TORONTO, CANADA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1841.

he Church.

VOLUME V.]

Poetry.

HYMN TO THE SAVIOUR.

[Lord] thou wert born of woman! thou didst come Oh holiest! to this world of sin and gloom, Not in thy dread omnipotent array; And not by thunders strewed Was thy tempestuous road; Nor indignation burnt before thee on thy way. But thee, a soft and naked child, Thy mother undefiled, In the rude manger laid to rest From off her virgin breast. The heavens were not commanded to prepare

A gorgeous canopy of golden air; Nor stoop'd their lamps th'enthroned fires on high: A single silent star Came wandering from afar, Gliding uncheck'd and calm along the liquid sky; The Eastern sages leading on As at a kingly throne, To lay their gold and odours sweet Before thy infant feet.

The Earth and Ocean were not hush'd to hear Bright harmony from every starry sphere; Nor at thy presence brake the voice of song all the cherub choirs, And seraphs' barning lyres Pour'd thro' the host of heaven the charmed clouds along. One angel troop the strain began, Of all the race of man By simple shepherds heard alone, That soft hosanna's tone.

And when thou didst depart, no car of flame To bear thee hence in lambent radiance came; Nor visible Angels mourn'd with drooping plumes : Nor didst thou mount on high With all thine own redeem'd outbursting from their tombs. For thou didst bear away from earth But one of human birth, The dying felon by thy side, to be In Paradise with thee. Nor o'er thy cross the clouds of vengeance brake;

A little while the conscious earth did shake At that foul deed by her fierce children done; A few dim hours of day The world in darkness lay; Then bask'd in bright repose beneath the cloudless sun : While thou didst sleep beneath the tomb, Consenting to thy doom; Ere yet the white-rob'd Angel shone

Upon the sealed stone.

And when thou didst arise, thou didst not stand With Devastation in thy red right hand, Plaguing the guilty city's murtherous crew; But thou didst haste to meet Thy mother's coming feet, And bear the words of peace unto the faithful few. Then calmly, slowly didst thou rise Into thy native skies, Thy human form dissolv'd on high In its own radiancy.

REV. H. H. MILMAN.

A GLANCE AT THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND. (From "The Book of Scotland," by William Chambers).

Notwithstanding the small number of clergy in the Episcopal church, it has ever possessed names distinguished in theological, historical, and classical attainments. Spottiswood, Sage, Scougal, the Forbeses, Falconer, Rattray, and Skinner, have left behind them a fame not confined to Scotland; and in the nineteenth century, besides Gleig, Alison, Jolly, Sandford, Walker, and Russell, there are others whose names could be mentioned as reflecting honour on the body to which they belong. As preachers, the Episcopal clergy are now beginning to exert their pulpit eloquence, in adaptation to the taste of the age; and as such, several enjoy a well-merited reputation.

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and its adherents would lay no stress on the declamatherein set forth and fixed. There is a completeness consecrator and receivers." about this communion which must strike every one who examines it. Its constitution and forms require little or no amendment. Its creed is one and unchangeable. It does not consider Christianity a science susceptible of improvement every generation. It the religion,"-says the Abbot, taking the words to Church, gives not only to that day, but to Christmas, which lays claim to no occult power of discovering new meanings or readings in the verses of the sacred volume .---By reason of this continuity of principle, this stedfastness in belief, the Episcopal church of Scotland is perhaps destined to stand as an impregnable bulwark one religion."-"I protest, Sir," says the Keeper, the West it had been so observed from the most ancient records of orthodoxy in the land; and should it be the fate of the kirk and its dissenting bodies, to be frittered away by the conceits of erring and short-sighted men, this poor, this oft-contemned, but this unchanging communion, may be the means of still keeping alive, and handing down unimpaired to the latest posterity, that pure and beneficent faith "once delivered to the saints."

AN OCCURRENCE ON CHRISTMAS DAY, 1624.

(From Bishop Hacket's Life of Archbishop Williams).

[Archbishop Williams was Lord Keeper and Dean of Westminster. The Abbot had come to England, with the Fr nch Ambassador who was dispatched by the Court of France to negociate the marriage between Henrietta, the daughter of Henry IV, and Prince, afterwards King, Charles. The work from which this account is transcribed, is scarce and valuable.—ED. CHURCH.]

