visitor friends: These I would not offend, I would not apin scenes like these? Oh! my brethren, beloved in pear to slight, for any thing less than conscience sake. In truth, the subject is too serious for trifling. the Lord, suffer me to plead in earnestness with you. That I have, until within the last eight weeks, taken The extracts contained in this article are no doubt Why did the Lord redeem you-why did He quit his an active part in promoting the welfare of the Society offensive to good taste, altogether independently of heavenly abode on high, and stoop to endure the which I have left, is well known to some of them, and their impiety. But, as far as Scripture, and truth, miseries of his life, and the agonies of his death, but was not long ago evinced in the part I took in the you do all to the glory of God. I know that I plead read the book. I had heard that the Church denied P.S.-The Roman Catholic books cited in this in vain with the men of this world, I know that they the validity of Presbyterian ordination; but had never your own souls, or give occasion to the adversary to perspicuous-I was carried along without labour, and

THE RACE-COURSE.

(By the Rev. Barton Bouchier, M. A.)

"Spotless daughter of the Heavenly Father, more perfect in his eyes than all pure creatures together, what must be the influence of Mary over his heart ! He has given her in heaven a power equal to the plenitude of his grace, with which he enriched her on earth.

"Being as truly the mother of a Man God as those who have given us birth are our mothers, will she not be heard by her divine Son? She can, according to the Holy Fathers, obtain by her prayers whatever her son can of himself bestow. To doubt whether she has sufficient power with God to obtain the grace of which we stand in need, is to doubt whether the Son honours his mother. Solomon said to Bethsabee, ' My mother ask, I must not turn away thy face.'-3 Kings. So when Mary intercedes for us, can she receive any other answer from Jesus, on whose love she has so many sacred and powerful claims?

intercession of the saints, their love for Him, and our death !"-Ibid, pp. 3, 4. confidence in their prayers, induce the Almighty to behalf.

the Blessed Virgin, pp. 288, 289.

with Christ. For surely Solomon, so far from grant- going :ing the ill-timed request of Bathsheba, was provoked "St. Germanus says to Mary, 'you, O Holy Virby it to order him for whom she interceded to be gin, have over God the authority of a mother, and instantly put to death. So that if there be no better hence you obtain pardon for the most obdurate sinproof of the maternal power of the Virgin Mary ners.' St. Bridget heard the saints say to Mary, than this, it rests on but a slender foundation. The 'Queen of heaven, elect of the Lord! what is imfollowing extract from the "New Month of Mary, or possible to you?" To this corresponds a celebrated reflections for each day of the month on the different adage of a certain father: 'You, O Holy Virgin, can titles applied to the Holy Mother of God in the effect by your prayers all that God can operate by his Litany of Loretta, principally designed for the Month | power.' of May, by the Rev. P. R. Kenrick" (London, Dolman, 1841), contains a similar allusion :---

surely hear the Mother.' When Solomon, who was ders himself indebted to you.

refused him nothing on earth.' "-Glories of Mary, Virgin, p. 307.

St. Alphonsus Liguori ;---

" St. P. Damian tells us that all power has been given to her in heaven and on earth, and that she approaches the throne of God less as a suppliant than as a sovereign. St. Anselme and St. Bernard say that it is impossible that he should perish who, turning towards Mary, draws upon himself a look of mercy. Ah! what influence has a mother with her son, when this mother is Marywhen this son is Jesus."-Salvation made easy to Sinners by the Devotion to the most Sacred Heart of Mary, as established in the Arch-Confraternity of our Lady of Victory, Paris, and at Bridge-street Chapel,

Dublin; containing its History, Statutes, Advantages, and Privileges ; also, The Office and Litany of the Sacred Heart, p. 36. Second Edition, Translated from the French. Dublin: Published for the Benefit of St. Mary's Asylum, Drumcondra, and sold at the Depository, 24, Lower Exchange-street. 1841. " My child, I bequeath you my Familiarity with

God. The quality of his Mother, my purity and love gave me, intreating with him, a freedom which French, and Revised by a Catholic Priest, p. 41. mould of primitive piety, must appear infinitely dis-Fourth Edition. Dublin : Coyne, 1841.

" O Holy Mary, merciful Queen of Heaven ! whole Trinity, elected by the Father, preserved by gin, p. 84.

the Son, beloved by the Holy Ghost ; overshadowed by the Father, inhabited by the Son, filled with then to pardou me, and grant me his love."-Ibid., all grace by the Holy Ghost! Through thee, and p. 80.

for thee, may I be blessed by God the Father, who "When we ask any favour from God through the tercession of the saints, their loss for Him and thay the most called a the hour of my death !"—Ibid, pp. 3, 4,

be propitious to our petitions; but when we request transcribe such language as this; but most neces-it through the intercession of God, he says to us, 'go to Mary.'"—Ibid., p. it through the intercession of Mary, her rank itself, sary to call the attention of serious and reflecting 130. and the dignity of Mother of God, speak in our persons to the impiety, which is not merely behalf

quite a favourite with Romish writers; and yet it is the mass of the ignorant, or half instructed, can of my sorrows in my heart may the consolations rejoice surprising that any one who had read the story in the possibly retain any thing at all resembling the my soul. Then, O Mother, then hasten to assist me, Bible would venture so far on the ignorance of his Catholic doctrine of the Holy Trinity, under such let not thy Son depart until he shall have blessed me, reader as to allege it in support of the notion, that a system of teaching, would be absurd. The fol- and remitted all my debts, because thou hast requested the blessed Virgin cannot fail in her intercessions fowing passages are to the same effect as the fore- Him. Amen."-Little Testament, pp. 18, 14.

"'What, says St. Augustine, ' is not the dignity of Jesus connected with the honour of his mother?

" The Holy Virgin is most powerful with Jesus Does he not assure us in the Gospel, that he is come Christ. While on earth this divine Saviour was sub- to fulfil the law, and not to destroy it.' St. George, ject to her, and obeyed her as his mother : according Archbishop of Nicodemia, goes still further : he says to St. Luke, he 'went down with them, and came that Jesus Christ has imposed a law upon himself to to Nazareth, and was subject to them.' She is His grant the requests of his mother, to satisfy his oblimother no less in heaven, now, than she was while on gations to her for giving him existence as man. subverted. Can this be thought too strong an expresearth. How powerful, then, must Mary be with her Rejoice then, O Mary, since he who is liberal beyond sion by any one who will consider the following divine Son! 'The Son,' says St. Bernard, 'will measure toward us to whom he owes nothing, consi- extracts?

a type of Christ, saw his mother approach, he "It is a reflection of St. Augustine, that as iniquities render my prayers unworthy of being regardrose from his throne, bowed to her, and ordered Mary merited to give human flesh to the Son of God, ed by them."-New Month of Mary, p. 72.

divine Mary art this throne of Grace, from which God the good Christian's hope of salvation, since it dedispenses all His blessings."-Visits to the B. Sacrament and the B. Virgin, pp. 72, 73; Dublin, 1840. " Your admirable name, O Mary, says Richard of St. Lawrence, has emanated from the Treasury of the Divinity, the three persons of the adorable Trinity then, most gracious advocate, thine eyes of mercy assembled in council to give you a name. It is, after that of your Son, the greatest of all names, at the name of Mary every knee should bend in heaven, on said, 'Behold the merciful eyes, that I can at pleasure earth, and in hell." - Glories of Mary, p. 197.

" If to evince the love of God the Father for men, it is said, that he delivered up his own Son for them, may we not use the same terms to express the love of Mary? 'Yes,' says St. Bonaventure, 'Mary has so loved us, that she has given up her only Son.' She has given him to us,' says F. Nicremberg, when in virtue of her jurisdiction over him as mother, she permitted him to deliver himself up to the Jews.' "--Ibid., p. 41.

Is it to be wondered at, if persons who can gravely Heart, p. 282. no creature ever enjoyed. You may enjoy the like, propound such monstrous blasphemies as these should, if you are pure and inflamed with love."-The little in their prayers, address the Virgin in language Testament of the Holy Virgin, Translated from the which, to Christians whose devotions are cast in the respectful to our Blessed Redeemer ?

" If thou tell thy divine Son, that thou hast taken daughter of God the Father, Mother of God the Son, me under thy protection, I shall be pardoned and Spouse of the Holy Spirit, noble Couch of the saved."-Visits to the B. Sacrament and to the B. Vir-

"Thy Son can refuse thee nothing; entreat him

" Thy Son cannot withstand thy intercession. I created me; may I be blessed by God the Son, who entreat thee, therefore, by the love which thou enterredeemed me by his most precious blood; may I be tainest for Jesus, to procure mercy for me for the blessed by God the Holy Ghost, who sanctified me in past, and grace to lead a holy life for the future. O Baptism, and may the most Sacred Trinity, through Mary, thou art my strength, and the ground of my

It is, indeed, most painful to be obliged to of bread, 'go to Joseph, so when we ask some grace

" O Holy Mary, Mother of our Redeemer ! say at tolerated, but sanctioned by the highest authori- the hour of my death that thou art my Mother, that "Reflect that God condescended to be obedient to the Romish communion. This is the sort I may be blessed, and that my soul may live for thee. her on earth. Will He have less regard for her now of piety-this the practical theology which is And if I shall be sent to that prison of burning until that she reigns with Him in heaven."-Imitation of piety-this the practical theology which is full it is shall be each with the Blogged W. which has procured for Liguori the honours of me to refresh me in the flames, to solace me in my This illustration from the history of Solomon is which has procured for Liguori the honours of the to refers inc t

" O Holy Mary, most agreeable daughter of the Prince of Glory, who, being clad with light as with a garment, enlightenest the whole heaven, present me to the eternal Father, reconcile me to thy Son, pray for me to the Holy Ghost."-Hebdomas Mariana ; or a series of Devotions for every Day in the Week, in honour of the most Glorious Virgin Mother of God, in order to obtain the grace of a happy Death. Translated from the Latin, by a Catholic Priest. Third Edition. Dublin: Coyne, 1838.

One's first feeling, perhaps, on reading such passages, is disgust and amazement, at the air of famia child who is expected to attend to the commands appear wholly insensible to what strikes us with imagine. horror. Their notions of Christianity are totally

"Jesus can refuse thee nothing; whereas my

secure refuge,' says he, ' since the mother of my that we may obtain mercy in time of need. Thou God is my mother also.' How well founded is not pends upon the best of brothers, and the tenderest of mothers.' "-Ibid., p. 35.

" One day, as St. Gertrude most devoutly pronounced these words of the Salve Regina : 'Turn towards us.' the holy Virgin appeared, and showing her the divine Infant, whom she held in her arms, turn upon those who invoke me." "-Ibid., p. 163.

" I am the Mother of Mercy, mater misericordia says the glorious mother of God. Will you love me. my dear child, as did my favourite, St. Stanislaus? He loved me as my mother, and I loved him as my child. He gave me all that he had, and I gave him all that he desired. He offered me his heart, and I presented him my little Jesus ; and at last I called him unto me to be present at the feast of my glorious assumption."-Devotions and Office of the Sacred

" Ave Maria ! hail Queen of the waters,

Mother of the undying One, hear us we pray. Fair Iris of heaven ! encircling this earth, As a halo of hope round the orb of thy birth ; Dove with that olive branch, the young Prince of Peace Nurse of the Baby God-Herald of Grace.

• • • Ave Maria,

" Nurse of the Baby God, how wert thou blest. When to thy chaste boson thou clasped him with joy, And felt that it was thy Creator you press'd, And saw there the Mighty, in that helpless boy? To know, while His little hand play'd with thy hair, That they balanced those bright orbs that roll in the air, And his first kiss to thee of affection was given, A symbol of pardon to mankind from heaven. Ave Maria

" Beloved of the Father! with a fond mother's fears, You treasured, and offered our sighs to your Son-That Fountainof Light, when He smiled on our tears,

An Iris of hope over sinful man shone : If Mary plead for us, what promise ensues? When the mother entreats, can her dear son refuse? O then to her shrine let us hasten, and there, Protection implore in the Archangel's prayer !

Ave Maria Catholic Laminary, No. 7, Sept. 1840, p. 160.

Romanism at the present hour.

destroying superstitions !

1836 :---

"Avoid it; pass not by it, turn from it, pass away." I propose to do in the following pages. And with this injunction sounding in your ears, will

Let us then act upon this principle with regard to

sures are you invited this week? To do honour to TEUS' Evidences of the Christian Revelation.

mingle in the pomp and vanity of the world? Is it argument.

and heresy, are concerned, the boundary line is passed that He might redeem you unto Himself a peculiar establishment of a religious paper to be published by by such a sentence as that noticed in the foregoing people, zealous of good works. Are you then one of the Methodist Society. article. No one can believe that the prayers of his people; are you professing your dependance on "Soon after that time, a volume of sermons, by the Christians are heard at the suit of the Virgin Mary, Him; are you humbly seeking salvation through Him? REV. DR. CHAPMAN, for which I had subscribed, was without practically denying the faith of Christ. As then must you be His peculiar people-then must you brought home, and for some days no attention was paid liarity with which our blessed Redeemer is named, as to the particular stage of vulgarity or profaneness, to not go with the multitude to do evil-then must you to it. At a leisure moment, curiosity led me to look which fanaticism may proceed, it is a question of come out from among them; and be separate—then into it, when I found the manner and style so striking; of his mother. The truth is, however, that Romanists less moment than some persons are disposed to must you not be conformed to this world—then must and the subject so new to me, that I determined to

article, with the exception of two, namely, "the will hear with indifference now, and perhaps with thought it worth while to inquire into a claim at first Devotion and Office of the Sacred Heart," and the ridicule hereafter, all that may be urged-but to you, sight apparently so extravagant. I determined to see "Catholic Luminary," are all sold by the Catholic my Christian friends, on whose heart I would fain what could be said in support of such pretensions. I Book Society in Dublin, of which the following hope the Spirit of God has begun a work of grace, - read carefully the first seven sermons, by which I was account was given in the "Catholic Registry" for who would not, I think, consciously do ought to wound most forcibly struck. The language chaste-the style

30

ner of handling the subject was strikingly moderate, and as charitable as any man could reasonably desire. fess to be, new translations; but are only reprints of the old Supporting the doctrine of the invalidity of ordination | well-known translation; a circumstance which renders the by presbyters, and the validity of episcopal ordination discrepancies alluded to by N. R. G. the more remarkable. alone, the author proceeds in maintaining the argument without uncharitable reflections; and when he condemns, does it in the mildest language, and often or always with expressions of good opinion of the motives of the opposite party. If there is any thing offensive to any one, in the book, it is a quotation-and quotations a man is bound to state as they are stated by

the author from whom they are taken. To do otherwise, to change language, to curtail, to omit material expressions, without informing the reader, is to act corruptly, and is so esteemed by all men of lettersand justly so.

"The argument itself is exceedingly strong, and in the language of a gentleman of this place in conversation with me, it is the best array of the question, perhaps, any where to be found in the same compass.

trine, and of that indirect one, growing out of the evil consequences of schism, or division from the Church, that I was compelled to say to myself-if these facts are so, this doctrine is the truth. Uneasiness now sprung up in my mind. The question arose, What if it be true? Can you leave your friends, your intimate associates in what has engaged so much of your attention, your efforts, your ardent desires for eighteen years, and go to a people who-prejudice whisperedare no people? The answer of conscience was, If it be the truth, embrace it, and leave the consequences to Him, who revealed his will to man for his guidance.

"The question now was, Is this doctrine true ?---To determine this without delay, I sought information from ministers of the principal denominations involved in the doubt as to the validity of Presbyterian ordination, viz., the Presbyterians, the Methodists, and Baptists. With one consent they all referred me to MILLER's Letters on this subject. This book I immediately obtained. EMORY and BANGS were also mentioned, and were likewise obtained.

"Meeting DR. CHAPMAN in the street, I inquired of him also what were the standard works on this controversy. He also mentioned MULLER-and stated that BOWDEN had answered him. He also mentioned Lord KING (by whom Mr. Wesley was influenced), and SCLATER's Original Draught in answer to KING, as well as POTTER on Church Government and HOOKER'S work.

"I immediately commenced reading MILLER with great attention, read over and over the arguments respecting the order of the Church in the time of the Apostles, and for centuries afterwards, with his quotations from such of the fathers as could be procured conveniently-and with regard to those which I had not, I was enabled to form a very good idea from comparing him with BOWDEN. Thus, if he quoted a passage from an author which I had not the means of consulting, Bowden was examined to see what reply was made; if admitted by him, it could not be questioned; if not admitted, MILLER's reply to Bow-DEN's answer was examined; and, if ne_essary, Bow-DEN'S rejoinder to MILLER'S reply. So that from the two works of each, it was not a difficult matter, with care, to make out what was agreed to by both these truth

is unauthorised by Scripture, and therefore entirely invalid.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1842.

comprehended without the slightest effort. The man- We should, however, mention, that though for convenient they pleased, have added a note to say so, as they add variou reference we speak of the Christian Knowledge and the Tract Society's respective translations, they are not, and do not pro-they had left out something; but instead of this they silently Orig. Latin. C. K. Version. R. T. Version. Camb. Version.

Et baptismum We say that We say that We acknow-quidem sacra-baptism is THE baptism is A ledge baptism mentum case sacrament of sacrament of to be THE sacra-the remission of the remission of the remission of the teterum sion of sins.

Eucharistiam We say that We say that the eucharist is to be a sa-symbolum corpo-bol, of the body and blood of the body and blood of the body and blood of the symbolic thrist. We acknow-the eucharist is the eucharist is the eucharist is to be a sa-splicium corpo-bol, of the body and blood of the body and blood of the body and blood of thrist.

