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H. & W. ROW-

, Rowsell, Esq'r.

REET,

TORONTO, CANADA, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1842.

LORD BISHOP OF OXFORD.

have now for several years been waiting decision, would have been adjusted. In this hope I have been Bishop and his Clergy.

"Since I last addressed you collectively from this chair, four years have elapsed; and although it commonly happens that men are disposed to exaggerate the importance of events occurring in their own time, Catholic Church. Would to God, that he who had been called to preside over you at so momentous a period, had been an abler and a better man! one more fitted by learning, clear-sightedness, and experience, to cope with the emergencies of the time, and to guide weakness; my comfort is in the assurance of your

But to proceed. The last four years have witnessed the rapid development of those principles which the world, though untruly (for they are of no locality), has identified with Oxford, and to which I felt it my duty to advert in my last visitation. Those principles have, during this short interval, spread and taken root, not merely in our own neighbourhood and in other parts of England, but have passed from shore to shore, east and west and north and south, wherever members of our Church are to be found; nay, are unquestionably the object to which, whether at home or abroad, the eyes of all are turned who have any interest or care for the concerns of religion. I am not now saying anything about the tendency of those principles; I am simply asserting the fact of their existence and development. There they are, whether for good or for evil; and they are forming at this moment the is on that very ground to be suspected. most remarkable movement which for three centuries

doctrines in question, they have likewise been exposed to a storm of abuse, as violent as it has been unceasing, to calumnies and misrepresentations of the most wanpublic press, clothed in language which I will not trust myself to characterise, but which, for the sake of our common humanity (I say nothing of Christian charity), demn. I am not now saying whether these principles the individuals most interested. it behoves us, as with one voice, to reprobate and condeserve the chilling reception they have met with; I

"Again: let us look at the character of the docspeaking are erroneous, they are not to be exposed communion with Rome. And I say this the more, speaking are erroneous, they are low, rich and poor, because I am satisfied that the Ninetieth Tract was The Reporter was unable to catch the original Greek.

be answered with faithful care and grant of the service, the other more frequently administered.

I well know, that we have been so long neglectful; the contrary, we have lost far less than our sins debe answered with faithful care and grave reverence, The Lord Bishop of Oxford having appointed the subject of rancorous declamation, nor to be treated the subject of rancorous declamation, nor to be treated the subject of the rancorous declamation, and the subject of the respect to the other numbers of the work of the subject of the subject of rancorous declamation, and the subject of the respect to the other numbers of the work of the subject of rancorous declamation, and the subject of the respect to the other numbers of the work of the subject of rancorous declamation, and the subject of the respect to the other numbers of the work of the subject of rancorous declamation, and the subject of the respect to the other numbers of the work of the subject of rancorous declamation, and the subject of the respect to the other numbers of the work of the subject of rancorous declamation, and the subject of the respect to the other numbers of the work of the subject of rancorous declamation, and the subject of the respect to the other numbers of the work of the subject of rancorous declamation, and the subject of the subject of rancorous declamation, and the subject of the subject of the subject of rancorous declamation, and the subject of the su his Quadrennial Visitation, he arrived at St. Mary's

(the University) Church where the total parts of the work in the wo (the University) Church, about eleven o'clock.—

Prayers were read by the View of the University of th Prayers were read by the Vicar, the Rev. J. H.

Opposite to the tone of Christian contamination, as darkness is to light. Persecution never has—never obscure equivocal capable of hearing several inters.

Opposite to the tone of Christian contamination, as described and a privilege, as well as a duty, that we can bring them back to the well as a duty, that we can bring them back to the obscure equivocal capable of hearing several inters.

Opposite to the tone of Christian contamination, as described and a privilege, as well as a duty, that we can bring them back to the obscure equivocal capable of hearing several inters. Newman, and after Divine Service his Lordship pro
ceeded, with his Charaellar (Dr. Phillip of our common nature, which induces)

darkness is to light. Persecution never has device the many grateril for what they have done, that we might almost mean that we might almost perhaps begin to hope, that, in his good time, God babits and feelings of a better day; and this can only be done gradually, and in the every constitution of our common nature, which induces pretations, and not rarely it is most unguarded; and would make up to us what hitherto we have been pretations, and not rarely it is most unguarded; and would make up to us what hitherto we have been pretations, and not rarely it is most unguarded; and would make up to us constitution of our common nature, which induces are constitution of our constitution of o ceeded, with his Chancellor (Dr. Phillimore) into the chancel and three series are series and three series and three series and three series are series and three series and three series are series are series and three series are series are series and three series are series are series are series and three series are series are series are series are series and three series are series would make up to us what hitherto we have been without. Further: the rude, unthinking, and unjustifiable many statements in all this in addition to there being many statements in all this in addition to there being many statements in all this in addition to there being many statements in them. on which good men will hold conflicting opinions of Clergy and undergoldered by a numerous body of the clergy of the treated. And such I am disposed to the opinions of which I am the case, with respect to the opinions of which I am to the case, with respect to the opinions are right of wrong. "My Reverend Brethren,—The serious inconveni"My Reverend Brethren, buy Reverend Brethren,—The serious inconvenition I was graphed to me have seemed to me have on the Sunday, where hitherto there has been but one; on the Sunday, where hitherto the discord and distraction which their advertices and the sunday where hitherto the discord and distraction which their advertices are supported by the sunday where hitherto the discord and distraction which their advertices are supported by the sunday where hitherto the discord and distraction which their advertices are supported by the supported tion I was exposed, in consequence of the unsettled state of the Roylechie cates have been assailed, has gained them more adherance of the Roylechie cates have been assailed. What can have rents than perhaps any other cause. That can have been more lamentable than the tone which (of course been more lamentable than the course been more lamen been more lamentable than the tone which we are now engaged to the present time, in the hope that during the interval them. the interval these not unimportant matters, which have now for several verse been switting decision? What can be more offensive to Christian charity than to hear men of God grant that what there is of error in them may be infallible. newspapers of the day, as 'the synagogue of Satan,' ther blessed to the Church of God, and that those evil, or that there is no danger at the present time of read, but regularly and largely contributed to. In a newspapers of the day, as the spinagegae of back, and that those and branded as heretic, by persons who yet hold back who contributed to produce them, may in all their a secession from our ranks to those of Rome. There word, let the teaching of the Church and her holy be removed, and a due arrangement shall be definitively ordered and a due arrangement shall be definitively ordered and a due arrangement shall be definitively ordered and a due arrangement shall be definited as never before them the spectalic injunction that are the first and be definited as never before them the spectalic injunction that are the first and be definited as never before them the spectalic injunction that are the first and be definited as never before them the spectalic injunction that are the first and the first tively ordered and completed; and I feel sure, that the Clergy in Bealeding 1980. the Clergy in Berkshire will not misconstrue this deper of peace, so far forgetting themselves, their duties, and their position, as to appear at public Meetings as

Times have, from their commencement, exerted a beginning to the commencement and the commencement are commencement. interest or regard towards them on my part. I canme any longer from calling together the Clergy of that

Part of my diocese to which the recently as to many respects must, I and their position, as to appear at puone meetings as to the system prescribed by our Prayer-book will, I and their position, as to appear at puone meetings as to the system prescribed by our Prayer-book will, I speakers, and in daily journals as correspondents, speakers, and in daily journals as correspondents, speakers, and in daily journals as correspondents, as to appear at puone meetings as the street of the true Church in which they exercise their ministry to the system prescribed by our Prayer-book will, I speakers, and in daily journals as correspondents, as to appear at puone meetings as the street of the true Church in which they exercise their ministry that the church in which they exercise their ministry that the church in which they exercise their ministry that the church in which they exercise their ministry that the church in which they exercise their ministry that th of grave objection to error, and who thereby almost be admitted. Their effect even tpou those who are compel us to think that they are lamentably deficient not in communion with our Church, the Dissenters of the Dissenters ford is perhaps the one which at the present time can least bear any interruntion of intercents of i least bear any interruption of intercourse between the Bishop and his Clercy. but rejoicing in the truth? I would that such would the increasing desire for unity, the increasing sense of think of themselves as an good men of whatever party must think of them. I would that they would reflect and willing obedience to ecclesistical authority, the the most eventful epochs in the history of the English Catholic Church. Would be considered and ulterior object is, the more decent administration and deeper reverence of her sacraments, growing habits of devotion and self-bare originally been leavened with Puritagical teners. As for multiform, and the danger now is, lest persons who in the history of the English carried destruction of our national Church. And more total destruction of our national Church. Would be considered upon as the commencement of one of the sacraments, growing habits of devotion and self-bare originally been leavened with Puritagical teners. The formula of the sacraments of the sacraments. The sacraments of the sa ever, is in that strength, which is made perfect in weak and forbearance they have shown under insults the analysis of the forbearance they have shown under insults the analysis of the forbearance they have shown under insults the analysis of the forbearance they have shown under insults the analysis of the forbearance they have shown under insults the analysis of the forbearance they have shown under insults the analysis of the forbearance they have shown under insults the analysis of the forbearance they have shown under the forbearance they have shown under the forbearance the forbearan

stated to you, that my fears arose, for the most part, or far from having disciplined minds. rather from the disciple than the teacher. During the period which has intervened I have (speaking gemitted to their trust of the possible tendencies of the rather from the disciple than the teacher. During senting and democratic and infidel portions of the opportunity of repeating in public what I have never

"With respect to the Ninetieth Tract, which was am only stating now an admitted fact, that such has the immediate cause of my interference, I have already expressed my opinion that it was objectionable, and likely to disturb the peace or the Church. I thought trines brought before the public. What has been so last year, and I think so still. I deeply regret its their attraction? What have they to recommend publication, though I am quite ready to allow, that them to general adoption? The system in question, the explanations by which it has been subsequently instead of being an easy, comfortable form of religion, modified, or rather I should say, by which the writer's adapting itself to modern habits and a prurient taste, original meaning has been made more clear, have in is uncompromisingly stern and severe, laying the part relieved me from some of those most serious apwholly opposed to the spirit of the age, and uniformly am further aware, that if a precedent were wanting affording that minute attention to external religion, for—I will not say stretching, but for contorting the shackling and interfering with the freedom which it preters of the Articles—a license which has often loves. Now such being the character of the religious gone beyond what was attempted by the Ninetieth must be obvious to every one who thinks at all on the subject, that it has peculiarities about it which subject, that it has peculiarities about it, which render members of the Church we are bound to receive; and it unlike anything which has hitherto been observed I cannot reconcile myself to a system of interpretation, among us. And if this be the case, it is no less ob- which is so subtle, that by it the Articles may be made vious, that a system which has grown up under such to mean anything or nothing. Nevertheless, if within disadvantages, and which professes at least to be that certain limits the Articles may be so construed as not of the ancient Cathone Church, according to be treated with as much of prudence and circumto be treated with as much of prudence and circumChurch, I do not see why a similar license within the spection as Gamaliel prescribed in a not very dissimisame limits is not to be conceded to those whose lar instance. But this is a sort of forbearance, of opinions accord with those of our divines, who resisted which I have seen no sign whatsoever. I do not mean, the Puritanical temper of the sixteenth and seventeenth (God forbid!) that if the doctrines of which I am centuries, or why such persons should be forced into

the period which has intervened I have (speaking ge- appeared to be a lamentary and humility too, in the needly) seen no reason to alter my sentiments. The I cannot but say, of charity and humility too, in the needly seen no reason to alter my sentiments. Tracts for the Times have, indeed, been brought to a close, and at my personal request; and I take this the advocates of Catholic principles. When a man the other. anathematizes Protestantism, he may, very possibly, that as on all other accounts, so especially on this, opportunity of repeating in public what I have never been backward to acknowledge in private, my deep been backward to acknowledge in private, my deep been backward to acknowledge in private, my deep sense of the dutifulness and submission which was the judgment of God! No doubt it was so in the care and watchfulness towards the younger members to this, so far as the world is concerned, I am quite sense of the dutifulness and submission which was the judgment of Gour, then shown to the Bishop of the diocese, and of the case to which I allude.

To the real of the prepared to submit. But you, my Reverend Brethren, of your flock. If, with me, you believe that there is prepared to submit. But you, my Reverend Brethren, of your flock. If, with me, you believe that there is prepared to submit. then shown to the Bishop of the diocese, and of the kind feeling displayed towards myself personally, by the words in their common acceptation, he will seem to be invoking judgment on whatever is not popish; and, I do say, that men ought to pause and consider what I do say, that men ought to pause and consider what they are about, before they use language which is sure as dangerous, and as false as she has ever been, as either supporting or depressing any man or set of menthey are about, before they use the day and as talse as she has ever been, as either supporting of depressing any and as talse as she has ever been, as either supporting of depressing any and the same vows which bind me with all faithful shameless a perverter of the truth, and as cruel a But the same vows which bind me with all faithful to be misinterpreted. Really, the concessions of the mischief which arises from expressions of this depersecutor; if, with me, you feel that any attempt at diligence to banish and drive away all erroneous documents of the same bind. scription, is quite inexcusable. Further, I must take union with her, while she is what she is, is to be trines, and to encourage others to do the same, bind union with her, while she is what she is, is to be they are doing no good service to the Church of from her, and not from us; if, with me, you have peace, and love among all men, and to restrain the

and the Reformers. No doubt that in some, and they needed, or because they were discouraged from these not unimportant respects, as in loss of Church living (instead of being encouraged to live), according was much fearful crime, much iniquitous sacrilege, the slovenly method, in which Divine offices have

"With respect to the other numbers of the work in tality, more blessings within our reach than we care could restore to them; and it will only be when we

own profession; I trust and believe that the Clergy ter, the Church be not set in place of the Saviour; good fruits, 'thinking no evil, rejoicing not in iniquity, Church principles which has talen place among us, nions on one side are erroneous, they commonly run vent in our own. out rejoicing in the tittle 1 would that such would see themselves as they appear to others, and could see themselves as they appear to other themselves as the could see the coul think of themselves as all good men of whatever party too with whom they are linking themselves; and whetoo with whom they are allied, are not observance of the fasts and festivals of the Church, that the contradity follow. But we have a safety take they require. The latitude contradity follow. But we have a safety take they ready provided in the Church system, which, if only ther some of those, with whom they are amed, are not observance of the lasts and lestrate of the Church, was a great error, and has been refuted; but error is properly used, will yet bear us harmless. As for was a great error, and has been refuted; but error is properly used, will yet bear us harmless. than this; I would they should learn a lesson from sacrifice—it is impossible, I say, to see these things than this, I would they should learn a lesson from sacrinee—it is impossible, I say, to see these things should, on finding their error, rush to the other ex- little know 'of what spirit they are.' The opinions should, on finding their error, rush to the other expersons they so bitterly assail. Whatever may have acknowledge that, under God, the authors of the persons they so officing assail. Tracts have been the humble instruments of at least Popery is nearest to truth. My fears, however, as I on which men may differ to the end of time; but it dent de crois, whether of docume of of judgment of the fact of the first have been the numble instruments of at least have already observed, are not with respect to the cannot be well to condemn rashly and rancorously bringing them before men's minds, and of exhibiting bringing them before men's minds. guilty, I will say this for them: that the moderation "And now, since nothing can be more unfair than movement of the last ten years has been gradual; men as Bull, and Beveridge, and Andrewes, and movement of the last ten years has been gradual; men as Bull, and Beveridge, and Andrewes, and most galling and provoking that can be imagined, has been example to make the teachers responsible for the proceedings to have been led on from one opinion to another, been example to the disciples, where the latter are now wholly bebeen exemplary; and I am glad to avail myself of this youd their control, I would say a few words with republic opportunity of expressing my admiration of the spect to those who (as you know) excited my fears advance, or to have started with any definite system. meek and Christian spirit they have invariably shown, heretofore, and have since in some instances verified We, therefore, my Reverend Brethren, have had more heretofore, and have since in some instances verified not rendering railing for railing, and never tempted by them. I am happy to say, that so far as the parochial opportunity to view things calmly and dispassionately. the frequent ignorance and often immeasurable infectory with all the immeasurable infectory of their adversaries to retort man the clergy are concerned, the caution which I felt it my riority of their adversaries to retort upon them. You duty to give at my last visitation with respect to the rence whatever to the question, how far the doctrines give offence without any adequate advantage resulting, promulgated by the Tract writers are or are not erro- has been, so far as I have been able to ascertain, atneous; but I am desirous now to record my judgment, then the appropriate judgment, they may older perthat granting them to be ever so erroneous, ever so and matters of a similar description, cannot be raised and matters of a similar description, cannot be raised and matters of a similar description, cannot be raised and matters of a similar description. heretical, ever so much to be condemned, they have been doubt without much higher principles being involved. It without much higher principles being involved. been dealt with, for the most part, in that spirit of was not a contest whether the red rose or the white predetermined hostility, which is most apt to confound were the fairest flower, which in a former age deluged which nothing human can quell; there is a desire for you espouse, you will not condemn without reading which nothing human can quell; there is a desire for you espouse, you will not condemn without reading which nothing human can quell; what is true with what is false, and which, from having our land with blood; these were but the outward outwar what is true with what is take, and white joint and with blood; these were but the datward and structure with the rear and honestry making yourserves acquainted with the rearrange of the stripe of political opinions within. Still less, I it has no leaning to the error, is lenient to the erring), in the present age of the Church (and there are already such miserable divisions among us with respect to the present movement. With the generosity which s on that very ground to be suspected.

