CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ENGLAND;

IN A CONVERSATION BETWEEN MR. SECKER, A CHURCH-MAN, AND MR. BROWN, A METHODIST.

> DIALOGUE VII. (By a Correspondent of "The Church,")

tian fellowship.

temple. Equally, or even more, absurd is it to charge you see our clergy do not agree. the Church with being the cause of this breach of Mr. Secher .- Mark, I do not defend this dissimi-

Mr. Secher .- Yes, indeed, never was there a more service! groundless slander than the charge of bigotry against | So also the visible union of the Church in its for-

the various parties within the Church itself are more one. The importance of this principle has been stri- an innovation was introduced, and how it came to be selves, the subjecting of our holy religion to reproach, "The treatment which the Liturgy and the Arti- among the members of the church. severe towards each other than they are towards Diskingly evidenced in the suppression of the Oxford of universally adopted, and to point us to the most unques.

Again, the money you lay out upon your churches, senters themselves. This, indeed, is one of the matters respectively. This is not a second respectively. This is not ters respecting which I wished to converse with you. When their views were considered to have become speeting these things; all this, I believe, no one has under more sober and scriptural circumstances! The evil course of Dissent, in separating from the dangerous. This fact appears to me one of the noyet dared even to say that they have done. And, till What can the effects of such fanaticism be, but sect of which he has been the founder. Church, you know, I now fully admit, as being in blest evidences of the Scriptural unity of the Church of this is done, I confess it appears to me to manifest a disrelish for the sober and truly spiritual and rational "Professing to adopt the Liturgy of the Church of worldly calculations urge us to throw down these middirect opposition both to the Word of God and to the which its history exhibits; here was no positive hewhich its history exhibits; here was no positive hespirit little consonant with either the humility or the
services of our Church? hence the apathy and inEngland, he has framed one for his followers, differing die walls of partition, which, in a divided time of the authoritative teachings of Christ's Primitive and Cathe Work of Christ's Primitive and Cathe tholic Church; but still even the Church itself seems of anti-church principles, and yet, in submission to the pour contempt upon an institution, which, if it be of present themselves in our congregations. Their fesses, indeed, that he has made some slight alterations, schismatical league of the seventeenth century—have to be no remedy against schism and strife; for you know it is full of parties,—High Church and Low know it is full of parties,—High Church and Low without exception, lean over the back of the seventeenth century—have without exception, lean over the back of the seventeenth century—have without exception, lean over the back of the seventeenth century—have without exception, lean over the back of the seventeenth century—have without exception, lean over the back of the seventeenth century—have and the evidence of the divine origin of which is drawn, without exception, lean over the back of the seventeenth century—have without exception, lean over the back of the seventeenth century—have and the evidence of the divine origin of which is drawn, without exception, lean over the back of the seventeenth century—have without exception, lean over the back of the seventeenth century—have and the evidence of the divine origin of which is drawn, without exception, lean over the back of the seventeenth century—have and the evidence of the divine origin of which is drawn, without exception, lean over the back of the seventeenth century—have and the evidence of the divine origin of which is drawn, without exception, lean over the back of the seventeenth century—have and the evidence of the divine origin of which is drawn, without exception, lean over the back of the seventeenth century—have and the evidence of the divine origin of which is drawn, without exception, lean over the back of the seventeenth century—have and the evidence of the divine origin of which is drawn, without exception, lean over the back of the seventeenth century—have and the evidence of the divine origin of which is drawn, which he enumerates in such a way as would naturally and the evidence of the divine origin of which is drawn. know it is full of parties,—High Church and Low Church, Orthodox and Calvinistic, Puseyite and UltraChurch, Orthodox and Calvinistic, Puseyite and Ultrainduce the supposition, that the difference is altogether as I have just stated, from the dictates of sound reasons the congregation kneels around) with much care and exactness that, in fair Church, Orthodox and Calvinistic, Puseyite and Ultra-Protestant,—surely all this is not consistent with that

In fact, view the matter in any way you like, and the congregation kneels around), with a list-unimportant; whilst, in truth, he has not only newly average cases of pews now existing, by the restoration unity which ought to exist in the Church as the Body division of opinion in the Church, and open separation of Christ. These internal divisions, as they form one from it; the former, to a certain extent, may be only of the strongest arguments of the Dissenters against an infirmity incident to human nature; the latter, I the Church, so they greatly contributed to prevent my fear, is sin, and partakes of the nature of spiritual reseeing the evil of Dissent, inasmuch as it appeared bellion. that even the Church itself was not one.

alluded are, with sorrow I confess it, a most serious you advance, and with professing myself so fully satisevil in our Church; and it is not to be denied that fied with the answers you make to my objections; it many of them at least in the extent to which they are almost appears as if I had no settled opinions of my carried, are cherished by the very same errors which own. give birth to dissent, namely, a want of due submission, my dear Sir, I do not think that you need to have any such feeling; remember that you need to have any such feeling that you nee ings and injunctions of the Church. If members of the they are not answers of mine, but of the Church of Church, either Clergy or laity, will set up their own Christ. And need we wonder that when two persons private opinions in opposition to her teachings, or by are honestly inquiring after the truth, and are content forced and uncandid constructions endeavour to ex- humbly to submit to the Word of God as interpreted plain them away, they fall into the grand error of dis- by His Church, that they should arrive at the same sent, and we cannot, therefore, wonder that they should conclusions? Surely not. The reason why it is not share in its evils. And, if I might presume to venture more frequently so, is because men seldom seek for and apostolic authority of her ministry—of the scripa remark respecting the doings of our Clergy, I should truth with a single eye; there is almost always, more say that into this evil I think both the Divines of the or less of party mingled with their feelings, whereas Oxford or Newman school and those of the ultra-Pro- in all such inquiries, as it is Christ we profess to seek, testant school have fallen; they are, I fear, both of so if we would find Him, we must receive what He and them disposed to bend the Church to their opinions, the Church, which He has given authority to teach, of the great evils,—ecclesiastical, social and spiritual instead of humbly and scripturally submitting their declare to be His truth, however it may strike our judgments to her teachings.

of the Catholic Church?

Mr. Brown.—Since I last had the pleasure of seeing and his Catholic Church; and that she is scriptural matters in the clearest manner before me. you, Mr. Secker, I have been looking over some notes in her discipline her Mr. Secker, I have been looking over some notes in her discipline her Mr. Secker, I have been looking over some notes in her discipline her looking over some notes in her discip you, Mr. Secker, I have been looking over some notes in her discipline her discip is scarcely one objection to an entire and humble re- It follows therefore from what has been said, that even through Divine goodness, in your return to the bosom turn to the bosom of our holy Church which you have if dissenters could show that unhappily there existed of the Church. not most satisfactorily answered; but yet do not think a measure of division within the bounds of the Church But as I see that we have half an hour to spare, me captious if I advance a few other arguments which me captious if I advance a few other arguments which itself, yet this would not afford any justification what-Dissenters in general, and especially Methodists, are ever of their separation from it, any more than my permission, I will make, as I think they afford much the Church of England exerts himself to have the the disinterestedness of men raised from the loom of in the habit of adducing in defence of their conduct. being a whig, would justify your becoming a positive evidence of the Scriptural character and primitive For instance, the Methodists say that they do not rebel. But yet, Mr. Brown, while I candidly admit simplicity of our Church. break the unity of the Church, inasmuch as they are that very unjustifiable divisions do exist amongst our. One of the important peculiarities of our English still willing, when opportunity serves, to worship in selves, I think it would be very unjust to suppose that Church is, that at its reformation it introduced no novel- are different—and its whole demeanour (so to speak) the Church, and even to receive the sacraments at the they are equally sinful with positive dissent or with ties, but cust off many which the Romish superstition had is alien from that of our Church. So that it is quite Church itself that breaks the unity, by refusing in ral, because it is very possible that there are in- pears to me no mean proof of its holy and apostolic Church itself that breaks the unity, by refusing in return thus to associate with them in terms of Chris-return thus to associate with the christopa and Mr. Secker.—You are quite right, Mr. Brown, in that in them it would be more honest altogether to the Romanists, pure Christianity is almost buried with violent emotion. The one quiet and unosten-

all these doubts and anxieties in no little degree, and homely but striking remark respecting our internal the Saints, auricular confession, penances, &c. &c.; what is very often only pretended success. The best and careful examination; and if I have gone far from are splits which do not go down to the bottom;" it is from the Church are also overlaid with novelties of without scruple resorted to, in order to stimulate the Church unity and scriptural order. Indeed, I believe, to keep dissenters, and especially the Romish dissenter, Church, and all hold novel and unscriptural ideas Time has long since proved that systems so discor-I shall carry down to my grave sentiments of high from returning to the bosom of the Catholic Church, respecting the nature, authority, and valid ordination dant could not long work together: experience has esteem and deep affection for many persons and many inasmuch as their teachers carefully point out to them of the Christian Ministry. But, through the very proved, that wherever the Church shows any disposijustify our remaining in a communion, the distinctive lent internal animosities and divisions existing amongst trary has been saved from the novelties both of Ro- at work; and envy, strife, disunion, contention, slanfundamental principles of which are radically wrong. themselves; but yet, Mr. Brown, I again repeat we are manism and Dissent, and conformed, with a surprising der, and a host of kindred evils pour in, till final

body of Christ?" That their schism is accompanied do the private opinions of the different clergy vary, but true and simple-minded Christians to seek her comby remains of reverential regard for the Church, does even their public teachings are by no means all of one munion? not heal the breach which they have made; but, on character. For instance, to give you a case in point; more clearly, when viewed in its true light, the inex- Sunday, I heard their very highly respected Rector, ing duly qualified for his sacred office? cusable nature of their conduct. Whatever may be Mr. Wilberford, preach on the subject of baptism, and the fair professions, or even actual good feelings of I must say I was startled to hear how very distincthe fair professions, or even actual good feelings of I must say I was startled to hear how very distinctively he set forth the doctrine of Baptismal Regenetics, it is absurd for them to deny that they does not satisfact the parish they are the professions, or even actual good feelings of I must say I was startled to hear how very distinctively he set forth the doctrine of the parish they are the professions, or even actual good feelings of I must say I was startled to hear how very distinctively he set forth the doctrine of Baptismal Regenetics among the poor and illiterate, such is really the imdestroy the unity of Christ's Church, so long as they ration, openly declaring that "our Lord Jesus Christ yet more thorough investigation, upon my return from "obey them that have the rule over you, and submit send forth a ministry commissioned by themselves in doth not deny his grace and mercy unto baptized in- the West, in order that I may be able the more rea- yourselves." a manner unacknowledged by the Church in every fants;" but this is a doctrine which, you know, the dily to meet the objections of those about me. As age of its history, and in direct opposition to that true clergyman of our own township does not at all preach; and living branch of it founded in their own land, indeed I do not think he believes it. Now it appears satisfied my mind on the subject: and to which they formerly belonged; and so long as to me that it is of great importance whether such a they erect altar against altar, and temple against doctrine as this be true or false; and yet even here

unity by its exclusiveness. Nay, but let every one larity of teaching, for assuredly it ought to be most in this case bear their own burden. Who was it that cautiously avoided; yet the circumstance itself to withdrew from the Catholic Church? Who sent forth which you have alluded, shows how much less is the a new ministry, and set up rival altars? Now, be- evil which results from such divisions in the Church, cause the Church cannot, in her conscience, acknowledge this Methodistic ministry, nor reverence its from it; as even those Clergymen who might have altars, nor lightly esteem that sin of schism, of which no objection to explain away some of the doctrines of she believes those who have separated from her to have been guilty shell she that such a mischievous corruption that such a mischievous corruption that such a mischievous corruption to be lamented, the mischievous corruption to be lamented to be have been guilty, shall she therefore be blamed as use those very forms in which they are set forth; and mitive usage in its favour. Indeed, I have observed though she destroyed Christian unity? But really, thus there is much less danger of the Church ulti-Mr. Brown, I am sure that you will agree with me an engative, namely, based on supther such a presence of the Church ultithat such a pretence is all too shallow to admit of being rebutted by grave argument. That this "ave being rebutted by grave argument of their care being rebutted by grave argument. That this "ave being rebutted by grave argument of their care being rebutted by grave argument. That this "ave being rebutted by grave argument of their care being rebutted by grave argument. That this "ave being rebutted by grave argument of their care being rebutted by grave argument. That this "ave being rebutted by grave argument of their care being rebutted by grave argument. The posed objections against Episcopacy; while their atcharges of haughtiness and pride is to be expected; hut surely if she were to act otherwise, she would be the different effect of partial division within must be a weak and unsound cause, the strength of which indignant, she were to act otherwise, she would be a weak and unsound cause, the strength of which indignant, she were to act otherwise, she would be a weak and unsound cause, the strength of which indignant, she were to act otherwise, she were to act otherwise, she were to act of the work of the work of the were to act of the work of but surely if she were to act otherwise, she would be the Church, and total separation from it. While a depends upon NEGATIVE ARGUMENTS. unfaithful to the trust committed to her. Even Dissenters must acknowledge that it is the duty of the
Methodist, my views of this Sacrament were never

3. I find in the Old Testament that our own Christ senters must acknowledge that it is the duty of the distinct, though I always esteemed it more important did, as the Jehovah of the Jewish Church, establish a distinct, though I always esteemed it more important Church to maintain both the doctrine and discipline than many of those around me did, but having nothing Ministerial Polity exceedingly like that which, in all of Christ in their utmost purity; hence its ministers more distinctive to fall back upon, than what our ages, has prevailed in the Christian Church. Itherecannot do otherwise, as men of principle and piety, preachers taught, I remained satisfied in unsound fore judge that it was from the express command of than refuse to hold religious intercourse with those views of the matter; but I had not been long in atwhom they believe to be either corrupting the true tendance upon the Church Services before I became blished in the latter Church, because it seems exceedfaith, or violating the scriptural order of Christ's aware, as I have just stated, of a discrepancy between ingly probable (nothing being in Scripture to the con-Church. You know, with Dissenters, it is not so; the views of our Clergyman and the Prayer Book on trary) that, as the same ends were to be accomplished because, as they profess to believe almost any form of Baptism; and, notwithstanding that he taught exactly in the Christian as were purposed in the Jewish Church government lawful, and to hold many points the doctrine to which I had been accustomed, still I Church, the same Infinite Wisdom would use the even of faith itself as indifferent, they can, of course, could not rest without knowing what was the doctrine same means; the manner of the Ministerial Successandily associate with those of other clinical successandily associated with the contraction of the clinical successandily associated with the contraction of the clinical successandily as a successand line of the clinical successandily as a successand line of the clinical successand readily associate with those of other religious denoof the Bible and the Church on this important matter. sion, only, being changed, so as to suit the change imperfect teaching did not prevent my arriving at a character.

Mr. Brown.-I could feel half ashamed, Mr. Secker, Mr. Secher .- The divisions to which you have of saying so frequently that I entirely agree with what

prejudices, or overturn our preconceived notions.

Mr. Brown.—Your remark strikes me as being ex- Mr. Brown.—(Mr. B. gives his hand to Mr. Secker, morrow I intend to set off on my Western journey. ceedingly just; but yet the question presents itself, and with deep and serious feeling says)-Here then I

REASONS FOR RETURNING TO THE Where shall we look for the pure and distinctive voice bury all my opposition, and henceforth hope, by God's grace, to be enabled to manifest my faith in, ITS BEARING ON THE INTERESTS OF THE CHURCH IN A Mr. Secker .- Unquestionably in our own Prayer- and love to, our blessed Saviour, by walking zealously, book, Articles, and Homilies. To us they are the yet quietly and obediently, as an humble member of voice of the Church; and she refers us for her the Church of England, in which I was, as you know, authority to the Bible and to the Catholic Church | baptized; and which I now believe to be the purest in its first and pure ages; and, unless we can branch of the Catholic Church of Christ. And to prove that she contradicts these, we are bound to sub- you, Mr. Secker, I cannot say how grateful I feel for mit to her in all things, as to the injunctions of Christ the successful effort you have made to place these

against the intentions of our Church, fairly interpreted, not quite, peculiar to our English Church. Amidst calm and collected; the other restless and agitated

what is schism but a "rending of the Church, the Mr. Brown.—And yet you cannot denythat not only it not then alike both the duty and privilege of all God.

Mr. Brown.—To a considerable extent I have

excepting Episcopacy, which can show a single clear listening to such sermons?

tative use, as in our own Church, of a sound liturgical that form of Church government which then existed, and which it was designed to perpetuate.

Mr. Brown.—In truth, Mr. Secker, I think that as this is maintained the Church must remain vitally Christian honesty, to tell us when and how so strange the increased hardening of the excited dupes themson—the absence of all positive competition—the analessness as great as that of the most careless; plainly modified the common prayer, and nearly abolished the open seats there would be a gain in space of logy of the Jewish Church—the statements of the proving how utterly devoid of interest they are in our whole baptismal office; but, besides mutilating above twenty-eight, thirty-eight, or even sometimes of fifty

have employed your very careful and, I doubt not, would be their best interest to belong. devout attention; and, believe me, it is with the most

Mr. Secker, for all your friendly feelings and conduct, and I do trust that they have not been lost upon me, for my return to the bosom of the Catholic Church of England has arisen, I assure you, from no lightness of feeling, but from deep convictions of the divine origin tural purity of her doctrines-of the holiness and safety of her sacraments-of the primitive character of her worship and discipline-of the vast importance of the divine commands enjoining Church unity, and -connected with the sin of schism.

THE END.

METHODISM:

PARISH WHERE THERE IS A FAITHFUL MINISTER OF CHRIST.

(From the Dublin Christian Journal.)

of the Primitive Church, when "they continued steadfastly in the Apostle's doctrine, in breaking of bread,

Church what it ought to be, Methodism, if found plough to such comparative wealth is by no means mongst his flock, must create disunion, and hinder self-evident—they may be disinterested, but the fact his usefulness Its genius is different—its interests is not necessarily so.

when it clashes with their own: alienation of mind

The way scripture truth is put before their audisound and faulty.

1. I cannot suppose that Christ, who is infinite in It is no uncommon thing, in cases in which it might in his work on the Atonement, says wisdom, would leave his Church without some Dibe apprehended that the religious views of their folwisdom, would leave his Church without some Dibe apprehended that the religious views of their folit is not among the
it is not among the it would lead me far beyond both my present design vinely appointed government, by which its doctrines lowers were at all warped by what they heard in the distinctive marks of this latter description of religion- and the limits I desire to observe, if I were to enter might be authoritatively taught, its ordinances administered, and its unity preserved to the end of time; counter-preaching the minister in the evening, and, lect, strong passions, and vehement conceit, almost alespecially as in all His own conduct and that of his as far as possible, undoing what he endeavoured to ways go to the composition of the character. That to remind you, that the best sites in our churches are apostles, I see such an earnest wish that His people do; and this conduct, we fear, is gloried in by both such qualities should find many minds of congenial occupied by exclusive pews, and the poor are thrust might be "one;" let those who can, therefore, believe preachers and people as an instance of zeal in "content and remote sittings; that in many that He would make no provision for their being so! tending for the faith." How can a minister hope to 2. I cannot find any form of Church Government, benefit people in his Church who are in the habit of vanity, and ignorance should be widely spreading in whole interior of the church, that the poor are thrust

indignant whenever interference on his part may ap- "The contemptuous language which the overween- against Him that we commit the trespass."

