The Church,

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Poetry.

THIRD DAY OF THE CREATION.

Thou spakest; and the waters roll'd Back from the earth away; They fied, by Thy strong voice controll'd, Till Thou didst bid them stay : Then did that rushing mighty ocean Like a tame creature cease its motion, Nor dar'd to pass where'er Thy hand Had fix'd its bound of slender sand.

And freshly risen from out the deep The land lay tranquil now Like a new-christen'd child asleep With the dew upon its brow : As when in after-time the Earth Rose from her second watery birth, In pure baptismal garments drest, And calmly waiting to be blest.

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Again Thou spakest, Lord of Power, and straight the land was seen All clad with tree and herb and flower, A robe of lustrous green : Like souls wherein the hidden strength Of their new-birth is waked at length, When robed in holiness they tell What might did in those waters dwell.

And still within this earth resides A hidden power divine, And waiting for the hour she bides Till Thou shalt give the sign: Then sudden into light shall burst A flush of glory like at first, And this dark world around us lie Arrayed in immortality.

Lord, o'er the waters of my soul The word of power be said : Its thoughts and pessions bid Thou roll Each in its channell'd bed; Till in that peaceful order flowing, They time their glad obedient going To Thy commands, whose voice to-day Bade the tumultuous floods obey.

For restless as the moaning sea, The wild and wayward will From side to side is wearily Changing and tossing still; But sway'd by Thee, 'tis like the river That down its green bank flows for ever, And calm and constant tells to all The blessedness of such sweet thrall.

Then in my heart, Spirit of Might, Awake the life within, And bid a spring-tide calm and bright Of holiness begin : So let it lie with Heaven's grace Full shining on its quiet face, Like the young Earth in peace profound Amid th' assuaged waters round.

REV. T. WHYTEHEAD.

KING JAMES THE FIRST AND NEAL, THE PURITAN HISTORIAN. (From Life and Times of Archbishop Laud, by J. Parket Lawson, M.A.)

It is amusing to observe the opinions which the Puritan historian indulges on James's accession .---That veracious writer, determined to support his and as Laud is most conspicuous in his narrative of and as Laud is most conspicuous in his narrative of this period, for the public share he sustained in the theoret he constitution of the Church and State and the doctrine of this sacrament? Had baptism soon as the sermon is over, to return at once to the theoret he word might be sea put that maxim into his head, 'No bishop, no king.'" "If King James," he farther remarks, "had any principles of religion besides what he called king-craft, or dissimulation, he changed them with the climate, for, from news a rigid Calvinist, he became a favourer of nal papist;† and from a disguised Puritan, the most implacable enemy of that people, putting all the springs of the prerogative in motion to drive them out of both kingdoms." And once more, to the same purpose, in another place, about James's accession, "The Scotch ministers did not approach him with the distant submission and reverence of the English bishops, and therefore within nine months he renounced Presbytery, the majestic lion: but to have fallen before the Putisoon did this pious monarch renounce all his former principles, (if he had any), and break the most awful and solemn oaths and vows." The above assertions are utterly groundless from beginning to end, and this, even although I were not persuaded that future generations will yet do justice to the too-often misrepresented motives and actions of James, when those times arrive in which men will divest themselves of the prejudice of party and accustom themselves to calm and sober reflection. These statements, however, are false, on three accounts: first, because they contain a dogmatic apology for the fanaticism of the Puritans, not on facts, but on mere assumptions; secondly, because they are libels on the character of James, which are disgraceful to the writer, in his lamentations for James's departure from "the purest kirk on earth;" because they are not supported; and because some few phrases which the monarch used in ordinary conversation, are taken advantage of: thirthy, because they are denied by historical fact, and Exampled by the practice of modern times. The apology which is here made for the fanaticism of the Puritans is remarkable. There had been no cessation of controversy before the death of Elizabeth, for the Puritans, as I have already shewn, had filled the Universities with their disputes, had been patronized by Walsingham, and had been strengthening themselves by training future supporters to their cause. If there Waynest cessation, it was because they had the advanta, and, being adepts in intrigue, they looked forward to the accession of James as the period of their complete triumph: for already did they prevail in the University of Oxford under the fostering care of Abbit, and Cambridge contained a considerable number of the disciples of Cartwright. Accordingly we find, that in the former University they held the chief influence, until Laud astonished them by his lecture of Mrs. Maye's foundation. The Puritan leaders had been industrious in circulating their principles among the people, as their works still testify, and they were indefatigable in securing to themselves a vantageground, which they anticipated would enable them to triumph in the next reign. Knowing Elizabeth's determined opposition to them, it was not to be supposed that they would brave her power: her decease could not be far distant; they were busy, therefore, in laying the foundation on which they were afterwards to build. But not a single authority can be adduced stood, I presume, that James was a believer in the doctrines of stood, I presume, that James was a believer in the doctrines of stood, I presume, that James was a believer in the doctrines of stood.

their conclave thought proper to legislate, they did so But there is another proof, which in a discussion of ever!

sion, while his rule was confined to their Presbyterian on the triumph of Presbytery in 1688, nor were the To convince ourselves of this, we need not ask the spiritual state before coming to the Communion, had petually making concerning the whence, do necessarily believed in Popery, for not even the sturdiest Puritan ascribed to the Church. At that time, they procured tians. That veracious writer, determined to support his enthusiastic party at the expence of truth, fears not to hazard any assertion, however absurd or contradictory; the use and the people in hazard any assertion, however absurd or contradictory; the use and the people in hazard any assertion, however absurd or contradictory; the use and the people in hazard any assertion, however absurd or contradictory; the use and the people in hazard any assertion, however absurd or contradictory; the use and the people in hazard any assertion, however absurd or contradictory; the use and the people in hazard any assertion, however absurd or contradictory; the use and the people in hazard any assertion, however absurd or contradictory; the use and the people in hazard any assertion, however absurd or contradictory; the use and the people in hazard any assertion, however absurd or contradictory; the use and the people in the use and of men who, he saw, were secretly spreading their some of the clergy were actually imprisoned in the fold some other way. Again, has not this disregard with order. Moreover, the minister is directed, as tain the mighty influx?" And the spirit of the an-

controversies of the day, a few remarks upon the fol-lowing passages may not be out of place. "There had been a cessation of controversy," says Neal, "for had been a cessation of controversy," says Neal, "for spirituality, and what they termed things lawful. -- their more favoured neighbours of England. Here, These remarks, therefore, are against private interpre- then, is another branch of the Episcopal Church, tation, whether in religion or politics: it should be the existing, as if in a republic, without any protection voice of the learned, not of the ignorant; of the prudent, not of the clamorous and violent: and not even order is preserved without the slightest variation .--should it be always the former, seeing that they are This is a powerful argument against the maxim on Armin anism in the latter part of his reign: from being alike subject to deception. The Reformation had which the Puritans have expatiated so copiously, "no indeed rid James of the intolerance and tyranny of one bishop, no king." Pope; but to have yielded to Puritans, would have been to have raised up against himself a pope in every parish of England and Scotland. He had been delivered, I say, from the absurdities of one extreme, now he would have fallen into another. And if the contest had been between him and the Bishop of Rome, if he

he lauds so highly, is against himself; nay, he himself standing its many works of religious philanthropy, the consecrated temples of the Most High? Should By neglecting to obey the rubric, which orders this this Linus their master, when he was slain, in doleful has written in his first volume what he directly con- infidelity stalks abroad, shewing its gorgon head, and we see all that indifference about error, those heresies, oblation to be made, the whole of this idea is lost verses, then called of him Elina, afterwards Epitaphia, before his face, had made pointed allusions to her and free in its constitution, nevertheless is closely God grant that our last end be not like that of this slight connexion; and supports, in order to teach men desire? Doubtless it is a necessary consequence of from the pulpit, had offered seditious prayers to the allied to the state, and exists as an establishment by infatuated city, for our neglects that are past, and the to walk circumspectly, carefully, thinking of others as this conjunction; yet not I think as a direct result,

as if that legislation were the standard of government; this nature, and especially in a narrative of Laud's life There is yet one other consequence of this particuif the slightest opposition was made, condemnation and times, ought not to be forgotten. I allude to that lar breach of rubrical authority, which we cannot sufwas openly denounced: they were invariably sharers venerable and primitive, though humble and depressed for here to pass unnoticed. It cannot fail to be seen ruins-among the ruins of a spiritual temple, the frail to the other, is unquestionable. If we look back upon was openly denomiced. They were intrinsic strated in the stores and intrigues; continually interfering in secret plots and intrigues; continually interfering in which it will be my duty hereafter to say much in politics, with which they had no concern; they vindi-politics, with which they had no concern; they windi-interfering in the stores which had been once built interfering in the days of childhood, we shall find that the time is interfering in the days of childhood, we shall find that the time is interference when, with respect to our own cated the plots of more than one band of conspirators; detail. This small suffering Church, in whose welfare consideration (so as, indeed, materially to injure that into the spiritual temple of God? And this is not the individual being, the mind was without this assurance to be an one band of conspirators. they had their own share in the daring conspiracy of Laud in his prosperous days interested himself so blessed ordinance itself so unduly magnified). Had only violation of the rubric in the Communion-service, whereas, the wish to be remembered by our friends or Ruthven, Earl of Gowrie: in a word, they declared greatly, has existed since the Revolution in a state of people been only in the way of knowing that prayer which involves consequences more serious than at first kindred after death, or even in absence, is, as we shall that they were superior to the parliament, and that it total neglect, at which period it ceased to be the was going on without preaching, they would not have appear. The irregularity alluded to is the mode of discover, a sensation that does not form itself till the had no right to enact laws without their consent, Established Church, not because William III. had any come to think, as is too frequently now the case, the administering the sacred elements to which is some-"because," said they, "our power is of God, and particular partiality for Presbyterianism, although a prayer a sort of tedious preface to a sermon. They times resorted—modes, one should rather say, for in has connected itself with a wide range of objects.—

torian's assertion, that James was a "doctrinal Papist," but because the bishops and clergy, from conscientious aid destructive snare of exalting the man, whilst they by ingenious clergymen to administer the holy ele- derive the sense of immortality, as it exists in the and that from "a disguised Puritan," he became their motives, would not take the oath of allegiance. Nay, dgrade the office of the priesthood; they would have ments to the largest number of persons in the least mind of a child, from the same unthinking gaiety of most "implacable enemy." These falsehoods are this Church has not only existed without the slightest been saved the misery and folly of worshipping at the possible space of time. It is to be lamented, that in liveliness of animal spirits with which the lamb in the made, because James defended his own prerogative, support or patronage from the secular power; but even mine of an earthly idol, whose fall has but too freand the Episcopal Church of England, and because he when its clergy were proscribed and punished, if found uently proclaimed its own worthlessuess and their sin. weekly administration of the sacrament; and is nodid not countenance and yield to puritanical extrava- "worshipping God after the manner of their fathers," 2. Let us now proceed to consider some conse- thing lost by this? Yes, each several communicant the child; to an inability arising from the imperfect gance.† But James, though pedantic, and often when its members were prohibited from assembling uences which appear to follow from a neglect of the loses the benefit of one of the distinctive features of state of his faculties to come, in any point of his bes imprudent-though at times weak, and, it may be, themselves together, and when their chapels were ubrics, in regard to the Holy Sacraments. Is it not this heavenly feast-the individual address of the ing, into contact with a notion of death; or to an un* indolent, was not deficient in political foresight, though plundered and destroyed by outrageous and ignorant vident, beyond dispute, that holy Baptism, from the priest, which all have felt to be one of the most sohe knew not always how to exercise it. His misfor- mobs of Presbyterians. Nor was this the procedure revalent custom of administering it otherwise than lemn and impressive things that occur to man in the him! Has such an unfolder of the mysteries of natune, and that of his successor, was the want of such of that age of strife, turbulence, and sedition, when the is enjoined in the rubric, and without any care whe- exercise of religion. able states men as conducted the public affairs in the zealots of the Covenant drew the sword, and threw the her the sponsors be communicants or not, has lost But, to pass on, no one can tell to how great an ever noticed the early, obstinate, and unappeasable reign of Elizabeth, while his partiality to favourites scabbard away, but it was the procedure of the much of its importance in the eyes of men, and is extent the number of non-communicants (as they are inquisitiveness of children upon the subject of originamade him elevate some to that distinction who had no eighteenth century, and the vengeance of the govern- thought by many to differ in a very small degree, if at called) has been multiplied by the omission of the tion? This single fact proves outwardly the moncapacity for it, and disregarded others who were more ment was wreaked on the unfortunate Episcopalians of all, from a mere emblematical ceremony, or Jewish solemn warning which the minister is ordered to read strousness of those suppositions : for, if we had no deserving. But he saw the enthusiasm of his Puritan Scotland, as if they had been the chief ringleaders of ordinance hardly necessary to salvation; and certainly when he shall see a backwardness to attend the Lord's direct external testimony that the minds of very young deserving. But he saw the enthusiasm of his Puritan subjects; he needed "no bishops" to be his instruc-tors, he had felt it severely felt it, before his acces-been *rabbled* out (as it was called) from their livings

friends in the north. He saw it necessary, therefore, insults few which they experienced from the stern and generality of persons in what light they consider a cer- the other ordinary address been obediently used. to assert his prerogative, to draw tightly the reins of intolerant Calvinists. But with a purpose still more tain class of their unbaptized neighbours, and nine out The intention of those who drew up the service for ing the *whither*. Origin and tendency are notions ingovernment, and, if possible, to restrain that religious malignant, more than balf a century after that event, of ten-(forgetting that, to be entitled to the name of the celebration of the holy Eucharist—was, evidently, separably co-relative. Never did a child stand by the frenzy which had excited the spirit of faction. The the Presbyterians made ample retaliation for the per- Christian, it is necessary to be baptized, as well as to that the sermon should occupy a portion, and that a side of a running stream, pondering within himself pupil of Buchanan was not destitute of penetration, secutions which their fathers were said to have under-believe in the truths of Christianity)—would be and he is called a "doctrinal papist," not because he gone, and which they most unjustly and ignorantly shocked at the insinuation that they were not Chris- imply as much—"then shall follow the sermon." what power was the feeder of the perpetual current, from what never-wearied sources the body of water

ejecting its deadly poison, there is a branch of the and schisms, and heart-burnings, and hear all that fear-These statements, again, are false, because they are Episcopal Church, having dioceses and regularly con- ful blasphemy which we of this day are doomed to hear that, since no possible inconvenience could result from upon the sepulehres." malicious libels on the character of James. We are secrated bishops, who by their practice conform to and to see daily, if from the lips of holy men, each the conformity in this instance, the disregard of it is some- And, verily, without the consciousness of a princistold, that "from a Protestant of the purest kirk upon every apostolical and primitive injunction—which representative of his own flock, had daily been poured thing like an indication that obedience to the rubrics, ple of immortality in the human soul, man could never earth," he became "a doctrinal Papist,"* from a Church, to say the least, ranks the third in point of forth the fervent prayer that we might "be led into as a principle, has come to be lost sight of altogether. have had awakened in him the desire to live in the "disguised Puritan," he became their "implacable numbers in the United States, and the first in point of the way of truth, and hold the faith in the unity of It is very common, in these days, to hear much decla-remembrance of his fellows: mere love, or the yearn* enemy." And were there, then, no purer churches in the learning and moral worth of its clergy, and its con- the spirit, in the bond of peace, and in righteousness mation against manifesting any sort of regard to mat- ing of kind towards kind, could not have produced it. that age than the Kirk of Scotland? and are the formity to apostolical truth and primitive order.— of life?" If the cloud had been pierced with one ters which men are pleased to call triffing. It is strange The dog or horse perishes in the field, or in the stall, opinions of John Calvin the sole criterion of purity? Here, then, is a church, a branch of the ancient Epis-never-failing stream of prayer, flowing as it were from that it never occurs to them, that, in religion, triffing by the side of his companions, and is incapable of an-But do the admirers of Neal require to be told that it copal Church, which has bishops, where there is "no one heart and one mouth, what might we not have matters (if anything may safely be denominated tri- ticipating the sorrow with which his surrounding assoris not so? I am persuaded that there are few Dis-king;" and which is not only existing, but reckons an been by this time? Why not the joy of the whole fling in religion) are sometimes so intimately connected ciates shall be moan his death, or pine for his loss; he senters in England, the very descendants of the Puri-increase of its members every year. This fact, there-earth? Indeed, the remarkable position we still hold with matters of the deepest moment, that the neglect cannot preconceive this regret, he can form no thought tans, who will subscribe to these assertions of their fore, proves the fallaciousness and ignorance of the in regard to the kingdoms of the world, and the other of the former frequently involves the damage, not to of it; and therefore cannot possibly have a desire to historiographer. The preachers of the "purest kirk assertion, that Episcopacy is dependent upon monarchy, branches of Christ's Holy Catholic Church, our nearupon earth" had disguste. James on almost every and cannot prosper without it; which is refuted by ness to something great, seem to intimate that a little gether often by the slenderest ties; the highest results to the principle of love which exists in the inferior occasion. They had insulted him, traduced the Presbyterianism being now the legal establishment of more would have made us the glory and praise of the are suspended upon the most unlikely conditions.— animals, the faculty of reason which exists in Matt