Which of these renderings is the right one? Jewell had said, "We acknowledge two sacraments, as properly entitled to that name : hantiam and the encharist." What he means to that name; baptism and the eucharist." therefore to lay down in the two passages above quoted,which we will transpose for the sake of the explanatory "hoc est" in the second, seems to be--" We acknowledge the encharist as the sacrament (in other words, as the outward "The strength of the direct argument for the doc- and visible sign or symbol) of the body and blood of Christ; and "We acknowledge baptism as the sacrament (that is t say, the outward and visible sign or symbol) of the remis-sion of sins." Both passages should have either the definite contained in some of the following sermons, is such, or the indefinite article; and the Christian Knowledge version thus consistent; whereas the other two versions are not so. The Cambridge version makes the eucharist to be "A sacrament: that is, a visible token of the body and blood of Christ;" but then is should have made baptism to be also Christ; but then is should have made chaptism to be also "A sacrament; that is, a visible token of the remission of of sins." This rendering would make Jewell define a sacra-ment to be in the one case a token of the body and blood of Christ, and in the other a token of the remission of sins; whereas what he must mean is generally that A sacrament is an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritua grace;" whatever the grace may be; THE sacrament of the Lord's Supper being such a sign of one grace, and THE sacrament of baptism of another. It would, indeed, make a good ase to use the indefinite article in both places, with some explanatory words, as follows : "The eucharist is a sacrament that is, an outward symbol of a spiritual grace, and the grace symbolised by it is the strengthening of our souls by Christ' body and blood; and baptism is also a sacrament, that is, an outward symbol of a spiritual grace, and the grace symbolised by it is the remission of sins ;" but the Latin does not express all this; and it would also be tautological; for it had just before been asserted that baptism and the Lord's Supper are sacraments; and the only object of the clauses in consideraon is to show of what they are sacraments; that is, what they respectively sign and seal. The definite article therefore seems best ; but the translator was led to the indefinite in the second passage by the hoc est,

The Religious Tract translation reverses the articles as given in the Cambridge translation. If this was done with some theological bias, it was grossly unfair; and the Committee ought to be called to account for it. They say, " The translation given in this volume was printed in the year 1685; it was grounded upon that of Lady Bacon, which had been examined and approved by Bishop Jewell himself. Some cor-rections have been made on reference to the original." What these corrections are, the Committee do not specify. They had just before declared that Jewell's Apology contains "e pressions here and there which would not be employed by Protestant advocates at the present day, and recognises som principles, such for instance as the authority of Councils, which have been controverted among Protestants;" and with this prejudice upon their minds, they undertook the delicate task of altering the current translation, grounded on that examined and approved by Jewell himself; and of giving their alterations without specifying them, so that no reader, who has not the edition which they print from, and the Latin text, and time and curiosity to collate them, can tell what the Society's mittee is pleased to call " correction." We honour the Society's gigantic labours, in issuing vast numbers of devout, Scriptural, and edifying publications; so that it is with pain we have been several times obliged to notice the unfair and party-spirited alterations or omissions in its reprints of old books, in order to rectify them to the latitude of modern dissenterism; and the passage under consideration adds another able disputants; and what was asserted, but when item to the catalogue; for, on turning to the edition of unswered, not maintained in the reply, and therefore 1685, which the Committee profess to follow, we find that given up : in short, it was not difficult to get at the the reading is, " Baptism is THE sacrament of the remission which the Committee have silently altered to,

"Baptism is a sacrament of the remission of sins." "The result of the whole investigation, after six weeks close inquiry, was a thorough conviction of the truth of the doctrine, that Presbyterian ordination is unauthorised by Scripture, and therefore entirely knowledge entron, and the Canada a correction " made without a shadow of pretence of its being a correction " made on reference to the original;" for the original has no article the corresponding clause relative to the Lord's Supper, the Committee have retained the definite cutid's Supper, the Committee have retained the definite article; so that in making one definite and the other indefinite, the Latin being the same in both places, they must have been guided by a determination not to allow Jewell to call baptism "THE sacra-Why they should be reluctant ment of the remission of sing."

The Church.

nutilate the passage, and yet affirm to the reader that the give him a genuine ungarbled translation. In other places Jewell gives lists of what he considered heretics; and these they print, because Anabaptists are not named; but in the places where this sect, which has made the Tract Society a main instrument of promoting its objects, is mentioned, the Committee silently leave out the words they object to. Our pages shall be open We never, in the to their reply, if they venture to offer one. case of any Society, will restrain the expression of our grief and indignation at such proceedings. Christians are not to do evil that good may come.

Upon the friendly testimony of the Christian Obserner, it thus appears, that the Religious Tract Society has been guilty of the following charges, viz.,-of

grossly misrepresenting Bishop Jewell-of "giving alterations without specifying them"-of "unfair and party-spirited alterations or omissions in its reprints of old books, in order to rectify them to the latitude of modern dissenterism"-of "mutilating old writings without acknowledgment, and passing them off as veracious documents, in a manner which involves a breach of veracity"-of "lulling suspicions by a fallacious statement"-of being "based upon truthsacrificing concessions"-of "diluting the significantly strong words of Jewell"-of "softening down Jewell's emphatic words, by a garbled translation"of "surreptitiously" and "invidiously suppressing" Jewell's words.

These charges are most flagrant, and are most clearly proved. We trust that they will have the effect of keeping all Churchmen aloof from a Society which (to say nothing of other strong objections to it) can act so dishonestly.

Bishop Jewell,-a great and venerated name,-is frequently claimed by Dissenters as favouring their that at the dejeuner given to His Excellency by the views. A careful perusal, however, of his noble Principal and Masters of U. C. College, on the memo-Apology will convince any intelligent reader that he rable 23rd of April, two of the boys, N. BETHUNE and vas, what would now be called, A HIGH-CHURCHMAN. W. G. DRAPER, welcomed the Chancellor with Odes,

A friend has handed to us The Dumfries and Gal--a staunch supporter, as we are told, of Presbyteriansm.-we take the following paragraph :

" PROGRESS OF EPISCOPACY .- There are at present m ewer than four places in Scotland in which halls are used as emporary places of worship, by newly feued Episcopal con-regations, preparatory to the erection of permanent chapels— Annan, Hamilton, Blairgowrie, and Heleusburgh."

By the phrase "feued congregations," it is meant. we are informed, that the congregations have taken land upon lease for building an Episcopal Chapel. The same journal, of the 27th June, contains a

letter from a native of Scotland, who has resided 20 years in the United States, and who is described as a Republican in politics." This correspondent, after describing the commercial depression and fluctuation of the Republic, touches briefly upon the condition of religious affairs:

"Our religious establishments participate in this tendency to change. The Presbyterian denomination, as I ungraciously stated at Cupar," [when on a visit to that neighbourhood in the autumn of 1841,] " is broken up into three fragments: the Baptists, by far the most numerous sect among us, sound as many divisions as the days of the week-one branch, indeed, seems to have failen back upon the Jews, and consecrate to religious worship the seventh instead of the first day of the cek. New religionists are daily springing up. The Epis-opal Church alone advances steadily, protected by the conweek. trolling influence of Bishops.'

This is an incidental, but gratifying, testimony to the practical excellence of the Episcopal system.

A worthy and zealous Churchman has forwarded to us the Waterford Mail, of the 9th July, from which we most cheerfully borrow the subjoined notice of the REV. S. B. ARDAGH :---

In consequence of the illness of the Lord Bishop of Cashel, the Visitation for the Diocese of Waterford was pre-sided over in the Cathedral by the Vica General, the Rev. Samuel B. Ardagb, Curate of St. Patrick's parish, in this city, to which laborious and important trust he has devoted fou teen years, and previously one year as Curate of Clashmore in the united diocese, having signified his intention of emigrating to Canada as a Missionary under the Society for Propagating the Gospel, the Vicar General, in the presence of t Clergy and congregation, addressed Mr. Ardagh as follows :-" Mr. Ardagh,-This being, as it would seem, the la nce of the

We have received a communication from a Mr. T. Osgood, stating that he had visited a certain town in Canada West-that he had addressed the Sunday Schools in that town, and the one belonging to the Church, among the rest-that he afterwards met the children, with their teachers and parents at the Town Hall, where he again addressed them-that he there Hall, where he again addressed them received small sums of money, and little books for received small sums of money, and that he recom-J. Fergusson, Esq., That the Reverend Arthur Palmer do take the Chair, That the Reverend Arthur Palmer do take the Chair, mends the establishment, in all towns, of Union Li- and that William D. Powell, Esq., do act as Secretary braries for young persons.

Mr. Osgood's intentions are, very probably, most excellent and philanthropic. But who and what is he? Who gave him authority to inspect schools? What is the value of his praise beyond that of any other person? And is he not very presumptuous and meddlesome to go and address children, who ought not auspices of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the object of to look for counsel and encouragement from unau-therized lay strangers, but from their own duly com-therized lay strangers, but from their own duly comthorized lay strangers, but from their own duly comnissioned spiritual pastors?

We trust that none of our Clergy will allow their omplaisance to get the better of their orthodoxy, but that they will return a civil refusal to Mr. Osgood, should he request permission to address, or interfere with, the children at our Sunday Schools.

We deprecate the plan of Union Libraries. Let every thing, connected with the education of our youth, be conducted as much as possible on Church principles, and without combination with Dissenters.

We have much pleasure in recording a recent act of the Governor General's, which affords another proof of the interest which he takes in the encourageent of learning. Our readers, doubtless, recollect appropriate to the occasion. His Excellency has been pleased to reward them for this Classical welcome by oway Courier of the 11th July, from which journal, a present of books, which he ordered from England for the purpose. Bethune received the Grenville Homer, and Draper, Pine's Horace-choice copies of these fine editions in costly bindings. The gratifying duty of presenting the volumes was discharged by the the Rev. William McMurray, Rev. Dr. McCaul, on Thursday, the 4th instant, in the Public Hall, previous to the commencement of the Summer Vacation, and the value of these splendid prizes was much enhanced by the remarks of the learned Principal,-himself an editor of Horace,-at the interesting ceremony.

The proprietor of the Montreal Herald has commenced the issue of a Country Paper, which is thus noticed by the Montreal Courier :

"We have before us a number of a new weekly issue of the Montreal Herald, which we have much pleasure in recomnending to the favourable notice of the public. Although our contemporary and the *Conrier* now and then exchange hard knocks, and although our political hobby-horses run somewhat different routes, we are ever ready to acknowledge the spirit with which the proprietors of the *Herald* are animated, and their exertions in the public behalf. In the present instance they furnish a further proof of this liberal disposition. The new series of the *Montreal Herald for the Country* is, we are informed in the advertisement, 'the largest and cheapest paper printed in British America,' and as far as our knowledge goes we believe it.'

We quote the above paragraph for two reasons : First,-It is highly honourable to our gentlemanly and acute cotemporary of the Courier, and shows that he possesses a generous mind, which can appreciate the merits of an opponent. Though, with regard to the use of the word opponent, we do not think that we are altogether correct: for though the Herald and Courier have had some quarrels (we trust never to be resumed in a similar manner), both are loyal beyond doubt: both have denounced the appointment of Mr. Hincks; both have but one common object in view,-the maintenance of British connexion.

Secondly,-We rejoice that the Herald has taken this step to extend its influence. Though, of late, opposed to this journal on a few ecclesiastical quesis, we have ever admired its conservative tone, its ability, and its fearlessness. If it is a steed that

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

GUELPH PAROCHIAL BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY At a meeting of the Branch Association of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, held at Guelph, in the Wellington District, on Monday the 18th day of July, 1842, it was Moved by George J. Grange, Esq., seconded by Adam

Carried. The Chairman then took the Chair, and opened the

roceedings with a Prayer. The Chairman then addressed the meeting, shewing forth and explaining the objects of the Association. Moved by Mr. Sheriff Grange, seconded by Absalon hade, Esq.,

"Whereas a Society has been established, under the land: And whereas, in accordance with the Constitution of the Parent Society, a Branch Association has been established for the Districts of Gore and Wellington: And whereas it will tend more fully to carry out the objects of the Diocesan Church Society, if a sub-Association, be formed in each Parish or Mission:"

Resolved-That a Parochial Association be now formed for Guelph and the surrounding Townships.—Carried. Moved by the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, seconded by Wm. Reynolds, Ésq.,

That this meeting is deeply impressed with the impor-tance of the objects provided for in the Constitution of the Parent Society, and that we will use our best endeayours to promote the same, viz., the dissemination of the they be and the sole of Common Prayer, and such other Books and Tracts as may serve to promote an requaintance with evangelical truth, and with the doc-rines and order of the United Church of England and trines and order of the United Children of England and Ireland; the Propagation of the Gospel among the Indians and destitute settlers in remote situations, by means of Travelling and Resident Missionaries; assistance to Clergymen of the Church, who may be incapacitated by age or infirmity, and to their widows and orphans; furnishing those who may be preparing for the ministry with the means of pursuing their theological studies, promotion of Parochial, Sunday and Daily Schools; the mporal support of the Church and its ministers, inclung all matters relating to the care and improvement of he present resources of the Church, and whatever measures may be thought best for increasing them.-Carried. Moved by Adam Johnston Fergusson, Esg., seconded

That this Association be open to all members of the Church of England within its limits; that the annual payment of any sum, however small, shall qualify a person to become a member of the same, and that all butors be allowed to specify the object (when they desire it) to which their donations shall be applied .-

Moved by the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, seconded by

Thomas Saunders, Esq., That the Incumbent of this Rectory be Chairman of this Association, and that the Chairman and Church-wardens, with the following Gentlemen-Messrs. Thomas wardens, with the following Gentlemen-Messrs. Thomas Rees Brock, James Benham, George Forster, Sheriff Grange, Edward F. Heming, John Harland, James Hewer, orge J. Mackelcan, William Neeve, William H. Parker, John Oulton, William Reynolds, Thomas Saunders, Robert Swan, the younger, Howley Williams, James Wilson, and Arthur Vernor, do constitute a Committee for man aging the concerns of this Association, and for making obscriptions and collections in aid of the Diocesar hurch Society, and that they do report, through their Chairman, a statement of the same, at the Quarterly Meeting of the District Branch Association; and that Colonel Hewat be Treasurer, and William Dummer Powell, Esq., be Secretary.

On motion being put, it was moved, in amendment, by William Reynolds, Esq., seconded by Adam J. Fergusson, Esq.

That Captain Durnford be added to the Committee which, being put from the Chair, was carried unanimously The original motion was then put and carried. Moved by Colonel Hewat, seconded by George J.

Mackelcan, Esq., That a Public Meeting of this Association be held annually, in the Town, on such day in the month of July as the Committee shall appoint; that the first meeting shall be held so soon as the Chairman shall see fit, and that thenceforward the Committee shall meet quarterly on the last Tuesday in December, March, June, and September.—Carried.

Moved by the Rev. Michael Boomer, seconded by Mr.

That all subscriptions and collections be placed in the hands of the Treasurer of this Association, and be by him remitted to the Treasurer of the District Branch Association at the same time with the Quarterly Report ochial Committee, and that a General Report read by the Rev. M. Boomer, and the sermon was prea of the operations of this Association, for the past year. be presented annually at its public meeting .- Carried. Moved by William Dummer Powell, Esq., seconded by William Neeve, Esq., That no By-law be adopted by this Association which shall in any way be repugnant to the Constitution of the Carried. District Association.-Moved by the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, seconded by the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, That all meetings of this Association, and of its Committee, be opened and closed with the Prayers used by the great Church Societies in England, adapted to our local situation, under the direction of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese Mr. Sheriff Grange, seconded by Thomas Moved by

favoured members of our communion in behalf of their destitute brethren, I beg to forward the following details for insertion in The Church.

Among the districts which compose Western Canada, I think there can hardly be found one labouring under a greater degree of religious destitution than the District of Wellington. That district contains twelve townships, whose united population amounts to 14,194; of these 2,200 are returned in the census of the present year, as embers of the Church of England. 1 am, however, lite satisfied, that the census is exceedingly incorrect nd that the number of adherents of the Church is much greater than it represents; and I am sure that my right to charge the census with the grossest inaccuracy not be questioned for a moment, when I state that in not be questioned for a moment, when I state that in the Township of Woolwich, containing a population of 1,740 persons, the census returns 193 as being Jews,—that in the Township of Wilmot, with a population, according to last year's census, of upwards of 2,200, but, according to the census of *this* year, of 1,590, SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETEEN, DESDOR are returned as *Lense* that in the NINETEEN persons are returned as Jews,—that in the Township of Woolwich, 119 persons are reported as lunatics, all of whom are females; and that in the Town-

ship of Eramosa, containing a population of 1,269, one hundred and fifty-one persons are returned as mad, all of whom again unfortunately belong to the female sex.-These, Sir, are but a few out of many instances of gross naccuracy in the census of this district. These inaccuracies might provoke a smile, were not the subject one of too grave a nature. By this census, the Government and the Legislature will be guided for the next five years, and it is by reference to it that many persons will estimate the wants of the Church. The public therefore ought to know the kind of census to which they will refer, and, in estimating the requirements of the Church, they should bear in mind that, as the majority of those who take the census are hostile to her, there can be no question as to our being entitled to claim the full number of persons whom they have returned as belonging to the Church; while their manifest inaccuracies, in other respects, warrant us in believing, in accordance with the opinions of those who have the best means of judging, that the pro-portion of the inhabitants of Canada West, belonging to the Church of England, is greatly under-rated.