"I now proceed in the discharge of the heavy re-I now proceed in the discharge of the neavy responsibilities of my office, to offer some remarks and sponsibilities of my office, to offer some remarks and advise on the subject of the opinions of which we have t least has taken place among us.

Sponsibilities of my office, to offer some remarks and and then, perhaps, in place of giving themselves up and then perhaps up and then perhaps up and then perhaps up and then perhaps up and manner of their growth. Certainly they have been fostered with no friendly hand; no adscititious aid of ostered with no friendly hand; no adscittious aid of powerful patronage has helped them on; no gale of powerful patronage has helped them on; no g revering patronage has neighborhood them forward. On the sound applicate which are too be sound grow, whether, like fire among whereant they seem to have been the signle or the words. then die away, or whether the flame was kindled nothing without episcopal sanction. Generally speaking, or which at any rate they are too ignorant, if not too then die away, or whether the name was knuded among such materials as would give forth no mean indiscretions, such as I have alluded to, emanate only indiscretions, and the indiscretions in the indiscretions in the indiscretions in the indiscretion in the indis while many, whose motives are above all suspicion, and whose hopeward names need no project of mining and whose hopeward names need no project of mining and whose hopeward names need no project of mining and whose hopeward names need no project of mining and whose hopeward names need no project of mining and whose hopeward names need no project of mining and whose hopeward names need no project of mining and adapting herself to the Church is ever to be what all confess she might not be readily extinguished, I took the opand whose honoured names need no praise of mine, have unbesitatingly and attack condensed the conden portunity to speak freely to you of the good which, in my opinion, had actually resulted from the publication cere soever their zeal, there can but be great defects but as they wish it to be; she keeps what is essenbly to you of the good which, in but as they wish it to be; she keeps what is essenbly to you of the good which, in but as they wish it to be; she keeps what is essenbly to you of the good which, in but as they wish it to be; she keeps what is essenbly to you of the good which, in but as they wish it to be; she keeps what is essenbly to you of the good which, in but as they wish it to be; she keeps what is essenbly to you of the good which, in but as they wish it to be; she keeps what is essenbly to you of the good which, in but as they wish it to be; she keeps what is essenbly to you of the good which, in but as they wish it to be; she keeps what is essenbly to you of the good which, in but as they wish it to be; she keeps what is essenbly to you of the good which, in but as they wish it to be; she keeps what is essenbly to you of the good which, in but as they wish it to be; she keeps what is essenbly to you of the good which, in the good which is the good which in the good which, in the good which, in the good which is the good which in the good which is the good which is the good which in the good which is the good which is the good which in the good which is the good which in the good which is the good which in the good which is the good w while many more have looked on with caution and district while many more have looked on with caution and district while many in orderity while many is antherity (no. 1). distrust—while many in authority (myself among the limits) have folt in the included and so the rest for the Times, and of the tracts for the Times, and of the Ti or far from having discipline observe, that there has are too impatient to learn that the 'middle way' of every side, are yet not distressed; though perplexed,

sand will understand this.

the words in their common acceptation, he will seem to the words in their common acceptation, he will seem to the whole the words in their common acceptation, he will seem to the whole who held the words in their common acceptation, he will seem to the whole who held the words in their common acceptation, he will seem to the whole who held the words in their common acceptation.

compassed about with many infirmities; sometimes be no longer left to damp or dilapidation, but meet, and let our daily prayer be that of one who died a be no longer left to damp or dilapidation, but meet, and whose blood was not shed in compassed about with many be no longer left to damp or diapidation, but meet, halting (how could it be otherwise?) between two as far as we can make them so, for the presence of as far as we can make them so, for the presence of him who hath promised to come among us there and . * [Archbishop Laud, of blessed and venerated memory.—ED. CH.]

are not, in their several stations, to be warned against written with the object of retaining persons within the possess of course, erring in judg- bless us. Above all, let the ministration of the blessed possess of course, erring in judg- bless us. Above all, let the ministration of the blessed possess of course, erring in judg- bless us. A CHARGE,

BY THE HON. AND RIGHT REV. R. BAGOT, D.D.,

But what I say is this: that error is adopting them. But what I say is this: that error is adopting them. But what I say is this: that error is adopting them. But what I say is this: that few living them. But what I say is this: that error is adopting them. But what I say is this: that error is adopting them. But what I say is this: that error is adopting them. But what I say is this: that error is adopting them. But what I say is this: that error is adopting them. But what I say is this: that error is adopting them. But what I say is this: that error is adopting them. But what I say is this: that error is adopting them. But what I say is this: that error is adopting them. But what I say is this: that error is adopting them. But what I say is this: that error is adopting them. But what I say is this: that error is adopting them. But what I say is this: that error is adopting them. But what I say is this: that error is adopting them. But what I say is this: that error is adopting them. But what I say is this: that error is adopting them. But what I say is this: that error is adopting them. But what I say is this: that error is adopting them. But what I say is this: the error is adopting them. But what I say is this: the error is adopting them. But what I say is this: the error is adopting them. But what I say is this: the error is adopting them. But what I say is this: the error is adopting them. But what I say is the error is adopting them. But what I say is the error is adopting them. But what I say is the error is adopting them. But what I say is the error is adopting them. But what I say is the error is adopting them. But what I say is the error is adopting them. But what I say is the error is adopting the error is a serve; we have even now, through their instrumen- that our people have ceased to value much that we

of those, who in their days were, and are still, the soundest divines of the Church of England. It cannot be wise to seek to expel from the bosom of that Church men who love her with no common love, and seek to serve her with no ordinary devotion.

"And while I thus warn you of the manner in which, without doing anything hastily, unadvisedly, or without due intimation of your intentions to myself,

"In conclusion: I have little hope that what I leave to tell those persons, whoever they may be, that deprecated utterly, and that all concession must come me likewise to maintain and set forward quietness, England by their recent publication of manuals of (because you know her real character) a deep and unquiet and disobedient. And seeing the grievous private devotion, extracted from the Breviary and increasing dread of her workings and artifices; if, want of charity which has prevailed among us, I have similar sources; by inserting in them no small portion with me, you look upon her as schismatical and anticouraging fasting and alms deeds and prayer, to an extent of which the present of the p extent of which the present generation knows nothing; and inculcular and inculcating a deformance and incurrent and inculcating and inculcating a deformance and inculcating a deformance and inculcating and inculcating a deformance and inculcating and inculcating a deformance and inculcating an and inculcating a deference to authority, which is wholly opposed to the eximit of the contents of our admirable Liturgy as insufficient to live, he will not miss his salvation; you will be more stands, there must be points on which good men will meet the wants of a Catholic mind. Be it ours, my than ever zealous to keep those who have been bap-Reverend Brethren, to remind the young and ardent tised among us within our pale. You will leave not contravene our Prayer-book and the formularies world has mostly cast aside as superfluous, or as shackling and interfering with the Goodan and the Good wander from anything so definite and Prayer-book, in search of what is so indefinite and affectionateness can suggest, towards preserving those Believe me, that what we most need is peace—peace, delusive as that shadowy Catholicism, which, under of your flocks who are most exposed to them from the in order that the Church may 'lengthen her cords "With this view, you will take care, that so far as sustenance for her population, rapidly heathenising Again: I most strongly depend on their duty, have some, mistaking their position and their duty, have that they sought Rome because their own mother adequate to the wants of her people—neace, in order thought fit to adopt, with respect to the Reformation withheld from them the spiritual sustenance which of opinions among her own children, but for that tremendous final contest between good and evil, to which all things seem hastening with rapidity. Let was inden learned crime, and sacrinege, the sloventy method, in which Divine omees have much done that had better been left undone. So perhaps in some places been performed heretofore, perhaps in some places been performed heretofore, perhaps in some places been performed heretofore, us, therefore, avoiding the strifes of men, and 'keeping perhaps in some places been performed heretofore, us, therefore, avoiding the strifes of men, and 'keeping perhaps in some places been performed heretofore, us, therefore, avoiding the strifes of men, and 'keeping perhaps in some places been performed heretofore, us, therefore, avoiding the strifes of men, and 'keeping perhaps in some places been performed heretofore, us, therefore, avoiding the strifes of men, and 'keeping perhaps in some places been performed heretofore, us, therefore perhaps in some places been performed heretofore, us, therefore perhaps in some places been performed heretofore, us, therefore perhaps in some places been performed heretofore, us, therefore perhaps in some places been performed heretofore, us, therefore perhaps in some places been performed heretofore, us, therefore perhaps in some places been performed heretofore. likewise the Reformers were but frail, feeble men, cease at once and for ever in all. Let our churches

truth with all peace; that where she is corrupt our heavenly Father would vouchsafe to purify her; where in error, to direct her: where superstitious, to rectify her; where anything is amiss in her, to reform it; where it is right, to strengthen and confirm it; where she is in want of anything, to furnish it; where she is divided and rent asunder, to make up the breaches of it.' And then, my Brethren, let the end be what it may, we shall not be unprepared to meet it. We shall perhaps even be more worthy to suffer for his sake, who is the Church's Head and Lord; and when the strifes of this present world are ended, shall, through his alone merits, be admitted to those mansions which have been prepared from the foundations of the world for the peacemaker, the poor in spirit, the meek, the merciful, the pure in heart."

THE CONGREGATIONAL, OR INDEPENDENT, SYSTEM.

(From "An Apology for the Church of Scotland by the Rev. J. Cumming, M.A., Minister of the Scottish Church.")

The [Presbyterian] church of Scotland repudiates, in the strongest terms, the principles of Independency, the system of Church Government adopted by the Baptists, Congregationalists, and other Dissenters. The essence of Independency is the denial of any distinction between clergy and laity, the recognition of every congregation as a complete and competent church, and the right of the people to elect, ordain, rule, and depose their ministers, when they chance to be so inclined. It is based on the unnatural principle that the inferior rule the superior, and that a minister is to be judged and tried by those over whom he is set. This is in the church precisely what republicanism is in the state. Where the minister is popular, and able to fill his pews with plenty of seat-hold ers, he can, as he does generally, play the absolute despot. His deacons are his servants, and his members are his subjects. But where the minister is a man of moderate talents, as most men are, neither attractive nor popular, the case is wholly altered. Mr. Angell James's [a wellthe case is wholly altered. Mr. Angell Jamess [a wen-known Independent preacher] lord deacons start into power; church-meetings record their convictions of a "dying interest;" and the poor man is cashiered by the same democracy that called him into prominence. Such a man is not an independent minister; he is rather the minister of an independent congregation. This system is opposed alike to the word of God, the first principles of all social existence, and the interests of ministers and of neonle.

people.

Isolated independent communities are a miserable mimicry of the Catholic Church. They are fragments of it, indeed, but, like all fragments, severed from the great body to which they naturally belong, and moved away from the regulating and adjusting laws under which they ought to move, they are placed in the utmost peril. They are, in their very constitutions, violations of the analogies of nature, and anomalies in the spiritual world. If we look into the system of the universe, we find all things, from the planet to the pebble, under subordinating influence of the universe and acting from the planet to the pebble, under subordinating influences, maintaining each its appropriate sphere, and acting, nevertheless, not an independent, but a dependent part. In the political world, we find the distinctions of families, provinces, and nations, one subordinate to the other, and prospered most when each thinks the least of an independent existence; and is it not natural to infer that, if the spiritual world bear the imprimatur of the same God, it will be perveded by the same analogies? The wisest and will be pervaded by the same analogies? The wisest and

acutest men have so concluded. That our separatist Christian ministers may be eminently successful in winning souls to the Saviour, is a prayer that none offer up more cordially than I do; but that their system may prosper is what I have no reason whatever to articipate. whatever to anticipate, or to seek, whether I look to its dissonance in constitution from all the analogies of the creation and providence of God, or to its contrariety to that last and best criterion of excellence, the word of God.

It is, in the first place, the theory of Independency that the congregation elect and ordain their own minister, as they believe every community of believers assembling in one place to constitute a complete church, provided with everything required for its existence and expansion. But as if to proclaim by their own mouths the absurdity of this theory, it is their practice to call in the aid of other ministers at the setting apart of a member of their body, and to this extent to exproviments to preshyterial or episand to this extent to approximate to presbyterial or epis-copal practice. Pure Independency, therefore, scarcely exists in this country. It is at present in the state of those nondescripts about which there is so much discussion among naturalists, whether they belong to the vege table or to the animal kingdom. But allowing them all the advantages of this departure from their own principles, the nature of their ordination is equally questionable. For instance, among the Independents, A was ordained by B and his colleagues, B by C and his colleagues; but when we inquire who ordained C, we find that he fancied by B and a cell tail in the same of the band a cell tail in the same of the band a cell tail in the same of the sam he had a call to the ministry, and, by constituting himself, according to the Independent system, at once witness, proval, and, "unanointed, unannealed," he entered on the ministerial functions. It is this that I cannot approve. Far be it from me to place Independent or Baptist without the pale of salvation, or to assert that there are not among these sections of Christendom holy and devoted, and able preachers of the Gospel of Jesus. There are many such, and if they would keep clear of popish confederates and political movements, there would be many more. God has over-ruled the irregularities of the system and wrung, according to a procedure that predominates in all the interpositions of heaven, sweet from bitter, and good fruits from a system not naturally adapted to bring

The method adopted by the theory of Independents, of conveying authority to the minister from the congregation in which he is to minister is destitute of every shadow of the Press: some journals inserting the Chief Justice's scriptural proof. We find the apostles received their commission personally from the Lord Jesus, which is the first link in the chain, that they ordained presbyters and the Quebec Mercury committing the blunder of wherever they had collected congregations of believers, these last their successors, and so on, downward to the humblest presbytery of the Scottish Church.* All the directions in the sacred volume, in reference to the ordination and appointment of ministers, are addressed, not to the people, as should have been the case on the Independent hypothesis, but to the clergy. When the great apostle of the Gentiles gives directions on ordination, he writes to *Timothy*, and says, "Neglect not the gift which is in thee, which was given thee by prophecy, with the laying on of the hands of the presbytery." (1 Tim. iv. 14.) And again, in 1 Tim. v. 22, "Lay hands suddenly on no man." In fact, no dispassionate reader of the apostolic epistles can fail to observe that whatever difficulty there may be in the determination of the question of distinction of orders, there can be no question, on scriptural ground, as to the transmis sion of clerical or pastoral power, not from congregations, but through clergy or ministers. Dr. Hill, no mean authority in the [Presbyterian] Church of Scotland, in his admirable lectures, observes, "Accordingly, the qualifications of those who were to be made bishops, and elders, and deacons, are mentioned, not in epistles to the churches, but in epistles to Timothy and Titus (pastors), who are directed to the proper method of trying such as might be admitted to take part with them in overseeing the Church of God. The judgment of the qualifications is vested in those who, having been themselves found qualified, may be supposed capable of trying others; their act, following upon their approbation, is the solemn investiture of those whom they have found worthy; and they are the instruments by which Jesus Christ conveys to that order of men, which he meant to continue in his church till the end of the world, the authority implied in the exercise of their office."