Calvinist, for he solemnly declared to Bishop Rose of would hardly have thought religion consisted in the a matter of less moment it would raise a smile to com-Forlorn, and cut off from communication with the I venture to add one remark upon the Puritan his-Edinburgh, at the Hague, that he would preserve it, nere hearing of sermons, or have fallen into the fatal pare the various methods which have been invented best part of his nature, must that man be, who should

throw the constitution of the Church and State, and the established ritual of the Church. Nor was it till been always administered in the face of the congrega-the Omethod and commence reading one or more of the ocean, accompanied perhaps with an image gathered

site and such persons would gladly see an alteration sistency is still adhered to on Communion days. By place to enter into the recesses of these investigations; made in the forms themselves; whilst others, holding the rubric, when the sermon is done, the minister but the subject requires me here to make a plain athe same opinion, have, with less candour, vainly en- ought immediately to return to the Lord's table, and vowal, that, for my own part, it is to me inconceivable, dearoured to invest the words with a meaning which commence the Offertory, and present the alms, and that the sympathies of love towards each other, which they were never intended to convey, and cannot be offer the oblations of bread and wine before the whole grow with our growth, could ever attain any new made to bear without the grossest perversion. By congregation, and before any one retire. Then the grow with our growth, could ever attain any new strength, or even preserve the old, after we had retrary to the rubric, the system which darkens coursel municants retire, and the communicants place them-the death, and were in the habit of having that impression by errors without knowledge is enabled the more qui- selves in convenient order, as directed before the ad- daily renewed and its accompanying feeling brought dress, "Ye that mind," &c. deprives them. Thus, the doctrine of the Church is liable to be misconceived, and God's truth is placed unto God; and he collects five pounds, when he ought such a hollowness would pervade the whole system of to have had fifty. With regard to the other holy Sacrament, what con-sequences may have followed from the total indifference sermon is made too distinct and prominent a portion that there could be no repose, no joy. Were we to with which the preliminary rubric has been treated, it of the Eucharistical service, eclipsing all the rest; grow up unfostered by this genial warmth, a frost is impossible to determine, and the question is left for and, whereas the authorized mode of proceeding ex-would chill the spirit, so penetrating and powerful, In one remarkable particular, the case in respect of refuse to come to the Holy table, the unauthorized infinitely less could we have any wish to be rememthis holy sacrament is somewhat reversed. The *letter* mode not only robs them of the privilege of giving bered after we had passed away from a world in which least," on pain, as we find by the calob, of being pre-sented to the Bishop for negligence. Hence, in how oblation? He surely forgets that the oblations are man is an immortal being; and if, consequently, neimany cases has countenance been assumed for the expressly the offering of the whole parish; and it is ther could the individual dying have had a desire to practice of celebrating the holy Communion just often intended that they should be presented in the face of survive in the remembrance of his fellows, nor on their enough to give the people a chance of escaping public the whole congregation. It seems to be yet a quesconsure; that is, three or four times in the year? Our tion, whether the bidding prayer should be used be-times vestiges of the departed; it follows, as a final children are taught that this sacrament is necessary to fore the sermon when it occurs in the service for the inference, that without the belief in immortality, salvation, and that their souls are strengthened and Eucharist; but, certainly, none other is authorized. wherein these several desires originate, neither monurefreshed by it: is it surprising that this teaching In these cases, however, last mentioned, real doubts ments nor epitaphs, in affectionate or laudatory comshould be neutralized, when it is contradicted before may have been entertained as to the intention of the memoration of the deceased, could have existed in the the very eyes of men by the (till of very late day) pre- Church. But it is gratifying and encouraging to see world.

opportunities which, it may be, we have let go by for well as themselves, to touch with a delicate hand, re- but only to be come at through an intermediate verentially, like those who walk among old and endeared thought, viz. that of an intimation or assurance within

The usual practice of the clergy retiring to the was supplied, but he must have been inevitably pro-

fore, was the result? Of what advantage would the Church, under which it laboured long, without exciting true doctrine, standing out as it does in prominent rehad been a cessation of controvery, says Near, too some time before the death of Queen Elizabeth : the puritars being in hopes, upon the accession of a king that had been educated in their own principles, to obtain an easy redress of their grievances; and certainly mise the differences of the Church as King James I. at the Conference at Hampton Court; *but being* an *indolent* and vain glorious monarch, he became a willing that been death of Queen Elizabeth : the some time before the death of Queen Elizabeth : the some time before the death of Queen Elizabeth : the some time before the death of Queen Elizabeth : the that had been educated in their own principles, to obtain an easy redress of their grievances; and certainly at the Conference at Hampton Court; *but being* an *indolent* and vain glorious monarch, he became a willing children, catechumens, penitents, and other non-com- ceived from the outward senses the impression of home to ourselves, and to those we love; if the same Such is the order: what is the practice? The mi- were not counteracted by those communications with nister concludes the service in the middle of it, dis-our internal being, which are anterior to all these exmisses the non-communicants with an unauthorized periences, and with which revelation coincides, and blessing, retires into the vestry, and returns into church, has through that coincidence alone (for otherwise it as though a fresh service were about to commence, could not possess it) a power to affect us. I confess, finds nine-tenths of his congregation gone, and one with me the conviction is absolute, that, if the impres-Samaritan, as it were, left behind to return thanks sion and sense of death were not thus counterbalanced, The evils of all this irregularity are manifest. The a disproportion so astounding betwixt means and ends, things, such a want of correspondence and consistency, hibits a silent protest against those who unthankfully that there could be no motions of the life of love; and their alms, but sends them blessed and contented to each man had moved about like a shadow.--If, then, their homes, just as if all their duty had been performed. in a creature endowed with the faculties of foresight Will any one say, that it is not meant for those who and reason, the social affections could not have undo not partake of the communion to be present at the folded themselves uncountenanced by the faith that one spiritual Father, as in the case of the Bishop of Simonides, it is related, upon landing in a strange London's charge, turning his serious attention to the country, found the corse of an unknown person lying by the sea-side; he buried it, and was honoured throughout Greece for the piety of that act. Another ancient philosopher, chancing to fix his eyes upon a dead body, regarded the same with slight, if not with contempt; saying, "See the shell of the flown bird !" It needs scarcely be said, that an Epitaph presup- But it is not to be supposed that the moral and tensentences following, as he thinketh most convenient poses a Monument, upon which it is to be engraven. der-hearted Simonides was incapable of the lofty Almost all nations have wished that certain external movements of thought, to which that other Sage gave "Whilst these sentences are in reading, the Dea- signs should point out the places where their dead are way at the moment while his soul was intent only upon and other Devotions of the people, in a decent bason placed near the graves, or by mounds of earth raised more value than the worthless shell from which the to be provided by the Parish for that purpose; and over them. This custom proceeded obviously from a living fowl had departed, would not, in a different mood ceased from irreverent approach or from savage viola- rations which had incited the philosophic Poet to the "And when there is a Communion, the Priest shall tion: and, secondly, to preserve their memory.— performance of that pious duty. And with regard to this country,—under a government which professes to countenance no religion at all, but to protect every there is any reason to believe that prever is any reason to be in the prever is any reason to be the prever is any reason to be in th their dead to the dogs; some varlet philosophers, as exalted thoughts that appertain to human nature, he Persons, forgetting that they are under an obliga- Diogenes, who desired to be devoured of fishes; some would have cared no more for the corse of the straninfidel and deluding,—in that country, where, notwith-ion to observe it, may please to call this a triffing tions pravers and interessions are not the Church might have been cast up by the waves. We respect the corporeal frame of man, not merely because it is As soon as nations had learned the use of letters, the habitation of a rational, but of an immortal soul. "the body and blood of Christ, which are verily and turally, and is referred to the scholars of Linus the net, a voyage towards the regions where the sun sets,

ablishment would not hazard at the present day, though it auch better now than it was in the days of Andrew Melville, the succeeding years of covenanting chivalry. This is the monarch whom our Puritan calls a "doctrinal

lood, is undeniable, if he had any common discrimination. ever had any l' ily for him, he does not give his authorities; in truth, he not, but his followers have believed it !

__it was unworthy of him as an English monarch. The Puritan historian's assertions are, moreover, proved to be false by historical facts, and are refuted been helped on, by it. by the practice of modern times. The former part of this particular I shall point out as I proceed; the service: "All priests and deacons are to say daily the latter part may be discussed in a few words. "No bishop, no king," was a favourite phrase among their not being let by sickness, or some other urgent cause. party, which they faithfully repeated from James, who had jocularly used it on one occasion. But granting church or chapel, being at home, and not being otherits absurdity, had it been seriously used, the practice wise reasonably hindered, shall say the same in the of the Puritans, and indeed their language, may justly parish church or chapel where he ministereth, and be retorted upon them with no less acrimony, for it shall cause a bell to be tolled thereunto a convenient was with them virtually, No Puritans, no freedom; no time before he begin, that the people may come to Presbytery, no true church-government; no opposition hear God's word, and to pray with him." to Episcopacy, no liberty of conscience! And, let it Now, if a man were given to understand, before he

to them, to have allowed their fanaticism to triumph,

and despotism: and that it is merely a worldly hierar- tion, if to "spend and be spent" in the ministry of chy, existing solely by the support and protection of the word, and in prayer, was not the exception but the secular arm: therefore, according to these specu- the rule? lators, there can be no Episcopacy where there is no One serious evil arising from this neglect is, that it monarchy-no Episcopacy where there is no civil leaves men time for employing themselves in secular in his discretion."

fore make a single remark on the third, and on the number of the private solution of the private solut In the United States of America, in which it yet their peculiar calling, which is to train men up to fulremains to be shewn whether the government, or that of the monarchy of England, is the wiser and the bet-of the monarchy of England, is the wiser and the better, notwithstanding the high encomiums which have function of another man's office to their own. been passed on that republicanism by certain men in this country — under a government which professes to then place upon the Table so much Bread and Wine, then place upon the Table so much Bread a

* By the phrase, a "doctrinal papist," it must be under-tood, I presume, that James was a believer in the doctrines of to be sufferent from a disregard of one of the first inc. to prove that this part of Neal's representation is sup-the Romish Church; otherwise, if the Paritan historian really to be sufferers from a disregard of one of the first in-it may involve important consequences, not obvious ported by facts, and the slightest examination might did write figuratively, he might have condescended to explain junctions in the Common Prayer-book? Sodom could That Neal must have been aware he was here writing a papist," and a prince who "was destitute of principle, if he

the original MS. by C. Kirkpatrick Sharpe, Esq.

MORAL EFFECT OF RITUAL IRREGULARITY. (From the Christian Remembrancer.) [Continued from our last.]

Such being the apparent more general evil consequences resulting from a disregard to the authority of the rubric : let us now consider a few of the particutans, and the preachers of the north, to have yielded lars in which this disregard is more usually manifested; and this perhaps will serve to convince us that some of the calamities under which the Church is at present labouring, if not absolutely produced, have at least

> 1. The neglect of the daily morning and evening morning and evening prayer either privately or openly, "And the curate that ministereth in every parish

be noted, the writer who has faithfully recorded this entered upon the ministry, that such a demand upon phrase, and his partizans who believe it true, are the his time were expected of him-that, with such exvery persons whose conduct displays that heated ceptions as the rubric may be fairly understood to conimagination which will not allow men to think with template, he is to be at his post morning and evening, candour, and reason with impartiality. It has, indeed, not only on Sundays, but every day, would the life of been again and again asserted by the Presbyterians of a clergyman be sought, as in many instances it now is, the north, and the Dissenters of the south, and in this as a life conferring ease and leisure and time at comthey make a most deplorable display of ignorance, that mand, inverting the common lot of mortal man, giving Episcopacy did not exist before it was countenanced him one day wherein to labour, and six wherein to by the civil power: that it was readily adopted by rest from his work? Would not the office of the those monarchs who aimed at arbitrary government priesthood be less coveted by men of lukewarm devo-

support. The first and second of these assertions will matters, for holding situations at variance with the come under my notice in another place: let me there-fore make a single remark on the third, and on the interfering with their duties the law people are soft a lifeless human hold was detended on the interfering with their duties the law people are soft a lifeless human hold was detended on the law people are soft a lifeless human hold was detended on the law people are soft a lifeless human hold was detended on the law people are soft a lifeless human hold was detended on the law people are soft a lifeless human hold was detended on the law people are soft a lifeless human hold was detended on the law people are soft a lifeless human hold was detended on the law people are soft a lifeless human hold was detended on the law people are soft a lifeless human hold was detended on the law people are soft a lifeless human hold was detended on the law people are soft a lifeless human hold was detended on the law people are soft a lifeless human hold was detended on the law people are soft and the law people are soft and the law people are soft a lifeless human hold was detended on the law people are soft and th

sect, however absurd and ridiculous its belief, however and that great and undeserved blessings flow to our-

apist," and a prince who "was destitute of principle, if he ever had any?" [†] Kirkton's History of the Church of Scotland, edited from the original MS. by C. Kirkpatrick Sharpe, Esq. ^{*} The reader will find this subject copiously treated in the Continuation to Bishop Keith's Catalogue of the Scotlish Bishops, by the Right Rev. Bishop Russel.

Supper."

keeping the public office of baptism out of sight, conetly and surely to establish its own tradition ; whereas, if the lay people were in the habit of hearing the simple language of the Prayer-bock, they would be furnished, at least, with a court of appeal from the newfangled notions of modern times, of which advantage, however, the prevailing practice of baptizing, when the congregation are not present, in too many instances deprives them. Thus, the doctrine of the Church is in jeopardy.

With regard to the other holy Sacrament, what conthe consideration of the reader.

of the rubric is respected, but the spirit disregarded ; it is made needful, by one of the later rubrics, for each parishioner to communicate " three times a year at the least," on pain, as we find by the canon, of being prevailing disposition to administer this holy Sacrament

the smallest possible number of times?

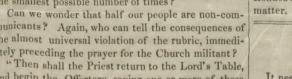
municants? Again, who can tell the consequences of ately preceding the prayer for the Church militant? Then shall the Priest return to the Lord's Table, and begin the Offertory, saying one or more of these

present and place it upon the holy Table."

EPITAPHS. BY WORDSWORTH.

ave satisfied that writer, had he resolved to be can-did, that the very history of those enthusiasts whom agacity alone enabled him to escape from the dreadfal nation have been, had the fervent prayers of not ten, presenting to God of those good creatures which He epitaphs from two sources of feeling : but these do in connection than that of contrast.-It is a connection vengeance which they had prepare to execute on him and us court, in the memorable Gunpowder Plot. From his fondness but ten thousand faithful priests (to say nothing of has bestowed upon us, in order that we, by making fact resolve themselves into one. The invention of the invention of formed through the subtle progress by which, both in they been invited, to hear God's word and to pray with may receive them once more at His merciful hand, ments, says rightly, "proceeded from the presage or sibly into their contraries, and things revolve upon conveying to us what they themselves symbolize— fore-feeling of immortality, implanted in all men na- each other. As, in sailing upon the orb of this pla-

indeed taken and received by the faithful in the Lord's Theban poet, who flourished about the year of the conducts gradually to the quarter where we have been world two thousand seven hundred; who first bewailed accustomed to behold it come forth at its rising; and,



26

in like manner, a voyage towards the east, the birth-place in our imagination of the morning, leads finally to the quarter where the sun is last seen when he departs from our eyes; so the contemplative soul, travelling in the direction of mortality, advances to the country of everlasting life; and, in like manner, may she continue to explore these cheerful tracts, till she is brought back, for her advantage and benefit, to the land of transitory things-of sorrow and of tears.