But to return to the subject of this Communication-Besides the twelve townships already formed in this district, there are large tracts of land within its limits, which are extensively settled, although not as yet organized as townships. I may further observe, that within the last year and a half, the Government has opened up a road, sixty miles in length, extending from the North-west Corner of the Wellington District to Owen's Sound-Free Grants having been made to actual settlers, nearly the whole of the front lete alove this inverse ortent the whole of the front lots along this immense extent are now settled, and I have ascertained, by personally visiting the greater part of the line, that about one-half of the settlers (of whom there are between 200 and 300 families) are members of the Church. Although this-tract is not within the Wellington District, yet as the members of the Church there are wholly dependant on the religious ministrations they receive from that district, I may fairly take it into account. And now, Sir, it may be acked how many Cleargyman are there to supply this be asked how many Clergymen are there to supply this large space, extending, as it does, ninety miles in length nany parts of it thickly settled, and all rapidly filling u I lament to say, there is but one, and that in the towns which is his more especial charge, one thousand members of the Church are dependant on his care. I trust that this simple statement of facts will not be lost upon any of our communion who are disposed to flag in the cause of *The Church Society*, and that, by the blessing of God on that Society's exertions, this lamentable destitution may soon be relieved. Three Clergymen Stationary, and a Travelling Missionary, would be but an inadequal

supply for our immediate necessities. Let it not be said that the people themselves are indifferent rent on the subject, and indisposed to make any exertion. Far otherwise: take one fact as evidence on this point. It is now 22 years since the first settlement was] in the northern portion of the Township of Woolwich the settlers were exclusively members of the Church of England: for 12 years they never saw a Clergyman, and it is only since the appointment of a Clergyman to Guelph that they have been able to get their children bale to get their children have been able to get their children baptised. Being encouraged by assistance from England, they, within the last two years, commenced the erection of a Church. William Reynolds, Esq., son of a Welsh Clergyman, and brother of a Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, was foremost in this good work. Four acres of valuable land, adjoining the village of Elora, were given by him as a cita. people followers the bit feinds valuable land, adjoining the village of Elora, were given by him as a site: nearly 60/. was subscribed by his friends in England: to this was added 60/., being part of a fund placed at the disposal of the Rector of Guelph, by the Rev. W. J. Palmer, Rector of Mixbury, Buckingham-shire (whose exertions in behalf of the Church in the Wellington Distinct descend the Vellington District, demand the warmest acknowledg ments); and a donation of 25*l*. from the Lord Bishop completed the fund. These means, aided by the hearty exertions of the settlers, have enabled Mr. Reynolds very nearly to finish the Church, and I had the great satis-faction of ministic the function of the settlers. faction of witnessing the performance of Divine Service in it, on the 28th June, for the first time. Prayers were

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We have never hesitated to express, in the plainest and strongest language, our disapprobation of the RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY. It is an Association, in which Dissenters and Churchmen combine, and in which it is agreed that all points of difference should be studiously avoided. In fact no Churchman can belong to this Society without an actual compromise of truth, and without "taking away from the words of the book" of God. We will prove this very shortly: Baptism, according to our 25th Article, is one of the "two Sacraments ordained of Christ our Lord in the Gospel;" but as Baptists, or, as they should be more properly called, Anabaptists, belong to the Religious Tract Society, that body, for fear of offending them, "takes away from the words of the book" of God, and omits all mention, in its publications, of that Sacrament which our Church declares was "ordained of Christ our Lord in the Gospel." Therefore any Churchman uniting with this Society, unites (doubtless, most unintentionally) in putting out of sight one of the leading doctrines of the Gospel.

There are other reasons why we object to the Religious Tract Society. Its tendency is to patch up a false and error-breeding amity between Churchmen and Dissenters, and to make the former think lightly of the sins of schism, and heresy, and to disparage the divine ordinances of the Church, and the Church itself: as the Bishop of Salisbury said most justly of the Bible Society, "it obscures the office of prayers offered up by Dissenting Ministers, and they thus, to all intents and purposes, countenance their cauons of the Church.

We admit that the Religious Tract Society has effected much good, and circulated many publications to which no objection can be offered : it has also been the means of awakening the Church to a sense of her duties, and making her alive to the necessity of adapting herself to the wants and requirements of is founded on an unscriptural principle, and is undeerving of the support of Churchmen.

an introduction to an article which we are about to transfer from the Christian Observer,-a very old established Church periodical, and known for its advocacy of what some persons choose to style, in an Jewell's emphatic words? Solutive some superspired views A correspondent But this is not the whole; for Jewell elsewhere mentions the exclusive sense, evangelical views. A correspondent thus addresses the Observer, in the number for May, 1842:

DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN THE CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY'S AND THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY'S " JEWELL'S APOLOGY."

To the Editor of the Christian Observer.

In comparing the Christian Knowledge Society's translation of Jewell's Apology with that published by the Religious Tract Society, I find some notable variations; amongst which is the following. In Chapter II., section 13, the Christian Knowledge version reads: "We say that baptism is THE sacrament of the remission of sins;" whereas that of the Tract Society reads: "We say that baptism is a sacrament of the remission of sins." Perhaps yourself, or some of your readers, could inform me which is the proper rendering. It is obvious that the difference may be made to involve points of doctrine upon which the two Societies might disagree.

server proceed to make the following remarks, which, to be fully understood, must be read with much care, and not glanced hastily over:

, The Latin language having no article, a translator is often obliged to determine, to the best of his judgment, from the context, or other considerations, whether the definite or the indefinite article ought to be used. We will give the original of the passage referred to, and the two translations, and also another translation lately published at Cambridge ; and will add the text and translations of the corresponding clause of the next paragraph, relative to the other sacrament. | baptists are not like those rebuked by Jewell ? They might if

to use that expression, it is not for us to divine; we see no ection to it, for " the remission of sin; and (as the words go on) that ablution which we have in the blood of Christ," are the spiritual grace of which baptism is the outward symbol. But whether the phrase displeases them or not, what right had they to alter it? Is Jewell to bend to their

opinions? We well know what rebukes we always expose ourselves to, and from some Churchmen, when we allude to the party-spirit of the Religious Tract Committee; but we shall never cease to protest against the practice of mutilating old writings without acknowledgment, and passing them off as veracious documents. We have proved that the Society has done so in many instances, and in some in a manner which involves a breach of veracity. We need go no further than the volume in our hands in proof of this statement. It is distinctly affirmed, that " the translation given in this volume was printed in 1685;" only "some corrections have been made on reference to the original." This conveys, and is unquestionably meant to convey, to the reader the belief that there is no alteration in the reprint of 1685, except what is at least honestly, if not correctly, intended to bring it nigher to the original. If then any liberty has been taken with the text which does not come within this limit, and which the Committee will not dare to affirm comes within it, or was meant to do, the reader is deceived, his suspicions being lulled by the fallacious statement.

Take then the following example. We have often mentioned that among the truth sacrificing concessions upon which the Society is based, one is that all Christendom shall truckle to the sect of the Anabaptists-we call them so, because to give them their self-assumed name of "Baptists" is to repudiate our We believe that our infants are really and own baptism. scripturally baptised; and if so, to administer the sacrament of baptism to them when they grow up, is ana-baptism, that is re-baptism. But the Tract Society's Committee are under a compact not to publish any thing which may offend the Church." If members of the Church attend the this sect; a sect which is always forward to disturb our churches meetings of the Religious Tract Society, they hear prayers offered up by Dissenting Ministers, and they eedings. Now Jewell is not sparing of strong words respec ting Anabaptists; and the reader may be curious to know how the Tract Committee contrive to keep their compact, and yet unscriptural assumption of the priesthood, and act in opposition to the commands of the Bible, and the been considering, where Jewell, having defined the sacrament of baptism, says that " no one who wishes to profess the name of Christ" is to be denied it ; adding, in the strongest name of Christ' is to be defined it, adding, in the stringest terms, "Ne infantes quidem Christianorum hominum, quoniam nascuntur in peccato, et pertinent ad populum Dei, arcendos esse." This is properly translated in the old version adopted by the Christian Knowledge Society, "No, not the infants," &c., and in the Cambridge version, "Nor even the infants;" whereas the Tract Society, not daring wholly to obliterate the passage, first alters the translation which it had pledged itself the age. Yet, after these admissions, we have no hesitation in stating that the Religious Tract Society it nearer to the Latin text, by diluting the significantly strong to the Anapabtists, into the poor tame monosyllable "Nor" rving of the support of Churchmen. We have thought fit to make these remarks, as the difference of the quide being dishonestly left out); and then appending a note, which however we do not complain of, saying, "It will

be remembered that Jewell is here stating the views enter-tained by himself and the other Reformers, which it was not onsistent with the plan of this work to omit." This note is fair enough; but why the garbled translation softening down

Anabaptists by name, and with much indignation; as for in-stance where he says "Why have he (the Bishop of Rome) and his followers in that, shaken off the yoke, *like the Anabap*tists and Libertines, and exempted themselves from the jurisdic-tion of all civil powers, that they might with the greater liberty and security plague the world?" What is the committee to do tion of all civil powers, that they might with the greater inperfy and security plague the world?" What is the committee to do now? How is it to "correct" this passage so as to bring it nigher to the original? It suppresses the words "like the Ana-baptists and Libertines," so that not one of its readers could now, unless he took the trouble to collate the whole volume. that such words were written in the treatise of which this professes to be an honest translation. The Latin is, "Cur ille, ejusque sectatores, Anabaptistarum et Libertinorum more." was this inadvertence; for there is another passage, where the Anabaptists are mentioned with several other sects and here again is another silent suppression. Speaking of an-cient heresies, Jowell says "If any of these heresies happen to octrine upon which the two Societies might disagree. N. R. G. Upon this communication, the editors of the Ob-rver proceed to make the Culturing of the column and the editors of the Obnonians, Zwinkfeldians; but we render our unfeigned thanks to God that the world is now so well satisfied that we neither

In it to be believed that the Tract Committee have surreprinting ly left out the words above given in Italies; not choosing to let it be known that Jewell thought it necessary, in the name of Protestantism, to repudiate Anabaptism, with which Popery had reproached it. What defence will the committee set up for this insidious suppression in a translation professing to be accurately reprinted, except where correction was necessary to bring it nigher to the text? Will they say that modern Ana-dist Establishment.

occasion in which you will appear here to render an account of your ministry, I cannot suffer you to retire without expressing my great regret at your departure from us, and my cordial good wishes for your future welfare. You will carry with you the respect and esteem of your clerical brethren, the gratitude and affection of your parishioners, and, what is more than all, the comfort and inward satisfaction of an approving conscience. I am neither so weak or so vain as to suppose that any observations of so weak or so vain as to suppose

that any observations of mine can extend the estimat that any observations of mine can extend the estimation in which you are held; but having been the individual who first introduced you into this diocese, and engaged, as I now am, in a most important duty of the episcopal office. I could not refrain from expressing these observations, which, however valueless, are nevertheless made with perfect sincerity." We not only cordially approve of the truly affectionate manner of the Vicar General in thus bearing the foregoing birth and well-descred testiments to Mr. Ardagh's chargeter

igh and well-deserved testimony to Mr. Ardagh's cha but also of the time and place selected—in the sacred edifice dedicated to the pure worship of the Almighty—and at the solemn occasion of the assembling of his brethren in the ministry, thus encouraging and stimulating them to walk worthy of their vocation,—being as cities set on a hill, which cannot be hid. cannot be hid.

Mr. Ardagh enters upon his Canadian charge with nigh testimonials; and we congratulate the Churchmen of Barrie,-for in that neighbourhood, we understand. Mr. Ardagh is to be stationed, -upon their good fortune in obtaining a Clergyman who has already acquired so much experience, and laboured so faithfully, as a duly-appointed minister of the Lord.

The Christian Guardian-though he contradicts us most positively-is certainly wrong with regard to the effect of Lord Brougham's judgment in Escott v. Mastin. The child was pronounced to be lawfully baptised, because, says his Lordship, "by these earlier rubrics," which he subsequently maintains were not changed by any later one, "the baptism is deemed valid, if performed with water, and in the name of the Trinity, though by LAY persons." The baptism. in the case of Escott v. Mastin, was held to be valid as "lay" baptism, and not because it was performed by a Dissenting Minister. We maintain that, according to Lord Brougham's decision, it is sufficient to entitle a child to Church burial in England, that it has been baptised by its father, or any lay person, with water, and in the name of the Trinity. Nay further, we incline to think that even baptism by a woman would be held good in the courts of law. The Guardian says that "the Wesleyan Methodists do not allow baptism to be administered except by their ordained ministers"-but baptism performed by a Wesleyan Methodist tradesman would be held as good in the Court of Arches as if administered by a Wesleyan Methodist minister. It is the baptism itself, and not the person administering it, to which the law looks. We heartily dissent from Lord Brougham's decision, but such we are bound to state is the effect of it; and the Guardian, if he will read over the judgment, cannot fail to perceive that it is so.

It is stated in an Advertisement in the last Christian Guardian, that our excellent friend, the Rev. A. N. Bethune, has "consented to act" on "a Visiting and Examining Committee" of a Ladies' Seminary at Cobourg, in conjunction with a Methodist and a Presbyterian minister, and others. The Seminary in question is strongly recommended by the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., and is doubtless conducted by Methodist teachers, and altogether has a Methodist tone about it. Now we cannot help thinking that there must be some mistake in the use of Mr. Bethune's name, for we are as confident that the sun will rise tomorrow, as that he most decidedly disapproves of the daughters of the Church being sent either to Roman Catholic Nunneries or Methodist Seminaries for their education. The school in question is "under the general superintendence of Professor Van Norman,' -a teacher in the Methodist Academy at Cobourg, and a minister of the Canadian Methodist Conference. There can therefore be no doubt that the "Ladies' Seminary" is, to all intents and purposes, a Metho-

sometimes runs a little wild, its disposition in the main is noble and good,-and who would not prefer its vivacity and courage, though sometimes rather excessive, to the cautious, halting pace of the laggard and cunning pack-horse?

The Pamphlet setting forth "The Constitution and Objects of THE CHURCH Society" is now ready for delivery, at the Depository, 144, King-Street. It contains 72 closely-printed pages, and will be sold at the cost price of £1 12s. 6d. per hundred-a lesser quantity in proportion. Only 2,000 copies have been printed.

We beg to remind the Chairmen of the District Associations, that, as Vice-Presidents of the Society, they are entitled to attend the Monthly Meetingsnow becoming of great importance and interest-of the Central Board.

Notices of Books, &c.

The Liturgy Compared with the Bible. 12mo. pp. 836, bound in cloth. Published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Sold by H. & W. Rowsell, To-ronto; price 7s. 6d.

This valuable volume, published under such high sanction, is the work of the Rev. H. I. Bailey, Perpetual Curate of Drighlington, near Leeds. It professes to be "an illustration and confirmation, by Scripture quotations and references, of such parts of the Book of Common Prayer as one pet direct extracts from the Hele. and references, of such parts of the Book of Common Prayer, as are not direct extracts from the Holy Scrip-tures." Here, then, the pious and inquiring Churchman may find divine warrant for every part of our inestimable and almost inspired Liturgy: here he may meet with authority to silence all gainsayers, who impugn the Scriptural character of our Prayer-book. It is a work which ought to be in every family: it is invaluable to the Clergyman, in writing his sermons; to the Sunday-school Teacher, in inculcating Scriptural knowledge through the authoritative medium of the Prayer-book; and to every member of the Church, when anxious to give either to himself or to others, a reason for the faith which he professes. The arrangement is very good and clear; the type large and handsome. It is, altogether, a publication worthy of the Venerable Society, from which is a set of the venerable society. which it emanates.

Vindication of the Episcopal or Apostolical Succession, by the REV. JOHN SINCLAIR, M. A. Rivington. 1839. Sold by H. & W. Rowsell, Toronto; price 3s.

Mr. Sinclair, who formerly officiated at St. Paul's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, and who is now Secretary the National Society for educating the people in the rinciples of the Church of England, is a person re-tarkable for great vigour of mind, and for the complete markable for great vigour of mind, and for the complete and impressive manner in which he puts forth his views. He is essentially practical in all that he writes; and ad-dresses himself to those points in which the whole *reality* and actual importance of a matter, is involved. His brief *Vindication* confirms this estimate of his merits as a writer. It is a clear, decided, and comprehensive argument, appealing first to Scripture, and then to antiquity; boldly meeting the objections of adversaries; and adding to the meeting the objections of adversaries; and adding to the powers of reason, and the resources of learning, the attractions of a terse, manly, and fervid style. To those who have not much time, or inclination, to dive into the question of Church Government, this little, but compre-hensive, treatise, will afford valuable information, on which produces the second which reliance may be placed.

Plain Instructions concerning the Nature and Constitution of the Christian Church. By the late RIGHT REV. ALEXANDER JOLLY, D.D., BISHOP OF MORAY. Parker, Oxford. 1840. pp. 34. Sold by H. & W. Rowsell, Toronto, price 9d.

This short and plain treatise is marked by the best features of Scottish Episcopal Theology, — fearless enunci-ation of the *whole* truth, and adherence to Scripture, — as illustrated by the writings of "the old Catholic Bishops and Fathers,"—and to the rule of Tertulian, adopted by our own Bishop Jewel, in his immortal Apology, "that vhatsoever is first, that is true; whatsoever is later, that spurious." Bishop Jolly lived and died a holy man le was found dead with his hands folded across his east, and with a countenance serene, and exhibiting p traces of pain. His writings are few, but like th ttle work we are now noticing, they are extremel aluable; full of learning, but easy to be understood reflecting the Scriptures in every line, and moreover illuminated with the pure light which the martyrs and bishops of the Primitive Church were permitted to shed upon the page of salvation.

unders, Esq., That the Rev. Arthur Palmer do leave the Chair, and the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn do take the same.—Carried. Moved by Absalom Shade, Esq., seconded by Thomas

aunders, Esq., That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Rev. Arthur Palmer for calling this meeting, and for his con-duct in the Chair.—Carried.