New Testament, and the universal consent and faith public worship. Indeed their attendance at all is sixty of the psalms, has discarded thirty-four others, per cent.; or to make best case we can for pews, it difficult to be accounted for; if it be not merely a and newly rendered many of the remainder. Mr. Secher.—It is very evident, my dear sir, that means to accomplish their own ends, or, what we "Of the psalms which he has discarded, six, at ment, the waste of room is never less than twenty per

who are still dead in trespasses and sins!

all, he becomes a subject of their censure, and is con- nient.

out certain injury to his own flock. sider truth. As to their certain disinterestedness, the of Christ. is worth something, say £30-£8 per annum is allowed ticularly Nott's Religious Enthusiasm, pp. 150-167." Whatever militates against the existence of a Church tion of these children is paid for—extra travelling reference to this amphibious description of dissenter. in this state must undoubtedly be an evil. Now we expenses—and finally a pension for themselves and

are at present preaching in America!! pression upon their minds.

pear to him to be called for, and, as happens among ing Methodist is too apt to employ, with respect to all

who are disposed to look with complacency upon the be in no little degree spent in vain. Not only the idea.

the vastly important questions, What is the Church would rather attribute it to, the force of habit, and an least, are admitted to be eminently prophetic of our cent. of Christ? and who are His duly appointed ministers? instinctive veneration for the Church, to which it Saviour, of his incarnation, his sufferings, and his ascension; whilst the reason assigned for the expurga- space which is covered, oak seats are very little more Methodist class-meetings and love-feasts are little tion is, their being 'improper for the mouth of a Chrise expensive than deal pews; reckoning according to heartfelt gratification that I congratulate you upon else than schools for teaching the language of Christian congregation! But this is not all: the rubric the number of seats obtained, the oak seats will be acthe exceedingly happy termination of all your investigation of all you tigations. Your analysis of the arguments which es- stitute this for religion itself—they are hot-beds of a and the catechism and the two creeds (the Nicene

And now, as I see it is late, "farewell." To- stated an opposite that the following the state of the absolute control over one or more to adduce two instances of omitted articles, from which possessed of the absolute control over one or more should follow them; in the latter, his opposition will the spirit that governed the whole may be easily divined. pews. We may be sure that the poorer will never

fact a minister of our church cannot have any religious | salvation is to be obtained only by the name of Christ'; intercourse or co-operation whatever with them, with- and the fifteenth, which asserts that Christ alone was without sin,' are two of those which the founder of As to the Methodist preachers, it is taken for granted Methodism has declared to be unfit objects of a Chrisby many persons, that they are men of unblameable tian's belief. Thus it appears that the Socinian is lives, and disinterested promulgators of what they con- not the only sectary that would degrade the dignity

Church unity, in any locality, should resemble that Christian public are not aware of facts. A married "Such are the people from whom certain weak preacher's salary is £32 per annum—he is allowed members of the establishment apprehend no mischief. for lodging £12—public support for himself and horse | On the points which have been here noticed, see par-

children brings £32 more. Besides this, the educa- out what we conceive to be a minister's duty with

PEWS.

(From Archdeacon Manning's late Charge.)

It is well known, that three hundred years ago, the As to their blameless lives, supposing them really whole area of our churches, with few and slight excepsuch, it proves nothing as to their utility to the church tions, was open and free to all; the only exceptions the Church, and even to receive the sacraments at the hands of its ministers; and that therefore it is the hands of its ministers. are not agreed." Sobriety ever marks the movements merous instances of persons holding opinions most was assigned by the bishop, or, in other words, by a plary in their lives. But as a proof that these men to all parishioners, and very significantly shadowed are not more immaculate than their neighbours, and forth the unity and the equality of all members in the Mr. Secker.—You are quite right, Mr. Brown, in seeking to be fully persuaded in your own mind. I withdraw from her communion; but these are only under a heap of superstitious parade always consequential, proud and boastful of the faults of individuals to mystical body of Christ. It was a pathetic witness seeking to be fully persuaded in your own mind. I withdraw from her communion; but these are only know how to sympathise with you; I have myself felt the exceptions. Some one, I forget who, has made a gainst the self-elevation and self-preference of one what is very often only pretended success. The best mention that three methodist preachers, who succeeded above another, a rebuke of the exalting vigilance of all these doubts and anxieties in no little degree, and homely but striking remark respecting our internal side is ever kept in view, and every expedient is often have not got clear of them without, I trust, sincere divisions as contrasted with dissent, namely, "that they will be cach other in his locality in the space of about seven private rights, and a manifestation that in Christ all years, were removed for immoral conduct, of which things are united; that in him there is "neither bond and careful examination; and if I have gone far from Methodism, it is not, as I fear some of my friends Methodism, it is not, as I fear some of my friends of the writing of its machinery, the fact is the whole notice taken in the minutes of their confequency of the writing of its machinery, the fact is the whole notice taken in the minutes of their confequency of the writing of its machinery, the fact is that in him there is "neither bond to any one according of the writing of its machinery, the fact is the whole notice taken in the minutes of their confequency of the writing of its machinery, the fact is the whole notice taken in the minutes of their confequency of the writing of its machinery, the fact is the whole notice taken in the minutes of their confequency of the writing of its machinery, the fact is the whole notice taken in the minutes of their confequency of the writing of its machinery, the fact is the whole notice taken in the minutes of their confequency of the writing of its machinery, the fact is the whole notice taken in the minutes of their confequency of the writing of its machinery. Methodism, it is not, as I fear some of my friends that the mysteries of the creation and rethink, from any feeling of unkindness, but from a sorthink, from any feeling of unkindness, but from a sorto be exceedingly deplored, because they are both
tism, the nature of both the Sacraments, the distinctism, the nature of both the Sacraments, the distincwell known that pious frauds are frequently practised.

There was a deep think, from any feeling of unkindness, but from a sorrowful conviction of its dangerous departures from

to be exceedingly deplored, because they are both the sacraments, the distinctism, the nature of Christ's one Holy and Catholic
these three individuals, the writer has reason to know,
Time has long since proved that systems so discororder of the Church of Christ; and not only so, it was The point of view in which methodist preachers a most wholesome and subduing discipline to the wish to appear, with reference to their connexion with minds of those who, by their wealth or rank without esteem and deep affection for many persons and many inasmuch as their teachers carefully point out to them things connected with British Methodism: neverthethe the same time they gracious and indeed most remarkable over-ruling of the Established Church, is that of being virtually the the walls of the church, might be tempted, to their things connected with British Methodism: neverthe-less, personal excellence or collateral good can never less, personal excellence or collateral good can never less and personal excellence or collateral good can never less and personal excellence or collateral good can never less and personal excellence or collateral good can never less and personal excellence or collateral good can never less and personal excellence or collateral good can never the ministers of the establishment to be considered, and temper into it. From time to time—be it for is as priests of a national worship to which all may ever so short a season,—all men were reminded of I think that our second conversation, in which it separation ensues. Then, as might be expected, have access at pleasure—useful in a national point of their equal need of one proselytism, in its various forms commences its ope-I think that our second conversation, in which it wessentially one. Our worship in its distinctive degree of accuracy, to the Apostone and printite degree of accuracy, to the Apostone was proved that Methodism is schismatical, gave a satisfactory answer to the Methodistic objection that Me
Church are every where the same, and the supreme

The distribution of moral principle, and the supreme

The distribution of moral principle and the same atoning sacrifice. Separate seats were permitted only in cases of such peculiar exemptions

The distribution of moral principle and the consequent inefficiency of the Church of the same, and the supreme permitted only in cases of such peculiar exemptions. thodism does not break the unity of the Church; for the Church of the Ch ever their mechanical services may be required; but lord of the soil, to the patron, or to some great bene-No man can have two such different teachers, for without any right of control over the religious princi- factor of the particular church; and the exemption he assuredly will "hold to the one and despise the ples or conduct of any—thus reserving all the essen- could be made by no one but the bishop alone. The But, Mr. Brown, permit me to ask, have you fully other," and though this preference may not show tials belonging to the ministerial office to themselves. whole of the remaining space was free for the common the contrary, while it may excite in us lively hopes the contrary, while it may excite in us lively hopes the contrary while it may excite in us lively hopes the contrary while it may excite in us lively hopes the public inculcation of the parishioners, subject to the disposal of the the contrary, while it may excite in us lively hopes a few weeks ago, having reached Windown on Saturday satisfied yourself respecting the nature and necessity of Episcopal Ordination, in order to a Minister's becoming, and not of course wishing to travel on the opinion of their pastor, and in opposing his judgment of the saturday of Episcopal Ordination, in order to a Minister's becoming, and not of course wishing to travel on the opinion of their pastor, and in opposing his judgment of the saturday of Episcopal Ordination, in order to a Minister's becoming their pastor, and in opposing his judgment of the saturday of the concerning their pastor, and in opposing his judgment of the saturday of the concerning their pastor, and in opposing his judgment of the saturday of the concerning their pastor, and in opposing his judgment of the concerning their pastor, and in opposing his judgment of the concerning their pastor, and in opposing his judgment of the concerning their pastor, and in opposing his judgment of the concerning their pastor, and in opposing his judgment of the concerning their pastor, and in opposing his judgment of the concerning their pastor, and in opposing his judgment of the concerning their pastor, and in opposing his judgment of the concerning their pastor, and in opposing his judgment of the concerning their pastor, and in opposing his judgment of the concerning their pastor, and in opposing his judgment of the concerning their pastor, and in opposing his judgment of the concerning the concerning their pastor, and in opposing his judgment of the concerning the concerning their pastor, and in opposing his judgment of the concerning their pastor, and in opposing his judgment of the concerning their pastor, and in opposing his judgment of the concerning their pastor, and in opposing his judgment of the concerning the pinion of their pastor, and in opposing his judgment very well without their ministers, and that they are the was real and not nominal, there was no confusion, no messengers specially sent by God to teach them the strife, no litigation, but order and certainty, and a Mr. Brown.—To a considerable extent I have done so; the books you recommended are, I think, succeeds. The scriptural ties between pastor and way of salvation; and as far as their influence reaches fitting arrangement of the parishioners, according as

Now, it is well known that the present state of our The force of these observations upon a subject vi- churches is the direct reverse of all this; so absolutely tally affecting the interests of the church in very many is the whole area of the church pre-occupied by serespects myself, the following considerations have respects myself, the following considerations have respects myself, the following considerations have places will be strengthened, by quoting the sentiments parate seats, that there remain but few, and they alof the late Archbishop of Dublin, Doctor Magee, who, most always the worst seats in the church, at the disposal of the churchwardens. *

both countries, is perfectly natural. It is, however, out altogether from the House of our Common Father; est unfavourable to improvement, is commonly the of true religion should receive countenance from any God, where all temporal distinctions should be blended

being rebutted by grave argument. That this "extempts at positive evidences in support of their own
to be so. They idolize them, just because they themto be so. They idolize them, just because they themto be so. They idolize them, just because they themto be so. They idolize them it is to be so. They idolize them is to be so. They idolize them it is to be so. They idolize them is to be so. They idolize them it is to be so. They idolize clusiveness," as the Dissenters are pleased to me that the teaching of our veingts at postate to me that the teaching of our veingts at postate to me that the teaching of our veingts at postate to me that the teaching of our veingts at postate to me that the teaching of our veingts at postate to me that the teaching of our veingts at postate to me that the teaching of our veingts at postate to me that the teaching of our veingts at postate to me that the teaching of our veingts at postate to me that the teaching of our veingts at postate to me that the teaching of our veingts at postate to me that the teaching of our veingts at postate to me that the teaching of our veingts at postate to me that the teaching of our veingts at postate to me that the teaching of our veingts at postate to me that the teaching of our veingts at postate to me that the teaching of the veingts at postate to me the veingts at postate to me that the teaching of the veingts at postate to me that the teaching of the veingts at postate to me that the teaching should subject the Church to many false and unkind agreed with the Baptismal Service. And here you Secker, it appears to me that, as a general rule, that the Baptismal Service. And here you Secker, it appears to me that, as a general rule, that the Baptismal Service. And here you specified the strength of with the Baptismal Service. Private the strength of with the Baptismal Service and will naturally feel to take an interest in the well-being of the ties and costs of obtaining a legal remedy. Private rights have no place in the freehold of God. It is

With great joy, therefore, I see, in the Report of the ignorant, the prescriptions of the quack are gree- who are not within his sanctified pale, but more espe- the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, appointed in the dily swallowed, while the medicines of the accredited cially with respect to the clergy of the establishment, year 1830, a recommendation made to the crown that and true physician are despised; so the absolute affords but too strong a justification of this charge as henceforward no permaneut faculties shall be granted; opinions of these men hold dominion among their it applies to him. The clergy are uniformly, with and that an effective jurisdiction to determine all other followers, and the efforts of the pastor to correct religionists of this description, dumb dogs, watch-questions in the disposal of church-seats, be conabuses, must, so far as they are concerned, prove men who sleep upon their posts, 'priests of Baal,' stituted. How soon this may be carried into effect I 'wolves in sheep's clothing,' &c. &c. Indeed Mr. have, at this moment, no knowledge. In the mean-Again, Methodist teachers, in all their assemblies, Whitfield informs us in his Works, (vol. iv. p. 67,) while, I would desire to approach the subject in another aim at producing excitement, and in proportion as that 'Mr. Wesley thought meanly of Abraham, and, and altogether unofficial way. My reason for introthey can succeed in troubling the waters do they ex- he believes, of David also; whilst of Mr. Wesley ducing it to you, brethren, at this time, is this: I am pect a rich draught in the hauling up of their net.— himself we are told, that 'wherever he went, he was so deeply convinced, by personal inspection of about The people are thus led to substitute strong emotions received as an apostle; and that 'in the honour due seventy charches, and by much familiar conversation minations; and as such conduct is quite in accordance

Thus as a separatist I had nothing to prevent my restwhich had taken place in the Church itself, as being for his present energy—and in the same degree as of a great people by him who called them, '&c. (Hamphas been one chief cause of the most men have been moved during the service, has the som's Life of Wesley, vol. iii. p. 35; Coke's Life of beautiful buildings; of the disorder and obstruction Mr. Brown.—Your views are most certainly corknowledge of the truth. So important to the mainteand the gate of Heaven' to their souls. We say mankind know that Methodism is the only religion quent violation of the rubrics of the Prayer-book to their souls. rect; and being so, they satisfactorily disprove the nance of sound doctrine is even outward unity of worth of God, (Hamps, vol. iii. p. 30;) and the this of their ordinary meetings for preaching and worthy of God, (Hamps, vol. iii. p. 30;) and the that I am consident no real restoration can be efpraying; but no powers of description are adequate miracles which repeatedly attested his divine mission feeted so long as the present system of pews exists. to their extraordinary ones, especially those which they for the propagation of this religion, he has most coterm revival meetings—they sometimes surpass all de-5. Lastly, the universal prevalence of the Episcopal scription. Oh, what rubbish, on such occasions, is wishes to form a just idea of the pernicious extrava- away what the declension and lawlessuess of generathe Church of England. For, while she steadily rethe Church of England. For, while she steadily remularies, sacraments, and authoritative doctrines, office, and of the doctrine of the Apostolic Succession drawn in by their falsely-so-called Gospel net! Yet gances of this arch enthusiast, and of his followers, tions has accumulated. It is altogether a mistake fuses her sanction or connivance to error, she does not greatly tends to peace and concord amongst the peo- for nearly fifteen hundred years,—and these facts, I these miraculous conversions are trumpeted throughout will find ample satisfaction in Bishop Lavington's to fancy that pews are a means of order in the Church: attempt to interfere with the personal rights and priple, even when their teachers are not in all things believe, many of the most learned Presbyterians themthe land (now much less frequently than formerly,

Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists Compared, (a it is "certainty that is the mother of quietness;" and selves admit,—does appear to me conclusively to prove except when the scene is laid in foreign lands), alhigh-principled Churchman, how little do you see of And then, as I before observed, the unity in the that Episcopacy must be Apostolic in its origin, and though, perhaps, long before the fame thereof has run to his friend Hurd, very unfairly describes as 'a bad by the universal extinction of rights which can be that bitter and intolerant spirit for which Dissent is government of the Church places its divisions on altotherefore absolutely binding upon the Church in all its circuit, not one of the converts remains attached copy of Stillingfleet's famous book of the Fanaticism pleaded each against the other; and by the restoragether another footing to those of dissent. So long gets. Those who say otherwise are bound, in all to the society. What an immediate falling away, to of the Church of Rome,') and in the later publication tion of the only lawful authority which is able to dispose of the customary use of our common heritage

Mr. Brown.—I most sincerely thank you, my dear I rest in feelings, to the exclusion of practical godliness. last mentioned alterations, it is also particularly to be thinking the existence of pews to be a great and la-In speaking lately to a man who is in the habit of at- observed, that Mr. Wesley gave to his followers no mentable evil. Nevertheless, it is an evil which has tending these meetings, he said that he often felt he notice whatever; whilst the former were represented at its back the support of long-established use. It got good in them. Being asked if he were a child of by him as of a nature altogether unimportant: so that would be a mere extravagance to attempt to reduce it God, he said that he had no reason to think himself the ignorant among his adherents were led to imagine by assault; too much of our fallen nature is wound one! yet that man imagined that he was blessed in that they were not materially departing from the forms about it to allow of such an attempt. We know what those meetings! What injury must result from such of the establishment, when, in truth, they were alto- it is to touch one such case, even with the clearest law meetings to the partially awakened, as well as to those gether drawn away from the offices of the church. before us; and that will protect us from the hardihood To complete the whole, Mr. Wesley provided his of opening an universal warfare. Let me not, therefore, If a minister of our Church shows himself friendly communion also with a new set of articles; reducing for a moment be understood to address myself to anyto these teachers, he will most certainly be made a the number from 39 to 25, and making such changes thing but the hearts and consciences of those who have tool of by them. If he does not recognise them at in those which he retained, as he found most convertient it in their power to reduce some portion of this evil, and thereby to set an example which others may be led sidered an opponent. In the former case the minis- "Not to dwell too long upon this subject, suffice it to follow. Now, it does happen that most of us are be alleged as a reason why they should leave him. In The eighteenth article, which pronounces that 'eternal give up their exclusive privileges till they see the

we the clergy indulge ourselves in our pews. The cupants occurred." last step in deliberation is the first in practice. If Had not the Pope and his emissaries, the Jesuits, we cannot all of us make this offering to the commu- poisoned the Irish mind, the Reformation in that nion of saints, some of us may. Let us, as many of country would have probably been as complete as it us as are able, begin by twos and threes, and let us was in England. As regards the clergy, it was much low where we ought to lead.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1843.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.

Reasons for returning to the Catholic Church of England—Dialogue vii.

Methodism—Its bearing on the interests of the Church in a parish where there is a falthful minist.

The Little Islander, &c. Hostility to the Book of God.