This transmission of orders in the line of ministers from the days of the apostles to the present hour, and the consequent reprobation of the practice espoused by the scheme of Independency, in making the people the ordainers of their ministers, does not touch the question of church patronage or popular election. The people are not the judges of ministerial qualifications, nor can they confer ordination in any sense, while they may or may not have the power of electing this or that previously ordained minister to officiate in a particular congregation. The ordination and the election of ministers are two distinct things. Members of the clerical body, and they only, are capable of conferring the former; whereas the laity are, where civil arrangements admit of it, capable of exer-

But we have admitted the fact, that many Independent communities forego their right to ordain their minister, and entrust it to a body of the nearest or other known ministers holding the same views, and, admitting this, we have still a very powerful objection, not easily to be got rid of,-viz., that this departure is but of recent date, and

case broken. Independent ordination is not an investi-ture transmitted from the hands of the apostles, but an act originating out of a body which had no authority in

There is not a clergyman in the Church of Scotland who would continue to hold his benefice with Independent ordination, and sure I am there is not one who dares avow his preference of it; for against no form of church government has the Scottish [Presbyterian] Church made a firmer stand than that of Congregationalism or Independency. The orders of an episcopal minister are distinctly admitted and sustained by the [Presbyterian] Church of Scotland, but those of Independency are treated, and justly, as no right scriptural ordination. Indeed, apart from all considerations of ministerial succession, nothing can open so effectual a door to every extravagance in doctrine, and every arrogant assumption of fanaticism, as the plan of Independency. The man that conceives, justly or unjustly, that he has a call from God, to enter on the ministry, has only to bring together a few as wild and well meaning as himself, and, in a twinkling, be regis-tered as the Rev. Mr. Such-a-one, minister of the Church assembling in such a chapel, and in proportion to the success of such empiricism will be the rarity of learning and weight in the Christian ministry. It is all very well, on the part of certain dissenters, to talk about the insignificance of forms of Church government, and it is all natural enough to expect that a generation vastly super-ficial will respond to the sentiment with immense approbation; but let it be borne in mind that this senting elevates the theory of Independency, and proportionally depresses the principles of those who advocate Church order and an Episcopacy over each individual minister. In such a sentiment the former have all to gain, but the latter all to lose. Cherishing a catholic spirit—more so, perhaps, than many who have the word continually on their lips—I do hold, nevertheless, that Independency is not a scriptural polity, nor its ministers scripturally ad mitted, nor as a system, is it likely to promote the peace the unity, and the prosperity of the Church of Christ. hold the importance of ministerial succession from the days of the apostles; I claim* it for my own beloved copresbyters; and I cannot see that, because this great truth has been abused, it is to be trampled on and despised, as it has been by many who have plunged into the

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1842.

We are under great obligations to our indefatigable otemporary the London Church Intelligencer for the CHARGE OF THE BISHOP OF OXFORD, which occupies our first page, and which, we apprehend, appeared, in the first instance, in one of the Oxford papers.

The BISHOP OF OXFORD, is the brother of HIS EXCELLENCY SIR CHARLES BAGOT, and everything proceeding from the estimable prelate will be received with additional interest in this Province, in consequence of such a relationship.

The Charge, however, requires no such adventitious recommendation to notice. It is, without exception, the most solid, grave, impartial, and discriminating exposition of the effect and tendencies of the Oxford Tracts that has yet been produced; and proceeding as it does from the Bishop, under whose episcopal control the reverend writers of the Tracts are placed, is entitled to the most serious and respectful attention. It is the most authoritative opinion that has yet been pronounced on these celebrated publications, and one which we humbly think will conduce to the peace of the Church, the arrest of error, and the wider diffusion

We rejoice that a diocese, so important as that of Oxford is at all times, and particularly at this present crisis, should be presided over by a prelate so fearless and yet so prudent as Bishop Bagot,-a prelate who looks upon the Church of Rome as "schismatical and anti-Christian"; and who pronounces "the 'middle way' of truth, the way of the English Church, to be as far removed from Popery on the one side, as from Puritanism," that is, Protestant Dissent, "on the

Accurate observation of the past,—sagacity seeing anti-episcopal features. deep into the future,-language simply, but impres sively, eloquent, -manly piety, -devotion to the Gospel as preached by the Church, -opinions, feelings, tone, and language, worthy of a scholar and a Christian Bishop, stamp this noble and solemn CHARGE with a value that can hardly be over-estimated.

We insert the following letter from the Rev. A. Lillie, Secretary to the Congregational Union of Canada West, because it suits our convenience, and not because "simple justice" requires it. When we were engaged in a controversy with the Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Robinson, we were most unfairly treated by the Press: some journals inserting the Chief Justice's representing the Chief Justice as having addressed himself to the Colonist. It would therefore be Quixotism in us to occupy our columns with the statements of adversaries, when those adversaries exclude our statements: and on that ground it is that we say we ridiculous charge, implying that every Canadian Clerinsert Mr. Lillie's letter, as a matter of convenience and not of right:

To the Editor of The Church.

Sir, -In an article which appears in The Church of last Sa- diting any of our own: urday, animadverting on a speech delivered in London by the Rev. John Roaf, Congregational Minister in this city, a charge is brought against the Body with which I have the privilege of being connected, of which, notwithstanding a strong aversion controversy, I feel it my duty to take notice, lest silence should be construed into an admission of its justice; a charge, namely, of hostility to Episcopacy and disloyalty to the Sovereign, which is conveyed in these words: "The Congregationalists, or Independents, have ever been notorious for their enmity to the Church and the Crown."-"The sect retains in Canada its anti-monarchical and anti-episcopal characteristics.' If by "enmity to the Church" and "anti-episcopal charac-

teristics" be meant that we deny the Scriptural authority o Diocesan Episcopacy, we admit it; such a denial being involved as a matter of course in the professed belief of the Scriptural authority of our own principles. The incorporation of the Church of Christ with the State we farther repudiate, be the allied party who they may; because we regard it as anti-scriptural in its character, essentially unjust in principle, and injurious in its tendency and operation. We dislike too and condemn the assumption and intolerance so often exhibited by copalians, and of which we have had, and still have much orrectness of our views, and impressed with a conviction of their excellence, we desire their spread, which we hold ourselves ound to promote by every means consistent with Christian ntegrity and honour. This, however, is the sum of our "en whether to Episcopacy, or any of the other forms of evanelical belief which obtain among the followers of Christ. Nei ther to one denomination nor another do we entertain any feel ing of bitterness or malignity. The tendency of our sentiment is to produce a state of mind directly the reverse of this; be The tendency of our sentiments cause we hold every individual who believes on Christ, and i enewed by his Spirit and lives in obedience to him, as entitled to the fellowship of his disciples, and the privileges of his Church to ALL we grant (the whole that we ask for ourselves) the liberty of judging for themselves what is truth and duty; and we allo ost sincerely that others may be as conscientious in their primions as we are in ours. Our entire conduct in this Province proves us to be the friends, not of strife, but of peace This it is our purpose, in God's strength, to continue to be, as far as our allegiance to Christ our Head will permit.

you ought on no account to have Brought. Leaving truth and Christian courtesy out of the question, a very moderate desire for the quiet of the land in which you dwell, or for

vain, 'that God would fill her with all truth, in all that the congregation originally ordained C, who ordained the comfort of those to whom its Sovereign has confided its of the creation and providence of God," and contrary truth with all peace: that where she is corrupt our by the comfort of those to whom its Sovereign has confided its of the creation and providence of God," and contrary Government, or for their success in the means which they are B, who ordained A, and the deviation is, in fact, the building of a superstructure apparently good upon a foundation radically bad. The chain of succession is in either case broken. Independent ordination is not an investiact so WANTON. Fire-brands are not things to be thrown for every offence that may happen to be given, or which may be taken whether intended or not. Than the Congregational body, whether at home or here, the British empire does not contain a class of men more imbued with the true spirit of loyalty; with which, we presume, you will not hold even the sincerest love of freedom and justice to be inconsistent. Of this the fact that they have maintained to the "crown" an allegiance warm and affectionate, not merely without fee or reward, but in the midst of proscription and persecution, is a proof the conclusiveness of which every candid mind will readily admit. Regarding and practising submission to the righteous commands of "the powers that be" as a part of our duty to God, we feel aggrieved by the imputation of disloyalty, because it is attributing to us what we would view as a CRIME. I hope, therefore, you will withdraw it; if not, with every disposition to be respectful, in my own name and that of my brethren and our people, I pronounce it a SLANDER.

Of your remarks on Mr. Roaf's speech I take no notice, beor your remarks on Mr. Roat as spectral cause Mr. R. is very able to answer for himself should he deem any reply necessary; and because the position which you occupy not merely entitles you to defend your principles and your bre-thren when you judge them unfairly dealt with, but impose

their defence on you as a daty.

Begging, (what I conceive I might claim as an act of simple justice,) the insertion of this in your paper at your earliest con venience, I subscribe myself,

Yours respectfully,
A. LILLIE, Secretary to the Congregational Union of Canada West.

Toronto, 20th June, 1842.

Mr. Lillie's letter amounts to nothing. He does not pretend to deny that the Independents murdered King Charles I, but talks of their general loyalty throughout the whole British Empire. The charge which we advanced in our paper of the 18th June, he pronounces "a slander," and calls upon us to withdraw it. We regret we can do no such thing, but

that truth compels us to repeat it. Though on some points of opinion, there has been

a difference between the Independents of two hundred years ago and those of the present day, in the main features of their sectarian character there has been a continuous and most striking resemblance. And this always will be the case, for the principles of Independency, or Congregationalism, are republican in politics, and tending to Socinianism in religion. We have already quoted Samasius's pithy saying, that the Presbyterians bound King Charles, and the Independents murdered him. With equal truth and equal force Bishop Hacket, in his life of Archbishop Williams, expresses the same idea, though more at large: 'Doubtless we [the Church and Monarchy] had compounded for less blood, less loss of honour, less confusion with the Presbyters [i. e. the Presbyterians] then, than with the Independent or Congregational tyranny after. The first pinioned our arms, the latter cut them off. The first were like the Philistines, which made the children of Israel their slaves; the other were the Chaldeans that murdered our King, pulled down every great man's house, and the House of the Lord. The one gave us vinegar to drink, and the other gall. The one made us a miserable nation, the other have made us execrable parricides to God and man." Nor is this strong testimony against the Independents confined to Churchmen. The nonconformist BAXTER, speaking of the sectaries in general, thus includes Mr. Lillie's denomination in his black catalogue : "If they pulled down the Parliament, imprisoned the godly faithful members, killed the King; if they cast out the Rump, if they chose a little Parliament of their own, if they set up Cromwell, if they set up his son, and pulled him down again, if they sought to obtrude agreements on the people, if they one week set up a Council of state, and if another week the Rump were restored, if they sought to take THE THREE KINGDOMS followed them, and even their pastors were ready to lead them to consent."

Such were the Independents in the infancy of their sect, and we maintain that in England and this Colony

As to their and state a few simple facts. Some of the leaders of the late Rebellion were constant attendants on Mr. Roaf's ministry in this city. Mr. Roaf, in his London speech. denies that any members of his denomination were drawn into the Rebellion, but there can be no doubt that some of his accustomed hearers were, and that some of his members also were intimate friends and political associates of William Lyon Mackenzie. Mr. Roaf admits that there was a "common impression" against his denomination, and that the rebellion 'drove numbers' belonging to it "out of the colony," If they were innocent and loyal why did they run away? The wicked flee when no man pursueth: but the righteous are bold as a lion."

The hatred borne by the Independents towards the Church is equally capable of proof. Mr. Roaf's speech alone is sufficient evidence. He has been bold enough to assert, that "the common notion is, that there is but one non-Puseyite in Canada." This sweeping and gyman but one, is Popishly affected, has been so summarily handled by our friendly cotemporary the Patriot, that we prefer subjoining his observations, to in-

"A preacher of the same of 'ROAF,' has been making some most extraordinary mi-statements in a speech recently delivered by him in London, and reported in the last Examiner.—Speaking of the Church of England, he says—'As regards Puseyism, the common notion is, that there is but one Puseyite in Canada. Now, from an individual who has resided some years in Canada, we can only say, and we say it advisedly, that such an assertion exhibits one of two things—either a profound, unfathomable ignorance of even the meaning of the ord 'Puseyism,' or a wicked and wilful perversion of the truth, startling in any one, but amazing from a person who prefixes the term 'Reverend' to his name.'

Then again we find MESSRS. LESSLIE, who for a long time were constant attendants at Mr. Roaf's Chapel, publishing an Almanac, filled with the most scandalous falsehoods concerning the Church, which in that same publication is stigmatized as "antichrist."

Moreover, if we are not misinformed, an Independent preacher, at the opening of a chapel in Wes- paper. tern Canada, described Churchmen as men "who made their Bishop their God, and their Prayer-book their Bible:" and added, "Beware, Beware! the wolf is at the door."

Mr. Lillie himself may feel all that is charitable towards the Church, but such a feeling is not common to his denomination. Mr. Binney, the eminent Congregational Minister of London, said that the Church damned more souls than it saved; and the London Nonconformist, a dissenting journal, edited, we believe, by an Independent, calls it "an evil which works like a pestilence, spreading abroad over the whole land abomination and desolation." There can be no doubt that the Independents in Canada concur in the substance of these hostile remarks.

Our opinion of Independency or Congregationalism, is the same as that set forth, in a preceding column, Church precisely what republicanism is in the State."
It is dissonant "in constitution from all the analogies that the Prelate of Toronto is at liberty to call his own interest of the precise of the pr

of God." Congregationalism is also the high-road to Unitarianism. The religious communities planted by the Independent "Pilgrim Fathers," have, in a very great number of instances, become Unitarian .-It is, in fine, a system with Republican and Socinian

We have only a word to add. Mr. Lillie's opinion with regard to the unlawfulness of an alliance between Church and State, is diametrically opposite to that entertained by the early Independents of New England, and by Dr. Owen, the most eminent minister of his denomination which England has ever produced.

The Secretaries of the Upper Canada Bible Society have, we believe, addressed a Circular Letter to some of the Clergy of our Church, and the Dissenting Ministers, in this Province, requesting them to preach a Sermon, on the first Sunday in August, in aid of the funds of the Society.

Had the Society confined itself to addressing the Dissenting Ministers, we should not have said a word; but we feel bound to remark that its ordering a Circular Letter to be sent to our Clergy is an unwarranted intrusion, and an invasion of the Episcopal

The Church Society, with its various District Branches, is the true Churchman's Bible Society. It has already, amongst other things, ordered out a large supply of Bibles and Testaments, of all sizes and prices, and no Churchman, who values unity and the cause of the Church, will contribute one farthing to the Bible Society, when the circulation of the Scriptures can be effected through the agency of the Church .-The Bible Society is supported by Dissenters of all denominations, including, amongst other enemies to the Church, Mr. Roaf, the Congregational Minister, who has had the hardihood to assert that, with one exception, all our Clergymen are what he calls Puseyites.