The Rev. Arthur Palmer then closed the proceedings with a Prayer.

Guelph, 12th August, 1842.

Sir,-I have great pleasure in forwarding you, by desire Church Society, the foregoing account of a meeting held this place, on Monday the 18th day of July last, "for he purpose of forming a Parochial Branch, in connection

with the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, for Guelph and the surrounding Townships." It was my intention to have furnished this account long ere this, but I have been so much engaged with other matters, that I have not had time to do so. I will, however, now endeavour to give a short account of the proceedings of that day, so highly gratifying to the feelings of every member of the Church. Some idea of the interest excited by this meeting may

be formed from the fact, that notwithstanding its being held in the midst of a very busy and inconvenient season of the year, crowds of persons, of all classes, flocked together, eager to take part in the proceedings. The Rev. Rector of Guelph was voted into the Chair,

and opened the business of the day with a Prayer. He then proceeded to set forth, in an able and eloquent manner, the objects of the Parent Society, and of the projected Parochial Associations in connection with it.— In the course of his address, he directed the attention of his audience to the state of spiritual destitution under which the District of Wellington laboured, and adduced

as proof of that the fact, that that district, containing upwards of thirteen townships (in one of which between ight and nine bundred souls are returned as belonging o the Church of England), was provided with only one Dergyman of that Church; and that not only had he

ceremony upwards of two hundred people assembled, and concluded with an assurance to the audience that audience that one of the first, if not the first, object of the Association, would be the providing a Travelling Missionary for the Wellington District.

The different resolutions were then put, in their order, by the several gentlemen to whom they were intrusted, and the interest which was taken in the proceedings of the day, was abundantly manifested by the frequent and loud applause which constantly broke in upon the speakers. It would be invidious, where all strove so arduously in the cause, to particularize individuals; but I cannot close this communication without expressing the deep sense this communication without expressing the deep sense rice be lowered.

we all entertain of the valuable assistance rendered us by the Reverend Gentlemen who, at such trouble to themselves, came to take part in the proceedings of the day, and whose masterly and impressive manner of addressing the meeting, and setting forth in the strongest light the mitted to their charge, merit and meet with subjects con our sincerest thanks.

I have the honour to be, Dear Sir, Your most obedient servant, WM. D. POWELL, Secretary.

To the Editor of The Church.

of the Church in this Diocese, and as I agree with yon that such details are calculated to interest the public generally, and to enlist the sympathies of the more

by the Rev. A. Palmer. Although it was a and but short notice had been given, yet 200 perso attended, all of them manifestly taking a deep interest in the services of the day. Twelve children were presented for baptism on this occasion. How long, Mr. Editor, are these our brethren to remain as sheep having no shepherd, and their Church as a temple without a Priest?

WOODSTOCK .- We learn that Mr. Henry Finkle has taken the contract for erecting the Spire on St. Paul's Church, and we are glad to hear that the work will be mmediately commenced .- Woodstock Herald.

The REV. W. M. HERCHMER, M.A., after a brief visit to England, has returned to his native town of Kingston. We trust that he, in common with his fellow-Churchmen, will soon have the satisfaction of seeing St. George's Church—so much indebted to his pious munificence-finished and re-opened, with increased commodation and improved appearance, for the performance of Divine Service.

Fifteen days Later from Europe. (From the New York Albion.)

The steamship Britannia, Capt. Hewitt, from Liverpool, rrived at Boston on the 19th, at four o'clock.

The news from England in regard to the crops is more fa-urable than any that has been received for some months past. This state of things has already had a beneficial effect on the

trade and commerce of the country, and should the fine wea-ther continue, there is little doubt but that the starvation and distress which have so extensively prevailed throughout the country, will be known only in the remembrance of a calamity

lenders discount good paper with avidity at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The arrival in London of an accredited agent from the Uni-

ted States government, for the purpose of contracting a loan of twelve millions of dollars, is not liked; and it is confidently asserted in well-informed quarters that he will wholly fail in the object of his mission. In the neighbourhood of Birmingham, Staffordshire, and

other parts of the manufacturing districts, there have been son rather serious outbreaks, which have required the greatest energy and exertion on the part of the magistracy to suppress. The latest accounts, however, inform us that the rioters were

coming to terms. It is understood that the Duke of Nemours will be the Regent of France. Great fears were entertained for the stability

of the ministry. In the House of Commons on the 2nd inst. an inquiry was made of Sir Robert Peel, as to the destination of the Mediter-ranean steam frigate said to be fitting out in London for the invasion of Texas.

Sir R. Peel said he believed the facts were thesesels were fitting out, one at Blackwall and the other at Liver-pool. It was said that those vessels were for the Mexican Gothe charge of all members of that communion, resident in the Wellington District, but his duties extended into part of the adjoining District of Gore. He adverted to the communication had been refused. He could state, that in con-the communication had been refused. He could state, that in conthe opening of a neat and commodious Church in the village of Elora, in the Township of Nichol, at which ceremony upwards of two hundred people assembled, Majesty's navy would be allowed to serve the Mexican government against Texas. The Texan government had been in-formed that if hostilities should take place, it was the intention

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4.-Our predictions of a speedy revival of trade on the new tariff coming into operation have been rea-lized. The accounts from most of our great seats of manufaclized. ture and commerce speak of improvement. This is particu-larly the case in London, Leeds, Bristol, and Manchester. In Southand, too, there are marks of revival; while the harvest, everywhere, will be early and abundant. In the money mar-ket, such is the overflow of money, that lenders discount good paper with avidity at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. A cessation of agitation would soon restore all the depressed interests to their former

prosperity. The accounts from the Potteries and the iron districts speak The accounts from the routbreak there had its origin in a of a return to order. The outbreak there had its origin in a desire to obtain an advance of wages ill-suited to the circumdesire to obtain an enter. It happens in this case, as in most others stances of the times. It happens in this case, as in most others of the sort, that the most turbulent are the least sufferers.

OPENING OF THE NEW CHURCH AT ELORA. (From a Correspondent, signing himself P.) You often express a desire to be furnished with statis-tical information in reference to the wants and progress of the function of parliament is visibly drawing to a close, and measures, affecting particularly the social interests, are daily brought under consideration. The poor law has been abridged and modified, and will be re-considered on the re-assembling of areliament. Some measures will also then be taken to remeasure

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August 17.

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Rectory, Kemptville, August 8, 1842.

of an estimated equivalent being returned in fine flour fit for during his residence at Plattsburgh, appears to have made him-

According to the Augsburg Gazette of the 15th instant, it would seem that the Circassians had gained an important advantage over the Russians. It states that a division of the army of Circassia, under the command of General Grabbe, had been attacked in a forest by the Lesghians and cut to pieces. The Russian loss is estimated at 1,500 men and 25 officers.— The artillers, which was in the same was measured from falling The artillery, which was in the rear, was preserved from falling

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idition that he should not return to his district for some time The French corvette Cornaline had arrived at Beyrout.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

China news to the 12th of April, and Singapore journals to Papineau.

the 5th of May, have been received. It was said that Yang, an imperial commissioner, was en route to offer 40,000,000 dollars as compensation to the British for the expenses of the war, and the surrendered opium; also the cession of Hong Kong as the price of peace. The Chinese had already commenced removing the ruins and Let Illogal votes.

The Chinese had already commenced removing the ruins and rubbish preparatory to rebuilding the Bogue forts. Some fighting had taken place at Ningpo, in which 1,100 British routed 6,000 Chinese, with the loss of from 5 to 700 Slais. We had three killed and forty wounded. The Agra Ukbar, of June the 4th says it was reported that an army of observation would be assembled at Allahabad in the Substitution and many for the same and some states are requested an army of observation would be assembled at Allahabad in the Substitution and some states are reported that an army of observation would be assembled at Allahabad in the Substitution and some states are reported that and some states are reported that an army of observation would be assembled at Allahabad in the Substitution and some states are reported that an army of observation would be assembled at Allahabad in the Substitution and some states are reported to by Gentlemen engaged

requiring the most vigilant attention of Major Outtram. The Seiks are said to be in force on the Muree territory, ought to receive their suffrages.

Without their object being understood. We have news from Jellalbad to the 29th of May. Akbar Kuan had demanded 10,000 rupees for General Elphinstone's remains. The Delhi Gazette of the 14th May mentions that they had been interred, on the 30th April, within the walls of

of Commons was last night engaged in renewed discussion on the Newfoundland Bill. The prorogation is expected to take place on the 17th. The commercial treaty between Great Britain and Portugal has been finally arranged, and upon terms highly advantageous nance every thing tending to stir up prejudices and passions The Christinos at Madrid are still active against the Regent. It is understood that the Cortes will be dissolved and a new one elected about the month of November. elected about the month of November. According to the Augsburg Gazette of the 15th instant, it of an upprovoked and cruel Rebuilion are spoken of ? Alas to one and a upprovoked and cruel Rebuilion are spoken of ? Alas to one and available to the spoken of a spoken of the spoken of

ELECTION FOR THE COUNTY OF OTTAWA. (From the Ottawa Advocate, 16th August.)

The King opened the session, on Tuesday, the 26th ultimo, with the following SPEECH: "GENTLEMEN, PEERS, AND DEPUTIES,—Under the grief thich oppresses me, deprived of that dearly belaved son when ⁶ GENTLEMEN, PEERS, AND DEPUTIES,—Under the grief which oppresses me, deprived of that dearly beloved son whom I considered destined to replace me on the throne, and who was the glory and support of my old age, I have deemed it impera-tive to hasten the moment of your assembling around me.— We have together a great duty to fulfil. When it shall please God to call me to himself, it is necessary that France and the constitutional monarchy be secured against being for a moment exposed to any interruption of the royal anthority. You will, therefore, have to deliberate upon the measures requisite for preventing, during the minority of my beloved grandson, this immense danger. "The calamity that has befallen me does not render me ungrateful to Divine Providence, which still preserves to me my children, worthy of all my tenderness and of the confidence of France.
"Gentlemen, let us now secure the repose and safety of our country. At a later period I shall call upon you to resum your accustomed labours relative to state affairs."
The Commerce states the number of opposition members returned to the new Chamber of Deputies to be 221, The chamber consists of 459 members.
M. Ashbel Smith has presented bis credentials to M. Guizot, at Paris, as charge d'affaires of the Republic of Texas.
The Paris papers are filled with descriptions of the funeral of the Duke of Orleans, or with discussions on the state of the parties in the Chamber.
An attempt was made to excite among the national guard, a r. oity that has befallen me does not render me rests of granting or denying aids for future improvements, or parties in the Chamber. An attempt was made to excite among the national guard, a cry of "down with Guizot!" during the funeral procession of Saturday, but it failed. The remains of the Duke of Orleans are laid in state in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, and the public are to be admitted to view them for three successive days. The funeral ceremony was to take place on the 3rd, and on the following day the translation of the body to Dreux. The Church of Notre Dame

was to take place on the 3rd, and on the following day the translation of the body to Dreux. The Church of Notre Dame was besieged from morning to night with crowds anxious to gain admission. THE EAST.—Private letters from Beyrout, of the 1st ult, announce that there had not been any fresh disturbances at Lebanon. The Druses, who had been carried off thence, still remained in the prisons at Beyrout. The Emir Abdallah, of Gazir, had quitted the British frigate on board of which he Turkish authorities that he would not be further molested, on condition that he should not return to his district for some time

The election commenced Monday the 8th instant, and at 10 o'clock this day (Wednesday, 15th.), Mr. Symmes retired from the contest formally protesting against the return of Mr.

The nu	umbers were	
or MR.	PAPINEAU,	
MR.	SYMMES,	
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	Majority 100	

Every means have been resorted to by Gentlemen engaged an army of observation would be absolute to have reached us from Among the items of intelligence which have reached us from Scinde, and which may be depended on as authentic, are an an-bouncement that a large army, said to be 25,000 strong, is ad-nouncement that a large army, said to be 25,000 strong, is ad-vancing from Mushed to Herat, and very suspicious conferences are being held at Hydrabad, between the Ameers and others, are being held at Hydrabad, between the Ameers and thers, are being held at Hydrabad, between the Ameers and thers, are being held at Hydrabad, between the Ameers and thers, are being held at Hydrabad, between the Ameers and thers, are being held at Hydrabad, between the Ameers and thers, are being held at Hydrabad, between the Ameers and thers, are being held at Hydrabad, between the Ameers and thers, are being held at Hydrabad, that the gentleman who has been returned, is the man who

DISTURBANCES ON THE WELLAND CANAL. (From the St. Catharine's Journal, August 18.)

On Monday last, a large number of canallers proceeded to

they had been interred, on the 30th April, within the walls of Jellalabad. Akbar Khan claims that Dost Mahomed be sent back, and that we evacuate the country, leaving an agent at Cabuli in exchange for the English captives. The army, it was thought, would not leave the place until they moved to Cabul, there to meet Gen. Nott from Candahar. The Khyber Pass was being re-occupied by the Afreedes, and the whole road to Cabul stockaded and defended by all the ob-structions the enemy could oppose. Captain Mackenzie has returned to Jellalabad on the 9th of May, from Lughman, with terms for the release of the prisoners. nd that, in the mean time, if they should not be supplied with provisions, they would take them by force—and they have been as good as their word. Their first act of depredation was committed on Wednesday morning, by plundering Mr. Barnett's store-house, at the quarry, of twelve barrels of pork and two barrels of flour, which they distributed among some seventy shantles, that have been they distributed among some seventy shanties, that have been built between this village and the mountain locks—a distance of about two miles. They next proceeded to board a schooner, which was passing down the canal, in quest of flour; but not finding any them. A letter from sauger of the 20th of July and and a schooner, Booddelabs to have fled into the territory of Scindia. Every thing remains in statu quo. Half the Candahar force had moved out to reinforce Kelat Ghilzie, and make a In the afternoon they marched into the village, carrying in their front, upon a pole, a short piece of board, upon one side of which was painted, "Bread or Work," and on the other, "Peace and Union—God save the Queen." They now openly declared, as before, that they had come for something to eat, and if it was not given to them, they would take it. Mr. Merritt remonstrated with them, and pointed out the conse-quences that would certainly follow such an outrageous viola-Sin C. BAGOT.—We copy the following from the Montreal Weekly Transcript, of the 17th August:— "His Excellency the Governor General and family left this indy for Kingston on Sunday last, very much to the surprise and regret of a large class of persons, who consider the 4th Commandment binding on Governors and great men as well as on others. The motive alleged for this bad example is, that or any other day the conveynce of His Excellency would have interfered with that of the mails! A much more feasible reason is this:—His Excellency arrived in Montreal from Quebec, and was received without the slightest mark of congratulation from the citizens, and he did not like to leave the city in the same way. Notwithstanding this, we think His Excellency would have done better to wait until Monday, and have ordered to may or two of red-coast to salute him as he latt." In the propriety of these remarks, so far as respect that "feasible reason," such as that alleged, should be given for His Excellency's departure on the Sunday. We believe it to be to true that His Excellency would entreat the loyalists not to true that His Excellency would have joined in the salute." Thus that that has been hitherto done to His Excellency's fire-true that His Excellency is becoming personally unpopular, from his supposed acquiescence in the late most reprehensible appointments; but we would entreat the loyalists not true that His Excellency is becoming personally unpopular, from his supposed acquiescence in the late most reprehensible appointments; but we would entreat the loyalists not true that His Excellency is becoming personally unpopular, from his supposed acquiescence in the late most reprehensible appointments; but we would entreat the loyalists not true that His Excellency is becoming personally unpopular, from his supposed acquiescence in the late most reprehensible appointments; but we would entreat the loyalists not to impute all that has been hitherto done to His Excellency's fire-will, but to consider the novely and difficult tion of law, and ordered them, as a Magistrate, to disperse impute all that has been hitherto done to His Excellency's free-will, but to consider the novelty and difficulty of his position, and to enable him to make a make and to enable him to make a stand, when he may think that the fit time has arrived, against further concessions to men either doubtfully loyal, or decidedly disaffected. LADY BAGOT held a Drawing Room at Government House, Kingston, at 9 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, the 23rd instant. It was numerously attended: the arrangements are said to have many threats and assurances that they would return the next It was numerously attended: the arrangements are said to have been well made: refreshments were served. MR. HINCKS.—The Kingston Chronicle says, that the ap-pointment of Mr. Hincks "was made by Sir C. Bagot, under the sanction and approval of the Home Government. This does not prove that Sir Charles made the offensive appointment voluntarily. voluntarily. How. F. HINGKS.—The Toronto Church [of the 29th July] gives a very temperate and fair exposition of its reasons for objecting to the appointment of Mr. Hincks to an office of trust under her Majesty. The proof of Mr. Hincks having been cognizant of the intentions of the rebels, in 1837, is revived; and as he could not excultate himself at that date, it is many the shown that likely that he will be able to do so now. It is also shown that

also, to return those benevolent individuals his most sincere and

heartfelt thanks. Saturday, August 20. We have given above, a simple statement of the most material facts, as they occurred—purposely omitting a multitude of minor ones, but which were not less aggravating or annoying. minor ones, but which were not less aggravating or annoying, to those who had to suffer from the absence of a protecting power against such lawless outrages. The inhabitants of this village, and for many miles around, are now, at the moment of vriting, and have been since Monday last, completely under the power of the rioters, who are patroling in all directions, with as much impudence and insolence as victorious brigands in a sacked town; but fortunately no lives, as yet, have been lost, or blood shed, from the simple fact, that no resistance has been made.