Masses for His Excellency's recovery. But it must be stated that His Excellency contributed a large donation in money towards St. Anne's College, in the nation in money towards St. Anne's College, in the Masses for His Excellency's recovery. But it must tain and perpetuate its principles.

to be found in the service for The Restoration of the denominations. Royal Family:

"Infatuate and defeat all the secret counsels of deceitful and wicked men against us. Abate their pride, assuage their malice, and confound their devices. Strengthen the hands of our gracious Sovereign, Queen Victoria, and all that are put in authority under her, with judgment and justice to cut off all such workers of iniquity, as turn Religion into Rebellion, and Faith into Faction; that they may never again prevail against us, nor triumph in the ruin of the Monarchy and thy Church among us. Protect and defend our Sovereign Lady the Queen, with the whole Royal Family, FROM ALL TREASONS AND CONSPIRACIES.

While mourning over the countenance afforded by to the false doctrines of Romanism, we rejoice to perceive that he has not fallen into the error, committed by the Presbyterian Earl of Aberdeen, and called the University of King's College. Papists "Catholies." In replying, through Mr. Rawson, the Chief Secretary, to an Address purporting to In another part of the paper, will be found two consent and promise, is upon a different footing from all other son, the Chief Secretary, to an Address purporting to proceed from "The Catholic Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Kingston," his Excellency has been con-

We have been unable to bestow an earlier notice upon the following paragraph, which appeared in the Hamilton Catholic of the 11th January:

Our attention has been called to an editorial note in the Toronto Church of the 16th December. The editor says, "In England, all the Romish Bishops were recusants, save one; but in Ireland, only two of the Bishops rejected the Reformation." This is not correct. In England, under Elizabeth, all the [Roman] Catholic prelates remained faithful to the Holy See, with the exception of Anthony Kitchin, Bishop of Llandaff, called by Camden (a protestant) "the calamity of his Sec. And even Kitchin only conformed as much as might enable him to keep his See, and no more; he took the oath of supremacy, but was otherwise [Roman] Catholic in belief. In Ireland, Hugh Curwen, Archbishop of Dublin, was the only one who, at that time, apostatized. He consecrated Adam Loftus Archbishop of Armagh, in 1562, according to the ordinal of Edward VI., introduced by the Act of Uniformity, &c. in 1560; and the "Irish Protestant Bishops derive their succession through and in various languages, acquitted themselves most him." (Ware's Bishops; p. 94.) All the other Irish Bishops proved faithful to God and the [Romish] Church. Erck places the names of one or two more [Roman] Catholic Bishops among those of the Protestant Bishops; but he is evidently mistaken; for it has never been proved that, at that period, more than one (Curwen of Dublin) had been hase or wicked enough and sentiment. to purchase their dignity at the price of their soul.

We repeat our original statement, and say that our cotemporary is incorrect. He does not indeed attempt to deny the greater part of our editorial note, which, to show how skilfully he has excluded the most unwelcome part of it, we here reprint:

Southey (Book of the Church, p. 390) states, on the authority of Strype, that "of 9.400 beneficed clergy, only 177 resigned their preferment, rather than acknowledge the Queen's supre-macy," and wor-hip after the Reformed manner. In England, all the Romish bishops were recusants, save one: but in Ireland, only two of the bishops rejected the Reformation.

With regard to England, it seems we are agreed But it may here be advisable to mention that Parker, the first Archbishop of Canterbury in Elizabeth's reign, was duly consecrated by four bishops, viz. Barlow, Scory, Coverdale, and Hodgskins. "Two of the consecrators, Barlow and Hodgskins' says the means by which he evades the performance of them.

Tishall not attempt to follow him through his strictures on been ordained Bishops according to the Roman Pontifical, the other two according to the Reformed Ordinal." Vol vii. p. 293, Am. Ed.

With regard to Ireland, our cotemporary is strangely misinformed, and will find it, we think, impossible to overthrow the facts brought forward by Bishop Mant, in his History of the Church of Ireland, vol. I. p. 269:

"One of the lines of connexion by which the Apostolical Succession was continued and perpetuated in the Church of Ireland after the Reformation, was from Archbishop Browne, through Goodacre, Archbishop of Armagh. Another unbroken series of Episcopacy is traced for the Protestant Irish hierarchy through Archbishop Loftus; and that without any cavil or pretence of irregularity, such as might possibly be alleged in the former case, from the consecration having been solemnised by a ritual, which had not been authorised by the laws of Ireland (Ware's Bishops, p. 94). From Curwin, the Archbishop of Dublin recognised by the Papacy, and who had been conse-erated in England according to the then legal forms of the Roman Pontifical, in the third year of Queen Mary, Archbishop Loftus received his Episcopal ordination and consecration; and, on his translation to the see of Dublin, he conveyed the same Episcopal character to Lancaster, his successor in the primacy; and by them the same was uninterruptedly transmitted, through the several channels which have since distributed the blessings of an Apostolical ministry through the Church of Ireland. Indeed, not a shadow of doubt can be thrown on the Apostolical Succession in that Church. Even the popish prelates, so long as any of them survived who were in their sees before the Reformation, were ready to assist at the consecration of Protestant bishops; so that the true Episcopal character of the hierarchy of the Irish Church is unquestioned and unquestionable, and

protected against all exception, even from the papists themselves." Farther on, Bishop Mant observes with reference to the two non-conforming bishops,—Leverous, of him? Indeed, so far as the Surplice is concerned, time would Kildare—and Walsh, of Meath,—who were deprived of their sees, that, "had any others been deprived, the into and out of the Church, backwards and forwards, into and out of the vastry. Would Bentzing at the time fact must have been known and recorded, and can hardly have escaped the notice of the ecclesiastical would, in a case where the Baptisms were deferred till after the

never betake themselves to open seats so long as it is evident that IN ABOUT TWENTY, no change of oc-

ness to make the sacrifice, then most assuredly we Murray, in his History of the Catholic Church in Iremust give up all hope of seeing our lay brethren do land, "the whole body of the Romish priests abandoned what we do not; unless, indeed, it be reserved for us their connexion with Rome, and adopted the liturgy to read the daily Service at home. We see by his letters, how to be so openly rebuked by them as to be left to fol- of the Church of Ireland, and the entire mass of the population outwardly conformed to the ritual of our subject. It is too hot in Sammer. It is too cold in Winter. Established Church; in short, that the whole island did actually profess Protestantism in the time of Elizabeth, is a fact as certain as any other in the records

> In England, as well as in Ireland, the Roman Catholics are schismatical Dissenters.

for the birth of the Prince of Wales.

Moreover, the Church prays specially for the Governor General on every Sunday in the year, in a "Prayer for the Governor General, to be read at Morning and Evening Service, after the Prayers for the Queen and the Royal Family."

Queen and the Royal Family."

All ages as body, may be opposed to Sir Charles Bagot, and however severe may be the opinion which they enter-tain of His Evenllance's fatal policy they do not for-tain of this Evenllance's fatal policy they do not for-tain of the several at Morning and Evening Service, after the Province, as a body, may be opposed to Sir Charles Bagot, and the however severe may be the opinion which they enter-tain of His Evenllance's fatal policy they do not for-tain of the several at Morning with the truth has characterized our community to the principle, or rather want of principle, contained in the to the principle, or rather want of principle, contained in the was in many instances uncouth, and in some tended to excite to the principle, contained in the word quoted by A. B., necessitas non habet leges—which are to the principle, contained in the word quoted by A. B., necessitas non habet leges—which are to the principle, contained in the word quoted by A. B., necessitas non habet leges—which are to the principle, contained in the word quoted by A. B., necessitas non habet leges—which are to the principle, contained in the word quoted by A. B., necessitas non habet leges—which are to the principle, contained in the totally involved to excese, the doing any fling with the truth has characterized our community throughout the Province; but we hope that it is now nearly extinct. Popery, if we be not vigilant, will steal a march upon us. It lays aside its most repulsions, would be "so unfaithful to either," as to bind them to the principle, contained in the totally involved to excese, the doing any fling with the first principle, contained in the totally involved to excese, the doing any fling with the truth has characterized our commu tain of His Excellency's fatal policy, they do not for- it usurps the greater share of Protestant charities, to and furnish the fuel at my own expense; any thing rather than Psalm, being omitted. But I proceed to incomparably the get that he is the Representative of their Sovereign. it usurps the greater share of Protestant suffering; and, in a continued disobedience to the Rubric, when I am once continued disobedienc Their conduct has been unfavourably contrasted with this very city, it has conceived the design of erecting that of the Roman Catholics, who have offered up a cathedral and other institutions, intended to main-home, which gives, a most faithful picture of the Church is invaded. In proof, allow me to the composition I have transcribed:—to the composition I have transcribed:—

nation in money towards St. Anne's College, in the some lessons will be gradually learned; and that Lower part of the Province, an educational Institution inalienably connected with, and under the control of, the Romish Church, and on that account, as well as connected with the Church. The only exception that on others, has particular claims upon the Roman Ca- we know, would be in the relief of the poor. And we know, would be in the relief of the poor. And even in this, we are strongly of opinion that Church-have found in the first page of the Prayer Book. He would have found in the same Prayer Book, minute directions about Were the Church to act irrespectively of the State, in matters such as we are now discussing, her daily own,—rendering, however, after making provision for during Divine Service, to catechize children publicly, to prayer, embodying the feeling of the people committed | their own, such support as may be in their power, to her spiritual care, would be part of a supplication towards the relief of the indigent belonging to other

> The Conversations between Mr. Secker and Mr. Brown are brought to a close in this number, and those who have read them through, we think, will pronounce them the most clear and minute exposure of the evils and schismatical character of the Methodist system, with which they ever met. We part from the excellent and able writer with regret, in the hope, however, that his plain and forcible logic will soon be exercised able to their degrees."
>
> "Taking it always for granted, that there is a reason for

We perceive by the London Times that at a congregation holden at Oxford, on the 1st December, for granting degrees, the degree of Doctor in Divinity was his Excellency, the brother and nephew of a Bishop, Hall. We have little doubt that the name is wrongly spelt, and that the divine in question was the Rev. J. Beaven, lately appointed Professor of Divinity in the

stitutional and Scriptural enough to direct his answer point, we think that their arguments, in the main, are and by our declaration of assent and consent as prescribed by to be sent to "The Roman Catholic Bishop of King- unanswerable, and the mind that breathes through the Act of Uniformity, -1 say we have in all these several them, such as becomes Christian Gentlemen and lovers of justice. We perceive that the Montreal Herald; of justice. We perceive that the Montreal Herald; book of Common Prayer according to the usage of the Church of England. And seeing it hath been the wisdom of our Church whole case from the Toronto Herald, and that many other journals have bestowed more or less notice upon it. We look for the happiest results from the spirit it. We look for the happiest results from the spirit of ecclesiastical inquiry which these proceedings are have professed, ex animo, into this Covenant with the Church, sure to excite.

> We much regret that even now we are unable to give a proper account of the recitations and distribution of prizes, which took place at Upper Canada College, on the 25th January.

We had intended noticing those Boys, who, in our judgment, were most worthy of commendation. But we can only find room to say that MAULE was decidedly the best speaker—that all, in different degrees, creditably-that the College Hall was filled to overflowing—and that Dr. McCaul delivered several brief benefit of such exemption or dispensation, as might perhaps be and appropriate addresses, especially one in defence reasonably alleged in several other merely statutable or canon-

As the best means of doing justice to the Boys, we elsewhere insert entire the List of Prizes, Honours, and Speeches, - among the latter will be found pieces in German and Hebrew.

Nothing but necessity prevents us from dwelling at large on a subject so congenial.

Communications.

THE RUBRICS.

Dear Sir,-I have been much pleased and entertained by two letters of your correspondent A. B., the first addressed to Philokosmos, and the second to me. I was pleased at seeing the effect of conscience, and entertained by his attempts to stifle its voice. His conscience informs him that a Clergyman is under certain vows and promises. His letters point out the

my letter, nor attempt to defend the particular modes of ex-pression which seem to offend him. In writing, I have but ne object, to make myself understood; and I find that I generally am successful. The manner is to me a matter of perfect rence. Presuming, as he does in the case of Philokosmos, that he is a Clergyman, the remarks I have to make will be made with that presumption.

So soon as I saw the strictures of A. B. on my letter, I read it, for the first time, with any [qy. every] attention,—for the purpose of discovering, if I could, the cause of his anger,—and the only cause discoverable by me is, that it awakened him to what his duty is; but that as he has determined not to perform it, his anger rises against any one who may set him the example of the performance of it; for as to any reflection either cast, or intended to be east upon my brethren of the Clergy, I think that he is the only person who looks upon it as having been written with any such intention. Indeed it is worded so as to prevent any such interpretation. I acknowledge my ignorance of the rubrics being observed by more than two Clergymen. What more could I have done? The truth is, the communication was sent in consequence of your often expressed wish, Mr. Editor, to be made acquainted with what might be doing in any Parish that was unusual-and I am sure that you,

at least, were pleased at the communication. The excuses of A. B. for the non observance of the Rubrics are not very good. In his first letter they are "the supply of ee congregations at remote distances from each other. and that Baptisms frequently take place at each, with the Churching of women also." He supposes, I presume, that Philokosmos is a Clergyman in the front, who has not a great deal to deal to the control of the control deal to do, and is ignorant of the labours of his brethren in the back-woods. Whatever Philokosmos may be, or what his labours, mine are just such as A. B. has described in the above quotation. I live in the back-woods, and have three places to supply. I will ask, in what way can this interfere with the observance of the Rubrica? Would wearing the Surplice during the Sermon, and the other alterations, tend to prevent into and out of the vestry. Would Baptizing at the time pointed out by the Rubric lengthen the Service? Perhaps it

through to save time. See the Bishop's Charge on this subject.

This, however, is not the only excuse. A. B. asks, Is not Divine Service frequently performed in places, the cold of which at some seasons, and the heat and inconvenience of others, is almost intolerable both to Minister and people? I am sorry that he is so difficult to please. Heat and cold both stand in

the way of the observance of the Rubrics.

But neither heat nor cold could prevent him from reading remember that, if we are restrained by any private feelings, or wishes, or preferences, or by any unwilling"In the reign of Queen Elizabeth," says Dean
"In the reign of Queen Elizabeth," says Dean
"I thus: The first Rubric is intended for Clergymen without a Parish—but I have one—of course therefore I am not bound he quiets his conscience in regard to the second Rubric on this

ference in point of obligation between the Rubric and the Canous; the real distinction seems to be, that the Canons man certain cases, by competent authority, he dispensed with, but not the Rubrics, except when it is specially so provided." And thus, with all due deference to A. B., the sentence quoted by From the Montreal Herald, we have inserted an account of the re-establishment of the Jesuits in Caaccount of the re-establishment of the Jesuits in Canada. Our cotemporary has also commenced a long and animated article, descriptive of the miseries and confusions which this powerful order has brought upon an expectation of the provided by the Act of Uniformity. What uniformity would there be, and at the risk of increasing the anger of the devotes the valued privilege of the devotes the characteristic and the sentence now quoted by the Act of the devotes the valued privilege of the devotes t where there his parish I be little Islander, &c.
where there his parish I be little Islander, &c.
where there his parish I be little Islander, &c.
where there his parish I be little Islander, &c.
where there his parish I be little Islander, &c.
where there his a fallfull minish. Hostility to the Block of God.
The Church in this Province has been censured, in
the world. He is entitled to the thanks of the Protestant community for this, and we are gratified to
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the world. He world in the ancheromate of this dury, or provide himself with
an incomplete performance of this dury, or provide himself with

be open more than once every day. It is too painful to ask, What is her practice? A general disregard of the directions use the Offertory every Sunday with the Sermon. What would he have found? Children baptized in their father's dining room, Catechizing entirely neglected, the beautiful prayer of the Church Militant bunished, the Offertory never used but Communion Days, and perhaps not then."

Here I finish my quotation. My letter is about Rubrics-not about doctrine. But I would recommend the whole pamphlet to the Clergy of the Dicesee, as one from which they may obtain much knowledge of the Church, and from which some would rise better, because more charitable, Christians.

Excuse a few more quotations in proof of the propriety of a strict adherence to the Rubrics: "The Rubric obliges the Ministers of the Church at the times of their parish min to the use of no other ornaments, but surplices and hoods agree-

whatever is prescribed in a rubric, and such an one as is not to be contradicted by our private practice, or rejected for the sake of any modes or customs, brought in we know not how." One more, and I think this will be sufficient.

"Will you then give your faithful diligence, always so to minister the doctrine and Sacraments, and the discipline of Christ; as the Lord hath commanded, and as this Church and Realm hath received the same, according to the Commandments of God; so that you may teach the people committed to your. cure and charge, with all diligence to keep and observe the same?

"Answer—I will do so, by the help of the Lord.

"The Rubric—to which we here bind ourselves by express

ways tied ourselves down to a regular, constant, conscientious to lay us under these engagements, in order to preserve exacconformity in the public worship, and all the liturgic offices, nay, since it hath been judged proper to carry us through a and have deliberately renewed it, as often as there bath been occasion,-how frivolous is it for any of us to say, that the connivance, or the presumed consent of our ordinary, or the private conveniency of ourselves or families, or the obliging of any of our Parishioners, or the apparent inexpediency of adhering to the letter in some few cases, will dissolve this our obligation to conformity! Surely we must know, that these and the like allegations are quite out of the case, -that however our Church Governors may dispense with our breaches of the rubric, howourselves, on account of the forementioned engagements, to which God and the Church are made witnesses in as solemn a manher, as they are to our stipulations at Confirmation or Matrimony, or whether we have not precluded ourselves from al

"This indeed we must always take along with us, that our obligations to observe the Rubric, how indispensable soever, are subject to this proviso, namely, that the rule prescribed be a thing practicable, which perhaps cannot be said of all rubrics in all Churches, or in all places of the Kingdom,—nay, that it be a thing which falls within the Minister's power, so that he be not deprived of his liberty in acting—or restrained in it, by the previous acts of other people, whereby that, which would be practicable in itself, is rendered not practicable by him. will not positively say, that no other proviso is to be allowed of or admitted, because this cannot be determined absolutely. or otherwise than by a particular consideration of each rule of injunction under several different circumstances. But we may affirm in general, that we are under higher obligations to observe the Rubrics than any other ecclesiastical law whatsoever, that excepting a very few cases, or under some necessary limi tations and reservations, we are bound to adhere to it literally punctually, and perpetually,—and that whosoever among the Clergy either adds to it, or diminishes from it, or uses any other rule instead of it, as he is in the eye of the law so far a Nonin point of conscience he be not a breaker of his word and trust and an eluder of his engagements to the Church."—Archdeacon Sharp. And I will add in the words of the pamphlet before quoted, that "men who in practical matters, daily disobey the express command of the Prayer Book, in almost every one of its Rubrics, are not even qualified to be guides as to its meaning, and are not quite in a safe position to abuse their brethren, who are endeavouring gradually to come round to the observance of the Rubrics, and to overcome the repugnance of their congregations to the change,—a repugnance, be it remembered occasioned by the laxity of the Clergy themselves.