Let not any Churchman, then, have aught to do with either the Bible Society, or the Tract Society, or any other Dissenting Society, but devote all that he can spare to The Church Society, which embraces every object that can employ the energies of a Chris-

In another column we have inserted the discussion in the House of Lords, and an article from the Times, relative to the Bishop of Montreal's conduct in not permitting a certain Monument to be erected in the Cathedral at Quebec. We have also read the remarks of the Montreal Herald on this subject, with great regret: and we much lament that our cotemporary should have assailed a conscientious and kind-hearted prelate in language so very intemperate and irreverent. We shall revert to the subject at an early opportunity, and re-print a copy of the Regulations, under which the Bishop acted. In the mean while nothing that a press, hostile to the Church and her divine institutions, may choose to circulate through the country, can injure the character of a personage so far above the reach of calumny, so remarkable for mild virtues, and so particularly anxious to avoid giving offence, as the Lord Bishop of Montreal.

We have been presented during the past week with the following donations, towards the liquidation of the debt which we have incurred in printing Tracts, viz: A COUNTRY CLERGYMAN, 11.-A PENITENT FOR LAX CHURCHMANSHIP, 158 .- A POOR DIVINITY STUDENT, 10s .- We still stand in need of Fifteen Pounds.

It is with some satisfaction that we are able to state, while closing this present volume, that during down titles and parish-ministers, to the utter confu- the past twelve-month we have been enabled to print sion of the state of religion in the land; in all these more than 20,000 copies of Tracts, and to distribute the Anabaptists, and MANY OF THE INDEPENDENTS IN them, in almost every direction, throughout the Pro-

Do not the inhabitants of Toronto, and of the principal places in Canada, intend to address Her Majesty their character has retained its anti-monarchical and on the late attempt, whether real or pretended, upon her valuable life?

We take the following from the Niagara Chronicle:

"We are requested to intimate that the addition recently made to St. Mark's Church in this Town, will be consecrated y the Lord Bishop of Toronto, on Thursday the 7th day of July next; and that a meeting for the formation of a District Branch of the Diocesan Church Society will be held in the Church on the same day, at which his Lordship will preside. The Consecration Service will be solemnized in the forenoon, and the meeting will commence at half past one o'clock P. M. The Clergy of the District will be in attendance, and it is to be hoped that a large assemblage of lay members will manifest the interest they take in the present and future welfare of their

The sum of 10,000l. has been collected in Prussia. for the benefit of the Mission at Jerusalem under the care of Bishop Alexander.

The Venerable and Munificent Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has given an additional 2001, a year, now 4001. in all, for the maintenance of five additional theological students at Cobourg, under the superintendence of the Rev. A.

The Kirk of Scotland by a majority of 241 against 110, has voted for the abolition of patronage and protested against the decisions of the civil Court. It has thus arrayed itself against the rights of property and the law of the land.

In order to meet the wishes of Subscribers who ive North of Toronto, it has been resolved that the day of publication shall be altered from Saturday to Friday. By this arrangement, the publishers will be able to despatch the Northern mail on Friday instead of Monday. The change, we believe, will also be acceptable to our friends in other parts of the Province.

It is particularly requested that all Communications intended for insertion be addressed to the Editor .and all relating to business to Messrs. Rowsell, the Publishers. The Editor has nothing whatsoever to do with the pecuniary or business department of the

For the sake of convenience, we are obliged to decline the continuance of an exchange with several journals. Those of our contemporaries, therefore, who do not receive the first number of the next volume, will understand that all further exchange with them is reuctantly declined.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

BAPTIST FEELING AGAINST THE CHURCH.—The Baptists have a paper, published at Montreal, called *The Register*, which we like for one qualification, and that is the honesty with which it always expresses its hate and dread of the Church. From the last number (of the 22nd June), we take this specimen of ridiculous fury and bombast:

"'THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN WESTERN CANADA.'

This astounding phrase we take from *The Church* of the 11th instant, in which Dr. Strachan addresses a very weighty epistle 'To the faithful members of the Esta-blished Church in Western Canada.' We cannot tell how

'the established church,' and thus to imply, that all other bodies are only tolerated? Are we thus to be insulte with the domination of Prelacy? Never may Canada by This cursed with such an ecclesiastical establishment! I curse cannot however be averted, unless the friends religious liberty will be vigilant and determined in the opposition. Dr. STRACHAN is a wily man and has the ear of our rulers, and he ought therefore to be narrowly watched. Let then the myriads of Presbyterians, Methors dists, and Baptists, with all that hate oppression, awakt to the cause of liberty."

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The dissenting "myriads" must indeed be hard pushed for an ecclesiastical grievance, when they can talk such nonsense as the above. The insolent and disrespectful manner in which our diocesan is spoken of, and deadly hatred manifested towards the Church, will, should hope, have the salutary effect of teaching Church men that Dissenters, to be consistent, must hat we Church. How foolish, how unscriptural, then, for Church men to unite with persons, breathing such a spirit, what are called religious societies! Yet Churchmen into this error, when they join the Bible or Tract Society, associations, in this province, almost exclusively manuably the Dissenters. The Church of England,—the Church of the Sovereign and of the Houses of Parliament,—18
Established Church of the Empire: and the Register sho not have waxed so indignant at the title, since even late Earl of Durham, in a formal document, recogni-our ministers as "the Clergy of the Established Churc Hamilton Sunday School.—On Sunday morning 19th inst., the new and spacious apartment in the ball ment of Christ's Church, which has lately been con at an expense of upwards of 50l, was opened for the ception of the pupils of the Church of England Sunda School in this Town. Although the weather was unlike the children was of the children was numerous, about 100 being present a corresponding number of Teachers. The order are excercises of the School having been gone through their former place of meeting, the children were mall of the corresponding to the children were mall than the corresponding to t shalled into a procession and walking two and two were conducted into the new School Room, where a Hymn was sung composed expressly for the occasion by a Lady has always taken a great interest in the prosperity of school; suitable prayers were then offered up and an propriate address delivered by the Rev. J. G. Ged who congratulated the children and their Teachers upon the completion of a work which had been attended with good deal of anxiety and labour, but which by the blessing of God they then saw happily accomplished. He reked that when he first commenced his ministry in Town, the place in which Divine Service was per was by no means so large or commodious as the room which they were assembled, and that his whole congre gation upon that occasion scarcely exceeded in num one half of the children he then saw before him; adverted to the institution of Sunday Schools, paying just tribute to their originator Mr. Raikes, of Glouest a gentleman who it appears was not less distinguished his piety and christian benevolence than for his ardent unswerving attachment to the Church of England, which went to prove how groundless the claim is which has been frequently advanced by Dissenters as to the having been the original founders of those excellent institutions. The Rev. gentleman then alluded to the pristitutions, a practice of catechising children publicly in the Church, a practice which Sunday-Schools were means intended to supplant, but simply to subserve and earnestly recommend to the parents and the children of his flock a diligent observance of the Rubrick relating thereto which is to be found at the end of the Cateching unswerving attachment to the Church of England, thereto which is to be found at the end of the Cated in the Prayer Book. After dwelling at some length the necessity of Sunday School instruction (which general neglect of parental training rendered more than it would otherwise have been,) and expatiating its beneficial tendency (which he illustrated by a tollogical tendency (which he illustrated by a tollogical tendency (which he illustrated by a tollogical narrative of a fishermans's boy, published in the Churchy England Magazine) he concluded by expressing an earliest hope that the proceedings of that day would inspire both Teachers and children with new zeal, the one to impart and the other to imbibe the knowledge of that which is along really worth knowing, the precious worth is along really worth knowing, the precious worth in the control of the cont is alone really worth knowing, the precious word God and the way of salvation which it reveals. Sunday School Room of Christ's Church is, we confident believe, one of the most spacious and convenient in Province, being 66 feet in length and about 30 feet and reflects the greatest credit upon those whose Praise worthy exertions have been instrumental in comple The cost as we before observed exceeds 501: sum having been collected in a great measure by half dollar subscriptions among the members of the Congression, the funds lately raised by the Bazaar for finishing the Church remain untouched.—Hamilton Gazette, 274

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. From the Estimates, Miscellaneous Services; for the year ending 31st March, 1842.

Estimate of the charge of defraying the expences of the Ecclesiastical establishment of the British North American Provinces, from the 1st day of April, 1842, to the 31st day of March, 1842 31st day of March, 1843.

Thirteen thousand two hundred and fifteen pounds. CANADA. Bishop of Montreal. Archdeacon of Quebec,..... house rent. Minister of Trinity Chapel, Quebec,..... Rector of Montreal,

Do. Three Rivers, Durham,....Caldwell Manor,.... Do. St. Armand,
Evening Lecturer at Quebec,..... Presbyterian Minister, Montreal,..... Do. do. Argenteuil,.......... Roman Catholic Bishop, Quebec,.......... Colonial Office, November, 1841.

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DISSENT FALLING.—In an article in The [London] Patriot, commenting on an article in The London Patriot, commenting on an article in the last number of The Quarterly Review, we find two or three acknowledgments worth notice. The Review says, what we believe is true, that Dissent is losing ground, and The Patriot says it "finds it very difficult to collect evidence sufficient to warrant any general conclusion;" but some eight of ten years ago The Patriot, with other dissenting works found no difficulty at all in boldly denouncing the Church as a minority, and declaring the Dissenters as very far as a minority, and declaring the Dissenters as very far surpassing the Church in numbers, spirituality, intelligence, and political importance, but now the tone is a tered, and in opposition to the assertion that Dissent losing ground, it is quietly said that it is difficult to collect evidence sufficient to warrant such a statement; but while saying so, The Patriot acknowledges the truth of it to some extent. It says:—"We see indeed new churches rising in all directions: we are aware that risk dissenters rising in all directions; we are aware that rich dissenter are continually going over to the Establishment; we know that Puseyism has made inroads among the families of congregations of Protestant dissenters; and we are proved to the continual of the second of the sec pared to find that nothing but a high standard of the tuality, consistency, and consecrated talent amon heir non-established denominations, can retain within tasses. communion the educated intelligence of the middle class by counteracting the seductions of worldly and fashio example, and the attractions of a more refined Poper) By "refined Popery" and "Puseyism," The Pumeans sound Church principles, and that these are ing "inroads among the families and congregation! Protestant dissenters" we have no doubt, and therefore have always advocated the zealous promulgation of principles from the pulpit and the press, and in evel legitimate way, confident that as The Patriot, and dissenting works admit, they will be sure to undern and destroy dissent of every kind—dissent cannot stand

before truth.—Church Intelligencer.
DISSENTING STATISTICS IN CHESHIRE.—The county, gc; a population of 395,300; has 487 parishes, townships, covers 1,052 square miles; has 73,390 inhabited ho and has 37 Congregational meeting houses. Of these there are two in Macclesfield and three at Stockport. Some of the meeting-houses in this county are very small but we will still address to the county are very small but we will still address to the county are very small but we will still address to the county are very small but we will still address to the county are very small still address to the county and the county are very small still address to the county are very small still address to the county and the county are very small still address to the county and the county are very small addr but we will still adhere to the average of 400 per meeting but we will still adhere to the average of 400 per micro-house, and we find that only 14,800 can be accommoda-ted out of a population of 395,300. Deficiency, upwards of 380,000. In fact, the real deficiency is much greater, for instead of 14,800 persons attending these 37 meeting-houses, not more than 10,000 at the utmost are ever present in them. "The Cheshire Union," in support itinerant preaching, raises about 200l. per annum, or 6l. per meeting-house. It employs four agents to teach and preach called Tintwistle, but though 170 years have since passed away, there are only 10,000 Congregationalists out of 395,300 souls. There are some vacancies of pastors in the congregational places of worship, and three or four places, being unable to support their ministers, are connected with other "causes." Dissent is far from prosperous in Che-

Shire.—Church and State Gazette.

Extraordinary performance of Divine Worship. Sunday morning divine service was performed at the Institution of the Refuge for the Adult Destitute Deaf and Dumb, in Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn. The congregation was composed chiefly of deaf and dumb persons, and this is the first attempt at instructing, in scriptural doctrines, by public worship, that class of the suffering community, labouring under the deprivation of the senses of hearing and speaking ever made. The service was conducted in the following manner, and presented a most interesting scene:—Mr. Rosser, a deaf and dumb gentleman performed, if it may be so termed, selections from the morning service, which was done by making signs with his fingers, and the rapidity with which he did it was wonderful. The Lord's Prayer was delivered entirely. tirely by pantomimical gestures, and was a beautiful specimen of expressive silence. After the morning service, Mr. J. G. Simpson delivered a short, but eloquent discourse, from the 35th chapter of Isaiah, and it was conveyed to his audience through the medium of signs, as he slowly proceeded, by Miss Janet Crouch, a remarkably intelligent little girl, only eight years of age, who although neither deaf nor dumb, is as conversant with the signs, as the oldest of the adult deaf and dumb members of the institution. The rapidity of the child's members of the institution. The rapidity of the child's motions, by which she conveyed the discourse delivered by Mr. Simpson, was astonishing. At the conclusion of the discourse, the deaf and dumb were asked by the same medium of signs whether they perfectly understood what had been delivered, to which they assented. The singular spectacle of the Holy Scriptures being expounded by signs, was altogether of a most impressive nature.—
The service will be continued, for the present, at the institution in Bartlett's-buildings every Sunday morning. institution in Bartlett's-buildings every Sunday morning. It is in contemplation to have a regular place of worship in connection with this society, for the deaf and dumb portion of the community, of whom it is estimated there are in London alone several thousands, who will thus be enabled to participate in the benefits of the publishing of the Gospel, from which they have up to this time been debarred.—London Times.

American Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DR. WAINWRIGHT .- (From a Correspondent of The Church.)-Last Sunday we were at New York, and being desirous of hearing the celebrated Bishop Onderdonk, we went to the Church where he officiates, called St. John's, about two miles from our lodgings, but were much disappointed to find that he was out of town, engaged in cleripointed to find that he was out of town, engaged in clerical business in another part of the diocese. Feeling persuaded, however, that the worthy Bishop would not permit the use of his pulpit during his absence to any one less orthodox than himself, we remained, expecting to hear a sound and excellent discourse; nor were we disappointed, for the Clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, Assistant Minister, an Englishman of venerable appearance, preached a sermon, which, for purity of doctrine, and a bold unswerving denunciation of prevailing sins, I had little expected to have heard in the United States. The subject did not involve any of the higher points or The subject did not involve any of the higher points or mysteries of our Faith, but nevertheless it was one calculated to effect much good, and which manifested, at least, that its deliverer was fully sensible of the importance and responsibility of his standing. The text was from Proverbs: "He who hasteth to be rich shall not be innocent," and he selected it, he said, because he was impressed that this very vice of "hasting to be rich" was a prevailing one in America, and more especially in New York, the commercial emporium of the land. He shewed them the degrading influence of the worship of Mammon, and the commercial emporium of the land. He shewed them the degrading influence of the worship of Mammon, and the multitude of evils resulting from a "love of money," which is declared in Holy Writ to be "the root of all evil." He also shewed them the true use of riches, and the proper standing of a Christian in the acquisition and the employment of wealth,—declaring the same with as much searching and uncompromising boldness, and withal with as much tenderness and love, as you would desire to find in a Christian minister. He also went a little aside from the amore immediate subject before him, to speak of the agrarian law,—the chimerical idea which in this, as in ancient days, has prevailed, of the possibility, feasibility, and prorian law,—the chimerical idea which in this, as in ancient days, has prevailed, of the possibility, feasibility, and propriety of an equal distribution of property among all classes of the people. After exposing in a masterly manner the utter absurdity of such a scheme, he said, that admitting, for the sake of argument, that this generation succeeded in instituting such a state of things, another generation would not pass away before the inequality ould be as great, if not greater, than it is at present why? he asked—because the Almighty opposes it. He has, for all-wise ends, instituted the several grades of rich and poor, and every attempt to alter or disturb those grades, will only result in bringing misery on the pro-

since the establishment of the Chronicle;" i. e., within the

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Cannot see which county has winships, &c.; bited houses; Of these 37, Stockport. The very small, to per meeting accommodaty, upwards of highest are every see a see which contains the county of the c

37 meether are ever in support of num, or 6l. per ach and preach ouls! Dissentire, at a place

once the estaonsment of the Chromcle; I. e., within the last six years.—Banner of the Cross.