THE CASE OF NELSON HACKETT .- The circumstances THE CASE OF NELSON HACKETT. The circumstances attending the delivery of this person to the authorities of Ar-kansas, having been brought up in the House of Commons in England, and having merely elicited the fact that his surrender England, and having merely encited the fact that his surrender had been made in a legal manner by the proper authorities in Canada, the next question which suggests itself is, whether our Governor in Council have or have not been imposed upon by Governor in Council have or have not been imposed upon by the official documents produced by the slave agent, in support of the charge alleged against the supposed delinquent. Of course it is impossible for us, without possessing the facilities necessary for dequainting ourself more intimately with the sub-ject, to answer this question satisfactorily. However, in the absence of the explanations which we before said had been offered to us by the Sheriff, through his Deputy, we have no hesitation in letting the public know all we have been able to gather from individuals in our own neighbourhood. individuals in our own neighbourhood. Nelson Hackett was arrested in the town of Chatham, and

Fine Flour, & barrel, Wheat, & bushel Nelson Hackert was arrested in the fown of Chatham, and committed to the custody of the Sheriff, by James Read, and Thomas McCrae, Esquires, on the 7th of September, 1841. Mr. Abraham Unsworth was then Jailer of this District, and into his enstody Hackett was delivered. We are informed by Lord Stapley in the House of Commons, that the first application for Hackett's surrender, being unsupported by the requi-site "forms" was refused. Consequently Hackett should, in our judgement, have been immediately set at liberty. But we find that he was kept in prison until the slave agent obtained those "forms," in the pursuit of which we have learned that he wasdirected by his legal adviser, Mr. Prince, to get a Bill of Indjetment found against the prisoner. To make assurance doubly sure, he procured, as we believe, no less than eight Bills, besides a host of other documentary evidence. While all this was doing, the former jailer died, and the present gentleman was doing; the former jaier died, and the present generation succeeded to the situation : but he never saw the commitment of Hackett ; and if it had ever been in the hands of his predecessor, it must, assuredly, have been afterwards withdrawn, as it was not to be found among his other papers handed over to the new Reverend Brethren.--You are hereby respectfully informed, that the next Meeting of the Association is appointed to be held (with Divine permission) at the residence of the Rev. Robert Blakey. Rector of Prescott, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 7th and 8th of Sectorebre neumbent. So that the prisoner was kept in jail without even the authority of a commitment, and this, too, after the Govern-ment had refused to give him up, and when, therefore, there could be no sufficient reason for his further detention. By what au-thority, then, was he detained? Who took upon himself the responsibility of dispensing with the usual forms of law upon this occasion? It cannot surely be that the mere *ipse dixit* of the Sheriff or the Queen's Counsel was sufficient authority However, as we before stated, on the night of the 8th February last, at about ten o'clock, Hackett was removed from the jai in the presence of John Mercer Esquire, Deputy Sheriff, who, in the discharge of his duty, agreeably to the instructions of the in the discharge of his duty, agreeably to the instructions of the Governor in Council, surrendered him to Mr. Louis Davenport, the person appointed by the Arkansas authorities to receive him, and who has been heard to say that the *principal induce-ment in getting Hackett back was*, to deter other slaves from

running away In reply to Mr. Hawes's question, in the Commons, Lord In reply to Mr. Haves and that Hackett was charged with Stanley is reported to have said that Hackett was charged with "burglary and robbery." Now what does Mr. Davenport say? To ourself he said that he (Hackett) had committed a rape on the person of a young lady of respectability. That Hackett did steal a horse and a watch, when he abseconded, no say? one pretends to deny, but the other and more flagrant crime, we do not believe to have been mentioned in the document from Arkansas. Mr. Davenportalse assured us that it had cost at least *fifteen hundred dollars* to get Hackett back; this we suppose was expended in feeing Counsel and Agent, and possibly, the immaculate Grand Jurors of Arkansas, for finding some of the Indianeerts. the Indictments. Can it for a moment be supposed that the love of justice is so predominant a feature in the character of the people of Arkansas, as to induce them to resort to so much the people of Arkansas, as to induce them to resort to so much trouble and expense for the sake of a mere horse thief? Assuredly not. The motive then that induced them to pur-sue Hackett was to show his fellow slaves that there was no security for them in Canada, and that if they ran away, they could and would be brought back.—Sandwich Herald.

A TRIP FROM LONDON TO THE WESTERN DISTRICT. (From the London Inquirer, 19th August.)

(From the London Inquirer, 19th August.) We never enjoyed ourself better than in the recent trip we made last week to the Western District. The drive to Chat-ham is really pleasant, and the roads are excellent; a circum-stance that never fails to awaken feelings of delight in the heart of every lover of nature, when he beholds a beautiful harvest coming from the hands of a gracious and beneficent Creator. The weather, during the continuance of our trip, has been extremely fine, if we except an occasional thunder shower.---The crops at present are partially secure from further damage, and, after all the evil forebodings we heard in anticipation of bad ones, we consider, from what has fallen under our own observation, and the information we have gleaned from other

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THE ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATION OF THE PUPILS The Analysis institution, took place, on Tuesday and Wednes-day, the 2th and 10th instant, in the presence of Trustees, and other Gentlemen of the City, of high respectability and learning.—Patrona

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the School. The following Statement exhibits the number of Forms now in

J. ; Harrison, R. V. HISTORY AND. MODERN. - Third Form : - Thompson V. HISTORY - ANCIENT AND. MODERN. - Third Form : - Tromble, E. M. A.; Preston, J. H.; Shaw, S.; Small, J. - 2nd Form : - Cromble, E. M. A.; Preston, J.

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YIII. READING—SPEL, AND DEF. WORDS.—Second Form :—1st Div.—Dison, F.; Cromble, M.M.A.; Birchall, S. T., -2nd Div.— Cromble, E. M. S.; Dixon, J.—1st Form :—1st Div..—Cromble, E. M. A.; Thompson, W.; Preston, J., Div.—Dison, F.; Cromble, M.M.A.; Birchall, S. T., -2nd Div.— Small, G.; Beard, G.; Dixon, J.—1st Form :—1st Div..—Thimrone, C.; Lee, T.; Wehb, J.—2nd Div. =Baldwirn, M.; Kidd, H.; Harrison, F., Prep. Form :—1st Div.—Kidd, W.; Shaw, R.; Richardson, F.—2nd Div..—Cooper, W.; Thomson, J.; Beard, G. J. and Form:.—Thomson, E.; Beard, G.; Jarvis, C.—2nd Div.— Event, J.; Leek T.
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X. CATERIUSH—Scherther Rothernos.—Third Form:.—Thompson, H.; Small, J.; Cromble, E. M.A. and Form :—Chempson, H.; Small, J.; Cromble, E. M.A. and Form :—Chempson, H.; Small, J.; Cromble, E. M.A. and Form :—Comble, E. M. A.; Small, J.; Shaw, S. —Conglish, —ist Div.—Cromble, E. M. A.; Small, J.; Shaw, S. —Conglish, —ist Div.—Cromble, E. M. A.; Small, J.; Shaw, S. —Conglish, — Lattiv. —Cromble, E. M. A.; Small, J.; Shaw, S. —Conglish, — Lattiv. —Comble, E. M. A.; Small, J.; Shaw, S. —Conglish, — Heandlow, — Comble, E. M. A.; Small, J.; Shaw, S. —Conglish, — Heandlow, — Comble, E. M. A.; Small, J.; Shaw, S. —Conglish, — Heandlow, M. A.— Preg. Form:.—Baldwin, K.; Coolper, W.; Primerse, C. M. Convoct, The Boys whoke names are heandlowed above, transt envolved for general good contact. M. C. CROMBIE, M. A.; Tha Aligust, 1842 N. R., Tith Aligust, 1842

Toronto, 17th August, 1842.

Toronto, 17th August, 1842. 267 N.B.—The Summer Vacation will terminate on Wednesday, the 14th of September next. The examination of the Home District Grammar School, which took place on Tuesday and Wednesday, last week, was an exhibition highly honourable to Mr. Cromble's diligence and talents as a teacher. It was manifest that his jupils must have been put under a very labo-rious training, laborious on the part of the beacher, but admirably calculated to Impress elementary instruction on the infinds of the young. Certainly, it is scircley possible that a pupil, having once been thoroughly grounded in any department of education in this manner, should not be able to advance in it afterwards with great defility ad success.

manner, should not be able to advance in it afterwards with great facility and success. In the Classics, though the range of reading was not very extensive, the boys, in the highest Forms, not having advanced in the study of Latin and Greak, beynd Phaturus and Cornelins Nepos; and the Greak Delectus and Testament, yet, in the application of the Grammatical rules of these languages, they seemed perfectly ready and conversant, omitting no information respecting the history and mythology of the ancients, that happened to be suggested by the words and phrases that occurred in translating. Mr. Cronbie's system of instruction is certainly well calculated to produce the best species of acholarship. The boys themselves seemed to boof a superfor class, and one could hardly help admiring their deportment as much as their proficiency. WILLIAM T. LEACH, M.A..

WILLIAM T. LEACH, M.A., *Trustee*, *H. D. G. S. W. ALLAN*, *Ex-trustee*, *M. K. C. C. JAS*, F. SMALL, M.P.P., *Patron*.

MIDLAND DISTRICT SCHOOL.

Mr. S. Lightburne; A. B., Master. A Tan Examination of the Pupils of the School, beld on Monday and Tuesday, the 8th and 9th instant, the number of Psenium annexed respectively to their names, was adjudged, as follows, viz.. To Masters J. T. Bourchier, 3; P. Farrell, 5; J. Fraser, 2;—S. P. Milner, 4; P. Higgins, 2; W. Coverdale, 2; S. Morley, 4;—T. Ben-son, 3; J. Coverdale, 2; T. Farrell, 2; H. McPherson, 3; H. Sharp, 2;—R. J. Cartwright, 3; A. Corbett, 2; W. Corbett, 2; H. Gornall, 3; W. Jackson, 4; F. Martin, 3; R. Webster, 3; P. Costen, 1; W. Fraser, 2; R. McIntyre, 4; G. Malne, 1; G. McGowan, 1; G. H. Oliver, 4; J. G. Shea, 2. Promiss for distingulated good conduct were adjudged to Masters J. Bourchler, P. Farrell, C. Rawlings, J. G. Shea. The business of the School will be resulted on Wedneaday, Sep-tember 14th, 1842. Mr. S. Lightburne, A. B., Master.

267-2

ember 14th, 1842. Kingston, August 10, 1842.

JUST PUBLISHED,

For the use of Magistrates, Township Officers, &c., Price 7s. 6d., BECHER'S DIGEST,

1 2 1 0 1 10 0 01 1 6 0 01 1 101 0 01 1 101 0 01 since 1835, with the late

FOR NALE.

D SQUARE PIANO FORTE BY STODART.

Currency Bill,

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. Reverend Brethren,—You are hereby notified that the next Meeting of this Society will be held, (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. Ben-jamin Cronyn, A.M. Rector of London, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 7th and 8th of September next. WILLIAM McMURRAY, *Acting Secretary to the Western Clerical Society*. Dundas, July 30th, 1842. TO LET, A LARGE THREE STORY NEW BRICK BUILDING. WITH EXTENSIVE AND CONVENIENT CELLARAGE. THESE Premises are well adapted for a wholesale business, being in one of the most central situations in the city. They are situated in West Market Place, They are situated in Market, adjoining to the Wholesale opposite to the West side of the Market, adjoining to the Wholesale Stores of Messrs. Thorne & Parsons, and within a short distance of the principal wharves of the city. The building will be finished and ready for occupation on the 1st of October next. Apply to W. DAVIS, W. DAVIS, Front Street Toronto, 22nd August, 1842. Toronto, 22nd August, 1944. $\mathfrak{K} \hookrightarrow$ The Montreal Herald will please copy the above four times. and send the account to this office. 628 UNIVERSITY OF M'GILL COLLEGE. PROPOSALS, addressed to the Governors of the College, at Mon-ceived until the 18th day of OcroBan next, from persons desirous of the following OFFICES in the College, viz.:--Professor of Classical Literature, Professor of Classical Literature, Lecturer on the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Lecturer on Logic and Rhetoric, A Latin Tutorship A Greek Tutorship. The Montreal Gažette, the Morning Courler, the Quebec Mer-cury, the Kingston Chronicle, the Church newspaper (Toronto), the Halifax Times, and the Fredericton Sentinel, are requested to give the above four insertions (once a fortnight) and transmit their accounts to the Principal of M'Gill College at Montreal. Append 12

WANTS A SITUATION,

A S Book-keeper or Salesman, a person who can give every satis-factory reference. Apply to A. B., care of H. Rowsell Esq., Stationer, King Street. N. B. Applicant has been accustomed to business generally for 10

268-tf Years. Toronto, 23rd August, 1842. GOVERNESS.

HE DIOCESE OF TORONTO IEIR DEPOSITORY,

T. TORONTO,

BOOKS AND TRACTS PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY FOR

Home Circuit-The Hon. Mr. Justice Jones.

From the Toronto and Hamilton Advertiser, August 23. TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.

TO THE MENBERS OF THE EASTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY.

 $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{f},\textbf{g},\textbf{g},\textbf{c},\textbf{c},\textbf{n},\textbf{k},\textbf{f},\textbf{k},\textbf{s},\textbf{a},\\ \textbf{f},\textbf{f},\textbf{c},\textbf{n},\textbf{n},\textbf{f},\textbf{s},\textbf{n},\\ \textbf{f},\textbf{f},\textbf{c},\textbf{n},\textbf{n},\textbf{f},\textbf{s},\\ \textbf{f},\textbf{f},\textbf{f},\textbf{c},\textbf{n},\textbf{s},\textbf{s},\\ \textbf{f},\textbf{f},\textbf{f},\textbf{f},\textbf{n},\textbf{s},\ \textbf{f},\textbf{s},\ \textbf{f},\ \textbf{$

HENRY PATTON, Secretary.

Huron..... London Wellington

CLASS I. Great Monday, 19th September. Talbot Friday, 23rd September. Gore Monday, 26th September Niagara Monday, 24th October.

Scriptures. PRICES.

borough Colborne Thursday, 20th October, arg....... Newcastle Thursday, 27th October. Midland Circuit-The Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman. Home District-Assize and Nisi Prius. The Hon. Mr. Justice McLean, Monday, 10th October. Court of Oyer and Terminer-The Hon. The Chief Justice, 25th October.

General Sale's victory over Akbar Khan had struck such terror into the minds of the people that it was thought our troops might have moved on to the capital without resist-ance, had not the force been deficient in every requisite for so

large an army. A letter from Sauger of the 26th of May announces the demonstration on Ghuznee.

General England crossed the Kojue Kathul on the 2d May, with the loss of only four men wounded. Instructions had been given, on the 14th of May, from the Adjutant-General's office, to withdraw the troops serving west

of the Indus within the British provinces.

Canada.

Kingston, at 9 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, the 23rd instant.

cognizant of the intentions of the rebels, in 1837, is revived; and as he could not exculpate himself at that date, it is not likely that he will be able to do so now. It is also shown that the "Constitutional Reform Society of Upper Canada," con-tained among its members the leaders of the rebellion, and that the now Hon. Mr. Hincks was their Secretary. So much the *Church* argues agains the loyalty of the gentleman : the maxt points are his political inconsistency and depravity. These are conclusively made out from the columns of the *Excussioner*, of which Mr. Hincks was Editor, and instances are so forcibly given, and paragraphs so judiciously, if there and *shameless* the squeezed into one so worth wat manner honour is to be squeezed into one so worthers my affect to despise, perhaps, the animadversions of the press, although his affectation must he as thin as the veil of this although his affectation must he as thin as the veil of this political delinquency; but his previous experience as an editor

DR. WOLFRED NELSON .- The Plattsburgh Republican of but industrious parents; and we shall ever pray, &c."

political delinquency; but his previous experience as an editor means are speedily devised for their relief. The number of Kingston. political delinquency; but his previous experience as an cultor means are specify devised for their relief. The number of house to be abour and the good dare bound in the specify devised for their relief unavailing. We, therefore, most useless for those to attempt it who know themselves to be emestly and humbly beseech your Excellency to take into the recent settlers in the recent settle useless for those to attempt it who know themselves to be infamous, and are proved to be unprincipled.—Mont. Herald. infamous, and are proved to be unprincipled.—Mont. Herald. but industrious parents; and we shall ever pray, &c."