On a midway point, therefore, which commands the thoughts and feelings of the two Sages whom we have represented in contrast, does the author of that species of composition, the laws of which it is our present purpose to explain, take his stand. Accordingly, recurring to the twofold desire of guarding the remains of the deceased and preserving their memory, it may be said that a sepul-chral monument is a tribute to a man as a human being; and that an epitaph (in the ordinary meaning attached to the word) includes this general feeling and something more; and is a record to preserve the memory of the dead, as a tribute due to his individual worth, for a satisfaction to the sorrowing hearts of the survivors, and for the common benefit of the living : which record is to be accomplished, not in a general manner, but, where it can, in close connection with the bodily remains of the deceased : and these, it may be added, among the modern nations of E Europe, are deposited within, or contiguous to, their places of worship. In ancient times, as is well known, it was the custom to bury the dead beyond the walls of towns and cities; and among the Greeks and Romans they were frequently interred by the way-sides. I could here pause with pleasure, and invite the reader

to indulge with me in contemplation of the advantages which must have attended such a practice. We might ruminate upon the beauty which the monuments, thus placed, must have borrowed from the surrounding images of nature-from the trees, the wild flowers, from a stream of nature—from the trees, the wild flowers, from a stream running perhaps within sight or hearing, from the beaten road stretching its weary length hard by. Many tender similitudes must these objects have presented to the mind of the traveller leaning upon one of the tombs, or reposing in the coolness of its shade, whether he had halted from wearIncess or in compliance with the invitation "Pauso. Traveller!" so often found upon the monaments. And to its epitaph also must have been supplied strong appeals to mind a papeal investigation in the strong appeals to visible appearances or immediate impressions, livel, and affecting analogies of life as a journey-death as sleep overcoming the tired wayfarer—of misfortune as a storm that falls suddenly upon him—of beauty as a flower that passeth away, or of innocent pleasure as one that may be gathered—of virtue that standeth firm as a rock against the beating waves; ---of hope "undermined insensibly like the poplar by the side of the river that has fed it," o blasted in a moment like a pine-tree by the stroke of lightning upon the mountain-top-of admonitions and heart-stirring remembrances, like a refreshing breeze that comes without warning, or the taste of the waters of an mexpected fountain. These, and similar suggestions, must have given, formerly, to the language of the sense-less stone a voice enforced and endeared by the benignity of that nature with which it was in unison. We, in mo-dern times, have lost much of these advantages; and they are but in a small degree counterbalanced to the inhabi-tants of large towns and cities, by the custom of depositing the dead within, or contiguous to, their places of wor-ship; however splendid or imposing may be the appearance of those edifices, or however interesting or salutary the recollections associated with them. Even were it not true that tombs lose their monitory virtue when thus obtruded upon the notice of men occupied with the cares of the world, and too often sullied and defiled by those cares, yet still, when death is in our thoughts, nothing can make amends for the want of the soothing influences of nature, and for the absence of those types of renovation and de-cay, which the fields and woods offer to the notice of the erious and contemplative mind. To feel the force of this sentiment, let a man only compare in imagination the unsightly manner in which our monuments are crowded together in the busy, noisy, unclean, and almost grassless rch-yard of a large town, with the still seclusion of a Turkish cemetery, in some remote place; and yet further sanctified by the grove of cypress in which it is embo-somed. Thoughts in the same temper as these have alsomed. Thoughts in the same temper as back whet at ready been expressed with true sensibility by an ingenu-ous Poet of the present day. The subject of his poem is "All Saints Church, Derby:" he has been deploring the forbidding and unseemly appearance of its burial-ground, and uttering a wish, that in past times the practice had been adopted of interring the inhabitants of large towns in the country. in the country.--

> "Then in some rural, calm, sequestered spot, Where healing Nature her benignant look Ne'er changes, save at that lorn season, when, With tresses drooping o'er her sable stole, She yearly mourns the mortal doorn of man, Her noblest work, (so Israel's virgins erst, With annual moan upon the mountains wept Their fairest gone,) there in that rural scene, So placid, so congenial to the wish The Christian feels, of peaceful rest within The silent grave, I would have stayed:

ered forth, where the cold dew of heaven

effects of the more scrupulous ritual regularity which estimated upon worldly principles only; there was no And in connexion with these direct results, we must, against a conjunction which, it was easy to foresee, from the religious habits which the general revival of must break the heart of our loyal strength,-and such regularity would bring about, anticipate the uttering a strong voice of warning, too, against a most happy influence upon the general structure and sacrilege which will, we religiously believe, eat into

happy influence; none can doubt, that if men in her greatness and glory. general could be brought into this habitual exercise

peace and bliss boundless, unbroken, and eternal. the careless at every step,-it knocks, as it were, God must rest upon the land? When the seals of the careless at every step,—it knocks, as it were, God must rest upon the land. The data is the beart, which, as we trust, will open office were handed over about a year ago to individu-perpetually at the heart, which, as we trust, will open office were handed over about a year ago to individu-the land. The data is truited as traiters to the Queen of the British Constitution of Church and State, the there. And the nominal christian, too, who speaks

But until this better temper of christian humbleonly proffered monthly,-this, we well know from the are fast making up the breaches in our public pro- d the people, and of the king too, staring in the face temper of human nature, will awaken the more active perty. opposition of the indolent, the worldly, or the profi-

the performance. When these rales were framed, Canadian people. the Church contemplated, as we must believe, a far more complete supply of ministering servants than her sanctuaries and altars, in these days, are furnished and therefore not a few, who appreciate the excellence speedily as possible. of the Church's system and are most anxious to carry it out, find the undivided labour of such an attempt and faithfully employ their added talents,-and not visits :--On our first page will be found a continuation of say of the Church, or of her ministers, and by reflection the well-written article from the Christian Remem- of her Divine Head, "Thou art a hard man,-I will Our correspondent DIGAMMA, in his communicasense of that expression, it may be called, -is a more tion which we publish to-day, "has been striking scrupulous attention to ritual observances. We call notes not in unison with the times in which we live; Friday this a revival, because the term implies the previous but should they sound discordantly to the ears polite Saturd existence of a state of things which had been allowed of countless adventurers upon the sea of politics, let Sunda to fall into neglect or disuse,-because the word them not blame the harmony or the measure, but imports not that a change, or even a reformation, their own blunted or perverted organs, which will Monda strictly speaking, has been introduced, but merely the "not hear the voice of the charmer, charm he never allowed to lie dormant,-the bringing into active life One thing is certain, that our correspondent has Wedne and operation what had come to be viewed as a matter on his side correct premises and sound conclusions : Thurse of mere theory or speculation. We are glad to make perhaps he has not expressed himself as clearly as, Friday this explanation, because many have chosen to desig- upon an important practical subject, might be desired, Saturd nate this revival of ritual particularity as an innova- but the tenor of his reasoning cannot be mistaken, nor Sunda tion of the day,-as one of the signs of the alleged yet the source from which his arguments have been tendencies to Romanism, which the ignorant or the drawn. The revelations of God's infallible word are reckless are so fond of imputing to some of the truest- the basis upon which his theory has been built : when Tuesd hearted and most zealous Protestants in the land,- the advocates of "Responsible Government," as now as a proof of the principle which they choose to em- popularly taught, are prepared to set aside that authobody ander the opprobrious, but ill-understood title rity, or present in its room what is more worthy the Wedn regard and reverence of men, then we shall meet them Thursd If people who assist in bandying about this obnox- on a new ground of debate; but, in the mean time, ious term,-whether from real alarm, as is, no doubt, they must be content to feel that their favourite doc-Friday in some few instances the case, or from a wanton spirit trine, as now promulgated, is hollow, unscriptural and would take the trouble to examine minutely the Ritual We do not, in our journal, trouble ourselves much of the Church, and narrowly investigate its spirit and with the passing politics of the day,-not because we Sunday. its rules, they would be persuaded, we should think, deem them a subject unfit for our columns, or one that the authors of the present movement in the which, on religious grounds, we have not the fullest Church are not introducing, but rather arresting a right to discuss; but because we have well nigh lost change which has threatened to obliterate all the ele- all interest in the subject, and in the contemplation vated meaning and the ennobling results of our time- of the vicious working of a vicious system, can hallowed Liturgy. Their design, it will be seen, ob- scarcely find place for any other feeling than melanness and presumption which would impel every man We are often told that the politicians of Colonies to "do that which is right in his own eyes," without are too poor to be honest,-that provincial statesmen reference to the sanctions of authority, either human must often compromise their integrity, or starve,or Divine, but rather with a tendency to sweep from give up the citadel of our country's political and the earth all that can claim the Word of God and the moral strength, or be cast aside as outcasts and beginstitutions of the primitive Church for its basis, and gars. Humiliating as the admission is, we are consubstitute in its room the miserable and fluctuating strained to believe it. We believe it, when we look inventions of men. But accustom men to the princi- back to the time when the death-knell of constituple of restraint in things comparatively humble and tional and loyal supremacy was sounded, in the union apparently unimportant, and you help to establish a of the Provinces; we believe it, when we reflect upon feeling which will lead to the exercise of self-denial that reckless and perilous hour, when, for less than a in the highest concerns and holiest practice of life ; mess of pottage, -for the fleeting breath of a capri- ever had in her hand, runs thus:-"That power belongeth habituate them to defer to authority as spoken in the cious popularity,-the lawful heritage of God's Church regulations of the Church, and you fit them for a was coolly surrendered to the spoiler. Men, in their regulations of the Church, and you fit them for a better obedience to the commands and will of the selfishness and waywardness, thought little of this at the moment; they deemed it a matter of common-

These are amongst what may be termed the moral place calculation, in which the loss or gain was to be the people are not: that by Him kings reign and princes the defunct Constitution have not yet been swept away faith on that help which is not of this world, but cometh s contended for; and success, most assuredly, in such reference to the startling inquiry, "Will a man rob that rulers should fear God, and have no fear of the is contended for; and success, most assuredly, in such an attempt must foster and deepen those habits of self-discipline, without which there can be no safe advance in individual piety,—no permanent mainten-ance of real devotion and single-hearted obedience. most happy influence upon the general structure and workings of society,—the diffusion of a holy odour the vitals of our Colonial prosperity for ever. We workings of society,—the diffusion of a holy oddur the vitals of our Colonial prosperity for even. We the state shall receive to themselves damnation and schism;"—the outward proof, since men will not believe the words which declare of the utter impossibility in short, of the business of every-day life, - a happy solemnly aver it to be impossible, that a country can Petition in short, of the business of every-day life,—a happy foretaste of the peace of heaven, even whilst we are combating with the bustle and the troubles of earth. None, surely, who fairly view the subject, can the Church planted in our father-land from the Apos-the Church planted in our father-land from the Apos-of truth, we may also discern the true character of the and thinking that "God is altogether such an one as doubt that a general restoration, for instance, of the tle's days, and transplanted to our Colonies,-to fling ancient custom of daily prayer and weekly commu- all this recklessly away, or apportion it to the enemies nion, must, with God's blessing upon rules and ordi- of that Evangelical Truth and Apostolic Order, to the nances so clearly recognized as his own, produce that vigorous maintenance of which England mainly owes

People may start, and wonder at the exclusion of of the duties of piety, the atmosphere of earth would the loyal-hearted, -of those who fought and bled for partake, more than it does, of the sanctity of heaven, their country in its hour of need; they may stand -that men would thus, from more frequent converse amazed at the pardon of the rebel and the traitor, and communion with their God, part more and more while the loyalist is depressed and insulted; but let with their temper of worldliness,-be more and more them look to a higher power,-to the retributive elevated from these lower regions of uncertainty, dark-chastisement which is due from an insulted God, and than the workman, is so exceedingly preposterous, that the workman, is so exceedingly preposterous, that the chastisement which is due from an insulted God, and the workman, is so exceedingly preposterous, that the fear of the Lord their wisdom, their treasure, and ness, and sorrow, to that glorious heaven where all is they will cease to wonder.

Why did loyal Members of Parliament, in both Dur impression is, that much of the outcry against the restoration of these good old customs of the Church, arises niore from a temper of selfishness than or atarm. The spirit of the world,—so speculative, so all-absorbed by plans and pursuits of earthly gain, the third to yat intentions of the face of every warning, in spite of every remembers de l'athanned, in spite of every remembers de l'athanned, in spite of every remembers de l'athanned, in spite of every remembers and loudly and solemnly or atarm. The spirit of the world,—so speculative, so all-absorbed by plans and pursuits of earthly gain, the line face of every warning, in spite of every remembers and loudly and solemnly the Almingty. We have counted the sins of drunkenness, theft, robbery, and such like, to be very great; but they are as dust in the balance against the sin of radicalism, and these "will-of the server" of the server" of the server of the server of selfishness than or atarm. The spirit of the world,—so speculative, so all-absorbed by plans and pursuits of earthly gain, the balance against the sin of radicalism, and these "will-Our impression is, that much of the outcry against Houses,-in the face of every warning, in spite of -feels itself seriously thwarted by this restoration of is already uproofing and destroying the conservation of the-people" doctrines; for while one goes to hart the religious practice of a day when the Church of of the land? Why did loyal Members of Parliament, Christ took up in earnest her cross of self-denial, and in both Houses, yes, and members of the Church of waged her zealous warfare against the Saviour's England, too, -earnestly warned and solemnly imporenemies. Daily service and weekly communion, for tuned as they were, --- vote away the property of the instance, is a more impressive rebuke upon the pro- Church, and bestow it upon the foes of loyalty and verbial selfishness and worldliness of the age, than the enemies of the truth? When they, from cor-"a thousand homilies" could utter. It rebukes in siderations purely selfish, made this awful surrender, silence, but that very silence is overpowering from its how could they doubt,-if a spark of genuine religious solemn awfulness. It arrests the worldly-minded and feeling lingered in their breasts,-that the curse d

ought they not to have reverted to the sacrilegious of his religious profession, and boasts, it may be, of his baptismal privileges, yet turns his back habitually upon the table of his Lord,—how can he, week after week, behold that banquet spread and the voice of his dying Saviour urging him to partake of it "in his dying Saviour urging him to partake of it remembrance of him,"—how can be hear such reitera-tions of this call, without being shaken at last from when it could aught avail, against both those meahis earthliness and his stupor, to honour better his Saviour's name and cause? But until this better temper of christian humble-But until this better temper of christian humbleness and piety is begotten, we can understand that rately stated it as our opinion, that every individual Christian character, and of all power to act on the side of these remembrancers of slighted duty will, from the member of the Church of England who voted for the the Lord Jesus Christ and his Church; prostitutes the very frequency of their recurrence, provoke the greater uneasiness and opposition of the world. To reiterate and multiply what is by many almost wholly neglect-ind the solution of the characteristic the solution of the Clergy Reserves, in either House, was under a solemn obligation to appropriate from his private means what he had been the instrument of saints of God; and regards the state to be the mere and multiply what is by many almost which might be and been the hard been the instrument of same of out, and regards the state to be the mere ed,—to present a daily service, which is perhaps dis-regarded when it is offered weekly,—to offer the communion weekly, which is neglected when it is

As to "Responsible Government," to which our gate. Were we, indeed, to analyze the structure of correspondent more especially refers, every man of society, with a view of ascertaining who and what they common sense and common honesty must feel that it Priesthood; and which qualification it were as wicked to are, who choose to designate the renovation of primi-is the bane, and that, unless timely counteracted by dispense with or alter, as to dispense with or alter the terms of our common faith and salvation, because that tive and holy custom by opprobrious names; were some wholesome principle, must prove the ruin of we narrowly to search and see, who they are who have British Supremacy in this Colony. It places, too, we narrowly to search and see, who they are who have the slander of "Puscyism" perpetually upon their our respected Governor General in a painful and the statute of values of v lips, we should not, we apprehend, find them amongst unnatural position; depriving him, in a great degree, men; the very work of the liar and the murderer. who indulge in this mischievous cry,-but we shall Colonial perplexities : we believe our present Governor. who indulge in this mischievous cry,—but we shall spare further reproof, for a time at least. We recom-General to have both these qualifications; but naive mend them to look well to their own condition, and the string to refer they attempt to refer they attempt the string to refer they attempt to refer to refer they attempt to ref to refer to refer to refer they attempt to refer to re strive to reform themselves before they attempt the great temptation, and constitutional firmness may task of reforming their "spiritual pastors and masters." experience a shock from circumstances which the best In reference to the revival of the religious duties intentions cannot control. We pray that such trials of which we have been speaking, the question obvi- may be averted, and that Sir Charles Metcalfe, by his ously is not,-should they be done, but can they be enlightened and conscientious statesmanship,-if he done. There can be no doubt as to the obligation, does not, as in Jamaica, receive a statue to his memothough there may be some as to the practicability of ry,-will be enshrined in the heart's affections of the

cometh down from above, and not upward from beneath: His sword for vengeance on the rebellious: that the rulers in any case, much less cashier and murder them : things. hat all rebels, agitators of sedition, demagogues, revilers

popular doctrine, that rulers ought to be responsible to hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel. higher than God, as they must be if kings, his servants, are to them accountable. For now that "the School-master is abroad," "a discerning public" cannot but see how illogical and self-contradictory it is to make respon-

yourself and your neighbour, the other goes to dethrone he Almighty, and drive Him out from among men. They say unto God, Depart from us: we desire not the dge of Thy ways." It is the very summit of al possible sin-the very sin of Satan himself, who "despi ses dominion," and cannot bear a superior. And it is the

necessary fruit of the tree of "all-denomination,"-of the destroying sin of Schism. The advocates of this monstrous doctrine in Canada pretend that it is the old established doctrine of the ritish Constitution, as is proven by the undisputed fact, that when ministers have not a majority of the represen

theory stood thus; and the practice in measure corres-

every man in the kingdom,-not the product of human will and wisdom at all, but coming down from God himseif, like the power to become His sons in the uncreated life, through the instrumentality of His Church and would be cutting the very life thread of the body politic; a

To this first and great qualification others were added; only understand the pleasure we feel in introducing to the-people principle had no place. They had their own place and value in the corporate body, which *they* did not incorporate and endue with life; though God in His providence had all along used them, -- but under the Headship of the King, who is not *their* anointed, -- and with the co-working of other members which *they* did not originate and form, in the full bringing out of that wonderfal structure, THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION, which grew up more be dispensed with than any other part, and the body remain unbroken; neither could they swallow up the other members without working speedily their own destruction, as the history of "the Commonwealth," that monstrous offspring of heresy and schism, doth abundantly testify. The people exercised their elective franchise in suborination to the king, God's vicegerent over them, from whom they held it, and not as any natural inalienable capable of forfeiture. Our life itself is a forfeit life, prolonged to us by a continual act of grace; and this very all rights which they enjoy under it; and if men forget this, they will become radicals and infidels. The right of suffrage is not our own. We hold it under God of the and it does not belong to any man, just because he man, but because of something acquired which he aot by nature, and which is accepted as a proof that worthy of holding a higher place in the state than of simple existence. Real estate is holden of the as lord of the land, under God the Lord of all, who king over the land which He made. In fact, every luable is holden of the king, for the people, f them nor in their name; and so they can forfeit to ting, but the king cannot forfeit to them. This is a and mighty principle in the order of God, the breach t of political faith, leads to the fearful the most fearful sin a nation can commit, if perhaps be excepted, namely, the public denial that God and the malicious destruction of His Church and and murder their own Sovereign. ase of the elective franchise, the king called upon torst os select from among themselves orthodox, nd able men, whom he, not to the, might receive into incil, under the oath of fealty to him, not to them. to common good of the kingdom in the integrity of sthood;-I mean for a people to arraign, try, con-, and murder their own Sovereign. case of the elective franchise, the king called upon lectors to select from among themselves orthodox, and able men, whom he, not they, might receive into ae common good of the kingdom in the integrity of th and allegiance to the Great Head of the Church, not to the people. this scheme the people should be as watchful of their s as part of the body politic as any other part; but should also see that these cannot be maintained by achment on other members of the body, quite as ssary and useful in it as themselves, in the fact of its such a body.