Ordination.—On Monday, the 30th May, Bishop Griswold ordained Alexander Crummell to the office of deacon. The candidate was presented by Rev. A. H. Vinton, Rector of St. Paul's. The health of the bishop was such as to preclude his preaching a sermon, and headdressed the candidate on the requirements for this office. was such as to preclude his preaching a sermon, and he addressed the candidate on the requirements for this office. Mr. Crummell is a man of colour,—and it presented a beautiful feature in the comprehensiveness of the Episcopal Church, that it knows no distinction in men, but that all are one in Christ Jesus. To see a representative of the wronged and depressed African, receiving from the hands of our vectorable his preaching a sermon, and he lord was justified in laying down from what he had said a rule for all cases. The rites of Christian burial had not been defined by the concurrence of the right revenue of the was justified in laying down from what he had said a rule for all cases. The rites of Christian burial had not been defined by the concurrence of the right revenue all are one in Christ Jesus. To see a representative of the wronged and depressed African, receiving from the hands of our venerable bishop, the highest commission hands of our venerable bishop, the highest commission that man can possess—that of going forth to declare the glad tidings of the gospel of peace and reconciliation, was a scene that can never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. We are happy to add, that Mr. Crummell is a man, as far as humanity can judge, who is calculated to do good; and may the blessing of God rest upon him, and may he be raised up to be a blessing to his benighted and oppressed country men.—Boston Witness and Advocate.

From our English Files.

THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL—ERECTION OF MONUMENTS IN THE CATHEDRAL OF QUEBEC. (From the London Evening Mail, 1st June.)

House of Lords, May 31. Lord HOWDEN said, seeing the right rev. prelate to whom was intrusted the spiritual welfare of the colonies on the bench opposite, he would take the liberty of asking him a question. He had no wish to detain their lordships, but he felt certain they would be surprised when he made a short statement of facts before them—facts which they would think more like some romance of the middle ages, than belonging to the present enlightened age. A gallant officer lately died in Quebec, while he was there on service with his regiment. He (Lord Howden) he was there on service with his regiment. He (Lord Howden) had long been favoured with his friendship, and was not surprised that after his decease in a distant, he might almost say a foreign land, the officers of his regiment should wish to testify their respect to his memory by the erection of a tablet in the church where his remains were laid. They caused one to be church where his remains were laid. They caused one to be prepared, and on it was engraved—the inscription was a simple testimonial of his worth—it stated the circumstances of his death, and set forth the respect of his brother officers, which he had carried to the grave with him. They wished the tablet to be put up in the church, and applied, as they believed merely pro forma, to the colonial bishop for permission, and to their utmost surprise and indignation they were refused. What were the reasons actuating the bishop he (Lord Howden) did not know; he thought it would be difficult to find any justifiable reason for thus offering such an insult to the dead. The gallant deceased was born of parents belonging to the church of England, he was brought up according to the rites of that church, he till the last continued to attend divine service along with his brother officers and the men of his regiment, and he with his brother officers and the men of his regiment, and he

The noble lord had also fallen into a mistake in describing him The noble lord had also fallen into a mistake in describing him (the Bishop of London) as having any authority over the colonial prelates; it was true that he exercised authority in spiritual matters in the colonies, but it was only in those colonies which had not the advantage of possessing a bishop. Any communication he might receive from any of his colonial brecommunication he might receive from any of his colonial brecommunication he might receive from any of his colonial brecommunication he might receive from any of his colonial brecommunication he might receive from any of his colonial brecommunication he might receive from any of his colonial brecommunication he might receive from any of his colonial brecommunication he might receive from any of his colonial brecommunication of his longer experience in the duties of the office. The Bishop of Quebec and all other colonial bishops were answerable to the Primate of all England, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. The circumstances alluded to by the bishop of Canterbury. The circumstances alluded to by the noble lord had been communicated to him, and in answer to the first question he had to say, that the statement of the noble lord was in attachment. the first question he had to say, that the statement of the noble lord was in strict accordance with the facts; but he must wholly deny the inferences drawn by the noble lord, for nothing could be further from the mind of the rev. prelate, whom he was happy to call his friend, than to offer any insult to the dead or his friends. was nappy to call his friend, than to offer any insuit to the dead or his friends. In August, 1840, some time before the death of the gallant officer alluded to, the Bishop of Quebec thought it desirable to make some regulations respecting the erection of monumental tablets within the walls of the church. The bishop had full concern to do so, any one had any common had bishop had full power to do so; no one had any common law right to put up such tablets without the leave of the incumbent in the first right to put up such tablets without the leave of the incumbent in the first instance, or of the bishop. In that month he wrote to his clergy that he had given his best consideration to the complaints made respecting the erection of tablets in the church, and had determined, first, that no monumental tablet should be put up unless the inscription had previously received the approval of the clergyman; and secondly, that the privilege approval of the clergyman; and secondly, that the privilege should be confined to the case of persons who had been habitual communicants in the church. The death of the officer alluded communicants in the church. The death of the officer alluded to occurred after these regulations were laid down; his friends were the first who made application after they were framed; a were the first who made application after they were framed; the bishop, looking at all the circumstances of the case, did not the bishop, looking at all the circumstances of the case, did not think it was requisite or expedient that he should make it an the bishop, looking at all the circumstances of the case, did not think it was requisite or expedient that he should make it an exception to the rules so lately laid down. He had no wish to state more respecting the case than was necessary for the justification of his friend. He would only call upon their lordships not to judge the case by the practice which obtained in this country. But even here there had been cases of refusal; one or two instances in which the Dean and Chapter of Westminster had refused their assent to the crection of tablets would impediately agreed the mediant of the crection of tablets.

ster had refused their assent to the erection of tablets would ster had refused their assent to their lordships' minds. That immediately suggest themselves to their lordships' minds. That was a precedent for his friend, and as he believed he had wholly exonerated him from any intention either to insult or injure the feelings of any one he would add no more.

Lord HOWDEN begged to apologize to the right rev. prelate for the mistake he had fallen into in asking him a question which ought to have been put to another. All he would say was, that he did not think the regulations spoken of were at all according to the spirit of the times, or much in harmony with the mild spirit of the church of England.

Lord BROUGHAM had listened with much anxiety to the explanation offered by the right rev. prelate; knowing the

Lord BROUGHAM had listened with much anxiety to the explanation offered by the right rev. prelate; knowing the ability of the right rev. prelate, and considering the weakness of the explanation, he had but one feeling as to the case. The defence he had not the slightest doubt was as powerful as the nature of the case would permit. (Hear, hear.) That defence, notwithstanding the acknowledged ability of the right rev. prelate, appeared to him (Lord Brougham) to be feeble in the extreme (hear, hear), and that owing entirely to the badness of the case. He rejoiced that we had no such regulations in this country—he rejoiced that St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey were under other and better, more judicious and charitable and more liberal superintendence, than the church of Quebec, otherwise we might have been deprived of many of those monuments which formed the graces of our two national cathedrals. He would only add, that he was indeed surprised to hear the precedent on the part of the authorities at Westminster Abbey cited on the occasion.

The Bishop of LONDON had hoped that the tone he had The Bishop of LONDON had hoped that the tone he had adopted would have disarmed any noble lord from attacking him; he thought a simple statement of the facts was sufficient to set the character of his friend the Bishop of Montreal right with the house. There was no want of charity whatever on his part; the regulations had been framed some time before the death of the gallant officer, therefore there could be no personal feeling in the matter. After the attack of the noble and learned lord, he (the Bishop of London) would state that he approved of the conduct of his brother of Montreal, supposing the circumstances to be as stated. He never went into a church but he looked with shame upon the tablets there put up to the memory. stances to be as stated. He never went into a church but he looked with shame upon the tablets there put up to the memory of those who, neither in their lives nor in death, had shown any reliance upon the truths of religion—of persons who were known to have lived without God. Whether the regulations were prudent, humanly speaking, he would not say, but they were strictly in accordance with the rules of the church and the dictates of Christian charity. They were rendered necessary because some time before a tablet had been put up to the memory of a person who had been killed in a duel, into which he had been given in consequence of an intrigue with a woman; the been forced in consequence of an intrigue with a woman; the inscription said he had died as he had lived; the circumstances

nd poor, and every attempt to alter or disturb those rades, will only result in bringing misery on the prorectors.

Congregationalism appears to effect fast declining in New England. It is now without any CONGREGATIONALISM.—Congregationalism appears to be fast declining in New England. It is now without any periodical in Connecticut, for the first time in more than forty years. In noticing the recent demise of the Congregational Observer, (Hartford,) the Church Chronicle, (New Haven,) says, "This is the fifth periodical of theirs that has been discontinued, or united with some other paper, since the establishment of the Chronicle;" i.e. within the in private life; no such thing, but all persons who were com-municants in a particular form of religion might be interred within the cathedral and be honoured with monuments to their memory, be the circumstances of their lives what they might

The Bishop of LONDON denied that the noble and learned

THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL. (From the London Times.)

(From the London Times.)

In the House of Peers, on Tuesday, Lord Howden complained with some bitterness of the refusal of the Bishop of Montreal to permit a monument, to the memory of an officer lately deceased in the Canadas, to be erected in a church at Quebec; describing this refusal as "an insult to the dead," and as "a fact more like some romance of the middle ages than belonging to the present enlightened age." It appeared, however, from the Bishop of London's explanation, that the colonial prelate acted in this matter from no personal feeling whatever, but merely declined to sanction a departure from rules which it had been found necessary to establish in the lifetime of the officer in question, without reference to his or any similar case.—
Those regulations had been occasioned by circumstances which Those regulations had been occasioned by circumstances which had given reasonable offence to the members of the church; in consequence of which it was determined that for the future no monument should be erected in the church, except to some per-

monument should be erected in the church, except to some person who had been a communicant in his lifetime.

It is surprising, and (to our apprehension) shows no small degree of illiberality on the part of some who call themselves liberals, that such a regulation as this should be assailed, as it liberals, that such a regulation as this should be assailed, as it was on Tuesday, by Lord Howden and Lord Brougham. The former noble lord thought "the regulations spoken of were not at all according to the spirit of the times, or much in harmony with the mild spirit of the Church of England;" and Lord Brougham considered the Bishop of London's defence of his colonial brother to be "feeble in the extreme." What is the meaning of this? Does the spirit of the age orbid that any restriction or superintendence should be exercised over the erection of monuments within the walls of churches? Has every body a common right to disfigure a fine architectural structure, or to affront the feelings of those who frequent churches for religious purposes, by setting up monstrous masses churches for religious purposes, by setting up monstrous masses son who had been a communicant in his lifetime. churches for religious purposes, by setting up monstrous masses of marble, and tasteless or truthless inscriptions whenever and wherever they please? Cannot a church be mild and tolerant, and at the same time exercise some proprietary control over the use of her own edifices, and reserve them (if she pleases) for the use of her own editices, and reserve them (it she pleases) for the commemoration after death of her own peculiar members?—
Viewing the question as one of principle (which was Lord Brougham's view of it), and not passing any judgment upon the course pursued in the particular instance, of which we know nothing, it seems to us quite as unreasonable to complain of the Bishop of Montreal, because he less down rules as to the area. nothing, it seems to us quite as unreasonable to company of the Bishop of Montreal, because he lays down rules as to the erection of monuments in his churches, and does not suffer them to be departed from, as it would be to raise an outery against the Board of Woods and Forests for not suffering private individuals

The Quebec regulations are more exclusive, no doubt, than it would be necessary or desirable to establish every where.

But Lord Brougham knows as well as any man, that in this country, as much as in Quebec, those who have the control rches and chapels often find it necessary to establish regulations against the indiscriminate erection of monuments in them; and that those regulations, when established, are adhered to, even at the risk of giving offence. And we should adhered to, even at the risk of giving offence. And we should have thought that no man of any pretension to taste could have visited either Westminster Abbey or St. Paul's Cathedral, without heartily regretting that we have not been "deprived" (by some regulation or other) of very "many" indeed "of those monuments" which now form, not "the graces," but the disgraces of "our two national cathedrals." A more odious mass of deformities than that accumulated in Westminster Abbey (with a few exceptions) it would be difficult to conceive; while the monumental architecture of St. Paul's is (as has been well observed by a Polish controversalist) altogether more suited to a heathen than to a Christian temple. It would have been far better if we had been protected from such outrages upon taste better if we had been protected from such outrages upon taste as these, by some efficient restrictive superintendence; to say nothing of those graver objections, urged by the Bishop of London to that species of profanation which sometimes fastens upon church walls to recount the virtues in death of those who re never known to have any virtue in their lives.

Canada.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, Sir C. Bagot, reached Queec on the 25th June, and was received with a procession and ddress. Every thing seems to have passed off well.

LADY BAGOT.—We learn that His Excellency the Gover-

LADY BAGOT.—We learn that His Excellency the Governor General will await the arrival of Lady Bagot at Quebec, —and that Captain Bagot, R. N., will proceed to Halifax to meet her ladyship, who is expected to arrive there by the Royal Mail Steam Packet of the 4th July.—Kingston Chronicle.

MR. H. SHERWOOD.—We understand that the Hon. W. H. Draper and Henry Sherwood, Esq., left Kingston this morning for Quebec, and it is announced, upon what authority we know not, that the latter gentleman is to be sworn in as Solicitor General for Canada West.—Ib.

Solicitor General for Canada West.-Ib.

THE 23D FUSILIERS.—The second Battalion of this gal-THE 23D FUSILIERS.—The second Battanon of this gatter corps, arrived at Quebec on Saturday last in Her Majesty's Ship "Resistance," from England. The 23d will probably arrive here in a few days. The following is a list of the officers just arrived with the second Battalion:—Lieut, Col. A. W. Torrens, commanding; Captains W. Cockell, (Major.) H. Chester, F. Phillott; Lieutenants H. G. Ander-W. Price A. J. Jones, F. E. Evans, T. Rickford, C. son, G. W. Rice, A. J. Jones, F. E. Evans, T. Rickford, C. Calvert, W. Campbell, J. Wynne; Assist. Surgeon J. Currey.

The Colonel's lady is among the passengers.—Ib.

LORD MORPETH.—Lord Morpeth arrived here on Thursday evening by the Steam-boat Brothers, and remained at the Royal Exchange until next morning, when he started for London.— His Lordship, we can understand, was greatly pleased with the appearance of the country along the Thames, and was heard frequently to express his admirstson of the rich wheat fields that lined its banks. Had his Lordship's arrival been known n time, he would have met with a much warmer reception than

in time, he would have met with a much warmer reception than he did.—Chatham Journal, 25th, June.

MR. GILLESPIE.—Mr. Robert Gillespie, whose name is associated with the best interests of the British North American colonies, has had a splendidcandelabrum presented to him by those who best may be said to know and appreciate his character, as a merchant and as a tried patriot, in forwarding the real interests of the colonies.—Duches paper.

real interests of the colonies.—Quebec paper.

MR. JUSTICE PYKE.—On Monday last His Honour Mr. Justice Pyke sat for the last time as one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal. It was Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal. It was generally expected that he would make a farewell address to the Bar, over which he has presided for a quarter of a century, during which long period he has gained golden opinions from his legal brethren of every shade of politics, and he now carries with him to his retirement in his old age the respect and esteem of all who had ever the pleasure of having any communication with him, either officially or otherwise. It was hoped that the Government would have rewarded so long a life spent in the arduous and unremitting discharge of judicial duties, by raising Mr. Pyke to the highest legal office in the District, and allowing him the usual retiring pension in such cases, but such was ing him the usual retiring pension in such cases, but such was not destined to be his fate, however deserving he has been. Montreal Herald.