DR. WOLFRED NELSON.—The Plattsburgh Republican of the 13th instant contains a long account of a public dinner given by the citizens of Plattsburgh to Dr. Wolfred Nelson on the occasion of his removal from that place to reside at Montreal. Col. D. B. M'Neil presided. The company was addressed by the Prisident, by Dr. Nelson, and Mr. R. S. Bouchette, who also spoke of his probable return to Canada. Dr. Nelson,

sources, that the farmers will have an average crop, as well as

sources, that the farmers will have an average crop, as well as to thank Providence for His blessings. In our peregrinations, and they were not few, we passed the Moravian village, celebrated in the history of Canada, as the spot where the late President Harrison came up with the British under the command of General Proctor, and the Indian British under the command of the far-famed Tecumseth, the Warriors under the command of the far-famed Tecumseth, the immortal Chief of the West. The Indian village, situated on the right bank of the river Thames, has a poor and squalid the right bonk of the river Thames, one of the great causes addicted to the use of ardent spirits—one of the great causes from which we may trace their present indolent way of living, from which we may trace their present indolent way of living, and that lack of industry which prevents them from cultivating their corn fields with that care and attention which the fertility their corn fields with that care and attention which the fertility of the soil and its productiveness so richly merits. * * * * The Indians of Moravian town have great advantages con-ferred upon them by being blessed with Moravian Missionaries and School Teachers; one of the former, the Rev. Mr. Luken-haw of the productive potential labour with the Teachers baw, of whom it may be truly said labours with the affection

baw, of whom it may be truly said labours with the affection of a father, to preach to this fallen and benighted race the merits of a Divine Redeemer crucified. We passed through the beautiful townships of Westminster, Delaware, Carradoe, Ekfrid, Mosa, Camden, Howard, Chatham, Hawwith Down, Relaid, Sc. where the form Delaware, Carradoc, Ektrid, Hosa, Camden, Howard, Chatham Harwich, Dover, Baleigh, &c., where the farmers were all engaged with the harvest. The wheat crop in some sections of the country is rather light, but on the whole will average that of

Chatham, the emporium of the Western District, is becoming last season. a place of great importance; every thing around betokens life bustle and animation. Recently a superb hotel has been erected by those enterprising gentlemen, the Messrs. Eberts; it is conducted by Mr. Carter, and from the comfortable It is conducted by Mr. Carter, and from the comfortable accommodations and excellent arrangements that are paid to those patronising the establishment, will be a sufficient reason for their again calling on the hospitable and worthy landlord of the Exchange House, whenever business occasions them to visit the flourishing and beautiful town of Chatham.

The passage by stage, on the road from Hamilton to Chatham has, within a few years, been much smoothed by substituting coaches for lumber-waggons; better horses are on the rout than formerly, safer drivers, and more satisfactory houses l than formerly, safer drivers, and more satisfactory houses h the way side. The proprietors of stages on this route are we worthy of high commendation for their enterprise and perse vering exertion, and for their liberal management and accom

After our departure from Chatham, we took passage t modating spirit. Sandwich in the beautiful and splendid Steamer Brother commanded by Captain Walter Eberts, of whom it may be sai that he has not a superior navigating the inland seas of Canad His carefulness as an expert and vigilant commander, h His carefulness as an expert and vigilant commander, h urbanity and gentlemanly bearing, together with the comm dious arrangements to be found on board, all conspire to rend. him a general favourite among the travelling community.-Upon putting our foot on *terra firma*, we waited professional upon Colonel Prince, the Lion of the West, and was muy gratified with the beautiful and farmerlike appearance of Par Farm. Politics overboard, and the Colonel will readily l Farm. Politics overboard, and the Colonel will readily admitted to be a perfect gentleman and a profound lawyer. He is well qualified to win upon the affections of a strang and those who pretend to know him intimately, will not de but he is warmly attached to his friends. In Chatham are to be found some splendid steam mill whether for widing flour or saving lumber. These In Chatham are to be found swing lumber. There are as whether for grinding flour or sawing lumber. There are as many elegant and well-filled stores, where owners do a v many elegant and seen the basiness. The lumber trade is bris

many elegant and well-filed stores. The lumber trade is brist thriving and profitable business. The lumber trade is brist and advantageously carried on in its vicinity, as upwards 600,000 standard stares have been shipped this season fr Chatham to Quebec. The Messrs. Eberts, to whom we h already alluded to, and who are mainly instrumental in already alluded to be the main baye recently built a large r

	GOVERNESS.). Our Blessed Lord a pattern to
1	A YOUNG LADY latery arrived in this could, She is a mem-	Believers, on a sheet
C	omplished.	course by the Right Rev. George Horne D. D., Lord Bishop of Nor-
1	District of Montreal.	Whole duty of Man, laid down
1	TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE	in a plain and familiar way to the
	of the Home District.	for several occasions, oound
	A N adjourned General Quarter Sessions will be held in the Court House on Thursday, the 1st day of September next, at 12 o'clock	CLASS
1	toon, at which a general attenuance will be brought under their notice.	On the Sacramen 4. Address to Godfathers and
1	TT D	Codmothers, stitched
	7 1842. 41	8. Churchman's Answer to the question, Why do you bring your
	The city papers will please give the above an insertion.	child to be baptizedsuttered
		that had doubts about Infant Dap-
	IN and for the City of Toronto, meets on Monday the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock. AM, of which all persons having anything to do at the order of the second s	of the History of Infant Baptism, stitched
	according to and the said Court are required to a	Discourse concerning Baptismal
	High Bailiff.	and Spiritual Regeneration, by the Right Rev. Sam'l Bradford D.D.,
	City Police Office, 23rd Aug. 1842, 268	Lord Bishop of Rochester, stitched 64. Letter on Infant Baptism, in
	T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	which its lawfulness and necessity
	LARGE PRAYER BUOKS AND ANTAN SERVICES, SUITABLE for the Reading Desk and Communion Table, just S received from England.	
,	- though in Rough Calf.	of England Justified, and some opinions of the Baptists consi- dered, by the Rev. W. B. Knight,
1		A.M., Stuched
f	H. & W. ROWSELL,	CLAS
1	August 25, 1842. Toronto.	On the Ca
Fn .,	IN IN ES Internet for Descenting Christian Knowledge	73. Familiar Exposition of the Church Catechism, in five parts,
,	DUBLISHED by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.	to which are added Frayers to
;	Size of the Plates 20 × 16 inches, and price ss. for the line Prints. H. & W. ROWSELL,	Servants, by the Right Rev. Isaac Mann, D.D., Lord Bishop of Corl
e o	August 25, 1842. Toronto.	and Ross, stucked
n	CONFIRMATION. A PLANS and affectionate Address to Young Persons about to be	CLAS
of		On the Rite of
	DANIET WILSON, D.D. BISHOP OF CALCULTA.	75. Elementary Discourses, designed for the use of a young person after
g,	Only four copies for sale. H. & W. ROWSELL,	Confirmation; with devotions se
es	Toronto.	
y	August 25, 1842. 268	and after the Holy Communion by the Rev. Joseph Holden Pot M.A., Archdeacon of London
e-	CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.	bound
n-	THE ORGAN now in use at St. George's Church, Kingston' will be for SALE as soon as the New one is built, which will be for SALE as soon as the New one st. It is well	firmation, containing forms of sel examination and devotion, with
or	L will be for SALE as soon as the New one is one will be will be some time in the month of September next. It is well adapted for a Country Church, is of a sweet Tone, and of quite sufficient Power for a Church containing 500 People.	directions for their use, b ; Rev. Wm. H. Hale M.A., statch
rs, id,	sufficient Power for a Church containing 500 People.	
la.	For Terms, apply to either of the on the on the and	by those who are to be Confirme on a sheet
his	Kingston, August 3rd, 1842.	77. Pastoral advice to young persons who come to be Confirmed
ler	TANTED, A STTUATER.	stitched 80. Reflections on Confirmation,
	A YOUNG MAN, who has attended two Sessions at the Univer- sity of Glasgow, and who is qualified to teach Encluser, LATIN, designs of obtaining a situation, either	a sheet
lly	GREEK and MATHEMATICS, is desired, or as a Tutor in a Family. For	firmation, by the Right Rev. Ge Davys, D.D., Bishop of Herefor
ark	information, apply at this Once. 267-tf	stilched
b		To be
zer		THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF
*		HAVE ON SALE AT
ills	Toronto, 16th August, 1842.	144, KING STI
als	HALLEN SEVENANT, DAT DITULE.	PRAYER-BOOKS OF VAR
kl	y THE MISSES SKIRVINGS' SEMINARY will be Re-opened	EX SUPPLY A SUPPLY A SUPPLY
s (Toronto, August 9, 1842.	Prayer-Books with new version 24mo. Nonpareil, Sheep,
18.1	THE THE ATION.	24mo do. Calf, - 4 24mo. Minion, Sheep,
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ne	Knitting in every variety of formit, a share of public patronage.	12mo do Calf. * *
ad	a. TERMS moderate. REFERENCE for character and abilities, to the	svo. Pica, Calf,
ont	Lord Bishop of Toronto. 264-tf Toronto, 25th July, 1842.	Toronto, August, 1842.
nť	hs TRS. RANSOME is desirous of receiving a few young Ladies to	The state of the s
th y a	re French, Hanan, Music, &c. Dullings	A DECEMBER OF STREET
nu	N.D. A Handsome half for any	and OI MININGCOMMENT
T	he Toronto, July, 1842. 261-tf	- DÉPOSITORY,
eth	BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,	AT TWO O'CLOC
	FOR YOUNG LADIES,	Toronto, 16th August, 1842.
		at JUST P
-	ng THE MISSES SAVIGNY beg to intimate that their establishmer will re-open, after the Midsummer vacation, on Monday, the 22 instant.	AND
1.2	Dns Lot Street West, Aug. 5, 1842. 200-4in	The Depository
	hab The Church Society of the Diocese of Quebee.	144, KING S
80	t of A CLERGYMAN is wanted, to act as SECRETARY to this Societ He will receive a stated Salary, but will not be allowed to d	y. Hitty FIDET C

A CLERGYMAN is wanted, to act as SECHETAUX to this Society. He will receive a stated Salary, but will not be allowed if de-rive any emolument from the performance of Clerical or other duties. It will be necessary for him to reside in Montreal, and he will be re-quired to act under the direction of the Central Board. Application is to be made to the Rev. Wm. Dawes, (Secretary pro. tem.) St. John, 26th July, 26th anada Last.

UTITION	CAPITAL TONED SQUARE PIANO FORTE BY STODART,
e Sacrament of Baptism.	CAPITAL TONED COMMENTAL LAST IN STORAGE U. S. W.
odfathers and 7 3 0 1 6 0 0 1	MPORTED from London in November last by Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, the property of Capt. Biscoe, Royal Engineers, under
red	ters for England. Apply to
	II. CO YVI RUYV SELLL, LORDICO.
you bring your 7 3 0 1 6 0 0 1	August 4, 1842. 265-tf
ween two men	
out Infant Bap-	JUST PUBLISHED.
V. Wall, author	L "THE CHURCH TEMPORALITIES ACT,"
Infant Baptism, 96 8 0 4 22 3 0 3	In pamphlet form.
rning Baptismal	Price 3d: each, or 2s. 6d. # dozen.
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nt Baptism, in	Second Canadian edition.
ess and necessity	Price 2s: 10 dozen,-15s, 10 100;
node of adminis-	H. & W. ROWSELL
d by the Church	Toronto:
fied, and some	Toronto, June 17, 1842.
AT D L'ssight	Toronto, vano - ci
	INSPECTOR FOR FLOUR AND MEAL.
TT HAN AND TT	THE indersigned having been appointed a Board of examiners to recommend a fit and proper person for the inspection of noir
CLASS V.	THE undersigned having occur appointed a board of examiners to
au die Cotechism.	ad meal for the City of Toronto (agreeably to an Act of Parliament
	acod last Session), hereby give notice that they will hold a Meeting
Josition of the	a the first day of September next, in the City Hall, (at 10 o'clock
m. In five parces	. M.,) for the purpose of examining those who may apply for the
	flice:
Right Rev. Isaac	GEORGE MONRO, THOMAS CLAPESON
d Bishop of Cork as 0 0 4 21 0 0 8	THOMAS CLARKSON, WILLIAM GOODBRHAM.
d 25 0 0 4 21 0 0 8	Toronto, 5th August, 1842. 266-3in
	a construction of the second
CLASS VI.	1842)
the Rite of Confirmation.	LAKE ONTARIO,
courses, designed	THREE TIMES A-WEEK,
oung person after	FROM TORONTO TO ROCHESTER.
with devotions se- om the Book of	LHOW TOTOLLO TO ROOTIEDIER
to be used before	HITE STRAMED AMERICA
Ioly Communion,	THE STEAMER AMERICA.
eph Holden Pott,	CAPTAIN TWOHY,
con of London, 1 6 1 3	Will, until further notice, leave Torento for Rochester, Buching
	W at Port Hope and Cobourg, every Monday, Wednesday, and
paration for Con-	an it a thomado at 20 Clock and will have Rochester for Toronto
ning forms of sent	this at Cohourg and Fort Hone every Tuesday Thursday, and
d devotion, with	
Tale M.A., statched 8 0 0 1 6 9 0 1	The Steamer Britanned, between Toronto and Hafullton, runs in connexton with the America.
ion, to be learned	Toronto, August 16, 1842:
e to be Confirmed,	Toronto, August 14, 101
***************************************	THE STEAMER GORE,
ce to young per-	
to be Confirmed, 3 4 0 03 2 10 0 03	CAPTAIN ROBERT KERR,
Confirmation on	WILL, until further notice, leave Hamilton, Toronto, and other
	VV Protes for Oswego, as 10110Ws;
versation on Con-	Leave Hamil on every Tuesday and Friday Morning, at 8 o'clock.
e Right Rev. Geo.	" Toronto every 1 nestav, and 1 may Augunous, at 1 a clock.
Bishop of Hereford, 7 3 0 1 5 0 0 1	Port Hope every Tuesday and Friday Evening.
NANGARA STATES STATES AND	" Cobourg every Turstan and Tring, Saturday Morning, at 2
(To be Continued.)	o'clock. asr issaud's to programe solution projection
in the second second second second	UPWARDS:
SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO	Will leave Oswego every Sunday night, at 9 o'clock, and every Wed-
E ON SALE AT THEIR DEPOSITORY;	
44, KING STREET, TORONTO;	" Cobourg every Monday and Thursday Morning, at hair-past o
THE OTHER DIGINARY DIG & STATIC. MIT.	o'clock:
OKS OF VARIOUS TYPES & SIZES; VIZ:	And arrive at Toronto every Monday and Thursday Informing, at 8 of closer,
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Non-sub. Subsc'rs.	they Freight or Passage from Oswegd, apply to Messrs. BRONSON &
with new version of the r same	CROCKER, or to Messra. FITZHUGH & Co., Oswego, or to the Captain
, Sneep, 19154	has been added and a second
Shoon 1 10 1 6	The Gove will also touch (weather permitting) at bond flead and
$P_{a} _{P} = 4$	Darlington. Toronto, August 16, 1842. 267-tf
Sthoop is a sin a life i tog	Toroned, August 10, 1044
Calf, 2 9 1 10	BIRTH
Sheep,	At Newmarket, on Tuesday the 23rd instant, the wife of the Rev-
Call, 2 6 2 1	
Colf 5 4 3 0 2 6	G. C. Street, of a son. MARRIED.
Call,	In this city, on the 18th inst., Joseph Dennis, Esq., of Bustonwood,
ner, Calf, = =	River Humber, to Mrs: Margaret Richardson, widow of the late
zust, 1842.	Robert Richardson, Esqu of Kingston:
Street:	On Wednesday morning, the 17th August, at Christ Cherch, Hamil-
	ton, by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, James Geddes, Esopire, Attorney and
cch Society of the Wiocese of Coronto.	Solicitor in Chancery, to Cecilia Byng, daughter of Assistant Com-
THE CENTRAL BOARD	missary General Charles A. Clarke.
THLY MEETING OF THE CENTRAL BOARD NAGEMENT will be held on Wednesday, the 7th	per an and a similar DIED.
NAGEMENT WIN De neid on Francoury, ine in	
the KING STREET	the Reverend Robert J. Macg.corge, Minister of Streetsville and
SITORY, 144, KING STREET,	Hurontario Churches.
AT TWO O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON:	At Kingston, on the 21st ir.st., Albert Prince, infant son of William
JOHN KENT, Secretary.	Wilson, Esq., aged 11 mon'.hs.
	At any on the let lilly on her
h August, 1842. 267	At sea, on the 1st July, on her passage from Canada to Edinburgh Jemina Campbell Ram ay, wife of George Leith, Esq. [late of Bin

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT

pository of the Church Society, 144. KING STREET, TORONTO:

THE FIRST CANADIAN EDITION OF THE HISTORY OF A POCKET PRAYER-BOOK. BY THE REV. DR. DORR:

ince, infant son of William Theory Lesi, aged theory on her passage from Canada to Ediuburgh, milita Campbell Ram, ay, wife of George Leith, Esq. [late of Bin-rook, Gore District], -Glasgow Courier, July 16.

LETTERS received during the week ending Thursday, 25th August : Rev. J. B. Lindsay, add. sub.; G. Bartlett, Esq.; J. A. Mulock, Esq., rem.; Kev. J. Rothwell [box has been sent]; P. M. Hamil-ton; Rev. W. Brethour; Dr. Botsford, add. subs, and fem.; J. M. Babington Esq., add. sub. and rem.; Rev. S. S. Wood; Rev. J. Pyke, [next, week]; Rev. E. Denroche; Rev. W. Gunning, add. sub.

To CORRESPONDENTS.— The Achill Heraid, and the Day Pupil of U. C. College, shall receive attention next week. Some items of Ec-clesiastical Intelligence next week.

BITHE REV. DR. DORR: Price to Subscribers to the Society, 73d.; to non-subscribers, 10d. bound in cloth. 267 communications sent anonymously, and without the postage on them being paid, cannot be acknowledged or inserted.

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Poetry.

BROUGH BELLS.

[Old John Brunskill, the honest yeoman, had given of his substan to buy Brough Bells, in Cumberland.]

He knew how wholesome it would be Among these wild wide fells, And upland vales, to catch at times The sound of Christian bells :

What feelings and what impulses Their cadence might convey. To herdsman or to shepherd's boy, Whiling in indolent employ The solitary day:

That when his brethren were convened To meet for social prayer, He, too, admonish'd by the call, In spirit might be there

That when the blithesome sound was heard Of birth or marriage-peal, Some kindly sympathies therewith His opening heart might feel.

Or when a glad thanksgiving sound, Upon the winds of heaven,

Was sent to speak a nation's joy For some great blessing given-

For victory by sea or land, And happy peace at length : Peace by his country's valour won, And 'stablish'd by her strength,-

When such exultant peals were borne Upon the mountain-air, The sound should stir his blood, and give An English impulse there.