decree justice, and not by the people: that promotion cometh down from above, and not upward from beneath: by the profane and merciless hand of Infidel and Sectarian Reform. The people of England are not yet sufficiently corrupted for it; for they do yet return members to par-liament for their hearty attachment to the Church and national return to right principles, the like of which hath never yet been seen. Late debates in Parliament are people should not dare to lift up their hand against the darkly ominous of further demolition of remaining good

One fearful demonstration is being wrought out for us The Church, in her Unity, is alone the pillar e people. It is the lie of Satan, and whoever embraces and ground of the truth; and whatsoever abideth before God must stand embraced in her arms and cherished in It is a sin more grievous than the gainsaying of Korah; her bosom, for God hath constituted her to become His for in that there was no pretension that the people are own fulness, and in that fulness to be the mother of all

how illogical and self-contradictory it is to make respon-sibility due from the superior to the inferior—from the flesh without restraint. Then, indeed, will Satan stand master to the servant-from the father to his little chil- at their right hand; and the wickedest of men will be set dren. There is not a democrat to be found who, in his over them; and the extortioner will catch away all their wn house, admits the doctrine. The idea that the lowest labour; and there will be none to deliver them when they the only remaining ground of claim to the responsibility of rulers to those over whom they rule, is, that the people vay of man is not in himself—that it is not in man that

DIGAMMA

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CONFIRMATION AT WELLINGTON SQUARE AND HANNAHSVILLE, IN NELSON

On Friday, the 28th of July, the Lord Bishop of Toronto visited Wellington Square for the purpose of administering the truly interesting and apostolic rite of The prayers and lessons were read in a Confirmation. very impressive manner by the Reverends G. W. Warr and McGeorge. The Bishop preached a very eloquent sermon from the 5th chapter of Matthew, 16th verse. nediately after the service at Wellington Square, his Lordship, accompanied by the Reverends Messrs. Mc-George and Warr, and the Church-wardens of the Square, proceeded to the beautiful little Church of St. John's, where he was received by the Church-wardens and the Reverends Thomas Greene and George Graham in their robes. Here the solemn and delightful services of the day were considerably heightened by the dedication of the Church to the worship of Almighty God. An excellent sermon, and admirably adapted to the occasion, was preached by the Bishop, from Revelations, 1st chapter, 18th verse. Forty-nine persons were confirmed, nearly all adults, one of whom his Lordship previously baptized. The address of the Bishop to the candidates was affec-tionate and emphatic, and was heard by the whole con-gregation with the most earnest attention. The atten-dance was numerous, and it was gratifying to hear the responses so distinctly and generally made. The Bible and Prayer Book for the Desk and the Communion Plate were the gift of the Rev. W. J. D. Waddelove, that most devoted and disinterested friend of the Church in Canada. The Bishop was pleased repeatedly to express himself much pleased with his visit; and we trust the solemn services in which all were engaged may bring forth abundant fruit to the praise and glory of God. This is

for the administering the holy rite of Confirmation. Ere his Lordship took his departure the following Address was presented by the Rev. Thomas Greene, Rector, and the Church-wardens, William McCoy and Joseph Ireland, Esqrs., on behalf of the members of the Church of St. John's:--

My Lord,-Permit us warmly to express the gratifica-

from above. In this Diocese, blessed be God, the Church is proceed-

ing in her holy course with increasing vigour, and we trust that her pure and primitive worship will soon reach every corner of the Province. Permit me again to congratulate you on the solemn

services of this day, and to entreat you to unite with me in fervent prayer, that they may bring forth abundant fruit to the praise and glory of God. J. TORONTO.

Nelson, 28th July, 1843.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

On Sunday, the 6th instant, the Lord Bishop of Mont-On Sunday, the 6th instant, the Lord Bishop of Mont-real admitted to the Holy Order of Deacons, Mr. Isaac P. White, lately arrived in this country, under the auspi-ces of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Mr. White's ultimate destination is not yet fixed; for the present, he will officiate at Rivière du Loup, (en the minimum of that where here a minimum adminimum destination). bas)—the missionary of that place being employed during the summer months as Chaplain at the Quarantine Station.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

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The Treasurer has received from the Treasurer of the Eastern District Branch Association, in addition to the former remittance of $\pounds 34$ 10s., $-\pounds 5$ 12s. 8d. Toronto, 16th August, 1843.

We have the honour to acknowledge a communication from Captain Higginson, Private Secretary, wherein was enclosed the very liberal donation of £25 currency, from his Excellency the Governor General, to aid the funds for the erection of Hurontario Episcopal Church, Township of Toronto, Canada West.

JOHN AIKIN, JOHN GOLDEN, Church-wardens. August 22nd, 1843.

Church in the United States,

CONSECRATION OF BISHOP HENSHAW.

The solemn and imposing rite of consecration of a Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was performed in St. John's Church, yesterday morning, at ten o'clock. The Church was filled at an early hour. A large num-ber of the clergy were in attendance. Six Bishops were present and assisted in the exercises—Right Reverend Bishors Brownell of Connectiont. Onderland, of New Bishops Brownell, of Connecticut; Onderdonk, of New York; Hopkins, of Vermont; Doane, of New Jersey; Johns, of Virginia; and Whittingham, of Maryland.

Morning service was read by Rev. Dr. Crocker, after which was sung the 106th psalm. The sermon was then preached by Right Rev. Bishop Whittingham, of Mary-land. The collects and commandments were read by the presiding Bishop. The epistle was read by Right Rev. Bishop Johns. The gospel by Bishop Hopkins.

Bishop Whittingham's sermon was a very able and eloquent discourse, delivered with great earnestness and power. His heart was filled with the subject—bis soul seemed at times wrapped up in the majesty and sublimity of the thoughts he was striving to utter, and his voice would rise and swell, till its tones would thrill through every heart, and kindle a kindred enthusiasm.

The serion being finished, the Bishop elect was pre-sented for consecration by Bishop Whitingham. The record of the proceedings of the R. I. convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the diocese of Rhode Island, held for the election of a Bishop, and the election of J. P. K. Henshaw, were read by the Bey Azel Dow Cole, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Woonsocket, Secretary of that convention. The letters of approbation from the standing committees of the dioceses of each state in the Union, were read by the Rev. Henry Waterman, Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Providence. The letters of assent to the consecration of Rev. J. P. K. Henshaw, as Bishop of Rhode Island, from the Bishops of the Episcopal Church in the United States, were read by the Rev. Mr. Hathaway. Right Rev. Bishop Brownell then proceeded with the consecration service—the litany being read by the Right Rev. Bishop Doane. The serviees were concluded by the administration of the Holy Sacrament, which was received by the bishops and clergy, the third Epi-copal visit which has been made to the township of Nelson within the last four years and a half, and a very large number of the laity.

The services were of a very solemn and impressive character, and deeply interesting. Bishop Henshaw is now the head of the Episcopal Church in this state. He is a man of deep piety, of sound learning and distinguished ability; eloquent in the pulpit, and irreproachable in private life. He was on Thursday instituted Rector of Grace Church Grace Church.

The clergy of the Episcopal Church in this state were, we believe, all present, together with clergymen from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland.— Among others, Rev. Prof. Ogilby, of the N. Y. Seminary, and Rev. Drs. Milnor and Coleman.—*Providence Journal*.

Lay on the humbler graves around, what time The pale moon gazed upon the turfy mounds, Pensive, as though like me, in lonely muse, Twere brooding on the dead inhumed beneath. There while with him, the holy man of UZ, O'er human destiny I sympathised, Counting the long, long periods prophecy Decrees to roll, ere the great day arrives Of resurrection, of the blue-eyed Spring Had met me with her blossoms, as the Dove. Of old, returned with olive leaf, to cheer The Patriarch mourning o'er a world destroyed And I would bless her visit; for to me "Tis sweet to trace the consonance that links As one, the works of Nature and the word Of God."-

JOHN EDWARDS.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1843.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. First Page. Poetry-Third day of the Creation. King James the First and Neal the Puritan Historian Moral effect of Ritual Irregular.ty

Irancer, on Ritual Irregularity, which we commenced hide my talent in the earth." last week. Amongst the effects of the recent movement in the Church,-or revival, as, in the correct quickening of a recognized principle which had been so wisely." of "Puseyism."

of mischief, as is more frequently the incentive,- untenable. viously is, to check that temper of individual selfish- choly.

A very general assortment of Bibles, Testasanctuaries and altars, in these days, are furnished ments, Sunday School Books, and other Books and in the light and liberty of the Gospel. The people had with. What is now allotted to one, was formerly the Tracts, has just been received at the Depository of their value in this Constitutional body, and could no work of two or three,-because one would be manifest- the Church Society, 144, King Street, Toronto, ly unequal to its efficient and regular performance; eatalogues of which will be published in this paper as

We have been instructed to publish the following more than their physical strength is equal to. But list of appointments for CONFIRMATION by the Lord when they do what they can, -or happily, do all that Bishap of Toronto, and to say that it is the request of the rules of our ritual enjoin, -let the members of the his Lordship that the Clergy would be pleased to con- right independent of any but themselves; for there are Church be thankful for their augmented privileges, sider this as an official notification of his intended no such rights. Like all other granted rights, it is

FROM TORONTO TO KINGSTON.

	Luesday, August	29,—Proceed	to	Whitby	Ifom	10.
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		Ambanat Island 9 Dar	T

Amherst Island, 3 P. M. " 16,-Fredericksburgh, 11 A.M., and Saturday, Adolphustown, 3 P. M. 17,-Picton, 11 A. M.

Marysburgh, 3 P. M. 18,-Proceed to Kingston. Monday,

" 19,-Kingston, 11 A. M. Tuesday,

Communication.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT,

(For The Church.)

Mr. Editor,-To the question,-Ought rulers to be accounted responsible for the use of their power, which all agree is not of themselves nor for themselves, there an be but one answer. But unto whom? This is the ontest now, at this day.

Of old it was universally believed that Gop is the only Ruler of princes. If this be so, their accountability can-not be to the people, as we now seem determined to have

The Catholic truth of God, which the Church hath unto God, and not to the people: that we cannot give and convey what is not in our gift: that rulers are God's

Let our House of Assembly beware of swamping the Governor and the Legislative Council; and let our Executive beware of electing the House of Assembly, and pretending that the people have done it, as a late Gover-nor did in order to set up the Dagan of "Responsible Government." The thing was a lie from beginning to end, and they that worship it worship a lie; and we now feel the effects of it.

Now strike out of the above scheme of the British Constitution all positive acknowledgment and considera-tions of God, of the Church, of faith, and of the Gospel, and supply their place with the new political creed, and let the minds of men also drink in the black draught from the pit, and we have a body just fitted to become the body of Anti-Christ—the household of Satan—"the habitation of devils, and the hold of every foul spirit, and the cage of every unclean and hateful bird." Remember Revolu-tionary France. It is the abomination that maketh a land desolate! It is giving power unto the beast from

the pit with a vengeance! It is a thing notorious, that now for years past men have been voted into parliament, both in the Mother Country and the Colonies, expressly on account of their wicked and destructive principles,—that the electors might see "mischief framed by a law," (Psalm xciv. 20) and their horrible doctrines ruling all things.

That we have not had more of the bitter fruit of this tree of Sodom to reap, is owing to circumstances beyond the controul of "the movement." All the good things of

to be wise in their place through the teaching of the Church, having their senses exercised to discern between good and evil; qualifications in the voters unattainable by all modern schemes of education. In that scheme, the spontaneous irresponsible will-of-

JOSEPH IRELAND, ESQ. Church WILLIAM McCoy, ESQ. Wardens. (Signed)

HIS LORDSHIP'S REPLY.

Gentlemen,-I thank you for the kind reception you have given me on this my first Episcopal visit to your prosperous settlement,—a visit which has proved peculiarly delightful, from the various important and solemn duties which we have witnessed and performed.

Not only have we joined together in the ordinary services of the Church, so pure and holy, but we have admitted within her pale, by baptism, and to all the glo ious privileges purchased by our Redeemer, an adult, who had either never been baptised even in form, or by a man who had no lawful authority to administer the plessed Sacraments ordained by our Lord. Anxious to escape from all doubt in a matter so important, and to secure to herself, through the ministrations of our truly Catholic Church, the blessings so freely offered to all in the Gospel, she presented herself a candidate for holy Having satisfied myself of her faith and repentance, I received her into the congregation of Christ's flock, and signed her with the sign of the cross, reminding her that baptism represents our profession, which is to follow the example of our Saviour Christ, and to be made like unto him, that as he died and rose again, so should we, who are baptised, die from sin and rise again

Next, we proceeded to the beautiful and interesting ordinance of Confirmation. To behold a band of young Christians coming voluntarily forward to profess their faith in Christ crucified,-to devote themselves henceforth to God and their Redeemer,-the hope of the congregation who are destined to worship in this place when we are mingled with the dust,—is one of the most lovely spectacles that the imagination can conceive. And it is a spectacle which has been, after the example of the state. Without any exaggeration, this, however, was the sort Apostles, from time to time exhibited in every sound

lifts upon them his reconciled countenance, and acknowledges them to be his adopted children and heirs of his

When we enter this holy place, we naturally feel that we

The Sacraments, God's special channels of grace, dis-pensed, and the voice of praise and tharksgiving raised; disgraceful, and ruinous, to any such body as the church, and who can set bounds to the number of souls that, through these holy services, may be turned from darkness to light.

This then, gentlemen, is a day worthy to be remembered with gratitude through the remainder of our lives, and you may rest assured that the efforts you have made to

her strength, for the Church is never so healthy and prosperous as when to the worldly eye she appears in the greatest tribulation, at such times she leans with firmer solemnly that rights carried with them duties, and above all

PARLIAMENTARY.

Our limited space, and the absorbing importance of the Debates on the State of Ireland, prevented us last week giving the following interesting speech of the Archbishop of Dublin, in the House of Lords, on the subject of Church Government. It is gratifying to observe that, notwithstanding the turmoil in Ireland, and the consequent attention which its situation has demanded from Parliament, the interests of the Church have not been overlooked in the Legislature. :--

HOUSE OF LORDS. CHURCH GOVERNMENT.

The Archbishop of DUBLIN, in presenting a petition "on the subject of church government," said the evil arising from the want of an entire legislature for the church had long, and lamentably been felt; and although some parties might say "What need of it?" they were, doubtless, misled by supposing that the bishops were the governors of the church, as they were, certainly, but only in the same way as civil rulers were governors of the body politic; and who would endure the idea of a Government without a Legislature? Nor was there any less necessity in the church than in the state for a legislative body to enact, alter, or abrogate its laws. No one could deny the dissension and dissatisfaction arising from the want of such a egislative control, and few could doubt that this want of tranquility in the church was owing to that cause. The petitioners were not, any more than bimself, actuated by a wish for any alterations in the formularies or doctrines of the church, but they desired that there might be some distinct body in the church capable of settling matters that required settling. Neither did the petitioners nor he himself, wish such a strict and close restraint as that no difference even on immaterial points should be allowed; but it was most important, particularly, that those points which were to be left at large should be understood to be left at large. Beyond all question some points required to be determined decisively; and there were others on which the members of the church might be allowed to differ, and to form their own opinions. But then they should not be allowed to denounce each other as "unsound." There might There might not be any end of controversy in spiritual as in temporal mat-ters, and there would probably always be parties in the church as in the state ; but as it would never be endured that the advocates of various political opinions should reproach each other with the heavy guilt of high treason, so it ought not to be the practice of disputants in church matters to accuse each other of he-terodoxy,—a charge which applied to the members of a church whose doctrines it was theirs to defend and abide by, was anaof accusation that had been hurled by disputants at each other

of that giomous inneritance which our sponsors were permitted to occupy for us during infancy,—an inheri-tance which contains pardon of sin—the favour and love of God—the assistance of the Holy Spirit—and the pro-mise of eternal life. The Church rejoices at every Conevery day attacked with such accusations by others assuming firmation—the Angels are glad—our Redeemer receives the faithful candidates with brotherly affection, and God to themselves the greatest zeal for the church; may, it had been aunounced, not merely in obscure articles, but in authorized publications, that such and such bishops were "unsound," Of Of late years, it had been the habit of alluding to the bishops'

Farther, we have dedicated and set apart this house for holy worship, and with it you will henceforth associate in your minds the mysteries of Redeeming love,—God bishop has no more authority to decide these points than any in your minds the mysteries of Redeeming love,—God manifest in the flesh, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory. sailed in the most gross and insolent manner by those who When we enter this holy place, we naturally feel that we are more immediately in the presence of God, and stand-ing under the shadow of his wings, and that we are employed in the occupation of angels, and which will be our joy and delight beyond the grave. To build a honse of prayer is a service acceptable to God, and, with the divine blessing, may be the cause of calculation to many. In all forume time presence will be the doctrines who vigorously assalled each other as were found certain parties who vigorously assalled can there are served the men of one side doctrines there of the other as

salvation to many. In all future time, prayer will be offered up in this place—Christ crucified will be preached. be unfaithful members of the church, and desiring that they

remedy were not speedily applied, and that as it had been long increasing so it would constantly increase. Men who discountenanced the opinions entertained by the petitioners on rear this edifice, in which to offer up your united prayers, is a labour of love that shall not fail of its reward. this subject were wont to speak of the wisdom of our accestors, which he could tolerate, even to a great extent, if accompanied It is a fresh and a pleasing proof of the spread of true ligion through the pure ministrations of our holv had long continued a certain form of church government conreligion through the pure ministrations of our holy had long continued a certain form of church government cou-Catholic Church. You say truly that she is surrounded sisting of its own members, and that no such thing had been with difficulties; but the goodness of God is changing them into benefits. They rouse her energies and increase inconsistency to allege the wisdom of our ancestors really as an

The Church.