THE CANADA COMPANY.—The Canada Company seems to THE CANADA COMPANY.—The Canada Company seems to be sparing no pains to attract settlers into their territory: and the following particulars of a recent arrangement will no doubt be very successful in facilitating the improvement of their lands.—At the same time the emigrant will find the condition of settlement so very favourable, as to leave him no excuse if with health he fails to secure a comfortable subsistence after the first winter is over. Nor will the company suffer by their well-timed change on the old system, and the introduction of the system of rents, instead of requiring cash down in part, or church, and gave great offence; complaints were made, and the regulations were framed in consequence.

Lord BROUGHAM would remind the right rev. prelate that he had made no attack upon him—he had not said one word applicable to him. There had been no intention on his part to attack the right rev. prelate; the gist of his observations had been, that the talents of the right rev. prelate being insufficient to make out a case was a demonstration of the badness of his cause. The right rev. prelate, in his opinion, had not bettered his case, but had worsened it. The only instance which had given rise to the rule was that of an officer who had fallen in a duel; and it was an instance of suspected immorality only in private life, and the intention was not to bring within the walls of the cathedrals all persons whose conduct should be disapproved of, or even who had been suspected of immorality in private life; no such thing, but all persons who were communicants in a particular form of religion withs he intention was not to bring within and to exclude from the privilege of having monuments within an inducement to such an arrangement beneficial to the settler."

LIPPL Suites—Mr. Gowan has ancorded in other the required to emittle the male of the cathedrals all persons who were communicants in a particular form of religion withs he intention and the required to entitle the settler part will therefore be at the end of the fifth the first year, 13d. per acre; at the end of the fifth the first year, 13d. per acre; at the end of the sixth year, 19d. per acre; at the end of the sixth year, 19d. per acre; at the end of the sixth year, 19d. per acre; at the end of the sixth year, 19d. per acre; at the end of the sixth year, 19d. per acre; at the end of the fifth the first year, 19d. per acre; at the end of the sixth year, 19d. per acre; at the end of the fifth end of the sixth year, 19d. per acre; at the end of the fifth end of the first year, 19d. per acre; at the end of the fifth end of the fifth end of the sixth year, 19d.

new trial. Col. Prince has obtained a verdict for Sixpence against the Editor of the Sandwich Herald. Mr. Prince seems o have acted with forbearance in the matter, and the hither to have acted with forbearance in the matter, and the hitherto hostile parties appear to have come to an understanding. The Herald is a good and spirited paper, and we hope that all local and personal differences are now at an end.

THE CANADIAN PRISONERS.—At the urgent request of the Right Rev. Dr. Polding, [Roman Catholic Bishop], Lord J. Russell has promised to grant a conditional freedom to these political victims [i. e. Rebels] in February next.—Australian Chronicle of Dec. 14.

Chronicle of Dec. 14.

The Official Gazette of Saturday announces Mr. Solicitor General Day's appointment to the Bench of the Montreal District. The Provincial Parliament is prorogued to 27th July. It will probably meet in the beginning of September. It must It will probably meet in the beginning of September. It must meet by the 18th of that month. The Commercial Bank of the Midland District give notice of an application to the Legislature to increase the Capital Stock of that institution.—Kingston Herald.

BREAD STUFFS.—The assurance of Lord Stanley is con-Bread Stuffs.—The assurance of Lord Stanley is confirmed by our correspondents,—that a Bill will be carried through the Imperial Parliament the next Session, to admit through the Imperial Parliament the next Session, to admit through the Imperial Parliament the next Session, to admit to bread stuffs duty free,—if the Colonial Legislature will our bread stuffs duty of 5s. sterling per quarter on American wheat, exclusive of the duty to be laid on by Mr. Gladstone's can wheat, exclusive of the duty to be laid on by Mr. Gladstone's Bill, now in progress. It remains, therefore, for our members of Parliament to show their regard for the good of the country, by acceding to this proposal, or their contempt for it, by the proposal of the whole we are justified in saying, that more has been done within the last six months, to elevate more has been done within the last six months, to elevate Canada in the estimation of the Mother Country, than during the whole period that it has been an appendage to the Crown the whole period that it has been an appendage to the Crown of Great Britain.—Montreal Herald

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY. Two lads, sons of Charles and James Norway, of Lisbon, were poisoned on the 11th instant, by eating the Water Hemlock, or Muskrat root, which they had mistaken for Sweet Sicily. The poison proved fatal in both cases,—one of the boys died on the same evening, and the other on the following day.—Kingston Herald.

VARIOUS.—Sir A. Macnab and Dr. T. Rolph have been attending and speaking at large emigration meetings in Scotland.
.....In one of the Southern States, a negro was lately burned to death by the whites, for some murders and outrages, of the worst kind, committed by him upon women. Nefarious victim! and still more nefarious and unpardonable avengers!....It is stated that all points of difference between England and the U. States are in a fair way of settlement.

Appointments of Ma. Herees.

d States are in a fair way of settlement.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. HINCKS.—The appointment to office of Mr. Hincks is received with great disfavor by persons of various shades of political opinions. The unpopularity of his elevation is not confined to what is called the Tory side of the water, but some Journals of Whig or Whig-Radical politics have protested against it. We would instance the Kingston tics have protested against it. We would instance the Kingston therefore the water, but some Journals of Whig or Whig-Radical politics have protested against it.

Herald, British Whig, and News—three out of the four Kingston papers—others might be named but these suffice as illustrations. For ourselves we believe few in Canada West can trations. For ourselves we believe few in Canada West can look on it with greater disfavor, but sheer despair of being able to suggest what ought to be the course taken by Sir Charles Bagot, prevents us from expressing a tithe of what we feel on was the statement of facts he had made correct, and if so, whether the conduct of the colonial bishop had met with the approval of his spiritual superiors in this country?

The bishop of LONDON said, the noble lord kaving the kindness to communicate the question to him on a former evening, he was prepared to give an answer to it. But first he must protest against making any admission of the responsibility of any bishop, either to the house or to any member of it, for the manner in which he administered the affairs of his diocese.

THE POLICY OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

(From the Montreal Courier, 27th June.) [The following article is very excellent and sound in the ain. We differ, however, from our cotemporary about Re-

sponsible Government, and think that it is quite impracticable and undesirable in a colony. Ed. Ch.]

A very general outery is being raised throughout the Province at the appointment of Mr. Hincks to office, and the Conservative Press of the Upper Province presents some very strong appeals against the countenance lent by the Government to men whose political conduct is far from being free from suspicion. The Cobarg Star and the Toronto Patriot, both refmonstrate against the admission of Mr. Hincks into the Executive Council, and express their astonishment at the course cutive Council, and express their astonishment at the course Sir Charles Bagot has been advised to pursue in this matter. The former Journal declares that the appointment of Mr. Hincks is "unjust, impolitic, and insulting," and both of them call on the Conservative party of Upper Canada to make a push to "rescue Sir Charles Bagot from the merciless clique into

whose hands he has fallen."

This is just what we expected, and it would be useless to attempt to conceal that the feelings entertained by the Conservative party in Upper Canada are shared by a large and influenced. servative party in Upper Canada are shared by a large and in-fluential party in this section of the Province. Apart from the question of policy, the appointment is disaproved of, and it is felt that the men who could have advised His Excellency to the steps which we have recently seen taken are scarcely worthy

of the confidence of the people.

We make this admission, we confess, with some regret, but with a conviction that the time has arrived when it is called for. Deeply convinced of the excellence of the system of Responsible Deeply convinced of the excellence of the system of Responsible Government, as all reasonable men will construe that system, and of the possibility of carrying it out in this Colony without danger to the interests of the British Crown, we place no implicit faith in any set of politicians. It is to the measures, not to the men that we look, and we shall never hesitate to express our disapproval of those measures, when they are such as we deem pernicious to the interests of the country. At the present time, we do sincerely believe that the acts to which Sir Charles Bagot has been advised, are not such as are calculated to give satisfaction to the colonists. The miserable policy of to give satisfaction to the colonists. The miserable policy o to give satisfaction to the colonists. The miserable policy of attempting to pack a party through the influence of office, cannot be calculated to improve the character of our politicians, whilst the open advances made to men whose past conduct renders them obnoxious to the consistent of all parties, can be productive only of mischief.

Up to the moment of Lord Sydenham's death, the impetus imported to every department of the Government, by the consistence of the constant o

Up to the moment of Lord Sydenham's death, the impetus imparted to every department of the Government, by the energetic councils of that Nobleman, rendered the duties of the recognised advisers of the Governor a comparatively easy task. No one will now pretend to deny that in all that his untiring genius effected for this Colony, Lord Sydenham mainly depended upon himself. Believing, and having reason to believe, from the majorities his measures commanded in the House of Assembly, that he possessed the confidence of the people, the late Governor, to use his own words, would yield the responsibility to "no man." Having set the system to work, and recognised the principle which gave to the colonists a direct check on all to "no man." Having set the system to work, and recognised the principle which gave to the colonists a direct check on all legislative measures, the deceased Nobleman, till within a few short hours of his death, gave his undivided attention to the labours of his Council, and to the extensive schemes which his

labours of his Council, and to the extensive schemes which his genius had devised for the ultimate good of the country.

If there were ever any doubt of this fact, almost every act taken by the heads of the Executive since his Lordship's decease goes far to confirm it. Instead of following the path that lay plainly before them, the advisers of the late and present lay plainly before them, the advisers of the late and present Governor have exhibited a want of tact, of business-like acquirement and political consistency which is quite inexplicable in men of their knowledge and reputations. The measures left to be perfected in their hands seemed, from the apathy they exhibited bited, to be on the point of becoming merely dead letters, whilst in the distribution of offices their conduct has called forth almost universal censure. Still they persisted; till the arrival of Sir Charles Bagot gave hopes that a more prudent and manly

of Sir Charles Bagot gave hopes to be a course would be adopted.

Of the policy that has been pursued since the arrival of the new Governor we will say nothing. If the appointment to office of a man like Mr. Turcotte—if the countenance lent to individuals of the stamp of Mr. Barthe—if the re-appointment to their official duties of individuals who openly insulted the Government at a time of peril by throwing up their commissions as magistrates and militia officers—and if, though last not least, the admission of Mr. Hincks into the Executive Council if these are to be taken as samples of what we are to expect

least, the admission of Mr. Hincks into the Executive Council—if these are to be taken as samples of what we are to expect from the future labours of the present Ministry, then, we say, the sooner these men are got rid of the better for the Colony.

But how are we to arrive at the fact that the policy, of which we have given a faint description above, is not really acceptable to the majority of the community? Supposing that Mr. Hincks is re-elected by his constituents, and that the Ministry, of which he forms so prominent a prepaler, continued to the constituents. of which he forms so prominent a member, continues to com-mand majorities in the House and in the Council—what are mand majorities in the House and in the Council—what are we to do then? Keeping in view the doctrines of "Responsible Government," there can be no doubt, that whilst the measures suggested are such as do not interfere with the privileges of the Crown, there is no other course but submission; and, however we may suspect the intentions of the men, we should not feel ourselves justified in offering a factious opposition to their measures, so long as we see no reason to apprehend danger from the course they may choose to pursue.

We state this emphatically, because we see no possible means of carrying on any Government—responsible or irresponsible—

We state this emphatically, because we see no possible means of carrying on any Government—responsible or irresponsible—except this rule be observed, of judging of the measures and not of the men. If therefore it should turn out that Mr. Hincks does prove himself to be more of a Conservative than a Destructive—if we have all along mistaken Messrs. Barthe, Turcotte & Co. for featings men, when in truth they are the great life of the conservative. & Co. for factious men, when in tru de Co. for factious men, when in truth they are the very elite of loyalty—in this case, we repeat, we shall be as ready to confess our error, as we are now to publish our suspicions; and certainly a government composed of men whose acts really show an earnest and conscientious desire to do justice on every side, will never meet with opposition from us.

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The Clergy of the Home District are respectfully reminded that the next Meeting of the Association will be held (D. V.) on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th of July, at the residence of the Rev. George C. Street, Newmarket.

ADAM TOWNLEY, Secretary.

Thornhill, 15th June, 1842.

BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend, at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum, on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending the 30th instant, was this day declared, and that the same will be payable on and after Monday, the 11th day of July next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 9th day of July inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Managing Director.

British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 27th June, 1842. ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Reference is permitted to be made to
Thos. D. Harris, Esq.,
Messrs. J. Mulholland & Co.
Messrs. Lyman, Farr & Co.
Messrs.

Toronto, 27th June, 1842. BAPTISMAL FONTS.

JUST received, a few FONTS, for sale:

Model of St. Mary's Oxford,
Gothic Font (smaller size)

H. & W. ROWSELL,
Torrente

MR. ELLIS, (From 15, Broad Street, Bank of England, London),
BANK NOTE AND COMMERCIAL ENGRAVER,
KING STREET, NEAR GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

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

ENGRAVING.

JAMES JOSELIN begs leave to inform the gentry and public generally, that he has commenced the ENGRAVING business in all its branches: Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Door-plates, Coffin-plates, Visiting, Trade, and Address Cards, &c. &c. West end of King Street, opposite Messrs. Jacques & Hay, Cabinet Makers, &c.

Toronto, June 20th, 1842.

MR. HOPPNER MEYER,

ARTIST,

HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET,

FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET.

Toronto, June 24, 1842.

WANTED, RESPECTABLE BOY as APPRENTICE to the Printing

Apply at this Office.

NEW BOOKS. JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND: Horne's Introduction to the Scriptures, 5 vols. 8vo

Horne's Introduction to the Scripsures, 5 vols. Svo
Elsley's Annotations on the Gospels and Acts, 2 vols
Valpy's Greek Testament, 3 vols
Churton's Early English Church
Hooker's Works, 2 vols. 8vo
edited by Keble, 3 vols. 8vo
Grotius de Veritate, with English Notes
Southey's Book of The Church
Keble's Christian Year
Life and Times of Archbishop Sharpe
Burton's History of the Christian Church
Tillotson's Works, 10 vols. 8vo
Nolan's Catholic Character of Christianity
Tyrrel on the Ritual
Village Lectures on the Lilany, by Rev. W. Palin
D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature, complete in 1 vol
Evidence of Profane History to the Truth of Revelation
Student's Manual of Modern History
Natural Philosophy
Spanish Armada, by Rev. T. Lathbury
Woman's Mission Voman's Mission ord's Popular Physiology loads and Railroads leadings in Science Biography

And a great variety of Prayer Books, Bibles, and Church Services, in different styles of Binding. H. & W. ROWSELL, Torento. BOOKS, &c. FROM ENGLAND. ORDERS for Books, &c. to be procured from England, should be given without delay, so as to insure their arrival in Canada this

H. & W. ROWSELL,

SITUATION WANTED. A YOUTH, who can be very favourably recommended, wants a situation, as CLERK in a Dry Goods Store, or in an Office.—
Apply to Mr. Henry Rowsell.
Toronto, 17th June, 1842.

A PORTRAIT of the Hon. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON,
Chief Justice of Western Canada. drawn by Mr. Hoppner
Menter, is now being exhibited at J. E. Pell's Picture Shop, King
Street, for the purpose of receiving the names of Subscribers to a
highly finished Engraving therefrom. The opinions expressed by the
Press, as to the Likeness, &c., have been extremely favourable. Toronto, June 3, 1842.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE property of John Barwick, Esq., at Thornhill, Yonge Street, in all respects one of the most desirable residences in Canada for a genteel family.—A SAW MILL, in full operation, about the centre, with a quantity of Pine.

Reference to Capt. Lee, on the spot, or Messrs. GAMBLE & BOULTON, Messrs. GAMBLE & BOULTON, King Street, Toronto.