One more quotation, Mr. Editor, and I have done. applicable, not verbally in all its parts, but throughout in its spirit, to the letters which have caused this lengthy epistle. "We are told of writers, relying on the authority of the darkest ages of popery,—of their irrational fanaticism,—intellectual drivelling,—of their writing like the most ignorant popish fanatics,—of their reviving the figments of the darkest ages of papal superstition, &c. &c. Brave words surely! well and good,-take your fill of them, since you choose them for your portion. It does but make our spirits rise cheerily and hopefully thus to be encountered. Never were such words on one side-but deeds were on the other. We know our place and our fortune, to give a witness, and to be condemned, to be ill-used, and to SUCCEED. Such is the law which God has annexed to the promulgation of the truth. Its preachers suffer, but its CAUSE PREVAILS. Be it so. Joyfully will we consent to this compact. And the more you attack us personally, the more, for the very omen's sake, will we exult in it." E. [This controversy must positively end here.—ED. CH.]

ON A BOOK OF PSALMS AND HYMNS, LATELY INTRODUCED INTO THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

Sir,—I am desirons of calling the attention of the Lord Bishop of Montreal to what I believe to be an unquestionable invasion of the unity and purity of the Church, which has lately been made in two Chapels, which, though proprietary, are I believe nevertheless under his pastoral supervisal. In order to put the nature of the case in as clear a light as possible, I will ranscribe from a Book of Psalms and Hymns, lately introduced for the use of the congregations of Trinity Church in Montreal

* What is the meaning of those words in italics? historians of the time. Indeed, upon an inspection congregation was dispersed, in order that the Minister might London, 1842.

1696, His Majesty was pleased, upon the humble petition of that such a misapplication of our worldly substance is Nicho as Brady and Nahum Tate, to order in Council "that often impelled by motives with which right christian feeltheir version of the Psalms of David be allowed and permitted to be used in all Churches, Chapels and Congregations as shall think fit to receive the same." I recognize and acknowledge from those with whom in religious tenets we profess to think fit to receive the same." I recognize and acknowledge the authority under which their new version was introduced into the public service of the Church; but to the unauthorised introducers of this selection I am tempted to address the peremptory challenge put to the sons of Sceva, "Jesus I know, not make the property of the character of the character of the sons of Sceva, "Jesus I know, not my feature the property of the delivery of the character of the sons of Sceva, "Jesus I know, not my feature the property of the delivery of the sons of Sceva, "Jesus I know, not my feature the property of the delivery of the sons of Sceva, "Jesus I know, not my feature the property of the sons of Sceva, "Jesus I know, not my feature the property of the sons of Sceva, "Jesus I know, not my feature the property of the sons of Sceva, "Jesus I know, not my feature the same of "Moeranty desire of obtaining the appearance of the appeara introducers of this selection I am tempted to address the peremptory challenge put to the sons of Sceva, "Jesus I know, and Paul I know, but who are ye?" Laying aside the arguguments drawn from the scriptural authority of Episcopacy, and, arguing as a layman, from the fitness and expediency of hings, I have been used to say that one of the great advantages of the Episcopal Order and of our form of Church Government, onsisted in the stability and uniformity thus secured to the

A Churchman travelling, upon entering any place of worship (professedly in communion with the Church of England), finds the service the same as that with which his infancy was familiarized. He is at home, and may with undivided attention bear his part in the whole service, uninterrupted by extraneous

PSALM III. 1. O God, how endless is thy love, Thy gifts are every evening new, And morning mercies from above Gently distil like early dew.

2. Thou spreadst the curtain of the night Thy sovereign word restores the light And quickens all our drowsy powers.

3. Lord, may we yield to thy command; Vo thee still consecrate our days! Perpetual blessings from thy hand Demand perpetual songs of praise.

Now, I put it to you, Sir, whether this be even a paraphrase of the 3rd Psalm of David? If I am justified in my assertion that it is an entirely new composition, having no one idea in common with that penned by the sweet Psalmist of Israel (which it purports merely to versify), then it must be admitted that we have here an attempt to palm off upon the unwary a mere human effusion as the inspiration of the Holy Ghost; and if in one single instance this be sanctioned, what guarantee has the Church that some latitudinarian may not introduce "Pope's Universal Prayer," or More's Sacred Melodies, or any other insidious poison, and foist them upon his congregation, as versions of the Psalms of David?

Sir, I am sprung from singularly pious parents, members of the Church of England, who taught me to love the Church, and satisfied my judgment that she was worthy of my love,—such as she was, I will, hy God's grace adhere to her. Modern ovators may change her, but they shall not change me until my reason is convinced that she may be made more scriptural; and, with my present views, I cannot consent to remain a member of a congregation where such changes are made. It is within my personal knowledge that many members of the within my personal knowledge that many members of the Charch here participate in the sentiments I have expressed, and I trust that the timely interference of the eminent Prelate, whose pastoral care this Diocese happily enjoys, with prevent schism arising out of this ill-judged attempt to render the Church more evangelical, and will not allow the authorised Version of the Psalms of David (the man after God's own heart). The said that the Kev. Mr. Duranquet is studying the Indian language at the Lake of Two Mountains, to enable him to become a Missionar. Already, have about twenty of the Fathers of this order arrived in Canada; already, has an application been made to the Government for a grant of land for the erection of Version of the Psalms of David (the man after God's own heart). Version of the Psalms of David (the man after God's own heart) to be superseded by a work not only very inferior as a literary

production, but which, in offering false translations, carries deception on its face, and opens the door to a thousand abuses. Quebec, 17th January, 1843.

A LAYMAN.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

RECTORY OF COBOURG.

The communication of statistical information relative to the several Parishes throughout the Diocese, is desiment,—as the case may be,—to members of the church within its proper bounds, but in order also to convey to

our influential and benevolent friends in the Mother Country some idea of the great moral and spiritual results which, through the Divine blessing, are made to flow from the diffusion of their bounty in the Colonies and Foreign Parts. On this ground, it may be added that the dissemination of statistical knowledge of this kind, - now that of desirable only, but a matter of duty.

at all allow, to enter upon the following arrangements:—

"I. That Baptism should henceforward be administered."

gratifying manner, by His Excellency Sir John Colborne

considered as the instrument, in the hands of Providence, through which this Rectory has been mainly sustained. In the year 1833, when the withdrawal of the usual their list in Upper Canada, was assumed by Government, still, as they undertook the whole maintenance of the Clergy in Lower Canada, it might fairly be considered that they were as much as ever the patrons of the Church far as their personal interest and convenience was con-cerned, the Clergy then upon their list have every reason ring which the Offertory will be read, and at the concluto lament; because not only was the sum of 30% sterling per annum abated from the amount of stipend previously ssessed, but from being obliged henceforward to draw their income from the Provincial Treasury, they lost, to them, the important benefit of the premium attendant upon the drawing of Bills upon England. This annual subtraction, conjoined with the other loss referred to, rendered to the primitive Church them. the diminution of the income to the Clergy, then upon the ciety's list, not less than 50l. currency per annum;from a stipend in itself but moderate at best, and the more serious because it was experienced, by the generality of Sermon. those who sustained the loss, at a time when their own rising families, and consequently increased expences, caused them to require an augmentation rather than a diminution of income. - In many cases, the loss thus sustained has been made up, in whole or in part, by voluntary contributions on the part of the congregations, but experience has, in most instances, demonstrated the pre-carious character of a maintenance like this; and the acceptance of it at all is, in not a few cases, attended with e circumstances of mortification and pain. Not that any Christian believer is exempt from the contribution of a share of his substance to the maintenance of the Lord's altar, and the Lord's ministers; but not unfrequently, in

this mode of its appropriation, the recipient is led to feel that a private favour has been conferred, rather than a public and religious duty fulfilled. Still, with some reasons for passing discouragement, we have grounds for congratulation that a more correct and religious spirit is rising up, and pervading the land, on the subject of the appropriation of our temporal substance to the cause of God, and so to the spiritual weltare of our fellow-creatures. The reiteration of admonitions and explanations upon this point, has not been without its effects, and professing Christians are being brought to feel that a portion of what earthly means we have, belongs to God, and the very first debt which we are, in consc ence, bound to discharge, is that which is owing to His service. We are gradually less and less distressed by what we may well term an anomaly in Christian ethics,—that the last expence to be thought of, or taken into account, that which concerns the service of religion; and in cases of a reverse of fortune, or change of circumstances, the first item to be swept away from the list of pecuniary obligations, is that which has reference to (hristianity in the land,—to the missionary enterprise, or to the local charity. A holier spirit is gaining ground, and along with it a more exact obedience, to the dictates of the honest

cast it away to the rending and striving factions of dissent. Before proceeding, it may not be amiss to premise that this one is not unique, but merely a fair specimen of many of the Psalms (so-called) which are to be found in the book in question to the violence of religious strife, and frequently to the advancement of social disorganization. We know, too, not unfrequently, too, in order to procure the dubious support of those who benefit by this misapplied liberality, in some approaching electioneering struggle; and some-times from the more amiable, though scarcely less excu-sable good-nature, which, solicited as such benevolence often is on personal grounds, can hardly bear to utter a

refusal.

The benefit of this improved view as well of the application as of the motives of Christian liberality, will be felt, largely and extensively we trust, in the working of our "Church Society." Thus far the operations of this noble Institution are promising; and it is hoped that in the Districts of Newcastle and Colborne, the annual funds,—after the contribution of one-fourth to the Parent John Hart Society, - so judiciously required, -will be adequate at least to the support of a Travelling Missionary, to the maintenance of a general Depository of Books, and to the establishment of a Parochial Library, wheresoever an A. Mercer, (don.)

large attendance led to the temporary engagement of a Female Teacher, in addition to the services rendered by J. Durnford...... 1 the permanent Master; and although the winter attendance, from the distance of many of the children, and other J. G. Howard 0 5 causes, does not justify the continuance of that increased expence, it will probably be undertaken again during the Col. W. Chewett... 2 10

The Sunday School is in prosperous operation,—the more so, since it has received the benefit of the services of Mr. Wilson, lately Superintendent of the large and flourishing School of St. James at Toronto; numbering, pon the Books, about 80 boys and 50 girls, with nine Male and seven Female Teachers, exclusive of the Superendent and Secretaries in each.

system of Tract distribution which has recently been adopted. This work, for the present, is undertaken entirely by the Students of Divinity, as serving to habitu-well as Protestants, with alarm, regret, and indignation: ate them to the important duty of Pastoral Visiting; and The Society of Jesuits is formally be-established

which, on the pew-system, is impossible,—there are ascertained to be within the limits of Cobourg alone about 1150 professed members of the Church of England, and not less than that number in the township besides. Allowing that one-third of this whole number are able to provement. attend Church, we ought,-especially in making allowance for the admitted, though perhaps necessary, evils of pew-proprietorships,—to possess Church accommodation "On Sunday last, at the festival of St. Nom de Jesus,

Table," with a glory diverging from the centre and repeated on the side, encircling the letters I. H. S., together with a napkin to cover the paten and chalice, of the finest white linen satin damask, and having a border composed of alternate mitre and croziers, with a sacred can form an opinion of the part it is likely to play in this monogram and an eastern cross,—has also been presented, as a Christmas offering to the Church, by the wife and daughters of another member of the congregation. These are examples which are recorded not for the gratification of the donors, but as a proof that a correct Church spirit

is gaining ground and extending, here as in other parts.
In order to carry more fully into effect, and with a better practical influence, the directions of the Church, touching her public ministrations, the following Circular has recently been issued by the Rector of this parish to

his congregation:-"In obedience to the earnest recommendation of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, that the Clergy in their public ministrations, should manifest as strict an adherence to Rubrical directions and to the spirit and discipline of the Church as may be found to be practicable, I design, an organ has been supplied through which such know- at as early a period of the New Year as circumstances

THE RECTORY OF COBOURG, like most others in the during Divine Service, and its appointed place, immediatevince, is indebted for its establishment to the Vene- ly after the Second Lesson; and to meet, in this respect rable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign the general convenience as far as possible, I propose to Parts; and although through the care of the zealous hold an Afternoon Service on the first Sunday of every arts; and although through the care of the zealous hold an Afternoon Service on the first Sunday of ever month, at half past three o'clock (this to be a substitute of the Diocese, seconded in a very cordial and month, at half past three o'clock (this to be a substitute of the Diocese, seconded in a very cordial and month, at half past three o'clock (this to be a substitute of the Diocese, seconded in a very cordial and month, at half past three o'clock (this to be a substitute of the Diocese, seconded in a very cordial and month, at half past three o'clock (this to be a substitute of the Diocese, seconded in a very cordial and month, at half past three o'clock (this to be a substitute of the Diocese). for the usual Evening Service on that day), at which I (now Lord Seaton), it may be said to possess a very promising Endowment, which, in some future generations for Baptism. It is desirable that the parties, having chilmay constitute the entire support of the Incumbent, the Venerable Society may, up to the present time indeed, be diately proceed to the altar, or font, on the conclusion of the Second Lesson; and to save time and confusion, that they should hand to the officiating Clergyman, or to the clerk, a paper containing the names of the children to be Parliamentary Grant compelled the Society to an arrange- baptized and the date of their birth, the parents' names in ment by which the payment of the Clergy, formerly upon | full, and their residence, and the names of the Godfathers

"II. There will be an administration of the Holy Sacrament, as usual, on the first Sunday of every month, when such Sunday does not fall within two weeks of any both Dioceses. This was an arrangement which, as of the principal Festivals. On Communion-Days, the general sion of the Prayer for the Church Militant, a few verses of a Sacramental Hymn will be sung to allow time for such of the congregation to retire, as do not desire to par-

"III. According to the special recommendation of the Bishop of the Diocese, and in conformity with the practice of the primitive Church (see 1. Cor. xvi. 2.) there will, from and after the first Sunday in February next, be a collection made in the Church every Sunday, before the Sermon. On communion-days, and on other special occasions, there will be but one collection, viz. after the

"IV. There will henceforward, during each year, be four special Collections, for the following objects: -1. The general designs of the "Church Society"; 2. The Parochial School; 3. The Sunday School; and 4. The District Travelling Mission. Of these special Collections, notice will always be given on the previous Sunday.

"In these arrangements I feel that I can anticipate the fullest and most cordial co-operation of my congregation.

They are designed for the advancement of our own spinished designed heards."

ritual edification and benefit; and this result with the Divine blessing; they cannot fail to promote, if persevered in with christian energy and devotion. The mode here proposed for the performance of public Baptism, it will be perceived, is in strict accordance with

the recommendation of the Episcopal Charge, at the Visitation in September 1841; and in reference collections in Church, which are about to be revived on the primitive and Apostolical system, it may be remarked that these, if liberally made and in that spirit which is to be anticipated from every Christian congregation, the annual amount thus raised would suffice to supply not only the physical wants of the poor, but, with the aid of the specialcollections proposed to be made annually in the Church in their behalf, to sustain our Parochial and Sunday Schools besides aiding largely in effecting repairs and improve-ments in the Church itself. A hope, indeed, may reasonably be entertained, that the revenue accruing from Pew-rents, conjoined with the result of the Sunday collections,—if liberally contributed to,—will enable the directors of our local ecclesiastical affairs, to maintain all the proper charities of the Church, as they may be termed, without ever resorting to a special subscription for that object.—And how much better such a mode is, than the circulation of a special subscription for contributed in the deposition of those two gentlemen from the office of Ministers. circulation of a special subscription-paper for every improvement that is to be effected, or distress to be relieved,

richer setting the example; and that the laity will of the condition of the different sees about this time, hide the indecent haste with which the ceremony was gone and the Chapel of the Holy Trinity in Quebec, a composition tioned to the maintenance of one Apostolic Church, and whereas many are necessarily overlooked in the circulation of a subscription-paper.

The Notitia Parochialis for 1842, is as follows;— Greatest number at one celebration, Average at monthly celebrations, THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF

TORONTO. ESTABLISHED 28th APRIL, 1842. LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS, &c. nued from 5th August.)

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J. Ellis J. Craig 1 Edward Robson ... 0 10 T. Smith..... S. Wood Owen, Miller & Mills 1 5 0 G. Denison, jr..... 1 5 Mr. McCormick Jas. Lepper..... T. H. Robinson J. Rape (Commissariat) 1 5 0 — De Fonblanque 0 5 0 F. Evatt 1 5 0 J. McCabe 0 Wm. James..... 0 Mrs. Johnston..... 0 Martha Johnston... 0 1 Thos. Champion ... 1 Wm. Rowsell 1 5 0 Rev. H. J. Grasett,
M. A. 5 0 0
Anonymous, — per
Rev. H. J. Grasett 7 0 0 E. Deedes, (Beach-John Arnold 1 5 0 Thos. C. Patrick... 1 Miss Cameron..... 5 H. T. Norris 1 5 J.W. Gamble (don) 5 0 Chas. Berczy Lt. Riddell, Royal Artillery (don.) 12 10 0
Daniel Brooke..... 1 5 0 John Kichey 0 10 0

(From the Montreal Herald, of the 21st January.) Through the medium of the French Canadian journals, and Sunday School,—is very materially subserved by a system of Tract distribution which has recently been adopted. This work, for the present in the french Canadian journals, mish bishop of Montreal's Chaplain, and styled Mélanges Religieux, we have been put into possession of information it constitutes one amongst the numerous advantages which this Town and neighbourhood possesses in the establishment here of the Diocesan Theological School.

In Canada. Yes, under the auspices of the Bishop of Montreal, this society, whose chronicles are written in blood, whose history from the date of its establishment In common with many other spots in the Diocese, we have to lament our stinted Church-room; for while St. Peter's Church cannot conveniently accommodate more than 500 people, even if every seat had its occupant,— law of God, or man, that could stand between its members

The following is a translation of the announcement of

pew-proprietorships,—to possess Church accommodation for at least 1000 souls. It is, however, a gratification to feel that the present Church may, without altering its which the Rev. Mr. Martin officiated, the Veni Creator, portions or materially changing its internal construct to inaugurate the establishment of the sect of Jesuits n, be made to accommodate at least 150 individuals in in this city. The Rev. Mr. Luiset delivered an exceldition to what it can at present contain. The nature lent sermon on the sacred name of Jesus, our light, our of these desirable improvements will probably be stated at the Vestry Meeting at Easter, and little doubt can be

These two Jesuit Priests will have the superintendence felt that they will then be carried immediately into effect. of the Noviciate at Montreal, and commence, from this In connection with these contemplated improvements, it should be mentioned that a handsome Fort of the St. Mary's pattern, was transmitted last summer, by some unknown benefactor, for the use of this Church, and if the winter in the exercises of their sacred ministry, under we are not permitted to thank him personally for so highly prized a donation, he [or she] has at least the gratification of feeling that it was the honour of God's to aid the reverend priests in the city. The duties of the cause and not the desire of the applause of men, which impelled the gift. curé of Laprairie continue to be discharged by the Superior, and Fathers Tellier and Hanipaux. It is said that

Chancel, in lieu of the plainer and less appropriate table a college; already in the neighbouring state, has an which previously stood there. A double damask "fair linen cloth for the Communion tuous arrogance which marked the society in former ages,

Canada.

THE CASE OF MESSRS. LEACH AND RITCHIE. (From the Toronto Patriot of the 27th Jan.)

It is equally foreign to our wishes and intentions to take any rt in the discussion lately excited by the withdrawal of the Revd. Messrs LEACH and RITCHIE from the Church of Scot-We will lay before our readers if not in this, at least in our next impression, the public documents which have already appeared in cotemporary Journals, being the letters of the Revd. ntlemen, announcing their intentions of leaving the Church -the libel found by the Presbytery against them-and the answer of Mr. LEACH thereto-from these documents our readers may form their own judgment on the matter.