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The Members of this Association are reminded that the next day, the 6th and 7th September next.

Mohawk Parsonage, 12th August, 1843.

Works by the Rev. Jas. Beaven, D.D., Professor of Divinity in the University of King's College,

2 6

For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Di-ocese of Toronto, 144 King Street, Toronto. -Montreal Courier. LONDON DISTRICT.-In the Warden's address to the Coun-

BOOKS JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND.

S. Letters to a Dissenting Minister, by Rev. M. A. until a great change has taken place in the teeings of suc-community, nor until they can fairly estimate, what education is—what it is worth—and the best means of acquiring it. is 'an error of opinion, too commonly entertained, that to know how to read, and write, and cypher, is education. It is 'no error of opinion is commonly entertained, that to know how to read, and write, and cypher, is education. It is 'no error of opinion for the use of the best means of acquiring it. is 'no error of opinion, too commonly entertained, that to the best means of acquiring it. It is 'no error of opinion, too commonly entertained, that to the best means of acquiring it. It is 'no error of opinion is education. It the best means of the priesthood, too commonly entertained, that to the best means of acquiring it. It is 'no error of opinion is the best means of acquiring it. It is 'no error of opinion is the best means of acquiring it. It is 'no error of opinion is the best means of acquiring it. It is 'no error of opinion is the best means of acquiring it. It is 'no error of opinion is the best means of acquiring it. It is 'no error of opinion is the best means of acquiring it. It is 'no error of opinion is the best means of acquiring it. It is 'no error of opinion is the best means of acquiring it. It is 'no error of opinion is the best means of acquiring it. It is 'no error of opinion is the best means of acquiring it. It is 'no error of opinion is the best means of acquiring it. It is 'no error of opinion is the best means of acquiring it. It is 'no error of opinion is the best means of acquiring it. It is 'no error of opinion is the best means of acquiring it. It is 'no error of opinion is the best means of acquiring it. It is 'no error of opinion is the best means of acquiring it. It is 'no error of opinion is the best means of acquiring it. It is 'no error of opinion is the best means of acquiring it. It is 'no error of opinion is 'no error of opini

the recent Misrepresentations of Church Princl-ples, by the Rey. Alex. Watson, 8vo. paper cover 7 ..., 16 3

The same work interleaved with writing paper, 12mo. 6 Church, 8vo. paper cover..... The Apostolical Successon, a Sermon preached at the 1 secration of the Lord Bishop of Chichester, by the Rev. Dr. Hawkins, and printed at the command of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, second edition, 8vo. paper cover..... Three Sermons on the Church, by the Lord Bishop of 2 London, 8vo. paper cover .. 3 H. & W. ROWSELL,

163, King Street. Toronto, August 24, 1843.

LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. MRS. GILILISON BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of To-ronto and its vicinity, and to her friends generally throughout the Province, her intention of opening a Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in one of those commodious brick buildings recently created on McGill Square, Lot Street East, on the 4th of September next. Terms, and other particulars, can be made known on appli-cation to Mrs. Gilkison, at her present residence in Richmond Street, or at Messre. Rowsell's, Book-sellers, King Street. Mrs. Gilkison, will continue as herefore to support

N. B.— The most unexceptionable references given. Toronto, 4th May, 1843. 3

319.3m EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

TORONTO GRAMMAR SCHOOL. HOME DISTRICT.

THE CLASSES attending this Institution will resume their Studies, after the midsummer recess, on Monday, the ith of September next. 4th of September next. Preparation is made to receive, on the reopening of the Clock & Watch Maker, and Engraver,

Preparation is made to receive, on the response of the School, an additional number of in-door Pupils. A spacious and commodious Dwelling House, contiguous to the School grounds, has lately been leased for that purpose. and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Duplex, Horizontal, Lever, Vertical. French & Geneva,

Whatever may tend to ensure the comfort, regulate the conduct, form the morals, and promote the education of the Pupils intrusted to the care of this Institution, shall, on all

CLEANED AND REPAIRED WITH ACCURACY AND DISPATCH. Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Scals occasions, meet with prompt and due attention. As it is the design and business of Grammar Schools, or Preparatory Colleges, to train and qualify young men for matriculation in a University, so it will be the principal aim, the constant study, and the unceasing effort, of the Toronto

Grammar School, to accomplish that end. This Institution hails it as an occasion of joy, that the University of King's College, at Toronto, is now open, and in successful operation; and the adaptitious event cannot fail to be, not only a stimulus to the exertions of Preparatory institutions, but a motive for praise-worthy emulation. attention, and be returned according to promise. Reference for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

On thus entering the lists in so honorable a competition, the continued favour of friends, and an extension of public patronage, are respectfully solicited.

Terms of Tuition, Board, &c.

For Pupils under 10 years of age, £30 per annum. For Pupils above ten,....£36

The Tuition includes all the branches of an English Educa-4 3

tion, the Latin and Greek Classes, the Mathematics, the The necessary Books and Writing materials will be the only

extra charges. Private Tuition, with Board, &c., £50 per annum.

The attention of Students at Law, or others engaged during the day; is invited to this article. Payments, quarterly. A Card of Terms and other particulars, may be had on applica-Toronto, August 15, 1843 tion to the Principal.

M. C. CROMBIE, Home District Grammar School. Toronto, 8th August, 1843.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have entered into Part-nership for the purpose of carrying on the Printing Business, under the firm of H. & W. ROWSELL & Co., and are prepared to execute every kind of

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H. &. W. ROWSELL, Toronto August 15, 1843.

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H. &. W ROWSELL, Toronto. August 15, 1848.

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sion of the Holy Scriptures, interleaved with a complete Biblical Treasury of Parallel pas-

fine writing paper, 4to size, with water-mark

vings, coloured and iplaid with gold, silver,

The Genevan New Testament, do. The Tabernacle in the Wilderness,-four Engra-

lines in the paper at bottom of each page, for manuscript notes, &c., full bound, calf, 2 13 9

BETWEEN TORONTO AND ROCHESTER DIRECT: THE STEAMERS

27

317-3m

ADMIRAL and AMERICA, WILL leave Toronto for Rochester Daily at 7 o'clock, P. M.; (Sundays excepted.)

1843.

DAILY MAIL LINE;

THOMAS WHEELER.

FROM MARLBOROUGH, ENGLAND,

Watches and Clocks,

Silver Plate, Door and Coma Plates, and

Window Tablets,-Engraved.

JEWELLER NEATLY REPAIRED; CHINA AND GLASS RIVETED.

August 1st, 1843.

All favors received from the country shall have immediate

Will leave Rochester for Toronto Daily, at 7 o'clock, p. M.,

(Sundays excepted.) The Steamer GORE will ply regularly between Roches-

Toronto, August 15, 1843.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMER ECLIPSE,

CAPTAIN JAMES SUTHERLAND.

THIS NEW and FAST Sailing Steamer will, until further Inotise, leave Hamilton for Toronto, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and returning, will leave Toronto at 3 o'clock, F. M., touching at the intermediate Ports. The above Boat has been built expressly for this route, and offers superior accommodation to the travelling public.

Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office.) Toronto, 31st July, 1843. 318

FOR SALE;

N the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing Onefourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly oposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to Wat. BOSWELL,

Solicitor, Cobourg 313 Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

A FARM FOR SALE IN MARKHAM.

L OT 32, on Yonge Street, Thornhill, opposite to the Episcopal Church, 190 Acres, with Houses, Baro, Stables and Sheds, a large part of which is under cultivation and now in crop: a small stream of Water runs across, near the centre of the Lot, Apply to-GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Front Street

Front Street. 307tf Toronto, 25th May, 1843.

WANTED.

WANTED. SITUATION as Butler, by a respectable Young Man from England, who perfectly understands his business and can be recommended. Address H. F. at the Office of this paper. 3101 A June 15, 1843.

LOAN WANTED.

WANTED to Borrow, One or Two Hundred Pounds, for a year or two, on improved Freehold Property in the town of Cobourg-Enquire (if by letter, post paid) of Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. June 8, 1843. 30915

GEORGE HELM. TAILOR,

BEGS to inform the public of Toronto, that he has commenced business a few doors west of the Commercial Bank, King Street, where any orders intrusted to him will be punctually attended to Having had considerable experience, as Foreman to the late D. STANLEY, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Toronto, February 27, 1843. 295-6m

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR,

No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING-STREET.

TO RONTO; T. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the beat West of England Broad Cloths; Cassimeres,

Doeskins, &c. &c. ALSO-a selection of SUPERIOR VESTINGS, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate

terns. ₩→ Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS, Barristers, ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. 267-ti WILL STENNETT. MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH, JEWELLER AND WATCH-MAKER STORE STREET, KINGSTON, KING STREET, TORONTO: RING STREET, FORONTO: DEALER IN Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watenes, Chocks, Gold and Gilt Jewelter, Jet Goods, German Silver, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c: Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewelter; carefully repaired, Engraving and Dye-Sinking executed. 25. The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver. July, 1842. 262-tf MARBLE GRAVE STONE FACTORY, No, 2, Richmond Place, Yonge Street, NEXT DOOR TO MR. J. C. BETTRIDGE'S. JAMES MORRIS has always on hand Tombs, Monuments, Pedes-tals, and Grave Stones; and Marble Work, of every description, promptly executed to order. Toronto, January 5, 1843. 288-t

 WEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Tci

 O

 ronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order, warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.E.-Sleighs of every description built to order. 47-4

 DR. GEORGE R. GRASETT, (LATE OF AMMERSTBURGH.) Newgate Street, near the Rectory, Toronio. June 1, 1843. DR; PRIMROSE; (Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841. 7-tf Mr. S. WOOD, S U R G E O N D E N T I S T, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET. Toronto February 5, 1842. 31-tf A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST; No. 6, BAY STREET. Toronto December 31, 1841. 26-t J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CARECULY COMPOUNDED July 14, 1842. 262-11 R. TUTON, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, No. 8, WATERLOO BUILDINGS, KING ŠTREET, TORONTO. Prescriptions accurately prepared. 29215 M.R. HOPPNER MEYER, ARTIST, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, Eisst Door West of Yonge Street. Toronto, June 24, 1842. 51-t MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134; King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co December 1. 1842. 282-ly MARRIED. On the 1st inst., at Tunbridge, England, Robert Williamson Ramsay, Esq., late Captain in the 42d Royal Highlanders, to Julia, only daughter of Sir Francis Bond Head, Bart. DIED. At Cobourg, on the 24th inst., Martha Catharine, daughter CASSIMERES, VESTINGS &c. &c. and conducting the business on the same *liberal terms* as their predecessor, to merit a share of public support. Messrs. T. & M. Burgess having purchased for cash, the wirdle of their present Stock, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, (of superior quality) are enabled to serve their wirdle construction on the 20th inst., after a short illness, Mr. Ed-ward Beeston, formerly of the Crown Lands Office, and son of William Graveley Esq., aged 10 months. On Sunday morning, the 20th inst., after a short illness, Mr. Ed-ward Beeston, formerly of the Crown Lands Office, and son of William Graveley Esq., aged 10 months. William Beeston, Esquire, Middlesex, England.

legislative rights; and if the Parliament, which had the power Sir, I regret to hear the noble lord censure the government ment of a church to the fushion of a surplice. Not the least on this subject proper, it was the duty of Parliament to permit that body, whose province it might legitimately be, to interpose with a regular recognized authority for the settling the disputes and dissensions now unfortunately prevailing. He alluded, of course, to spiritual matters alone—matters of doctrine or disc-pline. Were he permanently in this country and in their lordships' house, he should teel it his duty to submit a substan-tive proposition to their lordships on this momentous subject; either for an address to her Majesty praying that a commission might issue for inquiry, &c. or some other course. But as it was, he commended the matter to his brethren of the English the years, if for no other reason, certainly for that to which he

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"3. That slavery in every shape, or under any modification, shall be as absolutely unlawful as in the other part of her Majesty's dominions."

PRESBYTERIANISM IN IFELAND .- ANOTHER SPLIT. SECESSION OF DR. COOKE .- At the meeting of this body; SECESION OF DR. COORE.—At the meeting of this body; whose sittings closed yesterday, some important propositions were carried, in opposition to Dr. Cooke; and in fact, it was very apparent that the feeling of the body was decidedly against his policy. During the latter part of the proceedings, it was generally noticed that he absented himself. Yesterday, not long before the final adjournment, the moderator announced that he had received a communication of some importance, which he wished to submit to the members privately. A short adjournment took place, and the members retried, when the adjournment took place, and the members retired, when the Moderator read to them a letter from Dr. Cooke, declaring his secession from the jurisdiction of the Assembly; but retaining his connexion with the Synod of Ulster, a body which exists for purposes of a civil nature. He has, on more than one oc-casion, we believe, walked off in a huff, and been coaxed back ; and we presume the same thing will occur now. - Belfust Whig, 13th July.

THE SPOTTISWOODE SOCIETY .- A Society under this name has been instituted at Edinburgh. Its object is the publication of scarce works connected with the Ecclesiastical History of Scotland. Amongst the valuable Books announced for publication we notice, Archbishop Spottiswoode's History of the Church of Scotland, with Life and Notes,-Bishop Keith's History of the affairs of Church and State in Scotland,-the ottiswoode Letters from the Balfour MSS. in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh, -- the complete works of the celebrated Bishop Sage, with Life and Notes, -- a collection of rare Tracts illustrative of the civil and ecclesiastical history of Scotland,-Urquhart's Life of the Marquis of Montrose, with the second part hitherto unpublished, from a MS, in the Advocate's Library,—and other works of great interest to all Scotchmen, and in particular to the student of the Ecclesiastical History of Scotland. DR. PUSEY AND HIS JUDGES.-The Liverpool Times-a

radical dissenting paper-thus speaks of this extraordinary case: The secret conclave which has suspended Dr. Pusey, on a

charge of preaching doctrines opposed to those of the English Church, has acted in such a manner as to excite considerable sympathy in his favour, even amongst those who are most opposed to his opinions. To condemn a man without listening to his defence is contrary to the practice of any tribunal ever heard of, except the Holy Inquisition, and is especially opposed to the humane and considerate principles of the English law. Dr. Pusey may or may not have been guilty of setting forth heterodox doctrines, but even if he has, that affords no justification of the course adopted against him. Indeed, the greater his heresy, the easier it would have been to convict him of it, and therefore the less excuse there was for condemning him unheard. By the course adopted, the sentence is deprived of all effect. His own friends are already discrediting it as the condemnation of a man punished by his enemies in his absence; his opponents are unable to show the grounds on which he has been suspended, and the public in general look on the whole proceeding as opposed to every principle of justice and common

of legislating for the Church, did not consider its intervention on this subject proper, it was the duty of Parliament to permit their disapprobation of the efforts that have been made to des-

bench, conscious that if they did not corear with him it would be in wain for him to moot the question; and that if they did, they exerce, if for no other reason, certainly for that to which he gas assemblies that have hear held; we cannot blind out they excite. We have hear held; we cannot blind out they excite. We have hear held; is easing a statemolies that have fease which they excite. We have hear held; we cannot blind out they excite. We have hear held; we cannot blind out they excite. We have hear held; we cannot blind out they excite. We have hear hear hear is easing at the max and have fease the max they excite. We have hear hear hear is easing at the max and have fease the max they excite. We have hear hear hear is easing at the max and have fease the max they excite. We have hear hear hear is easing at the max and have fease the max they excite. We have hear hear hear to end they excite. We have hear hear hear to end they excite. We have hear hear hear to end they excite. We have hear hear they excite. We have hear hear hear to end they excite. We have hear hear hear to end they excite. We have hear hear hear to end they excite. We have hear hear hear to end they excite. We have hear hear hear to end they excite. We have hear hear hear to end they excite. We have hear hear hear to end they excite. We have hear hear hear to end they excite. We have hear hear hear to end they excite. We have hear hear they excite. We have hear they excite. We have hear they excite. We have hear they find the employ end the constraints they excite the the have hear hear to the sevents to the eliments of the preliment to invite. We have hear the excites of the sevents the find they excite. We have hear hear the excites of the sevent hear they have hear hear they excite the the noble load was are the convert. (hear, hear hear to fease and to the integrity of the c The wacquisition. It is, in fact, the Koran which England carries in her hand to make all her conquests:—
"1. That in the eye of the law there shall be no distinction of disqualification whatever, founded upon colour, origin, land in substance, shall be extended to all alke.
"2. That no aggression upon the natives residing beyond the limits of the colony shall be sanctioned under any plea the immediate authority and orders of the government.
We know what has been in some respects to be just, mamely, that we have not conciliated the good will of one party, and
We know what has been in some respects to be just, mamely.
We know what has been in some respects to be just, mamely.
We know what has been in some respects to be just, mamely.
We know what has been in some respects to be just, mamely.
We know what has been in some respects to be just, mamely.
We know vite ment of optimion, too commonly entertained, that to know hour to read and write, and conder is education.