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscribers, at reduced prices, superior PORT AND SHERRY WINES, in Bottles and in the Wood, direct from the London Docks, and two years in this country. Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

THORNE & PARSONS.

1842.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGE-MENTS FOR THIS SEASON: IL A IK IB O N T A IR II O,

BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO, Princess Royal, Colcleuch; Niagara, Elmsley; City of Toronto, Dick;

From Kingston:

From Kingston:

At 7 o'clock, Evening—Monday, and 8 Thursday,
PRINCESS ROYAL; At 8 o'clock, Evening—Tuesday and Friday,

At 8 o'clock, Evening—Wednesday and Saturday, CITY OF TORONTO; and arrive at Toronto early next day. From Toronto: At 12 o'clock, Noon-Monday and Thursday, NIAGARA;

At 12 o'clock, Noon.—Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday, CITY OF TORONTO; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Wednesday and Saturday, PRINCESS ROYAL; —and arrive at Kingston early next morning.

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

Toronto, June 24, 1842. STEAM-BOAT NOTICE-1842.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL,

CAPT. COLCLEUGH.

WILL leave Toronto for Kingston on Tuesday night, the 29th instant, at Twelve o'clock, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg; and will leave Kingston, on her return, on Thursday evening, the 31st. Afterwards, she will leave Toronto for Kingston every Saturday and Wednesday, at Twelve o'clock, noon.

Cabin passage 5 dollars.
Deck do 2 do.
Toronto, March 23, 1842. FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

REMOVE, D.

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

WATERLOO BUILDINGS,

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, 1842.

CHARLES MARCH, HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER, AND PAPER-HANGER,

GLAZIER, GRAINER, AND PAPER-HANGER,

(Late of the Firm of Hart & Maker),

(Late of the Firm of Hart & Maker),

BEGS respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, that he intends continuing the above business in the Old Stand, No. 206, King Street, nearly opposite the Farmers' Bank, where he will, at all times, be happy to attend to any orders he may be favoured with, and which will be executed with the greatest punctuality and despatch.

C. M. takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to those friends who have so liberally patronised him, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the favour hitherto shown him.

Toronto, May 26, 1842.

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

PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER,

(LATE OF THE FIRM OF HARE & MARCH,)

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Remoyed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell, No. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of public patronage. ablic patronage. Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, one thousand pieces of ENGLISH PAPER HANGINGS, cheap for cash.

GRAD ROBSON.

Yonge Street, No. 44, May 27th, 1842.

A7-3m

The Subscriber offers for sale, one thousand pieces of ENGLISH PAPER HANGINGS.

EDWARD ROBSON.

47-3m 20 PK - 20 PK

At Kingston, on the 25th June, Mrs. Macaulay, wife of the Hon. ohn Macaulay, of a son.
In England, on the 1st June, the lady of John Barwick, Esq., of a

MARRIED.

MARRIED.

In Hatley, Canada East, on the 15th June, by the Rev. C. Jackson, Mr. Simeon S. Wells, of Compton, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Levi Smith, Esq. of Waterville.

At Niagara, in St. Mark's Church, on the 26th June, by the Rev. At Niagara, in St. Mark's Church, or the 26th June, by the Rev. Thomas Creen, Rector. Mr. C. H. Webster, Druggist, of Hamilton, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. B. Roddy, of Niagara. DIED.

DIED.

In this city, June 25th, aged 26, Maria, the beloved wife of the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, B. A., Rector of St. John's, in the Township of York, and youngest daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Skyring of the Royal Artillery. The remains of the deceased were interred in the burial-ground of St John's, the Lord Bishop officiating at the funeral. The attendance of several gentlemen from this city, and many of the parishioners of St. John's, as well as country neighbours, manifested the kindly feeling entertained for the departed lady, and her bereaved husband.

manifested the kindly Icelling entertained for the departed lady, and her bereaved husband.

**Letters received during the week ending Friday, July 1st:—

Rev. W. Arnold; Rev. E. Denroche, add. subs.; A. Davidson, Esq. add. subs. and rem.; D. Burn, Esq.; Rev. F. L. Osler, rem.; H. C. Barwick, Esq. add. sub.; J. G. Rogers, Esq.; Dr. Ferris R. H. Gordon, Esq.; Mr. J. Vance, rem. in full vol. 5; Mr. A. Sanderson, do.; Mr. W. Lough, do.; G. Manners, Esq. [too late for this week]; Rev. E. Morris; G. S. J. Hill, Esq. rem.

To Correspondents.— "A Youth of the Church," and several other friends, shall be attended to next week. We feel particularly thankful for the Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

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

(From a Letter addressed by the Rev. C. W. Andrews, a be established. Clergyman of the American Church, to the Editors of the Episcopal Recorder.)

JERUSALEM, FEB. 26, 1842.

our arrival we were ready for a brief survey of this founding a Protestant Bishoprick. On the morning wonderful region. For myself I felt a reluctance in after our arrival we called upon Bishop Alexander. commencing, from an apprehension of not being suit- We need not say that we were cordially received. ably prepared, to derive all the benefit from visiting We found him a hale, well looking man of about fortythese consecrated places, of which they may be made live, bearing the distinct lineaments of the Jewish the occasion to one who is thus prepared. The very race. It appeared that his reception by the Turkish fact of being here seemed strange, as indeed it does authorities had been favourable in a high degree. The now, and I still ask myself,—is it true that "my feet Bishop brought with him a fraternal letter from the stand within thy gates, oh Jerusalem?"

that head.

various traditions connected with them. We passed ment to their errors to prompt them to this. down the valley of the son of Hinnon, on the west of But there are other grounds on which to account ancient Tophet, according to Jerome, where the idola- undertaking need not be surprised or discouraged .the vast congregation, reposing under the walls of when those of that power are planted at their side.their "Beloved City."

the invoked curse of Christ's blood, and leads them may be learned from what she has done in the ap-

from the solid rock which composes the hill side, to by a Bishop, and accompanied by the good offices of which monkish tradition has affixed the names of Anglican Christians." In negociations Oriental ec-Zachariah's, St. James's, and others, but it is not clesiastics seldom become weary, and yet their real ting the trap, and how he had caught the birds to known for whom they were intended. Just across feelings can rarely be ascertained until something of the valley from the ancient site of the temple, is a a practical nature is undertaken, which seriously small enclosed space shown as the Garden of Gethse- threatens their beloved errors. mane, which, from the account of it given in Scripture, So far as I had opportunity of knowing the Bishop's cannot be far from the true locality. In my imagina- views on these points, they agree with those expressed tion I embraced a somewhat wider space, and doubted in these letters. They are conservative, having, hownot that I was upon the ground where one great part | ever, primary regard to the integrity of his own church. of the price of our redemption was paid. From this He holds the usual opinions on the propriety of using we ascended the Mount of Olives, (still covered in means to reform rather than to revolutionize these part with the Olive tree,) which commands a fine view | churches. To this his efforts will be directed, but, withon the east, and the mountains of Moab which rise any circumstances, to receive the members of those beyond. From the formation of the country it is easy churches to his own communion. We may rejoice to perceive how Moses could have had from those that the work of reformation has been undertaken of the many objects visible from this spot cannot be the supervision of one holding moderate views. Many such a point of observation, and the imagination be- exclusive and party feelings, and prepare him for the plied. The boy came to him at all his leisure hours, comes more fruitful than the most gifted pen.

may excuse the facility of belief respecting holy places, unbelief of Judaism, affords to the Church at large but nothing can excuse or palliate the enormous fraud one of the best securities for his fidelity to the inteof the Holy Fire, still practised by the Greek Rishops.* rests of truth and holiness. He seems to be a man At Easter a number of them go into the reputed se- of a most benevolent spirit and of true charity. And pulchre, [of our Saviour] where, after remaining some surely if there be a spot on earth where a pattern of time, they pretend that a fire is kindled by miracle, charity is lovely, where the spirit of love is congruous, which they exhibit to the people, who make a general it is here upon the heights of Zion; and we may well rush toward it with their tapers. It is lamentable to rejoice in the belief that the Bishop's example in this know that seven of the eight Bishops of Palestine re- respect will shine brightly from the Holy City upon side in the Convent in Jerusalem, and are parties in the sad divisions and sinful dislikes which afflict the this deception. This single fact throws floods of light body of Christ. upon the question respecting the character of the piety they have inherited lies, and truly did Mr. Southgate Greeks are more bigotedly attached to the supersti- a rebellious world! tions of their Church than the Roman Catholics. The real extent of their idolatries and besotted superstition, is but very partially known among us. Causes are now in operation which will bring them sufficiently before the Protestant world; which we may trust will have the double effect, first, of awakening a deep sympathy with their condition, and the adoption of measures for bringing them to a knowledge of the truth; and secondly, of guarding us against any yielding to their errors, lest we be made partakers of their plagues.

Perhaps I shall not find a better place for giving you a few facts and statistics. The city is on a high mountainous tract, less than forty miles from the Mediterranean in a direct line. It is surrounded by a wall of some strength, and is one of the best built towns that I have seen in the East. Its population is estimated at about twelve or thirteen thousand, of which there are about 5000 Mohammedans, 3000 Jews, and 4000 Christians. The Mohammedans are said proudly to boast over the superstitious Christians. This may be, but they have nothing to boast of even in this respect, for they show in the Mosque of Omar, the print of Mohammed's foot impressed upon the rock from which he ascended to heaven, and also the prints of the fingers of the Angel Gabriel, who seized the stone to prevent it from following the prophet. Of the Christians, the Greeks outnumber all the other sects together. With the exception of the bishops and monks, they are native Arabs. They have within the city eight convents for men, and five for nuns.

There are about 1,000 Roman Catholics, who are, I believe, pretty well kept under by the Greeks. One of their Monks at Bethlehem made bitter complaints to us, saying that they were persecuted by the Greeks with more severity than the Church had been by the Roman Emperors. We were rather slow to sympathize with them, partly from mistrusting the accuracy of their statements, and partly from knowing that the Latins have greatly exceeded the Greeks in persecution wherever they have had the power.

The Jews here are said to be more bigoted than in other countries. This may be inferred from the fact of their coming here on account of their religion. The few connected with the Mission were, I believe, all converted in other countries,

The Protestant Missionary force consists of two families of the American Board, those of Messrs. Whiting and Lanneau,-the English Mission to the Jews, which is the oldest Mission here and under the control of the Established Church. The Missionaries are Mr. Nicholayson, a German, and Mr. Ewald, also a German, and a converted Jew. The foundation of a church for this Mission is expected to be laid in a few days. To these there is now added the new Bishop, and his Chaplain, the Rev. G. Williams, a young man of superior education, who will be engaged in conducting a school of a high order, or a

* These Bishops are from the Archipelago.

Next to health, the principal object of the journey was to observe to the best advantage this new Missionary field, new at least in the interest it has assumed Rev. and Dear Brethren, -On the morning after from the united movement of England and Prussia in Archbishop of Canterbury, addressed to the heads of The localities have been so much better described the churches here. This gave him an opportunity of than I can describe them, that I shall be very brief on making the first advances to them, which he has done, but up to this time, with a doubtful exception in fa-The Rev. Mr. Whiting, who has been long a resi- vour of the Armenian Patriarch, they have taken no dent here, and who accompanied Dr. Robinson in his notice of the Bishop or his letter, but manifest an researches in Jerusalem, was so kind as to accompany extreme jealousy and even opposition so far as they me to the principal places of interest, and relate the dare go. They have, doubtless, a sufficient attach-

the city, near the termination of which is shown the for it, so that from this fact alone the friends of the trous Jews practised the horrid rites of Moloch. From In this opposition the Greeks and others, as remarked this we passed up the deep narrow valley of Jehosha- in a former letter, seem to be governed by the law of were setting the trap to catch some. This delighted phat, lying on the east of the city, on the sides of self-preservation. They are aware of the overshawhich there are countless graves of the Jews, who have dowing influence of England in the politics and comcome hither from the four winds for burial. There merce of Europe, and it is natural that they should was something inexpressibly solemn in the thought of fear for the permanence of their own institutions, At the same time, the judgment of the Church of How affecting the delusion which keeps them in- England, as to the best mode of treating the question corrigible under all the evils which they suffer from of assistance to be rendered to the Eastern Churches, as it were to appeal to God, seeking for a grave upon pointment of a Protestant Bishop, one of the objects of the spot, where they doubt not the last judgment will which, as avowed by Dr. McCaul in the Bishop's consecration sermon, was, the beneficial effects "hoped" Here are some striking sepulchral monuments hewn for from the "sight of a pure reformed worship directed

of the city, of the Dead Sea, and Valley of the Jordan out going so far as to deny himself the right, under mountains, so extensive a view of the promised land. here by one of the most pure and, as we believe, the The thoughts which arise in the mind from the survey best ordered church in the world, and that it is under described,-uor need they. We have but to mention | circumstances have contributed to preserve him from work which Providence has now assigned him. A and learnt so rapidly that the schoolmaster recomdeep sense of gratitude for redeeming mercy, in having The ignorance and universal superstition of the east been rescued, as by miracle, from the darkness and

What work is more blessed, what effort more divine, of the Greek Church, and of the reliance to be placed than to set forth the distinguishing glory of the Gosin the veracity of its ecclesiastics. The fraud of the pel where it was first witnessed, to re-kindle the flame holy fire was commenced ten centuries ago. Truly of charity upon the spot where that example of it was exhibited, the recital of which has melted the say in one of his earlier communications, that the hardest hearts of sinners, and will one day overcome

The Bishop manifested a lively interest in our American Church, and is casting toward it an eye of expectation, for aid in his mission. As a representative of that church he invited me to preach. It is an unspeakable privilege to preach the Gospel under any circumstances. But you will readily imagine that a singular interest would be felt in recounting upon this spot what Christ has done for sinners. It had been suggested by one of the resident missionaries, that it might be agreeable to us to have the communion. No proposition could have been more grateful to our feelings; it was readily acceded to by the Bishop, and it was ours to commemorate the sufferings and death of our Lord fast by Gethsemane and Calvary. In this ordinance near twenty united, the largest number of Protestants, probably, ever assembled in Jerusalem on such an occasion; and the persons who comprised it, presented to my view a symbol of the glorious union of the church yet to come. There were Jews and Gentiles, dwellers in Asia, with those who had come up from Abyssinia, from Europe and from distant America. It was a solemn thought that they would never again drink together of the Passover cup until they should receive it from the Master's hand in the New Jerusalem.

In the evening, at eight o'clock, there was a meeting at the Bishop's house, where I took my leave of the brethren, ready to depart on the morrow.

Being now about to take my last look, I must acknowledge a singular reluctance at parting. I have experienced sensations of the most solemn delight, while surveying these holy grounds which have drunk the tears and blood of the Son of God, sympathised with his groans, and trembled at that expiring cry, uttered from the depths of inconceivable distress-'My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me."-Here, too, for the sin of his rejection, the wrath of God Almighty ensued in scenes of blood which have no parallel in the annals of human misery, and the Beloved City" was given up to be trodden down of the Gentiles forty and two months. But blessed be his name he does not keep his anger forever. It is ours to rejoice in signs that her desolations are accomplished—that God has put it into the heart of Kings to speak comfortably to her, and more than this, that the eyes of his people are directed hither from the ends of the earth with praise and with supplication. Let us pray for the peace of Jerusalem, and doubt not that the command has gone forth to rebuild the city unto the Lord from the Tower of Hananeel unto the gate of the corner, and to call its name from this day Jehovah Shammah.

> THE BISHOP AND HIS BIRDS. (From the Church of England Magazine.)