But we should be wanting in our duty as independent Journalists did we not point out one strong point in these documents which it does not require a theologian to understand—and which common justice to two gentlemen of irreproachable character requires to be distinguished.

The presbytery has refused to accept Mr. Leach's resignation

and has actually deposed him from the Ministry, which previous to his deposition he had formally abandoned, on the grounds of resy, schism, rashness and a tendency to divisive courses, for the truth of which the solitary evidence adduced is his very act of None of the allegations could ever have been made or heard of but for the voluntary act of the retiring minister. By ten' dering his resignation he exhibits his tendency to heresy, schism,

&c., &c., and for this, and this alone, he is to be expelled. No witness is called-no evidence is adduced except the alleged culprit's own respectful act of resignation, and yet for this he is brought to trial and condemned.

We confess our utter inability to perceive the fairness of this

proceeding on the common rules of sense, to say nothing of logic.

Had either of these Revd. Gentlemen in any way offended against the discipline of their Church previous to their resignations to allow tion, we at once admit the perfect propriety of refusing to allow them to retire and insisting on punishing them for the pre-ex-

ting offence.

An officer in the army will not be allowed to sell out or retire An Attorney will not be allowed to set of duty. An Attorney will not be allowed to have his name voluntarily struck off the rolls of his Court until an enquiry is made that no charge is pending or threatened against him for which he ought to be punished. But in the absence of any such--unless his application to be allowed to retire he actually insulted the Court or therein committed some other offence—the favor would be granted him without comment.

A friend put the case to us thus in conversation-"Your "servant comes to you very respectfully and says—"Sir, I must ask leave to quit your service—I do not like my present "employment—the work is not suited to me or I to it"—or "any other ordinary reason. You say to him "I will not allow ou to quit my service. It is true I have no fault to find with you for the manner in which you have discharged your "duties—but I dismiss and expel you from my employment on "the grounds mentioned by you in your desire to quit—you "have rashly abandoned the work for which I hired you and in

"which you have been long employed—you have no reason for so doing—I discharge you.""

In this familiar case, has the servant of his own accord left his master's employ or has his master discharged him? ith any discussion of the merits or demerits of this remarkable event-but we are naturally desirous to see justice doneand cannot refrain from expressing our honest opinion that Messrs. Leach and Ritchie have been hardly dealt with for

taking a step to which, in the absence of positive evidence to

the contrary, we are bound to believe they were led by a con-

scientious conviction of its propriety. (From the Patriot of the 31st January.)

To the Editor of the Patriot. SIR,-The public mind has of late (as the Editor of the

Having carefully read the account of the proceedings, (as or charity to be maintained, is manifest not only from its the Editor on those proceedings, (the latter almost calling for with it a more exact obedience, to the dictates of the honest as well as really charitable principle,—that it is wrong to take "the children's bread," that which should be apportery, I v Colombia to Colombia to Colombia to Chris That a per cof the I ligion that I ligion that I s when thus to p the c Lion quite Le an E their they chan

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Ministers recently deposed.

On considering this course, one would almost imagine that

his ordination, I read, that the person ordained is to avow that he will hold the opinions therein stated, "during all the days of

tion should ever be put, and such answer required, by any body

of men pretending to be reasonable beings. -call upon a young man to swear or vow, at the age, perhaps, of twenty-two, before his reason is matured, that he will hold the same opinions he then may hold, "all the days of his life"!! I hesitate not to say, that those who would extort or even require any young man to make such a vow, as a condition of his entering into the Ministry, would justly deserve to be considered as most presumptuous and bigoted, and could never have that desire to arrive at truth, which every wise and good man must always consider to be the most important object in life. It is shutting the door to all enquiry, and not one jot or tittle better than the Roman Catholic practice, which, more consistently, keeps the Scriptures from the people.

Are, I would ask, the Presbytery of the Kirk infallible,that they require all in her communion to swear that they will never alter their opinions? If not, then are they guilty of bigotry and presumption in the extreme. The public, however, will, I think, judge from their late proceedings, that their in-

and the Presbytery, it appears to stand thus:

Mr. Leach at a certain period, was ordained Minister of the Scotch Church, and made the vows or entered into the engage-

ments, required at the time; and I have no doubt with the greatest sincerity.

After a lapse of time, he (on reflection) saw reasons to alter his opinions in matters of Church Government, and feeling that he could not conscientiously continue in the communion of the Kirk, he resigned his charge as minister into the proper hands.

Here, as one would suppose, the matter ought to have ended. But no! that did not atone for such a crime as apostacy from the Kirk, other steps must be taken, or the heresy may spread; a judicial proceeding must be instituted, and lawyers and Presbyters accordingly lay their heads together to frame indictments for libel, and bring the offenders to trial and condign punishment, and "all for the Glory of God, the edification of the rch, and the terror of such offenders in all time to come:" alas! to what extravagances will bigotry and intolerance urge

This is their exemplification, I suppose, of that Christian charity which "thinketh no evil," which "hopeth all things, believeth all things, and endureth all things." Surely, had the Presbytery shewn a spark of this Christian charity in their proceedings against these erring brethren, they would have shewn some regard for the glory of God by following the precepts laid down for their guide. Again, I would ask, is the Church edified by the late proceedings? Ask the most intelligent and best men amongst her communion, and I believe the far greater proportion will say that they are disgusted with the whole con-cern; many have stated this to me, and others who do not like

to appear to blame, remain silent on the subject.

The Presbytery, however, I admit, have gained something; they have gained their object, namely, the gratification of their

who could frame a charge on such grounds.

Mr. Leach did all he could do as soon as his mind was set-

tled on the subject, and it ought to have satisfied any Presby-tery, who would wish to be thought actuated by proper motives. I would now make a few remarks on what appeared in the Colonist of the 18th instant on this subject.

The Editor says, "the truth is, that if the conduct of Messrs. Leach and Ritchie were to form a precedent, it would go materially to overturn the most secred obligations; it involves a principle which strikes, not merely against one section of the

I know not where this Solon has studied either natural religion or his moral philosophy, but I do not believe he was under the influence of either religion or philosophy when he penned

I am fully satisfied in my own mind that the Editor knew, when he penned it, it was untrue, and that his only object in

their views and had joined the Presbyterian Church, would they have been considered as perjured men on account of their change of opinions in religious matters? or would they not, on the contrary, have been hailed with welcome, and been held up

I have witnessed all the petty annoyances he has been subject sentative in this country who possess the confidence of her Cato, and the continual contentions among the people—I have sometimes wondered how a man of his refined mind and feel
It would no doubt be inexpedient with a view to the best in
Militia for the division in which such persons shall respectively.

Assessment Roll, to the Colonel of Militia for the division in which such persons shall respectively. ings, could brook these annoyances so well, and I did not regret, on his account, his removal to the country, although I consi-

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

AN OBSERVER. January 27, 1843.

which the expediency of ratifying the treaty was discussed, a statement was made by Mr. Rives, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, which will account for the readiness

These imputations upon the people of Lower Canada, I am present iniquitous and astounding policy, it will rapidly approach provided the provided that the provided the provided that the provided the provided that the provided th people, and the discredit of her statesmen.

Having resided several years in Toronto, and being a con- the American public to insist on the question being re-opened;

he appears but little acquainted.

On looking over the fourth question put to Mr. Leach, at gennes, of which the following is an exact transcript:

"Passy, December 6, 1782. he will hold the opinions therein stated, "during all the days of his life":—that is to say, he must shut his eyes and his ears to every body and every thing which might lead him into any train of thought or reasoning, and so by possibility occasion a change of the control of the United State of the Unite

> "This letter was written six days after the preliminaries were by Franklin, it would seem to afford conclusive evidence as to the meaning affixed by the Commissioners to the language of the treaty on the subject of the boundaries. You may well suppose that I lost no time in making inquiry for the map, not doubting that it would confirm all continues that it doubting that it would confirm all my previous opinions respecting the validity of our claim. In the geographical deartment of the Archives are sixty thousand maps and charts; but so well arranged with catalogues and indexes, that any one of them may be easily found. After a little research in the American division, with the aid of the keeper, I came upon a map of North America, by D'Anville, dated 1746, in size about eighteen inches square, on which was drawn a strong red line throughout the entire boundary of the United States, answering

ding to Mars Hill, stops far short of that point, and turns off to the west, so as to leave on the British side all the streams Croix and Mars Hill. It is evident that the line, from the St. Croix to the Canadian highland, is intended to exclude the

waters running into the St. John.

"There is no positive proof that this map is actually the one marked by Franklin; yet, upon any other supposition, it would be difficult to explain the circumstances of its agreeing so perfectly with his description, and of its being preserved in the place where it would naturally be deposited by Count detailed by Cou

"I enclose herewith a map of Maine, on which I have drawn a strong black line, corresponding with the red one above men-

We have here established the important fact that the line claimed by Great Britain is the very line drawn by Franklin himself: and this is further confirmed by a reference to a similar map found in Mr. Jefferson's collection, which has always been open to inspection, and which has doubtless been consulted

they have gained their object, namely, the gratification of their malevolent and vindictive feelings towards an individual whose only crime was that of seceding from the Kirk, and one too, whose character in every respect stands much higher than most precise and remarkable correspondence in every feature, the map communicated by Mr. Sparks. The senator who produced it, could see the other half on Jan. 9. The lowest amounts to be applied for are 5,000l. each tender, and a preference will of course be nothing that the microscopic datted line running off in a northwhose character in every respect stands much higher than most of his persecutors.

With regard, however, to the nature of the vows which a Minister is required to make at Ordination, I would observe, that no man can or ought to bind himself to think all his life as he may at that time think; the idea is so foolishly absurd

The senands much nigher than most of the very respect stands much nigher than most of the very respect stands much nigher than most of the very respect stands much nigher than most of his persecutors.

With regard, however, to the nature of the vows which a distinct of the probable worth of the debentures of the very respect stands much nigher than most of the very respect stands much nigher than most of the very respect stands much nigher than most of the very respect stands much nigher than most of the very respect stands much nigher than most of the very respect stands much nigher than most of the very respect stands much nigher than most of the very respect stands much nigher than most of the very respect stands much nigher than most of the very respect stands much nigher than most of the very respect stands much nigher than most of the very respect stands much nigher than most of the very respect stands much nigher than most of the very respect stands much night in the sentence will be sent the defender, and a preference will of the very stand and a preference will of the very stand and a preference will of the very stand and a preference will be the defender.

Thompson, A.; Thompson, C.; McMicking; Some calculations of the probable worth of the debentures to the think easterly direction; but the microscopic dotted line running off in a north cathenders.

Thompson, A.; Thompson, C.; McMicking; Harvely.

Partial Class, 3rd Div.—Barnum; Overfield; Molson; McMicking to the treated to the very sever applied to the highest bidders.

Some calculations of the probable worth of the debentures to the highest bidders.

Thompson, A.; Thompson, C.; McMicking; Wednesday, the sthan the cathenders wil as he may at that time think; the idea is so foolishly absurd and conceang, minutely and correctly, with the same and impossible, that I am astonished at the ignorance of those who could frame a charge on such grounds.

And impossible, that I am astonished at the ignorance of those who could frame a charge on such grounds.

And impossible, that I am astonished at the ignorance of those the barely visible dotted line, was intended to represent the barely visible dotted line, and not conceang, minutely and correctly, with the barely visible dotted line, and not conceang, minutely and correctly, with the barely visible dotted line, and not conceang, minutely and correctly, with the barely visible dotted line, and not conceang, minutely and correctly, with the barely visible dotted line, and not conceang the barel the barely visible dotted line, was intended to represent the limits of the United States, according to the treaty of peace, is conclusively shown by the circumstances, that the red line is drawn on the map all round the exterior boundary of the U. States; through the middle of the Northern Lakes, thence through the Long Lake and the Rainy Lake to the Lake of the Woods, and from the western extremity of the Lake of the Woods, and from the western extremity of the Lake of the Woods, and from the western extremity of the Lake of the Woods, and from the western extremity of the Lake of the Woods, and from the western extremity of the Lake of the Woods, and from the western extremity of the Lake of the Woods, and from the western extremity of the Lake of the Woods, and from the western extremity of the Lake of the Western extremity of the U. States; through the middle of the New District.—The official Cozette contains a procamal vision establishing the District of Simcoe, consisting of the Township of West Gwillimbury, Tecumseth, Adjala, Mono, Western extremity of the U. States; through the Medical Cozette contains a procamal vision establishing the District of Simcoe, consisting of the Township of West Gwillimbury, Tecumseth, Adjala, Mono, Original Cozette contains a procamal vision establishing the District of Simcoe, consisting of the Township of West Gwillimbury, Tecumseth, Adjala, Mono, Original Cozette contains a procamal vision extends the Cozette contains a procamal vision establishing the District of Simcoe, consisting of the Township of West Gwilliam procamal vision extends the Cozette contains a procamal vision extends the Cozet the Woods, and from the western extremity of the Lake of the Woods to the River Mississippi; and along that river to the point where the boundary of the U. States, according to the treaty of the contract of treaty of peace, leaves it; and thence by an easterly course to

the mouth of the St. Mary's, on the Atlantic.' That is, in other words (and not much plainer), Mr. Leach is a perjured man and not fit to live in society. So says the Solon we would rather be the dupe than the duped. The honour is with her; the disgrace with those who lent themselves to the

and discipline? I should be glad of the Editor's reply to this question. So true is it "ye can compass sea and land to make one proselyte," but one grain of Christian charity is of more value in the sight both of God and man, than fiery zeal, which is seldom accompanied with pure religious feeling.

The political principles, which we hold in common, and which, now for the first time in the ascendant in our native country, have called my political friends and myself to office, render it necessary that I should, in order to retain my place in the Councils of the Province, have a seat in the Provincial Parliais seldom accompanied with pure religious feeling.

In concluding, I would say a few words as a tribute of respect and esteem to Mr. Leach, and they are not mere words, but proceed from the heart and feelings.

I have been a constant attendant on him for many years—

be her royal pleasure that henceforth those only should be deemed qualified to be the Constitutional advisers of her repre-

pleasure and profit in attending them than those of any other show the unjustifiable means resorted to to deprive the people pleasure and profit in attending them than those of any other minister I ever heard. His pure, classical, philosophical, and, I might add, poetical style of preaching, has at once the charm of captivating the attention and fixing it on the important truths which he handled, and, to use the words of the poet, "while he lured to heaven he led the way."

I am. Sir your chedient servent. kindness has over estimated, available to my country. But apart from this consideration, I should not be doing justice the Peace can then enter in one of the blank columns the sum the Peace can then enter in one of the blank columns the sum the Peace can then enter in one of the blank columns the sum the Peace can then enter in one of the blank columns the sum the Peace can then enter in one of the blank columns the sum the Peace can then enter in one of the blank columns the sum the Peace can then enter in one of the blank columns the sum the Peace can then enter in one of the blank columns the sum the Peace can then enter in one of the blank columns the sum the Peace can then enter in one of the blank columns the sum the Peace can then enter in one of the blank columns the sum the Peace can then enter in one of the blank columns the sum the Peace can then enter in one of the blank columns the sum the Peace can then enter in one of the blank columns the sum the Peace can then enter in one of the blank columns the sum the Peace can then enter in one of the blank columns the sum the Peace can then enter in one of the blank columns the sum the Peace can then enter in one of the blank columns the sum the Peace can then enter in one of the blank columns the sum the Peace can either to your patriotism or my own feelings were I not to express the deep sense which I entertain not only for the honour press the deep sense which I ent AMERICAN DIPLOMACY—THE NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY you have done me individually, but of the important benefit which, by the course you have thus taken, you have conferred upon Which, by the course you have thus taken, you have conferred upon the cause which we are mutually devoted to, the cause of our common country. Not, believe me, that I have the vanity to appropriate personally to myself the importance to which I refer as belonging to the step you have taken—I am but the instrument—circumstances have connected my name with a large portion of territory, long in dispute, was ceded to the American Government. At the time that this treaty was in good

a great many of his countrymen are not—a frank, open-hearted, liberal, honest American.

This one fact, far better than a thousand arguments, refutes

shown by the American senators to settle the North-Eastern proud to say, found in my father when a member of the Parlia-Boundary question. The statement referred to is neither more | ment of Upper Canada, more than twenty years ago, a most de-

It is not, however, with the Congregation, or Mr. Leach, that I have any thing to say at present; but the course which the Presbytery have thought proper to pursue towards the two origin, to language or other minor considerations should teach us to bury all distinctions in the pride of the Canadian name. "Is there no danger, in the event of another arbitration, that The Almighty in his bounty has blessed us with a beautiful and On considering this course, one would almost imagine that we were gone back two or three hundred years, and that the same fanatical and bigoted feelings which then prompted men on to the perpetration of the greatest cruelties, were about to be revived again. Happily, however, for these deposed Ministers, the time is gone by for such scenes; and the only injury which can now be inflicted by a Presbytery, is, the thunder of their voices, which, however, falls but "feebly on the ear."

The gravest charge against these gentlemen appears to be, that they, in resigning their offices as Ministers, have violated solemn vows and engagements made at their ordination, and adhered to until the time of their resignation.

"Is there no danger, in the event of another arbitration, that a further research into the public archives of Europe might fertile country, rich not only in the beautiful and fertile country, rich not only in the beautiful and fertile country, rich not only in the beautiful and fertile country, rich not only in the beautiful and fertile country, rich not only in the beautiful and fertile country, rich not only in the beautiful and fertile country, rich not only in the beautiful and fertile country, rich not only in the beautiful and fertile country, rich not only in the beautiful and fertile country, rich not only in the beautiful and fertile country, rich not only in the beautiful and fertile country, rich not only in the beautiful and fertile country, rich not only in the beautiful and fertile country, rich not only in the beautiful and fertile country, rich not only in the beautiful and fertile country, rich not only in the beautiful and fertile country, rich not only in the beautiful and fertile country, rich not only in the beautiful and fertile country, rich not only in the beautiful and social properties where the clear-played in some of her sublinged in some of her sublinged to be a document, to throw a new shade of plausible doubt on the clear-played in some of her sublinged in some of her subling solemn vows and engagements made at their ordination, and adhered to until the time of their resignation.

Aff. Leach's defence on this point, might make it appears but little acquainted.

(Mr. Jared Sparks, of Boston), by whom the document referred to was discovered in the archives of France, while pursuing his laborious and intelligent researches connected with the history of our own country, that the account of it should be given in the soft as to accuse Mr. Leach of absolute perjury, it is only right that the public should know that every one does not agree with the Editor, (who we may consider as the organ of the Presbytery,) either as regards the proceedings of the latter, or the moral philosophy of the former, with which latter subject he appears but little acquainted.