Tread in a spirit of justice and inpartiality, lockers.] We know what has been in some respects the consequence, that we have not conciliated the good will of one party, and we have lost the confidence of one by governing ex-clusively through its agency. We have not attempted to govern exclusively through a party, but upon more enlarged and more exclusively through a party, but upon more enlarged and more exclusively through a party, but upon more enlarged and more exclusively through a party, but upon more enlarged and more exclusively through a party, but upon more enlarged and more exclusively through a party, but upon more enlarged and more exclusively through a party, but upon more enlarged and more exclusively through a party, but upon more enlarged and more emparty, we should be possessed more exclusively of the confidence of the other (hear, hear.) Still I shall not despair mor will those who are united with me in the government, that when our intentions are manifested—when it is seen what is the justice and impartiality of our government, and that the applause of rational men, attached to the interests of the applause of rational men, attached to the interests of the applause of rational men, attached to the interests of the applause of rational men, attached to the interests of the applause of rational men, attached to the interests of the applause of rational men, attached to the interests of the applause of rational men, attached to the interests of the applause of rational men, attached to the interests of the applause of rational men, attached to the interests of the applause of rational men, attached to the interests of the applause of rational men, attached to the interests of the applause of rational men, attached to the interests of the applause of rational men, attached to the interests of the applause of rational men, attached to the interests of the applause of rational men, attached to the interests of the applause of rational men, attached to the interest applause of rational men, attach

the justice and impartiality of our government, and that the applause of rational men, attached to the interests of the country and desirous of its peace and tranquility, will be the reward of the conduct which we have pursued, and are deter-mined to pursue.—[Cheers.] A révolutionary motion by Mr. Ward for an address to the Queen, affirming the Church of Ireland to be among the most prominent grievances of her people, met with the reception that the Irish Secretary, replied to Mr. Ward's speech, and the deline of the second evening's debate, however, the House was obliged bate was then adjourned to the next night. During the course of the second evening's debate, however, the House was obliged to adjourn for want of a quorum, and Mr. Ward signified that he should not call up his motion again. An equally infidel motion by Joseph Hume, the Capitoline Goose, as he has not inaptly been called, was treated in the formation again.

An equally infidel motion by Joseph Hume, the Capitoline Goose, as he has not inaptly been called, was treated in the same summary manner. On the 25th, in the House of Com-mons, he proposed a system of secular education, apart from religious instruction. Mr. Ewart seconded the motion, but while he was speaking the House was counted out, there being less than forty members present. We would recommend the fate of Mr. Hume's motion to our present anti-University agitators in Canada. PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—It was expected that Parliament would be prorogaed during the last week of this " have spread through the length and breadth of targiand.

THE LAUNCH OF THE GREAT IRON STEAM-SHIP.-On "bave spread through the length and breadth of England, of her Colonies, and of the United States." Like the locusts of

THE LAUNCH OF THE GREAT IRON STEAM-SHIP.---An the 19th July, according to previous announcement, the launch of the iron steamer *Great Britain*, took place at Britstol. She was floated from the dock in which she was huilt, and as she passed slowly and majestically out, Prince Albert, amid the acclamations of vast multitudes, christened her the *Great Brit*. The Editor, however, cheers himself with the reflection that, "in the midst of these defections, and while the could thisken between formality and the the the great Brit thisken between formality and the she was not shown and the she was howed the she was the she she was the she wa acclamations of vast multitudes, constend her the Great Bri-tain. The Prince attended a public dinner before the launch, and immediately after the ceremony, the company dispersed, and at four o'clock, the Prince returned to London. Loss of THE COLUMBIA.—It was said that the Glasgow underwriters were the principal sufferers by the loss of the Co-lambia, their loss being over £40,000. That, "in the midst of these defections, and while the conbat thickens between light and darkness, between formality and genuine religion, between the religion of holy water, painted windows, altars and cassocks, on the one hand, and the sim-ple truth, as it is in Jesus, on the other, the eyes of the world are directed to the Free Church and free people of Scot-land."

STEAMERS .- Southampton is finally fixed upon as the start-

ing point of steamers carrying the mails to the West Indies and South America, to the East Indies, Egypt, Malta, and Spain and Portugal, without calling at Falmouth to take in the mails, in bringing about this catastrophe, (the Split in the Kirk) it is South America, to the East Indies, Egypt, Malta, and Spain and Portugal, without calling at Falmouth to take in the mails, or on the homeward voyage to deliver them. In future, all the mails with passengers are to be despatched from Southampton, and only have proceeded from that quarter. The question

Meeting will take place (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. J. Deacon, Rector of Adolphustown, on Wednesday and Thurs-SALTERN GIVINS,

Secretary.

Toronto.

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Arrival of the Hibernia.

We have to announce the arrival of the Steamer Hibernia; which reached Boston on Thursday Evening last, at 10 o'clock :-

The London papers are to the evening of the 3d of August,

and the Liverpool to the 4th, both inclusive. We give all the particulars of importance, which in the absence of our English Files, we have been able to glean from the summaries of news, contained in the American Pa-

pers. LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, AUGUST 3.

In the early districts of the south, some extent of reaping will take place next week, but in the midland counties, and those northward of us, nothing of any consequence will be cut for a fortnight or three weeks hence. As usual, we hear some complaints of the Wheat ear having suffered from cold weather and retarded ripening, but these are by no means general, and would probably disappear in a great degree on the establishment of a course of favourable weather. In Irethe establishment of a Course of a Wheat crop is good, not generally so the spring crops and potatoes.—The Canadian Corn Bill does at first expected; it appears little calculated to induce the transmission of United States produce through the Canada to induce the except at times when our prices shall be sufficiently high to repay the extra expenses of transit, and when such duties prevail as shall serve to exclude shipments direct for the former former for the former former for the former former former for the former for prevail as shall serve to exclude shipments direct from the sion of the Rev. Dr. Ross. American ports.

Quotations .--- Canadian wheat flour 31s a 32s per bbl ; Uni-Quotations.—Canadian wheat hour 51s a 52s per bol; Uni-ted States do 32s a 31s 6d; do sour 29s a 30s; Canada red wheat 8s a 8s 4d; do white a 8s 4d a 8s 9d; United States Macao, April 46th—no later than we have had direct from

d Ss 3a a os 6a. LIVERPOOL, AUG. 4.-Corn-In consequence of heavy Tains which have fallen this morning, our market has acquired more firmness, and the transactions in wheat to-day, though on a limited scale, have generally been at rather higher rates. Flour likewise on a very moderate demand; has hearly on a limited scale, nave generating och at tattet rigner rates. Dost Manomed nau reac Flour likewise on a very moderate demand, has brought some- ment without opposition. what better terms. COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

marked it for some time past. The stock of cotton on hand is enormous, and exceeds by

upward of 300,000 bales the quantity which was held last year. The present stock is little if any short of a million of bales 1-nearly a year's consumption. - Wilner's European Times, August 4.

The news of the loss of the Columbia, and the safety of all her passengers, reached Liverpool July 20, by the brig Themis from the Bay of Fundy. The Margaret with the passengers, arrived on the following of arrived on the following day, when the particulars of the loss were first received.

The Hibernia made on her last trip, the most extraordinary passage on record. She ran from Halifax to Liverpool in nine days less one hour.

IRELAND.

The affairs of Ireland, including the repeal movement, seem to excite less and less interest. O'Connell continued to address large meetings of repealers, but the country was very quiet.

PARLIAMENTARY.

On the 29th of July the Lord chancellor in the House of Lords laid on the table bill to legalize marriages solemnized by dissenting ministers in Ireland, between members of the Es-tablished Church. [The bill introduced on the 20th, as above passed on the 21st.

been discussed. On the 28th Lord John Russell made the usual opposition review of the Government measures. We quote the substance of Sir Robert Peel's reply, on the subject of the substance of Sir Robert Peel's reply, on the substance of Sir Robert Peel's reply, on the principles which these memorialists have propoun-ded?

Britain and Ireland. (cheers.)

WALES.

The disturbances of the peasantry in Wales continued, and seem to have become more extensive and alsiming. The Go-vernment had despatched Mr. Hall, as a commissioner to the listurbed counties, to investigate the cause of the complaints and report what measures were necessary to remove any real evils. SCOTLAND.

The violence of hostile feeling created by the dissension in the Church of Scotland, is shown by the following paragraph, rom the Inverness Courier!

Non-INTRUSIONISTS.—On Sunday last the Rev. Mackenzie, Lochcarron, proceeded to Lochbroom to declare the church vacant, in terms of the order from the General Assembly and Presbytery. The bell rope was cut, and the principal door, which had been left open for the last twelvemonth, was found nailed up. An entrance, however, was effected, and on the Rev. gentleman ascending the pulpit, he found there the carcase of a dog in a state of putrefaction! The horror and disgust inspired by such a desceration we need not attempt to describe. The carcase was carried out by one of the men present, and

THE EAST.

China

SPAIN.

Trade continues in the same quiescent state which has overthrown, and has fled to Portugal for personal safety. Espartero, the Spanish Regent, we regret to learn, is entirely

access in the tranquilization and government of those Islands. UNIVERSITIES OF KING'S COLLEGE AND M'GILL COL-UNIVERSITIES OF KING'S COLLEGE AND IN GILL COLLEGE.—A memorial, signed by the Rev. H. Esson of the Kirk aware that the present American tariff approaches nearly to a prohibition of foreign manufactured goods, and consequently of Scotland, and other preachers in Montreal, has been presented to His Excellency the Governor General, on the subject of the government of these beneficent institutions. The The object of this memorial seems to be to SUGGEST to the Gover-nor, "that in regard to both institutions, the appointment of "The richest and most populous sections of the United States ginate in a Council of the University, in the composition of which the leading religious bodies in the country might be equally and impartially represented;" or in other words, that in regard to King's College in particular, the government of the University should be wrested out of the handles of the context of the the con University should be wrested out of the hands of the Crown, by whom it was founded and endowed, and placed under the blished Church. [The bill introduced on the 20th, as above issed on the 21st.] In the House of Commons, the affairs of Ireland had again In the House of Commons, the affairs of Ireland had again and the House of Commons, the affairs of Ireland had again in the House of Commons, the affairs of Ireland had again in the House of Commons, the affairs of Ireland had again in the House of Commons, the affairs of Ireland had again is too palpable to require refa-tation. We would only ask, Is any University in England or

Inters of the Crown have already explained to the House the coarse they have pursued and intend to pursue. They have explained that it is their determination to leave no effort Britain and Iraland (charse) entermination of Great ied for the maintenance of the legislative union of Great pen the remarks which this fanatical scribbler has done on the They have also stated that they would not be impelled by remonstrances, or by threats, or by apprehensions, or by alarms, beyond their sense of duty, to resort to unusual to the efficience of the ordinary powers of the law, and would to the efficience of the ordinary powers of the law, and would to the efficience of the feelings of the feeli Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the sources from which the whole parallel line of buildings on Broad Lane, with all the

could only have proceeded from that quarter. The question was decided (though not understood) by Episcopalian legisla-Pupils, to educate with her own daughters,—giving to parents tors and politicians, and the devoted and enlightened attach-ment of the people of Scotland has been secrificed on the altar of High Church bigotry and intolerance."

PROVINCIAL DUTY UPON FOREIGN WHEAT.

The Kingston Whig says that " there is much trouble in the wigwam touching the import duty on wheat," and is firm in the opinion that no duty can legally be levied until the 5th July next, 1844. There cannot be two readings of the law on the point. It is not comprehended in a cloud of misty words, nor in a doubt ful idea, but stands in the statute book a regular built chronoful idea, but stands in the statute book a regular built chrono-logical fact. The Provincial act says, that on 5th July after it shall have been passed, a duty of three shillings sterling per quarter, is to be levied on the importation of foreign wheat, and it does not say that any duty is to be levied on the impor-tation of foreign flour. When did the act pass? On the 9th August, 1843. When is the 5th July next? In 1844 of course. As to the Imperial Act, the provincial act con-tained, is, that so long as the duty in the provincial act con-tinues to be levied, wheat from Canada shall be admitted into tinues to be levied, wheat from Canada shall be admitted into Britain at one shilling per quarter, and flour at sevenpence halfpenny per barrel.

The following piece of information is we confess, new

The only way to get over the difficulty is for the Provincial Legislature to pass a new act amending the 6th Victoria, cap, 31, as soon as it assembles in September. It will be able to catch a portion of the new crop if it is active about the busi-Application may be made to Mr. Thus. Champion, at the ness. But in the mean time, there is no law for collecting the three shillings duty.—Montreal Courier. Application may be made to Mr. Thus. Champion, at the Depository of the Church Society, 144 King Street, Toronto.

THE ARMY .- The 23d Fusileers, the 7.1st and 85th Light In fantry, and the 93rd Highlanders, now strtioued in British North America, are to be transferred in October to the West Indies, and will embark from Quebec in the Resistance, troop ship, Java, Boyne, and Princess Royal transports .- Newbruns-

SIR RICHARD BONNYCASTLE .- This distinguished officer Commanding Engineer at Newfoundland, left that island on the 10th ultimo, to take the command of the Engineer Depart-ment of the entire of the Eastern Province of Canada.—Hali-

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, CHARLOTTE TOWN, July 23 .-On Tuesday last, the [Roman] Catholic Bishop of Charlotte Town, the Rev. B. D. McDonald, after the celebration of Mass, laid the corner-stone of the intended new [Roman] Catholic

Church in this town.--Herald. [Happy would it be for the interests of Christianity, and the Province. Lappy would it be for the interests of Christianity, and the safety of her Colonial Empire, if the Christian Government of Great Britain were as fully awake to her duties as the Roman Catholic Church seems to be. We would express a hope, that when such benevolent efforts are making in England for supplying every British Colony and Dependency of the Empire, however limited, with at least one resident Bishop, the wants maica in commemoration of Sir Charles Metcalfe's eminent maica in commemoration of Sir Charles Metcalfe's the The The Charles Metcalfe's content of the fact of the Island of Prince Edward will not be overlooked. -Ер. Сн.]

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.-Our readers, of course, are the manufacturing interests of that nation are in a most flourishing condition, which is rapidly creating a profitable

will turn their attention to manufactures, which, as we before labour and capital invested in agriculture. This will benefit the Canadian farmer, in the same way that an increased American duty on foreign woollen cloths has benefitted the Canadian woollen manufacturer .- British American Cultivo His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to ppoint George Daintry, of Cobourg, Gentleman, to be Inspec-or of Licenses for the District of Newcastle. GREAT FIRE AT TORONTO.—It is with great regret that the have regioned the comparison of the reception of her Pupils, on the Dube Start appoint George Daintry, of Cobourg, Gentleman, to be Inspector of Licenses for the District of Newcastle.

We quote the substance of Sir Robert Peel's reply, of the subject of Ireland :--With respect to Ireland, Sir, I must also say that the Course her Majesty's Government have taken with regard to that country has been the subject of discussion to a great extent and that very recently; and we are told that in the course of next week the state of Ireland is again to be brought inter sof the consideration of this House. Why, sir, the min-inter sof the Govern here already conlined to the House the inter sof the Course here subject of discussion to a great extent and that very recently ; and we are told that in the course of next week the state of Ireland is again to be brought inter sof the Course here subject of discussion to a great inter sof the Course here subject of discussion to a great extent and that very recently ; and we are told that in the course of next week the state of Ireland is again to be brought inter sof the Course here subject of the House the inter sof the Course here subject of the House the inter sof the Course here subject of the House the inter sof the Course here subject of the House the inter sof the Course here subject of the House the inter sof the Course here subject of the House the inter sof the Course here subject of the House the inter sof the Course here subject of the House the inter sof the Course here subject of the House the inter sof the Course here subject of the House the inter sof the Course here subject of the House the House the inter sof the Course here here are the House the inter sof the Course here here are the House the inter sof the Course here here here are the particulars of the ex-truly sectarian one of Queen's College at Kingston, the grand object of "Veritas's" wrath appears to be the graceful and ap-

morocco, gilt edges,. Comprehensive Bible, calf, ... Do.

TERMSI

Young Ladies under twelve years of age, with Board and Lodg-ing, will receive a complete English Education, including all its various branches, for (Currency) £25 0 0 per annum. sages, &c. &c., foolscap Svo..... The Treasury Bible as above described, printed on Washing, Bed, Linen and Towels to be provided by the Pupils; and if wished, arrangements can be made for their remaining

during the vacations. MRS. SHOTTER is kindly permitted to refer to Ex-Consul Büchanan; Col. Delatre; the Rev. W. Leeming, Rector of Buchanan; Ool. Delummondville; Dr. Mewburn, Stamford; the
 Chippewa, at Drummondville; Dr. Mewburn, Stamford; the
 Rev, T. B. Fuller, Rector of Thorold; John Stayner, Esq.,
 P. M., Queenston; William Gamble, Esq., Milton, near To-ronto; and the Hon. John Hamilton, Kingston. 319-31

July 18, 1843. PRIVATE TUITEON.

PERSON just arrived from England; who is qualified to teach the higher branches of the Mathematics, and Ci-2. A teach to be the markets of the Mathematics, and Ci-vil Engineering, would engage to wait upon any individual who is in want of a teacher in the said branches. Application may be made to Mr. Thus. Champion, at the Coher Cabe. Control Science 1424 (2019).