A worthy bishop who died lately at Ratisbon, had for his arms two fieldfares, with the motto-"Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing?" This strange coat of arms had often excited attention, and many persons

JERUSALEM AND BISHOP ALEXANDER. College for youths of all classes, if such an one can had wished to know its origin; as it was generally reported that the bishop had chosen it for himself, and that it bore reference to some event in his early life. One day an intimate friend asked him its meaning, and the bishop replied by relating the following story: 'Fifty or sixty years ago a little boy resided at a little village near Dillengen, on the banks of the Danube. His parents were very poor, and, almost as soon as the boy could walk, he was sent into the woods to pick up sticks for fuel. When he grew older his father taught him to pick juniper-berries, and carry them to a neighbouring distiller, who wanted them for making 'Hollands.' Day by day the poor boy went to his task, and on his road he passed by the open windows of the village-school, where he saw the schoolmaster teaching a number of boys about the same age as himself. He looked at these boys with feelings almost of envy, so earnestly did he long to be among them. He knew it was in vain to ask his father to send him to school, for he knew that his parents had no money to pay the schoolmaster; and he often passed the whole day thinking while he was gathering his juniper-berries, what he could possibly do to please the schoolmaster, in the hope of getting some lessons. One day when he was walking sadly along, he saw two of the boys belonging to the school trying to set a bird-trap, and he asked one what it was for. The boy told him that the schoolmaster was very fond of fieldfares, and that they the poor boy; for he recollected that he had often seen a great number of these birds in the juniper wood, where they came to eat the berries, and he had no doubt but that he could catch some. The next day the little boy borrowed an old basket of his mother, and when he went to the wood he had the great delight to catch two fieldfares. He put them in the basket, and tying an old handkerchief over it, he took them to the schoolmaster's house. Just as he arrived at the door, he saw the two little boys who had been setting the trap, and with some alarm he asked them if they had caught any birds. They answered in the negative; and the boy, his heart beating with joy, gained admittance to the schoolmaster's presence .-In a few words he told how he had seen the boys setmy good boy!' cried the schoolmaster; 'you do not look as if you could afford to make presents. Tell me your price, and I will pay it you, and thank you 'I would rather give them to you, sir, if you please.' The schoolmaster looked at the lad as he stood before him, with bare head and feet, and ragged trowsers that reached only half-way down his naked legs. 'You are a very singular boy,' said he, I can do for you, as I cannot accept your present without doing something for it in return. Is there anything I can do for you?' 'O yes!' said the boy, trembling with delight, 'you can do for me what I should like better than anything else.' 'What is that?' asked the schoolmaster, smiling. 'Teach me to read,' cried the boy, falling on his knees; 'O, dear, kind sir, teach me to read.' The Schoolmaster commended him to a nobleman who resided in the neighbourhood. This gentleman, who was as noble in mind as in birth, patronized the poor boy, and sent him to

school at Ratisbon. The boy profited by his oppor-

tunities and when he rose, as he soon did, to wealth and

"What do you mean?" asked the bishop's friend

honour, he adopted two fieldfares as his arms."

THE SUBSCRIBERS to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, or of the Messas. ROWSELL, Publishers of *The Church*, at Toronto, an Instalment of Five per Cent. upon the amount of their respective Shares, on or before the *Tenth dynamical Public perit*. ay of July next.

A DIVIDEND, for the past year, at the rate of Eight per Cent. per numm, upon the amount of the Stock paid in, will be payable to abscribers, at the Office of The Church, at Toronto, on and after

the 15th of July next.

By order of the Managing Committee.

H. SCADDING,

Acting Secretary and Treasure

Toronto, June 10th, 1842.

PRAYER BOOKS AND TRACTS. A LL the Stock on hand of the Prayer Books of The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Tracts of The Poronto. Church of England Tract Society, together with the balance for such ortion as has been sold, are about to be handed over to The Church of England Tract Society, together with the balance for such ortion as has been sold, are about to be handed over to The Church occurry of The Diocesse of Tokostro, and in order to make up the ecounts satisfactorily, it is necessary that all outstanding debts should be settled. The Clergy and others, who are indebted for either Trayer Books or Tracts, are therefore respectfully requested to forward to the Subscribers, at their earliest convenience, whatever may edue on those accounts.

H. & W. ROWSELL, H. & W. ROWSELL,

EDUCATION. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, BY MRS. KING, 49, BISHOP'S BUILDINGS, Near Upper Canada College.

N. B.—Three or four Ladies can be accommodated with board, &c. at £815s. per quarter.

FEMALE EDUCATION. LADY, the wife of a Clergman, residing in a beautiful village in the North of England, proposes to receive young Ladies Canada for the purpose of Entication. They will be instructed the most desirable female accomplishments, on moderate terms, ther particulars may by known by addressing the Lord Bishop of treal, at Quebec,—if by letter, to be pre-paid.

y 12, 1842.

HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THIS Institution will be re-opened, after the Christmas recess, on Monday, the 3rd of January, 1842.

The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed on the control of the seminary will also be resumed on the control of the seminary will also be resumed on the control of the seminary will also be resumed on the control of the seminary will also be resumed on the seminary will be seminary will be seminary will also be resumed on the seminary will be seminar

M. C. CROMBIE, Principal, H. D. G. S. Toronto, 24th December, 1841.

MR. SAXON, Attorney, &c. 179, KING STREET, TORONTO.

A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, KING STREET, ONE DOOR EAST COMMERCIAL BANK.

Toronto, December 31, 1841. WANTED.

STUDENT in the profession of DENTAL SURGERY, by
A. V. BROWN, M.D. Mr. s. WOOD,

URGEON DENTIST, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS. KING STREET. . Toronto, February 5, 1842.

DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket,)
OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

DOCTOR SEWELL, CORNER OF LOT AND GRAVES STREETS. (NEARLY OPPOSITE TO THE COLLEGE AVENUE). Toronto, April 25, 1842. DOCTOR SCOTT,

ATELY House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, REMOVED FROM 144, KING STREET, TO NEWGATE STREET, Opposite the Brick Methodist Chapel.

Toronto, May 25, 1842.



TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS. TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF LAND, of the finest description, in Canada West, late Upper Canada, are on Sale, by the CANADA COMPANY, upon the lowest and most favourable

CANADA COMPANY, upon the lowest and most favourable ms possible. Whole 1,000,000 Acres, scattered throughout every part of the bylince, payable one-fifth in Cash, the balance of the purchasency by Five Annual Instalments. Whole 1,000,000 Acres, in the Huron District, which are disced of by way of Lease. No money is required down. The Rents appead over Twelve years, commencing at 5d. per Acre, payable the end of the first year. When the Rents are paid, the Settler I receive a Deed for the Freehold. The last and highest Rent is 1. per Acre. These Lands are distant Ninety miles South of owns Bay Settlement. The Huron has already a population of upwards of 7,000 souls.—Il particulars may be had, upon Application (if by Letter post-paid) the Company's Offices,—to RICHARD BIRDSALL, Esquire, phodel, Colborne District, and to Dr. ALLING, Guelph, Welgton District.

Canada Company's Offices, oronto and Goderich, 1st June, 1842.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS. THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to acquaint their Correspondents and the Trade, that they have now received very large Invoices of Seasonable STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, which have been dispatched by the earliest Spring Ships, from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde, and as most of these have already arrived at Montreal, they daily expect to have their Supplies arriving in Toronto—and before the end of the month they will have a most complete assortment opened out.

entry the end of the month any win before the end of the month opened out.

I.C. B. § Co's. Importations are so well known, that they do not onsider it necessary to state particulars. They may, however, emark, that their friends will find their GENERAL STOCK much arger even than usual, and especially their assortments of FANCY GOODS, of the newest styles; the whole of which have been selected with the greatest care, by their Mr. Isaac Buchanan, and Mr. Robert W. Harris, during the late unparalleled depression in the Home Markets.

Markets.

They can, therefore, with the utmost confidence, recommend their Stock to the attention of the Trade generally, as they are determined to sell at very low prices for Cash, or short and definite payments.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.

Toronto, May 18th, 1842.

EXTENSIVE SPRING IMPORTATIONS. THE Subscribers beg to inform their customers and the trade generally of Western Canada, that they are receiving by the arliest Spring Ships, just arrived at Montreal and Quebec, a most

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS. itable for the Spring and Summer Trade, and that they will have ry complete assortments opened out prior to the end of this month, lich have been selected in the British Markets, with the greatest re, by their Mr. Isaac Buchanan and Mr. Robert W. Harris, whose roough and imimate knowledge of the Canada trade is sufficiently ill known to their numerous correspondents throughout the oxinge.

rovince. Their stock will be found to consist of every variety of Fancy and aple Dry Goods, of the newest styles, suitable for this market, and ey beg to assure their friends and the Trade, that as they have been labled to buy at unprecedentedly low prices during the late extradinary depression in the Home Markets, they are prepared to sell at trrespondingly low advances for Cash or definite payments.

The Subscribers also beg to intimate that they hold a very large and sell selected stock of

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS, of all descriptions, which will be greatly increased on receipt of theh Imports, by the recent arrivals at Montreal, together with a complete assortment of STATIONERY, the whole of which they will dispose

Hamilton, 20th May, 1842.

UNIVERSITY HOUSE, 179, KING STREET.

M. 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.
May 12, 1842.

45-tf

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

SELLING OFF. wonderingly. "I mean," returned the bishop with a smile, "that that poor boy was—myself."

Advertisements.

WESTERN CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS.

SELLING OFF.

THE Subscribers being about to discontinue the Retail Branch of their business, will commence this day, 1st March, to sell off their business, will commence this day, 1st March, to sell o

NEW STRAW BONNETS. opened by the Subscribers, four cases STRAW BONNETS, the latest importations and most modern and approved shapes, and as complete an assortment, at as low prices as can be met

J. L. PERRIN & Co. Toronto, March, 1842. CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND

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

Best price given for live Geese Feathers.

Toronto, April 13, 1842.

REMOVAL. JOSEPH WILSON,

UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER.

UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER.

SINCERELY thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, by desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has now Removed into his New Brick Premises, corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, (directly opposite his old residence), where he has fitted up superior accommodation for the carrying on of the above business, and hopes, by strict attention to the manufacturing of his goods, punctuality in executing orders entrusted to him, and reasonable charges, to still merit the kind support he has heretofore received, and that a continuance of their favours will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

y nun.
Feather Beds, Hair and Cotton Mattrasses, &c. furnished on the nortest notice. Window and Bed Draperies, and Cornices, of all escriptions, made and fitted up to the latest fashions with neatness additionated.

G. BILTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR,

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

England.

TO NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFORMS: CLERGY.

MEN'S GOWNS AND BARRISTER'S ROBES, made in the best Toronto, 27th April, 1842.

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

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

Doeskins, &c. &c.

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

Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS, Barristers' ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior

Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. TORONTO AXE FACTORY, HOSPITAL STREET.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above Establishment, formerly owned by the late Harvey Skeppard, and recently by Champion, Brothers & Co., where he is now manufacturing CAST STELLAXES of a superior quality. Orderstent to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

Cuteley and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order. SAMUEL SHAW.

Toronto, October 6, 1841.

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

JOSEPH B. HALL, GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT, LIOUORS, WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS, &C. AGENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF MADEIRA. FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA.
May 20, 1842.

Tea, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse.

No. 197, King Street, Toronto.

The Subscribers having now completed their extensive Wings. Strock of Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, offer for Sale the undermentioned articles, which having been purchased on the most favourable terms in the best European and American Markets, they can confidently recommend to the attention of City and Country Storekeepers. 200 hinds Porto Rico and Cuba Sugars, 30 hhds London Refined Sugar, 85 cases New York Refined Sugar, 25 hhds and 70 bbls London Crushed Sugar, 400 chests Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Souchong, and Congou Teas, 200 bags and bales Mocha, Java, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee, 200 boxes, half boxes, and quarter boxes, fresh Muscatel Raisins, 20 kegs Spanish Grapes, 20 tierces Carolina Rice, 120 boxes and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tobacco, 185 pipes and hhds Port, Madeira, Sherry, and Marseilles Wines, from the most respectable Houses in Oporto, Cadiz and Madeira, 20 pipes and 40 hhds pale and coloured Cognac Brandy, 40 hhds Spanish Brandy, 20 puncheons East and West India Rums, 100 barrels London Porter and Edinburgh Ale, Also, an extensive and general assortment of articles connected with their business. No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO.

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co. Toronto, December 8th, 1841. SANFORD & LYNES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, DEG 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 cash or approved credit.

Toronto, February 23, 1842. CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS,

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 WARE in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase of Ware suitable to Codal, will find it their interest to call.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 17-45

Toronto, October 30, 1840. LAND FOR SALE,

Near London, U. C.

FROM FORTY TO ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES, adjoining the Town Plot, (part of which is at present occupied by Judge Allen). The dwelling-house is of brick, which, with the out-offices, &c. are commodious and comfortable, and would make a desirable residence for a gentleman.

ALSO: Twenty Acres on the Thames,

ABOUT ONE AND A HALF MILE FROM THE BARRACKS. The above valuable property would be sold extremely low, by paying half Cash down, and the other half in four yearly payments, with interest. Apply, post paid, to L. Lawrason, or John Wilson, Eagts, London; or to the proprietor, John Hawkins, Port Albert, Goderichi or to H. Rowsell, Esq., Toronto.

18th May, 1842.

LAND FOR SALE.

NORTH HALF of Park Lots No. 1 and 2, in the First Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, within the Liberties of the City of Toronto, (known as part of "Castle Frank Fark," containing about 100 acres, on which there is a quantity of valuable pine and hard wood timber. The land is beautifully situated, commanding an extensive view of Lake Ontario, the City of Toronto and Harbour, and within twenty minutes drive of the Cathedral, the Bank, and the Market, and is a delightful situation for a Gentleman's Comity Seat. On the eastern boundary there is fine Meadow land, watered by the River Don. There is also a stream running through the lot, capable, at all seasons, of turning light machinery, and there are many good sites for Breweries or Distilleries along the banks of the stream. A plan of the above property may be seen, and particulars known by A plan of the above property may be seen, and particulars kn applying (if by letter, *Post paid*,) to the Editor of *The Church*. Toronto, 6th April, 1842.

MOTICE.

Office of the First Division Court, Home District or Court of Requests; And Police Office, Home District.

IN consequence of the Room in the Court House, where the above Offices have been held for many years, being required by the District Council of the Home District, the business of the said Offices will be carried on at No. 4, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, King Street. The office will be open every day, from 10 to 3 o'clock, and the Balliffs will be in attendance on Tuesdays and Fridays, to make their returns, &c. returns, &c.
By order of the Judge.

GEORGE WALTON, Clerk. N. B.—Mr. Walton begs to inform the public that, in the same

LAND AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE.

Every description of Land and Agency Business attended to ; Houses and Farms bought, sold and let; Debts and Rents collected; Petitions ritten; Bonds, Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Agreements, Leases, Memolals and Notarial Certificates, executed upon the most moderate terms.

1842.

LAKE ONTARIO. NEW LINE OF STEAMERS,

FOUR TIMES A-WEEK, FROM TORONTO AND HAMILTON TO ROCHESTER.

> THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPTAIN TWOHY,

WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg, every Sunday and Wednesda Evening, at 9 o'clock; will leave Rochester for Toronto, touching Cobourg and Port Hope, every Tuesday and Saturday Morning, 9 o'clock.

THE STEAMER GORE, CAPTAIN KERR,

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, every Tuesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock, noon; and will leave Rochester for Toronto, every Monday and Thursday Morning, at 9 o'clock.

The above Steamers will also ply between Toronto and Hamilton, and the steamers will also ply between Toronto and Hamilton, and and Boston, this will be found the most agreeable and expeditious route for Travellers from the western parts of Canada, who may desire to visit New York, Boston, or Albany.

Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for. paid for.

E. S. ALPORT, Agent Toronto, April 11, 1842.

STEAMER BRITANNIA, CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON,

LEAVES Toronto daily at Two P.M. for Hamilton. Returning at the intermediate Ports both ways, weather permitting. Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, May 30th, 1842.

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