MEMOIR OF THE MOST REVEREND JOHN SHARP, D.D., LORD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK. (From The Church Magazine.)

SOUTHEY.

During the civil wars between Charles I. and the Parliament, Thomas Sharp, of Bradford, in Yorkshire, being inclined to Puritanism and the Parliamentary party, was high in favour with Lord Fairfax; who held his head-quarters at Mr. Sharp's house at Bradford, and offered him a commission in the Parliamentary army, which he declined to accept. Mrs. Sharp was, on the contrary, attached to the Royal cause. At the hazard of Fairfax's displeasure, she contrived to rescue all the Books of Com-mon Prayer from the universal search after them : and one of these Family Prayer-books she placed in the hands of her only son, and instructed him to love and value it. "He used to declare, that while he was yet a boy, he much admired some of the offices, and particularly the litany, with which he was much affected ; as, indeed, he seemed to be all his life after, for it was read every evening in his own family, at the early prayers, as long as he lived. He judged it, as to the matter, extremely well suited to the wants of mankind; and as to the manner of it, exceedingly well contrived for the helping our infirmities in prayer." This boy was eventually the Archbishop of York, the

Prelate of his native county and province. His father, a younger son of the owner of an estate at Woodhouse, near Bradford, belonged to a younger branch of the Sharps, of Little Horton, near the same place.-John was born Feb. 16, 1644, and was regularly and lawfully baptised by a clergyman of the name of Blazer, his sponsors being Mrs. Cordingley, Mr. Drake, and Mr. Weddall, the last of whom was related, doubtless, to his mother, whose maiden name was Dorothy Weddall, of Widdington, in Yorkshire, and her mother, a daughter of he family of Cutt, of Childerley, near Cambridge. John Sharp, whose family had been characterised by a

Jove of literary pursuits, was educated at the Grammar School, in Bradford, under Mr. Brooksbank; and when afterwards Archdeacon of Berkshire, the pupil procured for his master the living of St. Mary's, Reading, and a prebend in Salisbury Cathedral. His collegiate course in Christ's College, Cambridge.

would probably have been distinguished, had he not been visited with severe illness, which brought on hypochondriac melancholy. His experience in that affliction ena-bled him afterwards to be useful to others similarly afflicted; as may be seen in the third volume of his Sermons. It appears that he might, notwithstanding, have obtained a fellowship in his college; but he preferred to it his prospects as Tutor and Domestic Chaplain to Sir Heneage Finch, successively Solicitor and Attorney-General, and, in 1675, Lord Chancellor of England. Through the recommendation of the Attorney-General, he was made Archdeacon of Berkshire, when he was scarcely twenty eight years old. His patron paid all the expenses of his not accept the excuse, that "he preferment, and wo was too young and ignorant, and wished to dccline the preferment;" and when he became Lord Chancellor, he entrusted to his Chaplain the entire charge of recommending persons properly qualified to receive the numerous preforments in his gift. We may here observe, that Dr. Sharp was afterwards joined in a similar commission with some other Bishops by King William, to recommend suitable persons for crown preferments; and that Queen Anne also paid the greatest respect to his recommendation. He was hence instrumental in promoting the best and most learned men of the day. Tillotson (who was born in Halifax, the adjoining Parish to his own native Parish of Bradford) was made Dean of Canterbury at his recommendation. And among the eminent men preferred by his means, were Bishops Bull and Beveridge, Dr. Prideaux. the author of The Connexion between the Old and New Testament, Dr. Bentley, Archbishop Potter, Sir William Dawes, his successor in the see of York, the learned Dr. Mill, Dr. Hales, and Dr. Grabe, the learned Prussian. His own introduction to Sir H. Finch, was from the learned Dr. H. More, who was applied to by that gentle-man to select for him a Chaplain; and it deserves notice, that Dr. More's attention was drawn to him (while he re-sided as scholar and Bachelor of Arts in Christ's College, to prosecute his studies in Greek and Theology), by "his graceful, distinct, and proper manner of reading the les-sons out of Scripture, in the College Chapel." His Patron made no exception in promoting those whom Mr. Sharp had recommended, except in those instances in which he preferred Mr. Sharp himself. He presented him to the Rectory of St. Giles, London, which he held for sixteen years; in 1679 he took the degree of D. D.; in 1681 was made Dean of Norwich, and in 1686 Chaplain in Ordinary to James the Second; and had formerly held His marriage to Miss E. Palmer was accompanied by a remarkable circumstance. The lady's mother was inti-mate with Richard Baxter, and was inclined to Puritan-ism; and would not give her consent to the marriage, until she had consulted Baxter. But he expressed such esteem for the Archdeacon, that he told her, if he had a daughter of his own he would give her to Mr. daughter of his own, he would gladly give her to Mr. Sharp. His fellow-Yorkshireman, Dr. Tillotson, married them at Clerkenwell Church. Dr. Sharp's Sermons have been recommended by Dr. Felton as models for forming a just style; and they are reiton as models for forming a just style; and they are certainly distinguished by great perspicuity, and are very persuasive and affecting. But his own delivery of them is said to have been characterised by every advantage which judicious and suitable elocution could give them, a circumstance of no trivial importance, for want of which many of the best Sermons of our best Divines have been lost upon their hearers. Bishop Burnet, who was not supposed to be very partial to him, speaks of him as "a very pious man, and one of the most popular preachers of the age, who had a pe-culiar talent of reading his sermons with much life and We find also especial notice taken of his solemn zeal." We find also especial folice taken of his solemn and devotional manner of reading the Church Service, especially at the altar; of his diligence in catechising, in which he possessed "a faculty of making truth clear and familiar to the slenderest capabilities," and had "a very kind, warm way of talking," so as to engage the attention; and also of his careful visiting of the sick. In all these respects he was a bright example, and well qualified to take the episcopal office. In 1674, he preached a sermon at Guildhall Chapel, the first of his printed discourses, on the obligation of Chris-tians to Church Communion and mutual charity. In consequence of this discourse, a controversy arose with the Non-conformists, which produced Mr. Dodwell's elabo-rate book-"Separation of Churches from Episcopal Govern-ment, as Practised by the Present Non-conformists, proved Schismatical;" and, in the issue, Dr. Sharp's own "Discourse concerning conscience," in which he discusses the nature, rule, and obligation of conscience, and discusses the case of those who separate from the Communion of the Church, on the plea, that it is against their conscience. In the year 1686, Dr. Sharp fell under the displeasure of King James II., because of a Sermon preached at St. Giles's, some really mild expressions in which, concerning those who went over to the Church of Rome, were interpreted as a reflection upon the King, and those of his courtiers who had done so. This led to a Royal mandate to Bishop Compton to suspend Dr. Sharp; to which that Prelate replied that "the only power he had over Dr. Sharp, was as his Judge; and that he could not, in that capacity, condemn him, without the forms of law." Dr. Sharp himself voluntarily desisted from the exercise of his functions; and was made the bearer of the Bishop of London's letter, at the same time that he presented his own dutiful petition to his Sovereign. But the King would not allow it to be read : and, merely asking whewould not allow it to be read: and, merely asking whether the Bishop had obeyed—Yes or N_O —caused the Eccentratical Commission also to suspend the Bishop, because he refused to condemn and punish Dr. Sharp, undefended, and untried! The following January Dr. Sharp was released from the interdict, and returned from seclusion, in his Deanery at Norwich, to his duties at St. Giles's. In August, 1688, he was summoned, with

ing the King's orders, in respect to the "Declaration for Liberty of Conscience." But they agreed not to appear before that illegal court; and Dr. Sharp was selected to draw up the reasons for their refusal. The Revolution, which soon after occurred, did not alter the conscientious course he took. He prayed for King James before the Prince of Orange, after the open-ing of the Convention, and also before the House of Com-

mons, the following week; on the first occasion, because the throne had not been declared vacant by the House of Lords; on the second, because the Liturgy had not been altered by authority. When Dr. Tilloison was promoted to the deanery of

St. Paul's, Dr. Sharp succeeded him as Dean of Canter-bury; and was made one of the Commissioners for the then attempted revision of the Liturgy. He was also one of the persons selected by King William to fill the Sees vacant by the deprivation of the non-juring Bishops. But he declined to accept any of the so vacant Sees, the de-prived Bishops being alive, and such men as he knew and revered. He requested, therefore, to remain in his pre-sent humbler station. The King, however, was displeased at his refusal, although it strikingly evinced both his sen-sibility and disinterestedness. Tillotson, then nominated to the See of Canterbury, prevailed on him to promise to accept the See of York, whenever it should become va-cant by the decease of Dr. Lamplugh; and then obtained the consent of the King to this arrangement. Archbishop Lamplugh died a few days afterwards; and Archbishop Lamplugh died a few days afterwards; and Archbishop Tillotson, three days after his own consecration, conse-crated his fellow-Yorkshireman, Dr. Sharp, Archbishop of York, being assisted by the Bishops of Winchester, Salishury, Worcester, Ely, and Bristol. He was conse-crated July 5, 1691, in the 47th year of his age, and sat in the See of York longer than any of his predecessors since the Reformation, viz. 22 years, "to the honour and comfort of his native county and family, and to the uni-versal satisfaction and joy of the whole nation." He restored order in his diocese, wherever it was want-ing, by a course of firm constancy and watchfulness.

ing, by a course of firm constancy and watchfulness, learning and piety, discretion and kindness, to an extent which only our contracted limits forbid us to detail. One point must, however, be mentioned. His report, as Metropolitan, to the King, that the See of Sodor and Man had been vacant four years, occasioned the Earl of Derby, then Patron of that See, to urge the acceptance of it by that truly primitive Bishop—Wilson; whose modesty had before declined the honour, and who could not even now reacive, it without could not even now receive it, without saying, that he was forced into the

Bishopric. There was one particular negociation in which Archbishop Sharp was concerned, which was also renewed subsequently by his grandson, Granville Sharp, which it particularly interesting to notice at the present time. Frederick, King of Prussia, for the greater solemnity of his coronation, in 1700, gave the title of Bishop to two of his Clergy, the one a Lutheran, who died very soon after that period, the other, Dr. Ursinus, one of the Calvinistic Divines, who called themselves The Reformed. The King, who was a lover of order and decency, conceived the de sign of uniting the two communions in one public form of worship. And as he had a great respect for the Engof worship. And as he had a great respect for the Edg-lish nation and Church, and for the Liturgy of the Church of England, he thought that might be a most proper me-dium, wherein both parties might meet. The person who, above all others, was instrumental in creating in the King a favourable opinion of the discipline and Liturgy of the English Church, was Dr. Daniel Ernestus Jablonski, first Chaplain to the King, and Superintendent, or Senior, of the United Brethren in Poland. After he had been twice in England, and had spent some time at Oxford, and in conversation with our English Divines, and in the study of our Liturgy and English discipline, he became not only reconciled to them, but an admirer of them; and ever afterwards took every opportunity to express his friendship and zeal for them. Dr. Ursinus was also well inclined to a conformity with them; and if he did not prosecute the decim with the same matching by Laboration and the decimal the design with the same warmth as Dr. Jablonski, it may he imputed to his never having seen the Church of Eng-land in her own beauties and proper dress, as the other had. The following account has been well abridged from the life of Archbishop Sharp, by his son, the Archdeacon (the documents in which were re-printed by G. Sharp, in 1767), and is copied from a late number of a new and able Con-servative paper, *The Bradford Herald*, published in his

The King ordered the English Litter of the Lord's lated into German, and intended to introduce it first into his own chapel and the cathedral church, and to leave it free for the other churches to follow his example; and the time fixed for this introduction was the first Sunday the time the bread was set, and as Mary Thompn Advent, 1706.

A letter was written to the Archbishop of Canterbury,

The Church.

other Archdeacons, before the Commission, for disobey- teach their children; and no man is too old to profit by out of it we were taken; for dust we are, and unto dust

⁴ I met a little cottage girl, She was eight years old, she said ; Her hair was thick with many a curl. And clustered round her head. " She had a rustic woodland air,

And she was wildly clad : Her eyes were fair, and very fair : Her beauty made me glad. Sisters and brothers little maid, How many may you be? How many? Seven in all, she said, And wondering looked at me.

She answered, ' Seven are we And two of us at Conway dwell, And two of us are gone to sea.

' Two of us in the churchyard lie, My sister and my brother ; And in the churchyard cottage, I Dwell near them with my mother."

WORDSWORTH

Mary then wiped away a tear from her eye, and I did not speak to her for some time; for I am sure she had better be left to talk with the thoughts of her own heart than hear anything I could say. I looked round the cottage. It was a picture of neatness. The walls were covered with hered sheet and the set of It was a picture of neatness. The wans store overed with broad sheets,—not the usual trashy things, not fit to shew their faces—but with sheets, from all of which every Christian might learn something, and nothing of which any one need be ashamed. These were "The Churchman's Almanac" for the year; a paper, called "A Sheet for a Cottage Wall;" "The Morning and Evening Hymns;" "Plain Rules for a Good Life and Happy Death, written "Plan Rules for a Good Life and Happy Details, whiten by Rusticus," and made up chiefly of texts from Scripture; "God Save the King," and "Rule Britannia" came next; and round them were four or five good ballads, such as "Chevy Chase," "Speed the Plough," &c. There was not one had word among them; and they put me in mind of some men who have the shocking habit of using bad language, but who set a bridle on their tongue when they are in company with a man whom they know to be good. This shows what they can do if they will; and how sad t is they should not think, when an oath comes to the tip of the tongue, that One, better than man, hears them Ballads are often a profane and swearing set; but these had been brought to order, as it seemed to me, by the good company they had fallen into; or rather the good broad sheets would not keep company with any but decent ballads. I am glad to say there are good in every known -though the many be disgraced by the acts of a few of the craft. Some sailors, and countrymen, too, swear orribly; the one think they cannot work a ship without it, and the others say, the horses mind them better when they are ploughing the land. But yet there are sailors, well as ploughmen, who obey Christ's command, Swear not at all." It is just so with ballads.

The old family clock stood ticking behind the door, giving a lesson of regularity, silence, (for Mary Thomp-son had stopped its *striking*.) and content in its calling to all the family. A cottage clock is always good company, however lonely a woman might otherwise be. There was a large chimney corner with two stools in it by the side of the wood fire, and curtains at the side to keep off the draught. A very old woman, whom Mary Thompson told me was her mother, Susan Hazlewood, sat in a large arm chair. She was so old that she could not rise from her seat, but bade me welcome with a cheery though shrill voice. Her fingers were no more idle than her feet; with e latter she was rocking the cradle in which was her pungest grandchild, whilst the others were plying some itting pins at a pace which, to me, was quite ma She was doing that most wondrous deed, turning the heel of a stocking. When I praised her skill she said, "Ah, sir, it is very little I can do! I am no scholar, as my grandchildren are; but thanks be to God, he has given me the gift of the needle. I can make anything I see, and I never yet have had a pattern shown to me of which I could not do the like after a few tries." On a large pothook the dinner for John Thompson and the children was boiling—bacon and greens. In the window was a wellused and neatly covered Bible, with a small one for each of her children piled on it. The large and little Bibles were like a hen gathering her chickens under her wings, or a group of happy children nestling about their mother. The Bibles, as well as the tracts on the wall, were in good company—" Nelson's Fasts and Festivals;" " Jeremy Taylor's Holy Living and Dying," and his "Life of Christ;" "Bishop Wilson on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper;" "Family Prayers;" "Useful Hints for Cot-

son had no more work to do, she left her youngest child, Arthur, with his grandmother, and took me into her garin Advent, 1706. " A letter was written to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and two copies of the translation of the Liturgy sent with it; one for the Queen (Anne), and the other for the Arch-bishop. Her Majesty received the copy sent to her, but that intended for the Archbishop, along with the letter, by some accident or neglect, were not delivered. This gave rise to a misunderstanding on the part of the King of Prussia, which occasioned the design at that time to be abandoned. "Five years after this, namely, in 1710, a second at-"Five years after this, namely, in 1710, a second at-

shall we return. But though in Genesis we read of the curse upon the earth, St. Paul teaches us to look for a time when it shall return, together with man, to all its glory. "The earnest expectation of the creature waiteth for the manifestation of the sons of God" (Rom. viii. 19). Now, I would advise every cottager, who has the power, to take to his garden kindly. I would beg every one, who has a rood of ground, to make this the business of his idle hours. It will keep him out of the beer-shop, from idle pleasure, and from sin, besides going a long way towards supporting his family. As for the garden, it was the very contrary to that

painted by the good poet, in his picture of poor Marga-ret's garden; she had been left by her husband, who had been forced by the hard times to enlist for a soldier. In happier days,

"They who passed At evening, from behind the garden fence Might hear his busy spade, which he would ply, After his daily work, until the light Had failed, and every leaf and flower were lost In the dark hedges."