August 22, 1843. 349-3i

QUEBEC CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,

No. 13, ESPLANADE.

THE above Establishment is situated in one of the most airy and delightful situations in Quebec; and affords every convenience for the health and comfort of young gentlemen as

The Conductor, who has had nearly seventeen years' experience as Teacher and Master in some of the first Boarding Schools in England, and who has been thoroughly initiated in the management and care of youth, trusts that from his long experience and general qualifications, he shall be found to merit the confidence and support of parents and guardiaus throughout

In addition to high testimonials of character and ability, re ferences can be given to individuals of long standing and first espectability.

spectability. The domestic department is superintended by the wife of the inductor, and a respectable female is engaged to take care of the wardrobe of each young gentleman. The religious and moral culture of the mind will be sedu-

ended to; habits of reflection and industry inculcated and the whole education in every way rendezed practical, and subservient to the peculiar wants of the pupils, whether destined for a profession or mercantile pursuits; and no pains spared to render each scholar, when leaving school, a virtuous and an cient member of Society.

Terms, without extras, -£30 per annum S. PHILLIP

318-3

Quebec, August 19, 1843. EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES THE MISSES WINN, in returning thanks for the

Patronage they have received ; beg to intimate, School will re-commence on Monday, 28th August. Newyate Street,

August 10th, 1848.

EDUCATION.

Duke Street. August 14th, 1843.

UNIVERSITY OF M'GILL COLLEGE.

THE FIRST MATRICULATION OF STUDENTS L in the FACULTY of ARTS, will take place on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER.6th, 1843, at 11 o'clock, A.M., and the Inaugural Lectures will be delivered on the following day. These pro-

ceedings will be open to the Public. The Vice-President will receive Candidates for Matriculation at his lodgings, in College, on every Tuesday and Thursday

during the month of August. Occasional Students will be admitted to attend particular

309

and brass, according to the text of Scripture, with explanatory notes,-folio, cloth, The above are just received by H. &: W: ROWSELL: Toronto. August 15, 1843. 318 DENTAL NOTICE. D^{R.} A. F. DODGE (or GENEVA) may be expected at the Albion Hotel, Cobourg, on or about the 19th day of August, instant, where he will be prepared to execute all and every operation in the DENTAL. ART, according to the most improvements. An experience of fifteen years in the principal families in the States being one of the several vouchers which Dr. D. can offer as a guarantee that his operations will

not be excelled by any one. Port Hope, August 15, 1848. NEWCASTLE DISTRICT

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. A Ta Meeting of the Board of Directors, held here on the A 10th day of August, instant, it was Ordered-That an assessment of two shillings and seven

pence in the pound be called in on all the Premium Notes in the bands of the said Company, to meet the recent loss sus-tained by the burning of Mr. Josiah White's property; at Cobourg.

I therefore hereby give notice that all such assessments must be paid into this office within thirty days of the date of this notice.

DAVID BRODIE, Secretary and Treasurer

N: D. M. F. I. Company's Office, Cobourg, 16th August, 1843. 318-3

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET,

OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-factories, &c.

DIRI	CTORS.
James Beaty,	Thomas Clarkson,
Benjamin Thorne,	Charles Thompsons
P. Paterson, Jun'r.	James Lesslie,
J. B. Warren,	B. W. Smith,
T. J. Farr,	John Eastwood.
J. RAINS, Secretary.	T. D. HARRIS, Pres
	ljusted. Letters by mail mu
post-paid. Ju	dy 5, 1843. 31

Messrs. T. & M. BURGESS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have taken the Establishment lately ucted by Mr. G. BILTON, Merchant Tailor, No. 128, King Street, Toronto,

where they purpose carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and will be happy to receive the commands of Mr. Bilton's numerous customers; as well as those of the public in general. They hope by punctual attention to busi-ness, and keeping a superior stock of the 318-2

BEST WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS. CASSIMERES, NESTINGS &c. &c.

and conducting the business on the same liberal terms as their

and Vestings, (of superior quality) are enabled to serve their customers on very favourable conditions.

N. B.-T. BUR JESS having had long experience in the CUTTING DELARTMENT, in London, and likewse the CUTTING DEI ARTMENT, in London, and likewse the management of one of the most fashionable Establishments in England, and since he has been in Conada, was for a length of time Foreman to Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and since then to Mr. G. BILTON, he flatters himself, from his general knowledge of the business in all its branches, that he will be able to please any of the most fashionable who will favour him with a trial. Socks, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, Servants' Liverv. &c. &c., all got up in the neatst manner. Livery, &c. &c., all got up in the neatest manner. Toronto, July 12, 1843.

C. S. Bellows Esq., rem. ; H. Rowsell Esq. [with packages] 317-tf Rev. E. Waylen.

JERUSALEM IN 1843. (From the Journal of the Rev. F. C. Ewald.)

to the Jews of Hebron, and invited me to accompany him, I packed up a number of tracts, New Testaments, and other books. We determined to spend the day and night at Bethlehem. Mrs. Alexander, with part of her family, and several friends, with myself, set out about twelve o'clock, and reached Bethlehem

merly in a very bad condition, but about six months ago the Greeks undertook to repair the same; and now it is so much improved, that a carriage might

CHRISTMAS EVE AT BETHLEHEM.

On arriving at Bethlehem, we found the Superior of the Armenian Convent waiting outside to receive our Bishop and his party. He conducted us to the in Hebrew. convent, where three comfortable rooms had been prepared for us. Refreshments were soon handed were pitched and stalls erected, where the weary pil- they read to-day was, Exodus x., xi., xii., xiii. grims could purchase something to satisfy their hun-

It is worthy of notice, that the Greeks, the Copts, and the Syrians celebrate Christmas at the same time; whilst the Armenians have theirs twelve days later; and I was informed, that, till about 400 years ago, therefore we cannot offer up the paschal lamb. the Armenians celebrated it with them at the same time.

Jan. 6.-This morning we left the hospitable roof of the Armenian convent to proceed to Hebron. fathers have sinned against the Lord, and did not duty. The wind was very high-in this country, and at this hear the prophet of old, who foretold to them the season, always a sign that rain is near at hand-we were therefore not quite decided whether we should go on or return to Jerusalem; but finally we resolved to continue our journey. Mrs. Alexander, however, returned home.

THE POOLS OF SOLOMON.

After we had left Bethlehem, our way wound itself through rocky ground for about a quarter of an hour, and we proceeded out slowly. We then ascended a steep hill, from the top of which we enjoyed an exten-sive view; and descending on the opposite side, we came to the far-famed Pools of Solomon. We could the sacrifices are to cease; both have happened al-came to the far-famed Pools of Solomon. We could the sacrifices are to cease; both have happened al-ready. But if the top of which we enjoyed an exten-sive view; and descending on the opposite side, we cannot be associated a state of the sacrifices are to cease; both have happened al-ready. But if the top of which we enjoyed an exten-sive view; and descending on the opposite side, we cannot be associated as the state of the sacrifices are to cease; both have happened al-ready. But if the top of which we enjoyed and then talk to me; for I love little children. Suffer them to come unto me; said our Master, 'for the sacrifices are to cease; both have happened al-ready. But if the top of the not but admire that stupenduous work of antiquity. ready. But if you will refer it to the Messiah, the should resemble these little ones in our innocence." The water flows from one pool into the other, and son of Joseph, then he has yet to come; and then to was formerly conveyed from thence to Jerusalem, by build the temple, to reinstate the sacrifices, to restore Lord's Prayer, dear ?" way of Betlehem; it is now, however, only brought Jerusalem to its former glory,-and then after all this to the latter place, the conduit from thence to Jeru- is done, he is to be killed, and the temple again desalem being out of repair. In the neighbourhood of stroyed, and the Holy City laid waste; this explanathe pools there are several wells, which supply them tion of your's is therefore inapplicable." Many of with water. Those who have measured the pools the Jews present fetched Bibles to examine the chapstate, that the upper one is 380 feet long, 236 broad, ter mentioned. There was a great murmuring among Catechism.' and 25 feet deep; the middle pool is 423 feet long, them. 250 broad, and 39 feet deep; the lower pool is 552 = feet long, 207 broad, and 50 deep. In ancient times there were fine gardens in their environs, but now we found only the ruins of a Turkish castle, in which, previous to the country being conquered by the Pasha Egypt, there used to be a garrison stationed, who or of the varius objects of attraction on the route, it amidst them all, how well she has done her duty to

The Church.

Saturday, we saw the Jews going to their synagogues. black stuff petticoat, black stockings and shoes with port the owner, the landlord protects the tenants : The Bishop, Mr. Rowland, and myself, soon joined the soles more than an inch thick. She wore also, the duties are reciprocal. them. Mr. Blackburn being indisposed, was obliged a large white apron, and a neat and by no means un- "With us the duties, as far as Christian duties can

belonged to the Sephardim, it bore marks of antiquity, gardener's labourer, that supported his family by his tary discharge of duties, like the voluntary support of but we could not discover the date when it was built. daily work, and by the proceeds of the little garden religion, we know, from sad experience, to be some-It has two shrines containing the law of Moses, hand- attached to the house, and invited us to come in and time imperfectly performed, at others intermitted, somely decorated, the gift of a pious Jew of other sit down.

silver or gold plate hanging on each roll. There kitchen or common room. On one side was a large base, how wicked, how diabolical it is to try to set were also various curtains before the shrines embroi- fire-place, the mantel-piece or shelf of which, was such a family as this against their best friends, their dered in gold, where also the name of the giver is filled with brass candlesticks, large and small, some pastor and their landlord; to instil dissatisfaction and visible. Over the reading-desk is the following in- queer old-fashioned lamps, snuffers and trays, polish- distrust into their simple minds, and to teach them to scription in Hebrew, "Oh man, why continuest thou ed to a degree of brightness that was dazzling. A loathe the hand that proffers nothing but regard or in sin, and dost not reflect that the day of death will dresser was carried round the wall, filled with plates relief. It is shocking, isn't it ?" certainly appear, when the angel of death will approach | and dishes, and underneath were exhibited the ordi- "That's what I often say, sir," said Mrs. Hodgins, thee, and take thy soul from thee. I do not ask nary culinary utensils, in excellent order. A small "to my old man, to keep away from them Chartists." whether thou art old or young; thou livest after thine table stood before the fire, with a cloth of spotless * heart's desire, but death will quickly overtake thee!" whiteness spread upon it, as if in preparation for a of his mind. What shall I do? for I don't like these Around the reading-desk Psalm cxxx. was inscribed meal. A few stools completed the furniture. night meetings, and he always comes home from 'em

I. But why has all this happened to you?

I. Herein you speak the truth; it is because your ated and so faithfully remembered those lessons of

at I have enumerated the furniture. "Oh, here is a pretty little child!" said he. I pointed to Daniel ix., and showed from that pas- that I have enumerated the furniture.

One of them said, "This Scripture refers to the Messiah, the son of Joseph, who is to be killed, and then after his death, the son of David will appear. I replied, "Your explanation will not hold good; for you see that it is here said, that after the death of He then took her on his knee. "Can you say the

"Yes, sir."

"Very good. And the Ten Commandments?" "Yes, sir."

"Who taught you?"

"Why, Sam, this child can say the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and the Catechism. Aint

Early in the morning on the following day, being the lower part tucked through her pocket-hole,) a situations of landlord and tenant. The tenants sup-

to keep in the house. The first synagogue we visited becoming cap. She informed us her husband was a be said to be optional, are voluntary; and the volun-

and often wholly neglected. Oh! it is a happy countries. The name of the giver is engraven on a The apartment into which the door opened, was a country this, a great and a good country, and how

> They are a unsettling THE CANADA COMPANY offer about EIGHT HUNDED THOUSAND AGRES OF THEIR LANDS, mentioned in the printed List of this year, which are in Blocks containing from 2,000 to 9,00 Acres each, situated in the Western District, and in scattered Lots, containing from 80 to 200 Acres each, situated in almost every Township in Canada West, on terms, it is believed, the most liberal and advantageous that have yet been made public. By this new plan, the Company dispose of their Lands by way of *Lease* for a term of *Ten Years*,-

Passing through this place, we were shown into the cross and sour like." After we had remained here for a little while, we parlour, a small room with a sanded floor. Against "Well, I'm sorry to hear that," said Mr. Hopewent into another synagogue, which belongs to the the sides were placed some old dark and highly pol- well, "I wish I could see him; but I can't, for I am round, and afterwards a dinner was served. Hun-German Jews; it is a very small one; the third we ished chairs, of antique form and rude workmanship. bound on a journey. I am sorry to hear it, dear. dreds, if not thousands, of pilgrims arrived to be pre-visited belongs to the same community. These are The walls were decorated with several coloured Sam, this country is so beautiful, so highly cultivated, sent at the service of the night (it happening to be the only synagogues at Hebron. We then returned prints illustrative of the Pilgrim's Progress, and hung so adorned by nature and art, and contains so much the Greek Christmas-eve), and the place around the to the first synagogue, and remained there untill the to the first synagogue, and remained there untill the to the first synagogue, and remained there untill the to the first synagogue, and remained there untill the to the first synagogue, and remained there untill the to the first synagogue, and remained there untill the to the first synagogue, and remained there untill the to the first synagogue, and remained there untill the to the first synagogue, and remained there untill the to the first synagogue, and remained there untill the to the first synagogue, and remained there untill the to the first synagogue, and remained there untill the to the first synagogue, and remained there untill the to the first synagogue, and remained there untill the to the first synagogue, and remained there untill the to the first synagogue, and remained there untill the to the first synagogue, and remained there untill the to the first synagogue, and remained there untill the the first synagogue, and remained there untill the to the first synagogue, and remained there untill the to the first synagogue, and remained there untill the to the first synagogue, and remained there untill the the first synagogue, and the first synagogue, and the first synagogue, and the first synagogue, and the first synapogue (first synapogue) the first synapogue (first synapogue (firs convent reminded me of an European fair. Tents end of the service. The portion of Scripture which fire place was filled with moss, and its mantle-shelf garden of Eden. But, Sam, the Serpent is here, the had its china sheep and shepherdesses, and a small Serpent is here beyond a doubt. It changes its After the service was finished, the Bishop addres- looking-glass, the whole being surmounted by a gun shape, and alters its name, and takes a new colour, ger and quench their thirst. But the fine large sed some Jews in one part of the synagogue, while I hung transversely. The Lord's Prayer and the Ten but still it is the Serpent, and ought to be crushed. church, built by Queen Helen, and a short time ago did the same in another. We were glad to find they Commandments worked in worsted, were suspended Sometimes it calls itself liberal, then radical, then repaired by the Greeks, was the great place of resort were willing to enter into conversation. The topics in a wooden frame between the windows, which had chartist, then agitator, then repealer, then political for most of the pilgrims. Here we saw groups of our conversation were, of course, Christ crucified, white muslin blinds, and opened on hinges, like a dissenter, than anti-corn leaguer, and so on. Some-

this was a present from her eldest son, who had thus er and destruction. It is a melancholy thing to

Advertisements.

RATES.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK

DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER

At the Office of "The Church."

1843.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THIS SEASON :

LAKE ONTARIO,

BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO,

Reply. Because our temple is destroyed, our holy appropriated his first earnings to the gratification of think of; but he is as of old, alive and active, seeing whom he can allure and deceive, and whoever listens "Creditable to you both, dear," said Mr. Hope- is ruined for ever."

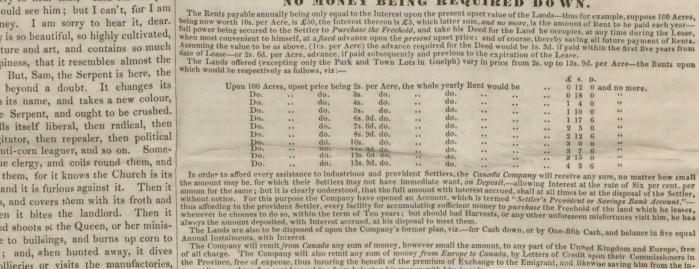
well : "to you, because it is a proof how well you have = instructed him; and to him, that he so well appreci-

hear the prophet of old, who foretold to them the coming of the true Paschal Lamb, even the Messiah; when he came, the majority rejected him. *Reply.* The Messiah is not yet come. RATES. Build and not the then inquired into the state of her family, whether the boy who was training a peach tree against the end of the house was her son, and many other matters, not necessary to record, with the precision

"My mother, sir; and the parson taught me the

this beautiful? Tell me the fifth, dear."

And the child repeated it distinctly and accurately. "Right. Now, dear, always bear that in mind, especially towards your mother. You have an excel-



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EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND

TO BE DISPOSED OF IN CANADA WEST (LATE UPPER CANADA.)

No Money is required down.

TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS.

NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN.

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3s. do. 4s. do.

5s. do. 6s. 3d. do. 7s. 6d. do. 8s. 9d. do. 10s. do.

11= 3d. do. 4. 12s. 6d. do. 4.

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

Instead, the of an total ge, of applying, personally of by fetter, to the company's once in England,—Canada-House, St. Helen's Place, Bi-shopsgate-Street, London.
The new printed Lists of Lands, (which may also be seen in every Post-Office and Store in Canada West,) and any particulars, may be obtained, free of charge, upon application (if by letter, Post-paid,) to the Company's Office at Toronto.
Canada Company's Office, Frederick-Street, Toronto, 17th February, 1843.

SANFORD & LYNES,

·· do.

FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA. 46-tf

SMITH & MACDONELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES, West End of Victoria Row, Toronto. May 25, 1843. 307-tf

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & CO.

BEG to inform their Correspondents and the Tiade generally, that they are receiving their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, to which they would particularly invite attention.

The assortment will be found very general, consisting of-STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

SHELF HARDWARE, Cutlery, Nails, Chains, Scythes, Sickles, &c. &c. Sir James Clarke, Sir A. Cooper, Dr. Bright, and Messrs. Guthrie and Hentert Mayo. of London, strongly conserved Murray & Tridd Magnesia, as being infinitely more safe and convenient, than the solid, and free from the danger attending the constant use of soda or potass." Drs. Evory, & ennedy, Beatty, Burke, of the Rille Brigade, Comins, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, and Surgeon Hayden, of Dublin, have given letters to the same effect Sir J. Murray has been solicited by the heads of the profession to superintend the Neur Process of this preparation, and has appointed Mr. Bailey, of North-street, Wolverhampton, to conduct the commer-cial department of the business with all agents. Sold in bottles, 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. The Acidulated Syrup, in bottles, 1s. 10jd. each. CAUTON.—Sir James's preparation being imitated by a retail druggist, formerly an agent in London, the public is cautioned that have label. TEAS. SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE, TOBACCO, Of the little incidents of travel that occurred to us, lent mother; her cares and her toils are many; and Princess Royal, Colcleugh; Sovereign, BRANDIES, HOLLANDS, HIGH WINES & CORDIALS, PORT, MADEIRA, AND SHERRY WINES, IN WOOD AND IN BOTTLE. CHAMPAGNE AND CLARET. OF CHOICE BRANDS, &c. &c. &c. Toronto, 29th May, 1843. 308-3m RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, ARE RECEIVING AT THE BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO, Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods, DIRECT from the Manufactories in England, which, with their Stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment including every article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of six months, for approved paper, or in Retail at their customary low prices Toronto, September, 1842. 270-tf Toronto, September 24, 1842. Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment. No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OFFOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, 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, Dimer and Dessert Sets, Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call. JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. Toronto, October 30, 1840. Toronto, October 30, 1840. Toronto, Feb. 3, 1843. BUILDING LOTS. ELEVEN splendid BUILDING Lors for sale, containing about hall an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price elv low. Toronto, July 1. 1841. For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, October 27, 1842. 277-tf THE SECOND EDITION OF THE PROVINCIAL JUSTICE, MAGISTRATE'S MANUAL, BY W. C. KEELE, ESQ. ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. IS NOW IN THE PRESS. AND WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED, AT "THE CHURCH" PRINTING OFFICE, TORONTO. ${\rm C}^{{\rm OMPRISING}}$ the whole of the new Criminal Law, and a variety of other useful and necessary matter, with numerous forms for the guidance of JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. The work full bound will be delivered to subscribers (only) at £1 5s. Orders (post paid) received by Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, *Church* Printing Office, Toronto, where a Subscription-list has been opened. Editors of the following papers inserting the above weekly, with the notice of publication when issued, will be presented with a full British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 13th April, 1843. the notice of pionearbor when issued, will be presented with a sub-bound copy of the work. Quebec Mercury, Montreal Herald, Kingston Chronicle and Britisi Whig, Cobourg Star, Toronto Patriot, Colonist, and Herald, Hamil ton Gazette, Niagara Chronicle, London Herald. Toronto, 30th March, 1843. tf-269

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 To BE Sold OR RENTED,

 To BE to announce to the Public that they have LEASED those, or approved credit.

 To conto, February 23, 1842.

 To ronto, February 23, 1842.

 JOSEPH B. HALL,

 GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT, WHOLESALE DEALER IN AND IMPORTER OF

 LIQUORS, WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES, DR Y @ @ @ D B & @ @ B

 AGENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF MADEIRA, FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA.

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£ s. p. 0 12 0 and no more.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S

FLUID MAGNESIA.

FLUID MAGGNESIA.

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

 Accidities, and Indigestion, Gout, and Gravel. Dr. J. Johnston

 States, in his Review of Dr. MURAY'S INVENTION.... "PELUCED

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 with complaints, attended with acidity and constitution, and with

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 "The May of the Drom, Bart., says, "St J. Murray's Fluid Magnesia

 main error valuable addition to our Materia Medica."

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 "The May of Dublin," consider the eshibition or addity of the stomach, uare particularly during pregnancy, febrile complaints, infantile

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VISIT TO HEBRON.

Jan. 5.- The Bishop having resolved to pay a visit about two o'clock.

The road from Jerusalem to Bethlehem was foreasily go from the former to the latter place.

you ceased to do so?" city desolate; we have no more high-priests, and his mother.

Reply. On account of our sins.

of the robbers who then infested the country. We ney was doubtless much like the journeys of other would willingly have spent some hours in this neigh- people, and everything of local interest is to be found bourhood to examine the country around more mi- in Guide Books, or topographical works, which are nutely, but the boisterous weather admonished us to within the reach of everybody. proceed.

-no tree, no hut, no human being, was seen for seveand is waiting until the Lord, in mercy, will again have in view. return to Zion and to the cities of Judah. The country is even more desolate than on the coast of Africa. and quiet.

The rain, which had long thereatened, overtook us orders. now, and the wind blew as cold as ever it does in England.

THE EUNUCH'S WELL.

buildings, from which it is difficult to judge whether His attention was soon drawn to some very beautiful a church, or a convent, formerly stood on this spot. new cottages.

from Jerusalem to Hebron.

Mr. Blackburn and myself had gone in advance of one which is peculiarly the poor man's cottage, and but all at once we heard some one calling behind us, tion."

xv. 58.

distance from the well above-mentioned.

THE VALLEY OE ESCHOL.

by Christians, and the name by which they are still blue smoke, curling upwards from a crooked chimney, known testifies to this fact, viz., Churbatta en Maz- afforded proof of some one being within. hill to the spot in which Hebron is situated.

THE JEWS OF HEBRON

One of the principal Jews of Jerusalem had furnished the Bishop with a letter of introduction to one was shown to us, and were ushered into the room, where we found the Bishop and Mr. Roland sitting at supper; after which, we lay down to rest.

had to conduct the travellers to Hebron, on account is not my intention to give any account. Our jour-

THE ENGLISH COTTAGE.

(From Sam Slick in England.)

This book, however imperfect its execution may The country which we now were traversing had be, is altogether of another kind. I shall therefore quite the appearance of a desert; cultivation ceased, pass over this and other subsequent journeys, with no other remark, than that they were performed, until ral hours. The land does indeed enjoy its Sabbath, something shall occur illustrative of the objects I

On this occasion I shall select from my diary a description of the labourer's cottage, and the parish There you still see the wild Arab pitching his mean church; because the one shows the habits, tastes, and tent upon the ruins of destroyed cities, and feeding condition of the poor of this country, in contrast with the other man his flocks in its vicinity; but here all is still, lifeless that of America—and the other, the relative means he'll talk then." of religious instruction, and its effect on the lower

On the Saturday morning, while preparing to resume our journey, which was now nearly half completed, Mr. Hopewell expressed a desire to remain at We came to a large well, which tradition points the Inn where we were, until the following Monday. out as the spot where the Eunuch was baptised by As the day was fine, he said he should like to ramble Philip. Close to the well are the ruins of ancient about the neighbourhood, and enjoy the fresh air.

There is a great difference of opinion among modern "These," said he, "are no doubt erected at the travellers respecting the identity of this place. Some expense, and for the gratification of some great landmaintain that it could not have been here that the ed proprietor. They are not the abodes of ordinary Eunuch was baptized, because he came in a chariot labourers, but designed for some favoured dependent from Jerusalem, and this road is not passible for car- or aged servant. They are expensive toys, but still riages, it seems however, that they forget that ancient they are not without their use. They diffuse a taste chariots were very different from our present stage- among the peasantry-they present them with mocoaches,-the wheels were lower and much broader dels, which, though they cannot imitate in costliness and stronger than ours; and besides, we did, in fact, of material or finish, they can copy in arragements, perceive vestages of an ancient carriage-road all along and in that sort of decoration which flowers, and vines, and culture and care can give. Let us seek

the rest of our party, and were all at once cheered by let us go in and see who and what they are, how they signs of cultivation, from which we drew the conclu- live, and above all, how they think and talk. Here sion that we were approaching the end of our journey; is a lane, let us follow it, till we come to a habita-

and turning round, we found it was our guide. We We turned into a grass road, bounded on either had lost our way, and were obliged to return to the side by a high straggling thorn hedge. At its termi- those young ladies; and when she grew better, they Eunuch's well, now called Eddineb. The rain was nation was an irregular cottage with a thatched roof, coming down in torrents; yet we had had the gratifi- which projected over the windows in front. The lateation of having been at Halhul, mentioned in Joshua ter were latticed with diamond-shaped panes of glass, and were four in number, one on each side of the The Bishop and Mr. Roland had by this time door and two just under the roof. The door was trates what I always told you of their social system nearly arrived at Hebron, which is about half an hour's made of two transverse parts, the upper half of which was open. On one side was a basket-like cage con-

taining a magpie, and on the other a cat lay extended We passed many ruined villages formerly inhabited on a bench, dozing in the warmth of the sun. The

param, i. e., destroyed villages of Christians. A lit- We therefore opened a little gate, and proceeded tle beyond these ruins the Valley of Eschol opened through a neat garden, in which flowers and vegetaitself before us. The weather and the season of the bles were intermixed. It had a gay appearance from year prevented our seeing this valley in all its beauty, the pear, apple, thorn and cherry being all in full bloom. is that passage of Scripture : 'The heart knoweth its but we could see enough to enable us to judge of the We were received at the door by a middle-aged wo- own bitterness, and a stranger intermeddleth not with fertility of the place. Vineyards, olive-trees, and fig- man, with the ruddy glow of health on her cheeks, its joy." trees in abundance, covered the country; but orange- and dressed in coarse, plain, but remarkably neat and trees do not grow here,-the mountains are too high, suitable attire. As this was a cottage selected at being 3000 feet above the level of the Mediterranean. random, and visited without previous intimation of Hebron itself is situate at a height of 2664, or, ac- our intention, I took particular notice of everything I cording to others, 2842 feet. We now rode down a saw, because I regarded its appearance as a fair specimen of its constant and daily state.

attention and conciliated favour.

sleeves of which were drawn up to her elbows and Here it is a positive duty arising from their relative

you. The only way she can be repaid, is to find that you are what she desires you to be, a good girl. God commands this return to be made, and offers you the reward of length of days. Here is a piece of money for you. And now, dear," placing her again upon her feet, "you never saw so old a man as me, and never will again, and one, too, that came from a faroff country, three thousand miles off ; it would take you a long time to count three thousand; it is so far. Whenever you do what you ought not, think of the dvice of the 'old Minister.' '

Here Mr. Slick beckoned the mother to the door, and whispered somethink to her, of which the only words that met my ear were "a trump," "a brick," "the other man like him aint made yet," "do it,

To which she replied, "I have-oh yes, sir-by all means.'

She then advanced to Mr. Hopewell, and asked him if he would like to smoke.

"Indeed I would, dear, but I have no pipe here." She said her old man smoked of an evening, after his work was done, and that she could give him a pipe and some tobacco, if he would condescend to use them; and going to the cupboard, she produced

a long white clay pipe and some cut tobacco. "Having filled and lighted his pipe, Mr. Hopewell

said, "What church do you go to, dear?"

"The parish church, sir.' "Right; you will hear sound doetrine and good morals preached there. Oh, this is a fortunate country, for the state provides for the religious instructions of the poor. Where the voluntary system prevails, the poor have to give from their poverty, or go without; and their gifts are so small, that they can purchase but little. It is a beautiful system, a charitable system, a Christian system. Who is your landlord?'

"Squire Merton, sir; and one of the kindest masters, too, that ever was. He is so good to the poor; and the ladies, sir, they are so kind also. When my poor daughter Mary was so ill with the fever, I do think she would have died but for the attentions of sent her wine and nourishing things from their own table. They will be so glad to see you, sir, at the Priory. Oh, I wish you could see them !".

"There it is, Sam," he continued: "That illushere. We may boast of our independence, but that independence produces isolation. There is an individuality about this every man and every family in America, that gives no right of inquiry, and imposes no duty of relief on any one. Sickness, and sorrow, and trouble, are not divulged; joy, success, and happiness are not imparted. If we are independent in our thoughts and actions, so are we left to sustain the burden of our own ills. How applicable to our state

"Now, look at this poor family; here is a clergyman provided for them, whom they do not, and are not even expected to pay; their spiritual wants are administered to, faithfully and zealously, as we see by the instruction of that little child. Here is a friend upon whom they can rely in their hour of

Mr. Hopewell needed no introduction. His ap- trouble, as the bereaved mother did on Elisha. 'And pearance told what he was. His great stature and she went up and laid her child that was dead on the erect bearing, his intelligent and amiable face, his bed of the man of God, and shut the door on him, noble forehead, his beautiful snow-white locks, his and went out.' And when a long train of agitation, inquired. And glad we were when finally the house, precise and antique dress, his simplicity of manner, misgovernment, and ill-digested changes have derangevery thing, in short, about him at once attracted ed this happy country, as has recently been the case here is an indulgent landlord, disposed to lower his

Mrs. Hodgins, for such was her name, received us rent, to give further time for payment, or if sickness Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob dwelt, sojourning under with that mixture of respect and ease, which showed invades any of these cottages, to seek out the sufferthe hospitable roof of a son of Abraham. Our kind she was accustomed to converse with her superiors. er, to afford the remedies, and by his countenance, hostess, a native of Poland, soon brought us some She was dressed in a blue homespun gown, (the his kindness, and advice, to alleviate their trouble. ELMSLEY; City of Toronto, Dick; From Kingston: PRINCESS ROYAL ; At 8 o'clock, Evening-Monday and Thursday, SOVEREIGN ; At 8 o'clock, Evening-Tuesday and Friday, CITY OF TORONTO; At 8 o'clock, Evening-Wednesday and Saturday, and arrive at Toronto early next day.

> From Toronto : SOVEREIGN;

At 12 o'clock, Noon-Monday and Thursday, CITY OF TORONTO; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday, PRINCESS ROYAL;

At 12 o'clock, Noon-Wednesday and Saturday. _____and arrive at Kingston early next morning. The above Steamers call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way. May 4th, 1843. 304-tf Toronto, May 4th, 1843.

MONTREAL DIRECT.

THE NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM-BOATS,

CHARLOTTE, AND

BYTOWN,

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

> DOWNWARDS. THE CHARLOTTE

Leaves Kingston every Monday, at 4 o'clock, P.M. "French Creek " do " 6 " " Prescott, "Tuesday, " 3 " A.M. " Ogdensburgh " do " $3\frac{1}{2}$ " " St. Regis, " do " 8 " " " Cotean du Lac " do " 1 " P.M. And arrives in Montreal the same evening, at 5 o'clock.

THE BYTOWN

Leaves Kingston every Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, P.M. "French Creek" do "7"" "Prescott "Thursday, "3" A.M. "Ogdensburgh" do "31 "" "St. Regis " do "8"" "Coteau du Lac" do "1" F.M.

And arrives in Montreal the same evening at 5 o'clock. UPWARDS.

THE CHARLOTTE

Leaves	Montreal eve	ту	Wednesday,	at	; 6	o'clock,	P.
66	Lachine	66	Thursday,	66	4	66	А.
66	Carillon	66	do	66	1	66	P.
66	Grenville	66	do	66	7	"	
46	Bytown	66	Friday,	66	8	68	A
46.	Kemptville	"	do	66	2	66	Р.
66	Merrickville	"	do	66	7	66 ,	4
66	Smith's Falls	16	do	66	11	66	6
66	Oliver's Ferry	46	Saturday.	66	4	"	A.
46		16	do	66	7	66	
And ar	rives in Kings	to	n the same er	ven	ing		
	TH	E	BYTOWN	V			
Leaves	Montreal eve	ery	Friday, at	6	0'0	clock, P.	

16	Lachine	65	Saturday		4	10	A.M.
"	Carillon	66	do	66	1	"	P.M.
	Grenville	66	do	66	7	66	46
66	Bytown	66	Sunday	66	8	66	A.M.
"	Kemptville	46	do	66	2	66	P.M.
"	Merrickville	66	do	66	7	46	+6
"		46	do	66	11	66	
66	Oliver's Ferry	66	Monday	66	4	"	A.M.
66	Isthmus	66	do		7	66	66

And arrives in Kingston the same evening. These Boats being strongly built, expressly for the navigan of the River St. Lawrence, and having Low Pressure Engines, afford a desirable conveyance to persons wishing a Safe, Comfortable, and Speedy Passage.

JOHN HART.

DESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has eccived while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occu-Mr. PoppLewell, vio. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. need by arr FORLEWEL, 30, 200, Ring Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trasts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of Toronto, 25th May, 1842. 47-tf

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HOSPITAL STREET.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above Establishment, formerly owned by the late HARVEY SHEPPARD, and entry the CHARVES RECOVER SOME HARVEY SHEPPARD, and control by CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co., where he is not a control of the second by CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co., where he is not a control of the second sec

Toronto, October 6, 1841.

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A YOUNG LADY, of considerable experience in Tuition, she undertakes Music and all the usual branches of a Polite Education References of the highest respectability can be afforded. Application to be made to Y. Z., at Messrs. RowsELL's, King Street. Toronto, November 24, 1842. 281-tf

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