(Mr. Jared Sparks, of Boston), by whom the document referred to was discovered in the archives of France, while pursuing his laborious and intelligent researches connected with the history four own country, that the account of it should be given in the sommunication addressed by him to the Department of State. I proceed, therefore, to read from that communication:

While pursuing his aborious and intelligent researches connected with the history of our own country, that the account of it should be given in the laborious and intelligent researches connected with the history in the some country, that the account of it should be given in the leaves of the resions futile, but that if the Imperial Parliament and Governments at the subject of our own country, that the account of it should be given in the store of our own country, that the account of it should be given in the leaves of the resions futile, but that if the Imperial Parliament and Governments at the subject of the man deal justly by us in those particulars which lie within the bounds of their constitutional controllers the promoter of the colonist save and to subject that the account of it should be given in the sown words, as contained in a communication and dressed by him to the yield to a self-constituted oligarchy, that influence in the councils of their country which, by the constitution is to be exercised

of thought or reasoning, and so by possibility occasion a change of opinion.

It is to me really a matter of astonishment, that such a ques-County of Rimouski the sister constituencies thus associated in this noble work must ever remain eminently distinguished in

our political annals for the important part which they have acted in this eventful period of Provincial history. It would be neither just to him nor to myself were I to omit on the present occasion, referring to the disinterested conduct of your late member. In patriotically coming forward as he has done on the present occasion, he has not only fully justified the choice which you made of him at the last General Election, but has acquired an additional claim to the gratitude and confidence of every lover of his country,—he has been good enough to offer, in compliance with one of the resolutions of you meetings, to represent me on the day of election—and I have requested him to do so in case it should prove out of my power complish my earnest desire of being personally present on

For myself individually, I must in conclusion beg leave to say, that called upon as I have been, in a manner so highly honorable to myself, without any other pledge being asked than that afforded by my former public conduct, I shall, in the event of your doing me the honor of returning me to represent you in the House of Assembly, endeavor to justify your confidence by exerting my best energies in the support of those principles to which my political life has been heretofore devoted, and which have earned for me this highly flattering distinction.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your very humble and obliged servant,

ROBERT BALDWIN. Kingston, 27th December, 1842.

so perfectly with his description, and of its being preserved in the place where it would naturally be deposited by Count de Vergennes. I also found another map in the Archives, on which the same boundary was traced in a dotted red line with a pen, apparently coloured from the other.

"I evident heavising the circumstances of the same apprehence of the deposited by Parliament, namely, a million and a half the vertical strength of the same boundary was traced in a dotted red line with a pen, apparently coloured from the other.

"I evident heavising the circumstances of the same aportion of the sum authorised by Parliament, namely, a million and a half of the sum authorised by Parliament, namely, a million and a half of the sum authorised by Parliament, namely, a million and a half of the sum authorised by Parliament, namely, a million and a half of the parliament, and the parliament terminable by tender. The moment chosen for the operation seems favorable, and there can be little doubt of its speedy

Head Monitors, - - { 1. Bethune, N. 2. Barber, E. accomplishment on easy terms, but, for the present, no more than £300,000, or a fifth of the amount authorised, will be negotiated. The Bank of England will be charged with the

> parties taking the loan against redemption for the space of twenty years from Jan. 1, 1843, and another is found in the high amount of the debentures, which will not be less than £500 each; as sums so large are not bought or sold in the market with the facility of smaller ones. The dividends will

Huron and Simcoe opposite thereto.

MILITIA FINES. (From the Niagara Chronicle.)

We are requested to call the attention of the Assessors of the several townships of this District to a part of their duty bridges, but was probably owing solely to the late period at which the Queen's Printer managed to get out the statutes.

By the 4th and 5th Victoria, chap. 2, all the Quakers, Menno-

nists, and Tunkers, in Canada West, are exempted from serv-ing in the Militia force, providing every such person, from the ing in the Militia force, providing every such person, from the age of 16 to 60, claiming to be exempted, shall, on or before the first day of February in each and every year, give in his name to the Assessor of the township wherein he resides, and shall pay the sum of ten shillings per annum in time of peace, and five pounds per annum in time of war or insurrection, as commutation money. Of course none are exempted from Militia duty unless these conditions are fulfilled. The Act then provides: vince, to collect, in the same manner as he is authorized by Law to collect any ordinary Assessment; and such Collector 7th Form shall pay the same into the hands of the Town Clerk, to be expended within the Township where the same shall have been expended within the Township where the same shall have been expended within the Township where the same shall have been expended by the same shall be same shall be

levied, in aid of any road tax or Assessment raised or levied And the Assessor or Assessors shall transmit a list of The duty of Assessors, &c. is made so clear by the above ex-

tract, that it only remains for us to point out the mode in which the names of persons claiming to be exempted from Militia duty are to be entered on the Assessment Rolls now issued. This must be done in cases where such persons are assessed for property, by putting after their names their religious designs within parentheses, as (Mennonist); and in cases where such 1. persons are not assessed for property, by entering their names with their religious designation in the same manner. The Clerk of pay to the Collector.

On Monday last, an express from Kingston reached the Hon. 5th "Wickson, On Monday last, an express from Kingston reached the Hon.
W. H. Draper, M. P. P., in this city, and in the course of that
W. H. Draper, M. P. P., in this city, and in the course of that
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W. H. Draper, M. P. P., in this city, and in the course of that
W. H. Draper, M. P. P., in this city, and in the course of the city day Doctors Widmer and Gwynne proceeded to Kingston, to attend upon Sir Charles Bagot, who, it is said, has again been

attacked by alarming symptoms.

The Hincks-Wakefield Cabinet, sustain their bad reputation agitation it was understood that the two agents met in good faith—without any mental reservation or holding back material

The three that the two agents met in good pens to have the honour of being thus distinguished.

The three that the two agents met in good pens to have the honour of being thus distinguished.

The three with true Macheath staunchness. Mr. W. B. Robinson is dis- 7th Form Dyett, W. 3rd Form Clark, Geo.

> long, and is chargeable, we believe, upon former administrations. 5th Form Hudspeth, T. 1st Form Crooks, C. Pay public servants well, and make them work well. But we 4th " served under Mackenzie at Gallows Hill, or were privy to his 3rd Form Bethune, J.W. movements, are not exactly the fittest persons to be placed over this crisis)—one of the United States of America.

In replying to the Montreal Address, his Excellency has had

task of fostering that harmony and tranquillity which at present | 5th

But there is another point of view in which your present call happily exist in the Province, and of uniting the efforts of all

such humiliation, and to the utterance of language against 7th Form Dyett, W. which his conscience must revolt.

In Spain there has been a renewal of bloodshed. Barcelona 6th "Wedd, W. rose up in insurrection against the Government, and this fine of the Cosens, S. city was bombaided for hours, and reduced, by Espartero, NATHRAL PHILO the Regent, to submission. According to Canadian principles, the insurrectionists will speedily form a new Administration,

and promote all their friends. Monterey, a Mexican town on the coast of California, had been captured by Commodore Jones, in command of an United been captured by Commodore Jones, in command of an order of the States frigate. He acted upon some rumours of war, and finding these rumours unfounded, restored the place. The Mexicans are naturally very indignant at this wanton exercise of the wedd, W: | Par. Class Beaty. | States French | Par. Class Beaty. | States

POSTSCRIPT.

Just as we were going to press, we received the announcement of the arrival of the Calcilomia steamer, at Boston, on the 25th ultimo, after a very stormy and difficult voyage.

The steamer Calcilomia steamer, at Boston, on the 25th of Dec.
The news does not seem very important. We find no mention made of a new Governor General.

Quotrarross.—Canadian wheat, 6s. 2d. a 6s. 8d.; American, 6s. 8d.
28s.; to sour, 25s. a 24s. 6d.; United States, 27s. a 28s. 5d. sour, 25s. a 24s. 6d.; United States, 9 barrels flour.

Ditto. Wheat, British Colonies, 8s. qr.; Flour, 12s. 4d. barrel; Ditto. Wheat, British Colonies, 8s. qr.; Flour, 2s. 4morts of Foreign Grain from the 2sch Dec. to 3rd Jan.—From Canada, 36e9 qrs. wheat, and 7360 barrels flour; United States, 9 barrels flour.

Robert Makin & Sons.

Ashes are, Pot. new, 29s. 6d. a 30s.; Pearl, 30s. 9d. a 31s.

The Money Market continues firm, while in shares there has been an improvement in the established, and a retrograde movement in the speculative line, with the certainty of increase. Bargains in it are of an expeculative line, with the certainty of increase. Bargains in it are of an expeculative line, with the certainty of increase. Bargains in it are of an expeculative line, with the certainty of increase. Bargains in it are of an expeculative line, with the certainty of increase. Bargains in it are of an expeculative line, with the certainty of increase. Bargains in it are of an expeculative line, with the certainty of increase. Bargains in it are of an expeculative line, with the certainty of increase. Bargains in it are of an expeculative line, with the certainty of increase and the surface 13s feet; and its depth 20 feet. M. Morel, the engineer, estimates its count at 560,000,000, starling.

A London paper say that the werks preparatory to the commencement of cutting through the Isthmus of Panama are advancing rapidly.

A London paper say that the werks preparatory to the commencement of cutting through the Isthmus of Panama are advancing rapidly.

A London paper s

The vacant bishopric of Cashel has been conferred on the Roy. 5th " Cameron, C. 2nd " McFarland:

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

His Excellency we hear continues alarmingly ill, and the worst fears are entertained respecting him. Every heart, we are sure, will feel for Lady Bagot and the family.

Upper Canada College. PRIZE LIST, 1842.

1. Wis Excellency the Gobernor General's Prize, Bethune, N. II. The Classical, - - Draper, W. G. III. The Mathematical, - Dyett, W. THE CANADIAN LOAN.—A proposition concerning the long-talked-of loan for the service of Canada has issued from the V. The English, - - Jessopp, H. B.

> GOOD CONDUCT.
>
> Wedd, W. 2. - Doel, W. H. 2nd Form Hubertus, J. Prep'y:
>
> Helliwell, T. School - Robinson, C. - Jones, J. BOYS SPECIALLY NOTICED FOR GOOD

7th Form .- Robinson, C.; Bethune, N.; Draper, W. O'Hara, W.; Glasgow.

5th Form .- Wickson, A.; Cosens, S.; Hudspeth; McLeod. 4th Form .- Anderson, G.; Chewett, (W.); Ridout;

Bethune, J. 3rd Form.—Clark, Geo.; Crooks, A.; Hammond:

Kingsmill; Harris, W.; Harris, C.; Barber, G.; Bethune, J. W. Partial Class, 2nd Div.—Assignack; Cameron, H.;

Nourse; Ritchey, Jas. 2nd Form .- Doel; Jones, Jonas; McFarland; Baines, E.; Richey, M.; Jackes, W.,; Baldwin, W. 1st Form.-Barber, E.; Wells, C.; Coates, John; Thompson, J. W.; Thompson, J. R.; McKenzie,

K.; Cornwall. Preparatory School .- Bloor; Boys; Chewett; Cosens, W.; Jones, (C.); Lamb; Thompson, P.; Usher, J. T.; Wickson, W.

| College Prizes, | , Wonours, and | Distinctions. |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Scripture, 1. | | Hagerman, J. T. |
| 2 | | Cosens, S. C. |
| 3. | | Crooks, A. |
| Grammar, Greek, | | Wickson. |
| Latin, 1. | | Kingsmill, J. |
| 2. | | Bethune, S. W. |
| Poem, English | | Jessopp, H. B. |
| Essay, English - | | Keeler. |
| Elocution | | Maule. |
| Reading, | | Gildersleeve, O. |
| Drawing, (Architec | tural) | Keeler. |
| Good Conduct, (Box | ardingHouse) | Dyett, W. |

Bethune, N. | 3rd Form, Crooks, A. Wedd, 2nd " Patrick,

1st " Helliwell, T. Wickson, Arnold W. Prep'y School Cosens, W. MATHEMATICS. Wedd, W. | 2. - Cosens, S. FRENCH.

Wickson, A. | 2. - Bethune, J. W ARITHMETIC. Molson, J. H. | 2. - Doel, W. H. GEOGRAPHY. Clark, Geo. | 2. - Jackes, W. WRITING,

1. - Wedd, W. | 2 - Bethune, J. W. 7th Form Bethune, N. | 3rd Form, Crooks, A. Wedd, W. 2nd " Jackes, W. Wickson, 1st " Helliwell, T. 6th "

Monours. FIRST CLASS. McFarland. Jones, C. 2nd " 1st " Barber, E. Prepara-) Helliwell, T. tory and Elliott, H. School

School

SECOND CLASS. Anderson, G. Prepara-s Beaty, R. Prepara-tory Bell, John tory School. Harvey, E. J Hubertus, J. Patrick, E. First Places.

GREEK. We have heard it stated that Mr. McDonough, a Romish 7th Form Bethune, N. 5th Form Wickson. 3rd " Crooks, A. 6th " Wedd. Gildersleeve. 4th LATIN: Draper, W.G., 4th Form Gildersleeve, O. 7th Form & Bethune, N. 3rd " Crooks, A.

ALGEBRA. 4th Form Arnold, W. Par. Class Keeler, J.

4th Form Arnold, W. Par. Class Keeler, J.

GEOMETRY.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, (ELEMENTS OF) Bethune, N. LOGIC.

Hagerman, James:

3rd Form Bethune, Jno. 5th " Wickson: 2nd " Jackes, W. 4th " Anderson, G. LATIN EXERCISES.

were burned to death.

The Scottish Presbyterian establishment seems bent on suicide.

Dr. Chalmers and his party remain obstinate, and Government will

6th Form O'Hara, W. | 3rd Form Crooks, A. Robert Daly.

The wheat crop is coming up beautiful every where, and looks more years.

4th Class Keeler, J. 1st "Crooks, C. Par. Form Gibbersbeve O. 1st "Crook Par. Form Gildersleeve, O. BOOK-KEEPING.

> Cockburn. GEOMETRICAL DRAWING, SÜRVEYING, AND PERSPECTIVE. 7th Form Bethune, N. | 4th Form Chewett, W Wedd, W., & Par. Class Keeler, J. O'Hara, W., (Clark, C O'Hara, W., & Clark, G., & Crooks, A., 6th "

Hudspeth. 5th " (æquales. READING. 7th Form Hagerman, J. 3rd Form Crooks and Clark, equales Cosens and 2nd Form Baldwin, Edw. Hudspeth, 1st " Helliwell, T. 4th " Arnold, W. Prep'y. Elliott, Hy. School Par. Class Keeler, J.

SPELLING. Helliwell, T. [The List of Recitations shall appear next week.]

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. 7th Form.—Robinson, C.; Bethune, N.; Draper, W.
G.; Baldwin, Edm'd.; Dyett.
6th Form.—Wedd, W.; Roaf, J.; Grasett, E.;
O'Hara, W.; Glasgow.

Reverend Brethren.—You are hereby reminded that the next Meeting of our Society will be held (D. V:) at the residence of the Rev. John Rothwell, A.B., near ligersoil, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 15th and 16th of February next:

WILLIAM McMURRAY.

Dundas, January 10, 1843. MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. Form.—Anderson, G.; Chewett, (W.); Ridout; Gildersleeve, O.; Boulton, John; Arnold, W.; The Members of the Midland Clerical Association die frequested to take notice that the next Meeting of this Association will (D.V.) to take notice that the next Meeting of this Association will (D.V.) be held at the residence of the Rev. J. Shortt, at Port Hope, on Wednesday, the 8th and Thursday the 9th of February next.

SALTERN GIVINS, Secretary. UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

A Ta Public Examination, on Thursday and Friday, January 5th and 6th, 1843, Annold (Wälter), 4th Form U. C. College, was elected first Exhibitioner, and Gildersteeve (Overton), 4th Form U. C. College, second Exhibitioner, on the foundation of the Council of King's College, sec JOHN MCCAUL, LL.D.,

UPPER CANADA COLLÈGE. THE Third Annual Public Examination of the Candidates for the Exhibitions, founded by the Council of King's College, will com-mence on Thursday, January 4th, 1844.

NUMBER OF VACANCIES, 1844. Four—tenable for three years; to two of which (the 3rd and 4th) is attached exemption from College dues for Trifition—to one (the 2nd) in addition to the above, the annual stipend of £10—and to one (the 1st) exemption from College dues for both board and Tuition, with liberty to commute the privilege of Boarding for an antitual stipend of con. SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION; 1844.

Greek: Valpy's Delectus. Latin: Extracts from Ovid's Fasti in "Electa ex Oviduo et Tibuilo." Eton, 1840, pp. 107 to 138.—These are to be considered as text-books, on which questions in Grammar, Prosody, History, Geography, and Mythology, will be founded—Geometry: Euclid's Elements, Book I. Algebra: to Simple Equations, (inclusive.) and Arithmetic. EXTRACT FROM THE REGULATIONS.

1. "All candidates to be eligible who shall produce testimonials of good condust and qualifications from the Frincipal or Read Master of any Institution for education in Canada.

2. "The above testimonials to be lodged with the Collector of U. C. College one month before the first day of Examination.

8. "The names of the successful candidates to be published; specifying the schools at which they were educated." JOHN MCCAUL, LL.D.;

Principal U. C. College The Editors of those papers in which the Advertisements of U. C. College have usually appeared, are requested to insert the first of the above advertisements & Res. and the second SIX TIMES, and send their accounts to the Collector of the College.

TO LET,

THE Premises at present occupied by H & W. Rowsell, Böck-sellers, Stationers, and Printers, they being about to remove to the Store in King Street lately in the occupation of Messrs. Bryce, McMurrich & Co. The Premises are large and commodious, with good yard, (in which is a Well,) Coach-house, Stable, back Storeshouse, &c. &c. There is a good Cellar, the full size of the Store, and also an excellent Brick-vaulted Cellar in addition, rendering the Premises well adapted for a Grocery or Wholesale Store. Apply on the Premises. Possession can be given on the 1st of March, or earlier, if desired.

Toronto, Feb. 3, 1843. A CARD.

THE Committee of Ladies appointed to manage the affairs of the Port Hope Bazaar, which was held on the 18th instant, beg to present their best thanks to those persons who have contributed articles for Sale, and also to the numerous Ladies and Gentlemen who patronized the Bazaar by their liberal purchases, whereby they were enabled to raise on the day of Sale no less a sum than £150, besides £30 previously realized from other Sales, making in all the handsome sum of £180 currience. Port Hope, 21st Jan'y, 1843.

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS,

DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Opposite the City Hall. Toronto, February 2, 1843.

LAND SCRIP. A NY persons having Land Scrip to dispose of, will find a purchaser, by applying to the subscribers, STRACHAN & CAMERON.

DR. SPEAR. BACHELOR OF MEDICINE, and Licentiate of Medicine in the University of Cambridge; Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Inscribed in the Faculté de Médecine, Paris; and late Physician to the Loidon Islington Dispensary; may be consulted daily at his residence; in Wherk's Buildings, North of Lot and Vance, Stept. onto, January 25, 1843.

> MRS. A. R. LAWRIE, PROFESSOR OF MUSIE,

PROM LONDON, ENGLAND.

BEGS to announce to the Gentry of Toronto and its vicinity, that she has taken Private Apartments at "The Ontorio House,"

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

Mrs. L. takes this opportunity to state, that she is ready to receiving agements for her Son (and Pupil) as Planist to Music or Quadrille arties. He has attended the fashionable circles in London with tire satisfaction. Toronto, January 19, 1843.