But when he was gone, the garden seemed-"To lag behind the season, and had lost Its pride of neatness. Dalsy-flowers and thrift Had broken their trim lines, and straggled o'er The paths they used to deck : carnations, once Prized for surpassing beauty, and no less For the peculiar pains they had required, Declined their languid heads, wanting support. The cumbrous bindweed, with its wreaths and bells, Had twined about her two small rows of peas, and dragged them to the serth : And dragged them to the earth : * * * * * dank weeds defaced The hardened soil, and knots of withered grass

The hardened soil, and knots of withered grass : No ridges there appeared of clear black mould ; No winter greenness; of her herbs and flowers; It seemed the better part were gnawed away, Or trampled into earth ; a chain of straw, Which had been twined about the slender stem Of a young apple-tree, lay at its root; The bark was inblocd round by truant sheep. Margaret stood near—her infant in her arms, And, noting that my eye was on the tree. She said, 'I fear it will be dead and gone Ere Robert come again.'" WordDsworth. Yee given your this long extract which like all tru

I have given you this long extract, which, like all true poetry, is so simple, that I think you will understand it-and at the same time so full, that no wise man could add any thing to it. I could not hope to describe Mary Thompson's garden so well as by telling you to picture to yourselves the very reverse of all this, and you then have it to the very letter before you. Her husband was still left to her, to bless her, and—to work in his garden. When I had seen enough of the garden, I followed Mary Thompson to her bees. She was not at all afraid of them; she caught the workers in her hands just as if they had been drones. Mr. Way had given her one or two little tracts about bees to read,* and had helped her, and many other cottagers round the village, to get a good stock. From these tracts she had learned a better way of taking her honey, and she told me that she never killed one,-that it grieved her heart whenever she had been

M. T. We send the fine combs, which we take early, as Mr. Way has taught us, to the next town, where we get a good price for them; some of the coarsest and blackest we keep to feed the stock in autumn and spring; others we run, and put the honey into our October beer, and we find it helps out our peck of malt finely. Let me

bring you a cup of it, Sir. I was much pleased to taste honey beer, and found it capital. I took one more look at the garden; there were plenty of vegetables for her family; fruit-trees of all ages; a bed of onions, carrots, and parsnips for winter use; one plot of choice flowers, for which I found Mr. Way gave prizes every year. When I came to the fruit-trees, Mary said to me—"There, Sir, we should never make the pretty penny we do by those trees, had it not been for Parson Way When we first married and had settled in our new house, he paid us a marriage visit, as he does to all young ouples, and gave us some good advice, which some fol low, others not. Among other things, he begged us to plant a good row of fruit-trees; he himself sent us grafts from the fine sorts which he has in his garden; and gave me that Jargonelle pear tree, I think he called it, which covers the south wall of our house. Robert Jones, his gardener, was so kind as to show my good man how to rain it; and what we get for its fruit every year is enough to keep all my children at school, and leaves something for their clothes afterwards. Whenever I look at it, I seem to hear his words when he brought it across the churchyard to us: "God only knows if you will live to eat of its fruit, for a young tree, like a christian child, does not bear fruit in a day; but we are bound to do all we can for those who will come after us. For surely our fathers have done no little for us, in leaving us good laws

to live under, and making us members of Christ's chu

Tea, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse. A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO. THE Subscribers having now completed their extensive WINTER STOCK of Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, offer for Sale the under-mentioned articles, which having been purchased on the most favour-able terms in the best European and American Markets, they can con-fidently recommend to the attention of City and Country Storekeepers: ONE DOOR EAST COMMERCIAL BANK. Toronto, December 31, 1841. DOCTOR SCOTT, idently recommend to the attention of City and Country Storekeepers: 200 hhds Porto Rico and Cuba Sugars,
30 hhds London Refined Sugar,
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20 boxes and keep Plug and Cavendish Tebacco. LATELY House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, REMOVED FROM 144, KING STREET, TO NEWGATE STREET, Opposite the Brick Methodist Chapel. Toronto, May 25, 1842. 20 tierces Carolina Rice,
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Toronto, December 8th, 1841.

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Toronto, August 3rd	1841.	la silati s'assiange 't
	TAILORING	

HE RE IVIL OF V HE HP 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

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

eneral satisfaction. N.B.—West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Vestings c. §c., of the best description, always on hand, which will be put up the newest fashion and best style, with neatness and dispatch. Toronto, May 6, 1842. 45-t 45-tf

LAND FOR SALE. NORTH HALF of Park Lots No. 1 and 2, in the First Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, within the Liberties of the City of Toronto, (known as part of "CASTLE FIANK FARM," containing about 100 acres, on which there is a quantity of valuable pine and hard wood timber. The land is beautifully situated, com-manding an extensive view of Lake Ontario, the City of Toronto and Harbour, and withintwenty minutes drive of the Cathedral, the Bank, and the Market, and is a delightful situation for a Gentleman's Country Seat. On the eastern boundary there is fine Meadow land, watered by the River Don. There is also a stream running through the lot, capable, at all seasons, of turuing light machinery, and there are many Aplan of the above property may be seen, and particulars known by A plan of the above property may be seen, and particulars know applying (if by letter, *Post paid*,) to the Editor of *The Church*. Toronto, 6th April, 1842. 40-t FOR PRIVATE SALE. THE property of John Barwick, Esq., at Thornhill, Yonge Street, in all respects one of the most desirable residences in Canada for a genteel family.—A SAW MILL, in full operation, about the centre, with a quantity of Pine. Reference to CAPT. LEE, on the spot, or Messrs. GAMBLE & BOULTON, King Street, Toronto. 48-4 ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. THE undersigned having been duly appointed AGENT in Toronto against loss by Fire, on the most liberal terms. This Company is composed of a body of wealthy Proprietors, with a paid up Capital of \$200,000 : it has been in operation in the United States and in Eastern Canada for nearly a quarter of a century ; and its liberality and promptitude in settling all claims for losses, have been universally acknowledged. Reference is permitted to be made to THOS. D. HARRIS, ESQ., Messrs, J. MULHOLLAND & Co. Messrs, LYMAN, FARR & Co.

KING STREET,

MR. SAXON.

Attorney, &c.

ST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET

ENGRAVING

MR. ELLIS,

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

BANK NOTE AND COMMERCIAL ENGRAVER,

KING STREET, NEAR GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

N.B.—COPPER PLATE AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING. July 1, 1842.

LAND FOR SALE.

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ALEX. MURRAY.

OFFICE, DUKE STREET, CITY OF TORONTO.

BRATANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LON

(Empowered by Act of Parliament.)

No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

ENGLISH EDITIONS.

BRITISH AMERICA

THEOLOGICAL WORKS JUST RECEIVED.

262-tf Messrs, LYMAN, FAR & Co. Applications to be made to the subscriber, at his residence, New Street, where they will meet with pointed attention. JOHN WALTON, JOHN WALTON, Toronto, 27th June, 1842. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested premiums for the renewal of policies. Toronto, July 1, 1841. FIRE AND LAFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated under an Act of the Third Session of the Eleventh Parliament of Upper Canada. A SSURANCE against Loss or Damage by Fire is granted by this Company at the usual rates of premium. T. W. BIRCHALL, Durater. 267-tf MENT A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had po application at the Office. Toronto, March 11, 1842. CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS, General Agent. 48-ff

forced to do so in time past, from not knowing better. I asked her what she did with all her honey.

By this time the bread was set, and as Mary Thomp-

And where are they ? I pray you tell.'

shake them off if he could; for the blade of grass would tage," "The Archbishop of York, to whom Queen Anne was very much attached, spoke often to her Majesty relative to this interesting and important affair; and so much cor-diality and earnestness was exhibited on the other side of the water, that a successful termination of the undertaking was pretty confidently expected. The affairs of Holland about this time began to absorb the attention of the great ministers of state, so as to occasion delay. The King of Prussia had notwithstanding got so far as to establish a concluded, in all probability the happy union of the Pro-testant Churches of the continent with the Church of Eng-THE VILLAGE OF BROOKSIDE. THE VILLAGE OF BROOKSIDE. THE VILLAGE OF BROOKSIDE. THE VILLAGE OF BROOKSIDE.

(By the Rev. W. C. Cotton, M. A. Student of Christ

Church, Oxford.)

NO. II.

Next morning, I went out to see the village in the clear daylight. It was not still, as the night before; but every thing looked bright and happy in the glad sunshine. Troops of children were going to school; and I saw my little friends Edward and Agnes Thompson, among the first who came. They made me a pretty bow and curtsey as they passed, but had no time to stop for a chat; they like a chat very well, but they like to be at school in good time better. I stepped into their father's cottage. He had been out with the lark; but as I am sure he had tol his wife of his talk with me, she was ready for her share of chat after the first stiffness of our meeting was over. She was just kneading the bread, so she did not stop her work. She began to talk of her husband. She though him—as every good wife does—as much the pattern of a husband as he did her of a wife. She had a fine troop of children round her, like arrows in the hunds of a giant,— she was blessed in having her hands full of them; they were all still near home, though the two eldest slept in the churchyard. "When my two babies were taken away," said she, "When my two babies were taken away," said she, Next morning, I went out to see the village in the clear

"Five years after this, namely, in 1710, a second at-tempt was commenced by a letter from Dr. Jablonski to the Archbishop of York. This was replied to by the Archbishop in the most cordial manner; he said, 'I agree with you in every particular, and I hope his Prussian Majesty will be so affected with it as to establish things according to your plan.' A continued correspondence followed between Baron Printzen, Director of Ecclesias-tical Affairs, to the King of Prussia; Lord Raby, the Queen's ambassador at Berlin; Dr. Jablonski; Secretary St. John; the Archbishop of York; and Mr. Bonet, the King of Prussia's minister in London. From this cor-St. John; the Archbishop of York; and Mr. Bonet, the King of Prussia's minister in London. From this cor-respondence the following extract is selected; it is from one of Mr. Bonet's letters to the King of Prussia, written after an interview with Mr. Secretary St. John:--"Before we parted he again repeated the design the court and elergy had of entering into a negociation to treate an union between the Protestant Churches here and beyond the sea. "Sire, I will not here enter into the consideration of beyond the sea. "Sire, I will not here enter into the consideration of the nature of the service of the Church of England, the most perfect, perhaps, that is among Protestants; I will apply myself to other considerations. The first is, that church of England would be received with great joy here. The second is, that the conformity to be wished for be-yond the sea, relates more to Church government than to are for Episcopacy, and look upon it, at least, as of aposany change in the Ritual or Liturgy. The clergy here are for Episcopacy, and look upon it, at least, as of apos-tolical institution, and believe that it has continued in an uninterrupted succession from the Apostles to the pre-sent time, and they allege that there can be no true eccle-siastical government but under bishops of this order. A third consideration is, that the Church of England would look upon a conformity of this nature as a great advan-tage.'

Prussia had notwithstanding got so far as to establish a fund for the education of students in divinity in the Eng-lish Universities; and, as a general peace was shortly after concluded in all methability to heavy union of the Pro-tor a total state of the education of a covenant between the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between manual to a set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between the cloud and the covenant between me and the earth. And it shall come to pass, when I bring a cloud over the earth, that the bow shall be seen testant Churches of the continent with the Church of Eng-land, together with the resumption of Episcopacy in the churches which had been depived of it since the Refor-mation, would have been effected; but these much to be desired blessings were again deferred by the death of the King of Prussia abroad, and of Queen Anne, and the Archbishop of York at home, in 1713. May they be hap-pily attained in the reign of her Majesty, Queen Victoria!" In 1712, the Archbishop found his health declining, and was recommended to try the Bath waters; but his reco-very soon appeared hopeless. Not long before his death, he procured the promise, that Sir Wm. Dawes should succeed him, because he thought that "he would be dili-gent in executing the duties of his office." He died at Bath, Feb. 2, 1713-14, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. His remains were removed to York, and privately interred on Feb. 16, where a marble monument, of the Corintian order, was afterwards placed to his memory, with an

> his helpmate too, and put him into the garden of Eden to dress it, and to keep it.

We, who are most strangely made up of soul and body, cannot be always given to the care of the soul alone.— Most men who have tried to the care of the soul aroued things of another world, have become fanatical in their belief, and careless of their fellow-men. God is best

walk down the village with me, as I am going to fetch my children from school, and send the eldest with his father's dinner.

* Short and Simple Letters to Cottagers, from a Bee Preserver Part I, On Bee Keeping; Part 2, Natural History, Instincts, and Habits of Bees' Rivingtons, 1841.

Advertisements.

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

BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO,

City of Toronto, Dick;

From Kingston : At 7 o'clock, Evening-Monday, and 8 Thursday, PRINCESS ROYAL;

At 8 o'clock, Evening-Tuesday and Friday, NIAGARA;

At 12 o'clock, Noon-Monday and Thursday, NIAGARA;

At 12 o'clock, Noon-Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday, CITY OF TORONTO;

At 12 o'clock, Noon-Wednesday and Saturday, PRINCESS ROYAL;

The above Steamers call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way.

STEAMER BRITANNIA,

CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON.

LEAVES Toronto daily at Two P.M. for Hamilton. Returning, Heaves Hamilton at Seven o'clock, A.M. for Toronto, calling at the intermediate Ports both ways, weather permitting.

W. M. WESTMACOTT begs to inform the Ladies and Gentle-first ships a choice assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for the approaching season. Pulpit and Church Furniture imported.

May 12, 1842.

NEW CHINA AND EARTHENWARE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a large assortment of the above Ware, which he has lately received per *Prince of Wales* and *diry*, from Liverpool, of the latest style and best quality. Groceries, Stationery, Dyc-Stuffs, Paints, Gils, Colours, Brushes, Window Glass, &c. and dispatch. Toronto, Nov. 1, 1841 All on the lowest terms for prompt payment-WHOLESALE AND

ANDREW HAMILTON, ALTON, 8, City Buildings. 264-5 Toronto, 21st July, 1842. Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH,

KING STREET.

KING STREET. THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an ex-tensive 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 dito, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call. JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 17-11

Toronto, October 30, 1840. JOSEPH B. HALL, GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT, WHOLESALE DEALER IN AND IMPORTER OF LIQUORS. WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES, DRY COODS, &C. AGENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF MADEIRA. FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA. May 20, 1842.

BANFORD & LYNES. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR,

N.B.-Sleighs of every description built to order.

CHARLES MARCH,

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER,

GLAZIER, GRAINER, AND PAPER-HANGER, (Late of the Firm of HART & MARCH),

JOHN HART.

PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER.

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

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

TORONTO AXE FACTORY,

TORONTO AXE FACTORY, HOSPITAL STREET. The Subscriber tenders bis grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above Establishment, formerly owned by the late HANKY SUBERARD, and recently by CHAMPON. BROTHERS & Co., where he is now manufac-turing CAST STEFEL AXES of a superior quality. Orders sent to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thank-fully received and promptly executed. Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order. SAMUEL SHAW.

SAMUEL SHAW. 15-tf

 ENGLISH EDITIONS.

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 ENGLISH EDITIONS.

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Clate of the Firm of HART & MARCH), BEGS respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, that he intends continuing the above business in the OLD STAND, NO. 206, King Street, nearly opposite the Farmers' Bank, where he will, and which will be executed with the greatest punctuality and despatch. C. M. takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to those friends who have so liberally patronised him, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the favour hitherto shown him. Toronto. May 26, 1842. 48-3m July 18, 1842.

ENGLISH BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquain his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occu-pied by Mr. PoppEweil, No. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and truts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of public patronage.

 ad dispatch.
 No. 233, King Street, two toors extern at rusts, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts.
 A. P. Perceval.
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UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER. SINCERELY thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, Maked States and the public that he has now REMOVED INTO HIS NEW BRICK PREMISES, corner of Yonge and Tempe-rance Streets, (directly opposite his old residence), where he has fitted up superior accommodation for the carrying on of the above business, and hopes, by strict attention to the manufacturing of his goods, punctuality in executing orders entrusted to him, and reasonable charges, to still merit the kind support he has heretofore received, and that a continuance of their favours will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

12mo Dean Stanley's Faith and Practice of a Church-of-England-

CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND Againos, by Architectorie (inderinder inderinder inder inderinder inderinder inderinder inderinder inderinder 0 3 9 small 8vo H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

July 22nd, 1842.

ORDERS IN CHANCERY,

R EGULATING the Practice in the Court of Chancery in Canada West, for sale by February 16th 1849. H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. February 16th, 1842. STATUTES OF CANADA. C OPIES of the Statutes passed in the late Session of the Pro-Vincial Parliament, for sale by, H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

February 16th, 1842. THE CANADA GAZETTE,

THE CARACTION Authority at Kingston, Subscriptions, §c. DUBLISHED by Authority at Kingston, Subscriptions, §c. February 16th, 1842. 33

The Church

TS published for the MANAGING COMMITTEE, by H. & W. ROW-SELL, Toronto, every Friday.

TFRMS:-FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, when sent by mail or delivered in town. To Post Masters, TEN SHILLINGS per annum Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance.

AGENTS-THE CLERGY in Canada, and SAMUEL Rowsell, Esq'r. 7-tf 31, Cheapside, Loudon.

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 did stand, No. 44, Yonge-street. Curled Hair Mattresses, either in Linen or Cotton Ticks, war-ranted of the best English Curled Hair, at 28, 8d, per fb. Best price given for live Geese Feathers. Toront April 12, 1842. 41-1y Toronto, April 13, 1842. A PORTRAIT of the Hon. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Chief Justice of Western Canada, drawn by Mr. HOPPNER MEVER, 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. 48 Toronto, June 3, 1842. A. V. BROWN, M.D. HAS RETURNED, AND CONTINUES HIS OFFICE, ONE DOOR EAST OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK KING STREET. July 13, 1842. Mr. S. WOOD, SURGEONDENTIST, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS. KING STREET. 31-tf Toronto, February 5, 1842. DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S.

PAPER-HANGING.

DUKE STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

LAKEONTARIO, Princess Royal, Colcleugh; Niagara, Elmsley; Toronto, October 6, 1841. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, To-ronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange

51-tf

49-tf

At 8 o'clock, Evening-Wednesday and Saturday, CITY OF TORONTO;

-and arrive at Toronto early next day.

From Toronto:

-and arrive at Kingston early next morning.

Toronto, June 24, 1842.

Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, May 30th, 1842.

UNIVERSITY HOUSE, 179, KING STREET.