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, Pedestals, and Grave Stones; and Marble Work, of every description promptly executed to order. Toronto, January 5, 1843. 288-tf

FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Library of the late John Fleming, Esq. The Subscribers have great pleasure in announcing, that they have been houbured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, without reserve; the well known LIBRARY of the late John Flemmon, Esq., or Montrekh, consisting of ELEVEN THOUSAND VOLUMES OF RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS in every department of Ancient and Modern Literature, collected with great care during a period of Thirty Years, and at a cost exceeding Five Thousand Pounds.

The Sale will commence on MONDAY, January 30, and be continued each day during that week—after an interval of one week, it will re-commence on MONDAY; February 13.

The Books may now be seen, did a carefully arranged Catalogus (160 pages, 8vo.) may be had, price is, 3d., at—

Messrs. A. H. Armour & Co., Hamilton; RANSAY, ARMOUR & Co., Kingston; H. Sconie, Toronto; T. Cary & Co., Quebec.

A sheet Catalogue will be published with the Books, arranged ift the order of sale for each day, The subscribers are disposed to offer liberal terms to Public listitutions and private parties making extensive purchases.

Sale each evening punctually at SIX o'clock: J. & J. LEEMING. Montreal, 10th January, 1843. 289-31 attend the above sale, and purchase for gentlemen sending their their orders, charging ten per cent commission for their trouble. All letters to be post-paid.

JUST PÜBLISHED, THE ANNUAL DIGEST of Cases decided in the Queen's Bencht and Practice Courts during the year 1842. By John Hillyard Camellon, Esq. Barrister-at-Law.
For sale, price 2s Ed., by the Püblishers;
H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. January 24, 1843.

ONLY ONE COPY LEFT. A RUBRICATED PRAYER-BOOK, handsomely bound in the old style; and inlaid with morocco of various colours,—suitable for a present. Price £2 10s. H & W. RUWSELL,

BIBLES, PRATER ECOKS; &c. FOR THE READING DESK:

For sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. January 12, 1843, PSALMS, HYMNS, AND ANTHEMS. THE new edition of the Psalm and Hymn Book, published under the sanction of the Honourable and Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Montreal and of the Honourable and Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Toronto, with the addition of a collection of Astrikats, is now ready. Price, 2s. each, bound in cloth. For sale by J. W. Bakkit, Druggist, King Street, Kingsth; A. Davidson, Niagarn; T. Chalo, London; C. H. Morgan, Cobairg; Gravelly & Jackson, ito, and by the Publishers,

II. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. JUST RECEIVED.

TWO Hundred Pictorial Illustrations of the Holy Bible; consisting of Views in the Holy Land, together with many of the remarks able objects mentioned in the Old and New Testament, with interesting Letter Press descriptions, chiefly explanatory of the engravings and of numerous passages connected with the History, Geography, Natural History and Antiquities of the Sacred Scriptures, by Robert Sears, 3 vols. swo. eighth edition, New York. Price. £1.

Togethe December 1, 1842: Toronto, December 1, 1842:

ASTRONOMY. A N Introduction to PRACTICAL ASTRONOM TABLES for racilitating the poduction of CELEST ranks, and a popular explanation of their construction and use, by the liev. W. Pearson, L.L.D., F.R.S., &c. 2 vols. 4to., and 1 vol. of Plates.

The above work is perfectly new, and is published at £7 7s. sterling. One copy only for sale for £6 5s. currency.

H & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. January 6, 1843 ANNUAL FO 1843.

JUST received by the Subscribers, six copies only of the Queen's Boudoir for 1843, a splendidly illustrated Musical Annual, Quarto Also, The Souvesin D. Bal De Costums, Nos. 1 and 2, containing Portraits of Hor Majesty as Queen Philippa, and of Prince Albert as Edward the Third, with the Philippa Waltzes and Edward the Third Quadrilles, price 12s. 6d. for the two numbers. The Poftraits are printed in Colours and Gold, and are most beautiful specimens of Art.

Toronto, December 6, 1842. H & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

GLOBES FOR SALE. A PAIR of very handsome Mahogany-mounted, thirteen inch Globes, fitted up with Compasses &c., complete. Price £15, CASH. Apply to H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

October 26th, 1842. WRITING DESKS A FEW MAHOGANY WRITING DESKS. (London made), of a very superfor description, and of better manufacture than are usually imported, fixey just been received by the subscribers.

Price, from £3 to £7 10s. Toronto, September 24, 1842. H. & W. ROWSELL.

A FEW HINTS ON INFANT BAPTISM, REV. LORD ARTHUR HERVEY, M.A. Price; 71a.; to Subscribers, 61a.

För sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King Street, Toronto. January, 1843. The East District Branch of the Church Society. The Annual Meeting of this Association is postponed from the first Fuesday in January to the first Tuesday in March (the 7th), then to be held at Bytown. J. G. BEEK LINDSAY,

BIRTHS. At Port Hope, on the 23rd January, the Lady of John Hatton, Jr., of a daughter.
At Montreal, on the 19th inst., the lady of the Hon. John Pangman. of a daughter.
On the 10th December, at Woodview, Shipton; the lady of the Rev.

Parsonage, Williamsburg, 10th Dec. 182.

On the 10th Decision.

R. Lousdell, of a son.

MARRIED. MARRIED.

At Kingston, on the 24th January, by the Venerable G. O. Stuart, Archdeacon of Kingston, Mr.J.William Jackon, of Sydenham. Township of Loughborough, to Mrs. Jane Earl, daughter of Captain Peter Switzer, of Kingston.

At Chatham, on the 12th January, by the Rev. W. H. Hobson, Incumbent, Capt. James William Taylor, of Chatham, to Miss Mattida Kelly, of Antrim. Township of Howard, W. D., and miece to James Ruddle, Esq. J. P., of the said place.

At Montreal, on the 24th January, by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Mr. John Cockburn, of Sherbrooke, to Sarah, youngest daughter of Mr. Nicholas Spooner, of Montreal.

Toronto, February 2, 1843.

PIRE INSURANCE.

ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

CAPITAL—\$200,000.

This well known Company, for many years in active operation in Montreal, Insures against loss or damage by Fire, on terms as liberal as those of the Established Companies of the Province.

J. WALTON, Agent, New Street.

Toronto, Feb. 3, 1843.

PRUM AWAY FORM HOME.

Run Away from Home.

At Talbot Mills, on the 20th January, Mrs. James Turvill, of infair bair and blue eyes. Nothing has been heard of him since. A Letter addressed to Widow Fitzgerald, Monaghan, Canada West, conveying information of him, will be most gratefully received. Monaghan, December 28th, 1842.

LAND SCRIP. DIED.

LETTERS received during the week ending Thursday, Feb'y 2nd :-P. M., Maitland; Rev. J. Shortt; P. M., Simooe; Rev. W. Mc-Murray, add, sub.; J. Walton Fsq., add, sub.; Rev. T. E. Welby, add, sub.; P. M., Brockville; H. Smith Esq. P. M., rem.; Rev. R. D. Cartwright; Rev. G. R. F. Grout, rem. on acc't of Diocesan Press; Dr. Mewburn.

A LADY, who has had some experience in Tuition, is desirous of undertaking the duties of Governess to a family of three or four young children. Address (if by letter, post-pad) to Box 153, Post Office, Toronto.

January 25, 1843.

290-5i

Pr. REWORDENTS.—Rev. A. Bell, Rev. C. C. Brough, and Coim! Kill, shall appear next week—they were too late for this.

The Treasurer of the Church Society has begged us to acknowledge several sums lately received by him, but it is out of our power to do so this week. The Sandwich matter is all right, and will be acknowledged in the right place. THE Reverend the Rector of Bath purposes receiving into his house four young pupils, who will be treated in every respect as members of the family. Terms, for Board and Instruction in the Classics, Mathematics, and the usual branches of English Education, 440 per annum; French and Italian langitages, each £1 per quarter each; Classics, Mathematics, French, and Italian, each £1 10s. per quarter each; Classics, Mathematics, French, and Italian, each £1 10s. per quarter each; Classics, Mathematics, French, and Italian, each £1 10s. per quarter each; Classics, Mathematics, French, and Italian, each £1 10s. per quarter each; Classics, Mathematics, French, and Italian, each £1 10s. per quarter each the property of the missing number left.

The Mono Collections and Newmarket Meeting, are unavoidably experiments.

290-tf on them being paid, cannot be acknowledged or inserted.

gress which throws light on this dishonest business, and although quent acquaintance with their leading men has shown me that their satisfaction and confidence. From this course, I shall 6th we admit that it would serve no good purpose for Great Britain they are, above those narrow prejudices and uninfluenced by to declare the treaty null and void, as it undoubtedly might do; yet we do assert that it is the duty of the honest portion of

Having resided several years in Toronto, and being a constant attendant at the Scotch Church; and being also persons ally acquainted with many of the most influential persons of that body, as well as Mr. Leach himself, I flatter myself I am as able to form as correct and impartial a judgment of the circumstances, as any other individual.

But there is another point of the Market with which your present can be the American public to insist on the question being re-opened; for after such a disgraceful fraud as this—perpetrated by the Union me is of the utmost importance. It is a most valuable upon me is of the utmost importance. It is a most valuable upon me is of the utmost importance to the Market with the Frovince and of the utmost importance. It is a most valuable upon me is of the utmost impor

Mr. Rives asked-

fallibility is not yet apparent.

With regard, however, to the question between Mr. Leach

wholly south of the St. John, and between the head waters of other colouring on any part of the map. that river and those of the Penobscot and Kennebec. In short, cept that it concedes more than is claimed. The north line, after departing from the source of the St. Croix, instead of which flow into the St. John, between the source of the St

over and over again by United States' senators and writers. "A map," said Mr. Rives, in continuing his speech—
"Has been vauntingly paraded here, from Mr. Jefferson's collection, in the zeal of opposition (without taking time to see what it was), to confront and invalidate the map found by Mr. Sparks in the Foreign Office at Paris; but the moment it is paraded by the most precise and re-

ADDRESS OF THE HON, R. BALDWIN, ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR CANADA WEST TO THE [SO CALLED] FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF when he penned it, it was untrue, and that his only object in thus becoming the slanderer of Mr. Leach and Mr. Ritchie is to pander to a party who would wish to justify themselves in the eyes of the public. It reminds me, however, of the dead Lion and the Ass, but let the Editor be assured his kicks are quite as powerless as those of the latter.

Let me, however, ask the Editor of the Colonist, whether if the colonist of the colonist, whether if the colonist of the colonist an Episcopalian, or a Methodist, or any other sect, had abjured | Canada, to allow myself to be put in nomination as a candidate

as examples to others, and as the supporters of the true faith as examples to others, and as the supporters of the true faith and discipline? I should be glad of the Editor's reply to this and discipline? I should be glad of the Editor's reply to this now for the first time in the ascendant in our native country, and also to affix the sum to be paid opposite thereunto, which now for the first time in the ascendant in our native country, and also to affix the sum to be paid opposite thereunto, which now for the first time in the ascendant in our native country, and also to affix the sum to be paid opposite thereunto, which now for the first time in the ascendant in our native country, and also to affix the sum to be paid opposite thereunto, which now for the first time in the ascendant in our native country, and also to affix the sum to be paid opposite thereunto, which now for the first time in the ascendant in our native country, and also to affix the sum to be paid opposite thereunto, which now for the first time in the ascendant in our native country, and also to affix the sum to be paid opposite thereunto, which now for the first time in the ascendant in our native country, and also to affix the sum to be paid opposite thereunto, which now for the first time in the ascendant in our native country, and also to affix the sum to be paid opposite thereunto, which now for the first time in the ascendant in our native country, and also to affix the sum to be paid opposite thereunto, which now for the first time in the ascendant in our native country, and also to affix the sum to be paid opposite thereunto, which now for the first time in the ascendant in our native country, and also to affix the sum to be paid opposite thereunto, which now for the first time in the ascendant in our native country, and also to affix the sum to be paid opposite thereunto, which now for the first time in the ascendant in our native country, and also to affix the sum to be paid opposite thereunto, which now for the first time in the

ered it a great loss to the Toronto Church.

With regard to his public ministrations, I have received more

Description of the contest for Hastings.—

The result of which however I feel confident will satisfactorily

faith—without any mental reservation or holding back material circumstances—to decide fairly on a matter which had for years kept the two countries in hot water. Many compliments were passed between the two learned Plenos, when their labours were completed, and both were declared to have deserved well of their respective countries. In Lord Ashburton the independence, chivalry and honour of the British character were well represented, whilst Daniel Webster was declared to be all that a many of his country and a constituency consisting principally of French Canadians, as a candidate for the highest honour in your gift, and at a time when instead of being in a position of political hostility to the Government, I actually fill one unanimous mass, from the violated bench.

SECOND

SECOND

Sth Form Hudspeth, T. J. Anderson, some facts which have come to light recently will materially affect these opinions, and place the two parties in a different upon the Reformers of Lower Canada, that their contest was a proscription of well-educated and upright loyalists. Men, who proscription of well-educated and upright loyalists. light—the one as dupe: the other as duper.

In the Secret Session of Congress held in August last, at which the expediency of ratifying the treaty was discussed, a

nor less than the disclosure of a fact which establishes the right of Great Britain to the whole of her demands, and decides the just. Against these imputations, following in his footsteps as of 200L per annum, to be the spiritual superintendent of the question entirely in her favour! This fact was known to Daniel Webster at the time he was haggling about terms with Lord Ashburton—it was known to the American Government in office or out of it, to raise my humble voice, and I cannot but the following words put into his mouth: when they ratified the treaty—and it will soon be known to feel proud to be now made in my own person an evidence of the "I am much pleased to find that the endeavours which I the whole world, to the lasting shame of the United States justness of our appreciation of the character of our Lower Cana- have made to earry out the gracious intentions of my Sovereign whole world, to the lasting sname of the United States of our applications of the Canadian countrymen. The descendants of a brave, generous and patriotic people, I felt convinced that they must be what subseminating the convince with their lasting sname of the United States of our applications of my Sovereign dian countrymen. The descendants of a brave, generous and patriotic people, I felt convinced that they must be what subseminating the convince of the United States of our applications of my Sovereign towards Her Canadian subjects, by a course of uniform justice and impartiality, have been attended with numerous poofs of

equales. 2nd " Jackes, W. Wedd, W., & 1st " Barber, E. Jones, C., Prep'y. School Usher, J. T. Wickson.

A CHRISTMAS EVENING PASTORAL. (From the Newhaven Church Chronicle and Record.)

Poetrn.

"Ye shall have a song as in the night when a holy solemnity i hept .- Isaiah. My own dear Church, how can I choose

But turn, in spirit, back to thee, As on this hallowed night I lose Myself in pensive reverie: For in thy courts a single day, 'Tis good, if but in thought, to dwell, Nor may I tear my heart away From all that it hath loved so well.

How sweet to hear at even-tide The pealing of thy silver chime, In tuneful changes, far and wide Give note of coming Christmas-time! How richly through the wintry sky It floats, as if the heavenly train Sang "Glory be to God on high, And peace to peaceful men" again

While thus the vocal Heavens invite, And bells ring out in angel tone, To Bethlehem let us haste to-night And see the wonders there made known. Thy radiant courts are all ablaze, And brilliant is the festal scene. As when rose on the prophet's gaze, Fair Canaan drest in living green.

The wreaths in loftiest arches tied. The boughs in each deep window spread,
The festoons swung from side to side,
The columns twined and garlanded,
The leafy cross which venturous arm Has dared to hang the chancel o'er, Give all the shady lodge a charm That never met the eye before. Thus verdant as a sylvan tent

Thine old age puts its greenness on;
The bowery aisles all redolent
With goodliest smell of Lebanon. How fresh the branches stand and thick! With what a dazzling light and clear, Gleams out each ancient chandelier!

And he who looks above the crowd May almost see, in vision, swim Beneath the cornice, veiled in cloud, The mystic shapes of cher Now, listening to the grateful strain Each in his angle seems to rest, With twain unfolded wings and twain Spread cross-wise on his raptured breast.

And now a joyous echo rings,
As if the whole angelic row,
That o'er the rood-loft poise their wings,
Their loud uplifted trumpets blow:
And quivering now through wavy trees,
And throbbing breasts, with thrilling sound
Of solemn pastoral symphonics,
A glovy truly shine argument A glory truly shines around!

It shines on robes without alloy, On priestly vestment, pure and white, And on the shepherd's head, whose joy It is to watch his flock by night. It brightest shines, where hearts once cold Are kindling with the truth revealed, And, like those faithful swains of old, Beneath its gladdening influence yield.

Thrice blest, who thus the night prolong, Who soar on each inspiring tune, And emulate the "shining throng" That pass away to Heaven too soon! Thrice blest, who as the years roll by, More fondly treasure up the word, And God their Saviour glorify For all that they have seen and heard!

Though many a friend is dead and gone, Though many a sainted face we miss, Long may thy tuneful peal ring on That calls, dear Church, to feasts like this! For whence could joy and comfort flow To aching hearts that bleed for them, But for his grace whose reign below Began this night in Bethlehem !*

Auburn, Dec. 1842.

THE LITTLE ISLANDER, &c.*

Ladies' Irish Island Auxiliary Association.)

January, 1840.

My Dear Friend.—As you are anxious for a brief words of eternal life." sketch of the Lord's dealings with the dear child in Well may we say with the Psalmist, "Out of the a year and a half since, they were induced to leave have done honour to the most matured believer. the Island of -, where the children had been reared To have gone to Mass once or twice to have bowed in profound ignorance, under the ill assorted guardian- to the priest and asked his blessing to have bent ship of a careless Protestant father, and an ignorant the knee to a little image, and have signed berself Roman Catholic mother. During their continuance with the sign of the cross when rising, would have in my neighbourhood it pleased God to bring the lifted her as high in the favour of all around her as father to a deep sense of his lost state by nature, and she was now sunk low in disgrace. But with no other that once dark and superstitious quarter. Your Is- rock upon the shore.

not to afford her the least assistance, while she con- and heart.

and principles of her spiritual guide. truth. But so it was. A man, himself an apostate approaching. Protestant, has stated that he never witnessed such a scene as on the day this young creature was forcibly but her end was perfect peace. taken to the priest; her agony was so unbounded that When I told her the day before her removal that he declared he would have thought it a mercy to cast she was dying, she replied that she was glad of it; I her into the sea, rather than drag her in the way they asked her why? She said she wished to be with the did to Mass. Those indeed who had undertaken this summary method of making a good [Roman] Catholic, with him?" "Jesus had died for her." Had she cause, for they never again attempted to enforce her not forsake her." Was she happy? "Yes, quite appearance in Chapel; she attended, however, the happy." An hour or two before she closed her eyes could heap on her, yet bearing all with a meekness of her; "take her away now," she said, "I want to go spirit that might have disarmed any other foe than home quietly." "Where is your home, my child?" little friend at this period. Her only parent treated plied, "where the Lord Jesus is, there is my home." her unkindly, (considering her obstinacy as the great Her parent was so struck by her whole demeanour bar to comfort) and her other relations with cruelty. that though all her family were convinced and sought Whenever they were visited by want it was made to to persuade her, that the child's death was a judgfall most heavily on her, and she was once left two ment on the mother for giving her up to heretics, she whole days without having tasted food. When sent to beg with the other children, the people would give them the remnants of their boiled potatoes and let her look on famishing, while they were eating. A man, married to a Roman Catholic, has mentioned, that one day the children came to his door just 2s the potatoes were ready, his wife gave each of the younger children some but passed over the poor heretic; 'she waited so quietly' said he, 'that it went to my heart to see her so Lheaved a plate and some of the younger contents. The Gospel, my dear friend, may not convert towns,

father was induced to send his children to your Superintendent's School, where the eldest appears to have acquired some idea of divine things. The husband having died, his widow has returned here, and immediately sent the children to my School. The priest and her relations have, however, so persecuted her, that she at last consented to take her children to him, when he re-baptised them and sent them to his National School. The eldest girl, a dear child, was dragged there by her mother and relations, sobbing and crying the whole way, so that even some of the natives declared that she should not be forced in that manner. It seems, however, only to have made her think more * This was one of the dying sentiments of a late young servant of Christ, eminent alike for his early endowments of grace and genius, whose "sainted face we miss" among the baptized children of Christ Church, Boston. "Oh, say not so," said he, in his last days to a sorrowing friend, who spoke of having a gloomy Christmas on account of his decease..." Oh, say not so, but think what we should all be, but for the birth which Christmas day commemorates!" See Bishop Doame's Memoir of the late Rev. B. D. Winslow. deeply, and to value the word more highly. She is if she would only repeat the prayers to the Virgin, cross herself, and use the holy water, as she sees others do; but she assures me that she would rather die than pray to any one but God her Saviour. Often does she lament over the loss she has sustained in not be-(The Following interesting details are extracted from the ing able to attend the Church and the Sabbath School pages of the Irish Island Society Report for 1839, as con- on the mainland; but it appears that God himself is veyed in a letter from a Clergyman to the Secretary of the teaching her by his spirit, and all the entreaties of the priest, her mother, and her friends, with the many temptations they hold out to her to forsake the narrow way, seem but to make her cling more closely to the

evening, yet did she continue unmoved.

whom you have, from time to time, taken so lively an mouth of babes and sucklings has thou perfected interest; I shall not in this place enter into the cir- praise." The steadfast resolve and vigour of detercumstances of her family more than to say, that about mination afforded by divine grace to this infant, would

been actively engaged in disseminating the word of present active and pious Superintendent, the Rev. Mr. | the Priest, 'there are two Devils in this house—your God; and Popery being thus assailed in its head- ____, took charge of that Island: your Teacher laid husband and the Irish Bible.' Whilst the trembling quarters, the truth was being met by an active perse- the case of our little sufferer before him, and though woman was informing him where her husband was, he cution, and many angry spirits were raging against he was not then fully aware of the state of her mind, saw the Irish Bible, some Testaments, Portions, and those who dared to open a Bible, contrary to the man- nor the extent of persecution she was enduring, he en- Tracts, on a board fixed to the wall, and laying hold date of the spiritual domination under which they deavoured to persuade the mother, in accordance with on them, he deliberately pulled out the fire and burned groaned. In the height of these struggles between her husband's wishes, to give us the child, and to this them to ashes; the poor wife remonstrated in vain; the

That we received her with great thankfulness, you with English, and had long listened with delight to In accommodation to her husband's feelings she may well believe. The fragile and emaciated frame her son reading the Irish Bible, when she beheld it had latterly given up Mass, and once or twice atten- of a child that had always been so slight, could hardly burning in the fire, burst into tears, and in agony of ded Church; but she now declared that these steps be imagined to contain so resolute and undaunted a grief uttered, in the Irish language, the following nahad only been taken in order to please her husband, spirit; yet the meekness and quietness of her temper tural and mournful exclamations, (though I fear the and she gladly returned to those vain and idle forms bore ample testimony, that it was not the result of report is already too tedious, I cannot refrain from that are so well fitted to satisfy the dark and unawa-natural temperament, but the fruit of strong faith and transcribing in English, what is still more impressive lively devotedness to the Saviour of her soul. Shortly in the language in which it was spoken:)—' Oh God! For a while, however, she allowed her children to after her arrival, we placed her with a pious family Oh God! now is burned the book of books, and father attend your teacher's school, and declared it to be where she enjoyed the privileges for which she had of all good stories; there were in it stories from her intention to permit them to follow in their father's longed so earnestly! Her conduct after she came Heaven, stories from Angels—Oh yes! and stories way; and during this period her little daughter apunder our observation again, was faultless; the deof Jesus; stories of his Apostles and Saints, and pears to have made rapid progress in the study both scription given of her by those with whom she was do- amidst all was the dreadful! but Oh the joyful for of the Old and New Testament, which she never seemed mesticated is, that she was the "lovingest and the sinners!—the story of the crucifying Friday!—Oh! weary of reading, often begging an additional chapter pleasantest child that ever came under their roof."— it's burnt, it's burnt, it's burnt—the book of my soul—the book in either, as a particular favour or reward. The The aged and the infant bore testimony to her kind- of my heart—the book of my Saviour!" truths she thus acquired were practically applied to ness; those who knew her at School observed the mo- "P. S. It is an awful fact, that the Priest who, as the events and the practices which were daily transact- desty and gentleness of her behaviour; she never it described above, burned the Scriptures, was drowned

speedily attained concerning the things belonging to ployment or her play, draw near and listening with inher peace, that far exceeded either her years or the tense eagerness, throw in remarks quite superior, in anticipations of her instructors. But her mother's intelligence and Scriptural propriety, to what could resolution, opposed as it was to the very spirit of the have been expected either from her habits or her age. Romish faith, was speedily denounced from the altar, This part of her education had been experimentally and her nearest relations and friends were commanded acquired, and had taken full possession both of head

tinued to act in a manner so contrary to the wishes The wisdom which is from above had been granted to her, and it certainly had prepared her for that far Alas for the country that is under a system of ec- happier region to which it was the intention of her clesiastical terror! that night the aged mother of the heavenly Father very shortly to remove her. After a denounced culprit was afraid to give her shelter until few months, the family in which she resided was attacall others were retired to rest when she permitted the ked with the measles, and our little friend was in a widow and the orphans to come in and warm themselves at the dying embers of her cottage fire. The children were consequently withdrawn and sent to the School patronised by the priest, and so far the the School patronised by the priest, and so far the the School patronised by the priest, and so far the the School patronised by the priest, and so far the the School patronised by the priest, and so far the the School patronised by the priest, and so far the the School patronised by the priest, and so far the the School patronised by the priest, and so far the the School patronised by the priest, and so far the the School patronised by the priest, and so far the the School patronised by the priest, and so far the the School patronised by the priest, and so far the possible care, it soon became evident, that the disease the GOVERNMENT OF CHURCHES, a Discourse poluting at the Primitive Form, by the Rv. Heabert Thornouse. A.M., new edition, 12mo.

The OLD PATHS, a Work on Ecclesiastical Principles, by the Rv. J. B. Pratt, M.A., of the GOVERNMENT OF CHURCHES, a Discourse poluting at the Primitive Form, by the Rv. Heabert Thornouse. A.M., new edition, 12mo.

The OLD PATHS, a Work on Ecclesiastical Principles, by the Rv. J. B. Pratt, M.A., of the GOVERNMENT OF CHURCHES, a Discourse poluting at the Primitive Form, by the Rv. Heabert Thornouse. triumph difficulties arose from an unexpected quarter.

The eldest girl had attracted little attention, and of her we merely hoped that if again brought under the means of grace she would gladly receive them, but it the acting out of that experimental devotion, "Sweet will be acting out of that experimental devotion, "Sweet will be acting out of that experimental devotion, "Sweet will be acting out of that experimental devotion, "Sweet will be acting out of that experimental devotion, "Sweet will be acting out of that experimental devotion, "Sweet will be acting out of the science of the science of the sufficient plants of the suffering class will of the suffering c means of grace she would gladly receive them, but it the acting out of that experimental devotion, "Sweet never had occurred to us that this feeble child would to lie passive in thy hand, and have no will but thine." play the martyr's part, and calmly bear the wrath of And she appeared quite aware of the preparation her all that formed her little world rather than betray the afflictions had yielded for the event which was then The days of her pilgrimage were indeed numbered,

appear to have felt that it would not strengthen their any fears; "No, she could not doubt him and he would priest's School for some time, and there she was to be on this world, her mother who had been sent for, ar- Church Communion and Ecclesiastical Government, seen from day to day the tears rolling down her pale rived. After addressing her calmly for a few minutes, face, exposed to every insult that her fellow scholars the boisterous grief of her parent began to overpower Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, bigotry or ignorance. Very bitter was the lot of our said the heart-stricken mother. "In heaven," she re-

waited so quietly' said he, 'that it went to my heart | The Gospel, my dear friend, may not convert towns, to see her, so I heaped a plate and gave it to her, and parishes, or even families: but God has a people who she devoured every morsel with the eagerness of fa- shall be brought to him, a seed who shall serve him, mine. Poor child, she seldom tasted her one scanty and the Gospel message to us Gentiles continues to meal till supper-time at seven or eight o'clock in the be what the Apostle James describes it, "to take out of them a people prepared for his name." May he About this time your Island Teacher wrote in his of his great mercy, gather out of our Island popula-

Your's ever faithfully.

TO THE MEMORY OF J. H. THE LITTLE ISLANDER.

Sleep, infant Martyr, sleep, Safe in thy silent bed: No fond or gentle breast Was wont to soothe thy rest, Go to the quiet dead!

Aye, with the "blessed" dead Sweet shall thy slumbers be; Full many a child of light Still in the field of fight. Might long to rest with thee.

Flee from this world of darkness, Flee to thy grassy nest; The first soft dews of morn, Shall gem the low white thorn That decks thy place of rest. No stone shall mark its pillow,

But cliffs of thy once-lov'd isle, And summer winds shall play, And waves of the beauteous bay, Shall soothe thy sleep the while. Mourning for thee has ended, Toil and distress are o'er! Upon that tiny brow,

How bright the crown shall glow, When time shall be no more! Yes, gentle spirit, radiant With life and light thou'lt come; The Saviour crown'd with glory, His shining hosts before thee,

To lead his ransom'd home. Till then—sleep on in Jesus, Thy infant task is done. Till then—poor hunted dove, Rest near the fount of love, Rest-by Emmanuel's throne!

H. P.

HOSTILITY TO THE BOOK OF GOD.

"From the Journals of our Inspectors, I could fill pages of your Report with mournful histories of the after evidencing for two years in his life and conver- support than she received from above, and her short of priestly hostility to the book of God. At present sation an enlightened and renewed state of mind, he and stolen visits to the Scripture Teacher and his I shall only transcribe from an Inspector's Journal, died in perfect peace, expressing his willingness to de- Bible, she remained steadfast to Him whom having one fact of the latter character. "On the 16th Nopart,—his confidence that God would be a Father to not seen she loved, and was willing to die rather than vember, 1841, I inspected the —Irish School, his children, and his earnest hope that they might betray the cause of her beloved Saviour. Various Master; it is in the parish of ——he produced a numbe brought up in the fear and admonition of the Lord. were the pretexts, she was used to make, such as carber of adults well instructed in the Scriptures. The In the aspect of these children there was nothing re-rying water, or taking messages for the inhabitants to Rev. Mr. —, in the course of last Summer repeat-Clock and Watchmakers, Jewellers, and Silversmithe, markable; the eldest was a girl of nearly 12 years visit the Protestant School-house, asking, as her reward, edly, from the altar, called on —— to give up his old, but very small and backward for her age; and permission to read a few verses of Scripture—tell her Irish Bible, but the teacher publicly refused; the being often detained at home by the care of the little trials, and seek encouragement to persevere in Priest on the following Sabbath, informed the congreyounger little ones, her attendance at School was not the right way. One other enjoyment she had, which gation that —— the Inspector had got an entrance regular; the only thing that could be remarked con- she related upon her death-bed; it was to wander on into the parish; he implored them, 'in the name of cerning her was, that no complaint was ever made a fine Sabbath morning to the cliffs which look across the Lord, to raise up their hands and voice against either by her or of her; and that her scanty cloth- the beautiful bay of — towards the village Church, him, for that, already, he had that infernal machine ing was always clean and neat; it was also observed, and listen to the chiming of the bell, when it called (the Irish Bible) at work. Oh forget not the unhapthat she used to come to School or Church in wet the Sabbath worshippers to prayer. When she heard py results in Clontibert parish; there, out of thirteen w weather, with her little brother sheltered under her it toll (to use an expression of her own,) a load was Teachers eight already have joined the Protestant cloak, while her own bare head was exposed to the pelting of the rain and wind. On the death of her membered how, in happier days, she had gone with has that parish in a blaze, the flame has entered ours—

| The clother sheltered under her it ton (to use an expression of her beart, but when it stopped and she repelting of the rain and wind. On the death of her membered how, in happier days, she had gone with has that parish in a blaze, the flame has entered ours—

| Allor which they are determined to sen at unusually to price the Cash.
| A. B. Chronometers, Clocks, and Watches, repaired. | Silver Ware, &c. made and silver Wa father, the mother returned with her children to her the multitude that kept holiday, to the house of God, but I am resolved to extinguish it.' For this end on native Isle and Romish connexious; but an impor- the bitter tears would flow, 'till she had wept herself the following day, he went to the Teacher's house. tant change had taken place during their absence, in asleep beneath the shadow of some projecting bank or On entering, he inquired where was the Devil who land School had been established, your Teacher had Aftersome time, in the kind providence of God, your wife, 'there is no Devil living here.' 'There is,' said lived there? 'God save us,' replied the affrighted light and darkness the arrival of the widow and her arrangement, after some months' delay, she consented. Teacher's aged mother who being entirely unacquainted

ing around her, and thus a maturity of judgment was is true, gave a brilliant answer, or evinced any remark- in the sea when bathing a few days after this occur-* This interesting little story was published at Dublin, in 1840, by Goodwin & Co.

able talent or power, except when the subject of Popery was introduced; she would then leave her emAdvertisements.

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

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

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

Toronto, May 6, 4842.

THOMAS J. PRESTON. WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King-Street.

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

The Canada Company, anxious to afford every facility in furthering settlement in this country, will Rearr any sum of money, no matter how small the amount may be, to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, or Europe.

Toronto, August 3rd, 1841

Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. PRIVATE TUITION. A YOUNG LADY, of considerable experience in Tuition, is desirous of attending a family or families at their own residences. 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

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, By Mirs. Ming, BISHOP'S BUILDINGS, NEWGATE STREET. Three or four Ladies can be accommodated with Board &c

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

TERMS moderate. REFERENCE for character and abilities, to the Lord Bishop of Toronto. Toronto, 25th July, 1842. AS GOVERNESS.

A LADY accustomed to Tuition is desirous of meeting with the above situation. She is capable of instructing her pupils in English. French, and Music. Address, post paid, to A. B., care of Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto. 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. DE. PRIMROSE,

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, Toronto, 7th August, 1841. Mr. S. WOOD,

R G E O N D E N T I S T, KING STREET.
Toronto, February 5, 1842. A. V. BROWN, M.D.

SURGEON DENTIST. No. 6, BAY STREET. Toronto, December 31, 1841. MR. HOPPNER MEYER, ARTIST,

HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, Toronto, June 24, 1842. J. W. BEERNE,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. FORWARDING FOR 1843.

H. JONES & Co., Montreal, H. & S. JONES, Kingston and Brockville, Forwarders of Goods and Produce to and from

MERCANTILE Houses, Private Individuals, Banks, and other tion from England, by directing their Correspondents, Agents, or Friends, to consign them to H. Jones & Co., Montreal, at the same time enclosing them by ship, or mail, or by both, a Bill of Lading and Invoice, will receive their property accidents excepted, without further trouble, as they undertake to pass them through the Custom House, pay duties, and forward them to their destination.

P. S. All. Lyc. Friends, Private Individuals, Banks, and other tion England, by directing their Correspondents, Agents, and other the name of Sir J. Murray on the label.

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

Physicians will please specify Murray's Fluid Magnesia in their processing of adulterations and substitution.

Messrs. Lyman, Farr & Co. \ Toronto. the above places. P.S.—All Letters from persons in Canada to be addressed to H. &

December 23, 1842. NEW IMPORTING HOUSE.

THE Subscribers bog to inform the Inhabitants of Toronto and vicinity that they have opened the above Establishment with a large and well-selected Stock of—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, including a complete assortment of Carpets, Blankets, Bed and Table Linen, Wax Cloths, &c. &c.,—the whole of which, having been re-cently purchased in Britain, they are enabled to dispose of at prices unprecedentedly low. McKEAND, PATERSON & Co. 281

UNIVERSITY HOUSE,

179, KING STREET. W. WESTMACOTT begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto and its vicinity, that he will receive by the
first ships a choice assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY
GOODS, suitable for the approaching season.
Pulpit and Church Furniture imported.

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

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

JOSEPH B. MALL,

GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT, WHOLESALE DEALER IN AND IMPORTER OF LIQUORS. WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS, &C. AGENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF MADEIRA. FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA. Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment,

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

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

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 17-tf

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON

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

Toronto, September, 1842. A PORTRAIT of the Hon. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Chief Justice of Western Canada, drawn by Mr. Hoppings Meyer, is now being exhibited at J. E. Pell's Picture Shop, King Street, for the purpose of receiving the names of Subscribers to a highly finished Engraving therefrom. The opinious expressed by the Press, as to the Likeness, &c., have been extremely favourable.

Toronto, June 3, 1842 BANK STOCK.

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

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment begs to call the attention of individuals or families visiting Toronto, on business or for pleasure, to the unusual accommodation and comfort which his arrangements will ensure them.

The well known character of this long established house will be deduously maintained, and no exertion will be spared to promote the comfort of visitors.

A part of the house having been expressly fitted up for the use of amilies, offers more than ordinary inducements to those who wish to ecure quiet and retirement. The rooms appropriated to this purpose re at a distance and entirely distinct from the public part of the house, with private entrances.

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

Toronto, Dec. 8th.



TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS, Wishing to send Money to their Friends

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

extremely low.

For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. To Let, and immediate possession given, a genteel Cottage, with 20 acres of Meadow Land, within four miles of Toronto.

Toronto, October 27, 1842.

277-tf THE PRECION FREE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. ALEX. MURRAY. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

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

FRANCIS LEWIS, General Agent. 48-tf No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. BRITISM AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Incorporated under an Act of the Third Session of the Eleventh Parliament of Upper Canada.

OFFICE, DUKE STREET, CITY OF TORONTO.

A SSURANCE against Loss or Damage by Fire is granted by this Company at the usual rates of premium.

T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.

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

Toronto, March 11, 1842.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

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

we have been trying for some months, as an aperient anti-act dyspeptic complaints, attended with acidity and constipation, and with very great benefit."

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

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

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

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

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

Drs. Evory, rennedy, Beatty, Burke, of the Rifle 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 New Process of this preparation, and has appointed Mr. Bailey, of North-street, Wolverhampton, to conduct the commercial department of the business with all agents.

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

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

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

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

Messis, Lyman, Farr & Co.

"J. Beckett & Co.
"W. Lyman & Co.
"J. Carter & Co.
"J. Birk & & O.
"J. Hearth, Kingston.
Messis, Gravell & Jackson, Cobourg.
Charles Hughes, Port Hope.
Toronto, September 24, 1842.

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

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