At the same time, among those persons of gallantry [i. e. fashion] that came into England to make up the splendour of the embassage, * * * there was an Abbot, but a gentleman that held his Abbacy, a la mode de France, in a lay capacity. He had received requite the donor, being much of a scholar, and of ingenuous breeding, he layed aside all other business to read it over. Like a vowed person to another profesdraft of a book, but in the motion likewise, and exerto behold and hear how that great Fast was solemnized ill-spoken of] beyond the seas for profaneness: whereas the book for uniformity of Public Prayer, which he had to quicken devotion, yet it wanted neither a stamp of no scandal to [Roman] Catholics, whose jealousy Therefore he made suit to be placed where none could perceive him, and that an interpreter of the Liturgy night assist him to turn the book, and to make right

tions of pulpit orators, if at variance with the doctrines I discerned at that holy duty, was very allowable in the

"My brother Abbot," says the Lord Keeper with a smile, "I hope you will think the better of the religion, since on Christ's good day your own eyes have January, which the Christians call Epiphany : which day be- mean esteem among the Jews, where he was remarkable for made this observation among us." "The better of ing mentioned so anciently as a known festival of the Christian relate to the Reformed of France, - "nay, taking al- that concludes, a far greater antiquity than that time of Julian's degree, that his greatest kindred and acquaintance were mightily together which I have seen among you,"-and he brought it out with acrimony of voice and gesture, - Chrysostom, that, though till this time the observation of it on by the miracles which he wrought, and the authority which he "I will lose my head, if you and our Hugonots are of December 25, was not fixed at Antioch, yet from Rome over all spake with. And although the rays of his divinity began to "you divide us without cause. For the harmony of of Christianity. Protestant confessions, divulged to all the world, do gonots at Charenton [a place in France, where they had a house of worship] and in the districts, follow your example ?"-" Because," says the Lord Keeper, "no part of your kingdom but is under the jurisdiction of a Diocesan Bishop, and I know you will not suffer them to set up another Bishop in the precincts of that territory, where one is established before. That would savour of schism in earnest. And where they have no means to maintain God's worship with costly charge, and where they want the authority of a Bishop among them, the people will arrogate the greatest share in government; so that in many things you must the gift of our Service-Book, [Prayer-Book], and, to excuse them, because the hand of constraint is upon them." "But what constrains them," says the Abbot, "that they do not solemnize the Antiversary Feast of Christ's Nativity as you do? Nay, as we do? for it is for no sion, he was not hasty to praise it, but suspended his better reason than because they would be unlike to us sentence, till he might come in place to see the practice in every thing." "Do you say this upon certainty?" of it. It was well thought of by him, that the trial of says the Keeper. "Or call me poltroon, if I feign it," the soundness in religion consists not altogether in the says the other. "In good truth," says the Keeper, "you tell me news. I was ever, as Tully writes of cise of it. The Abbot made his mind known to the himself to Atticus, in curiositate oguneevoo, apt to Lord Keeper by Sir George Goring (now Earl of Nor- search narrowly into Foreign Churches; and I did wich) that he would gladly be present in the Abbey of never suspect that our brethren that live with you Westminister upon our Christmas Day in the morning, were deficient in that duy. For the Churches of the Low Countries, of Heidelberg, Helvetia, Hassia, in our congregations, which heard very ill [were very Breme, and others do observe a yearly day to the memory of our Saviour's birth. I conceive the like for Geneva. For when Calvin had retired to Basil, received, though it was not set off with much ceremony some mutation about Holy Feasts was made in Geneva. Upon his return thither again, Hallerius, both reverence, nor the metal of godliness. Yet he would in his own and in Musculus his name, complains that be careful in launching out so far in curiosity, to give the celebration of that memorable Feast was neglected. Calvin returns him answer, (the Epistle is extant Dat. might perhaps suspect him, as if he thought it lawful anno 1551, Jan.) ' Sanctè testari possum me inscio, ac to use both ours and the Church of Rome's communion. ne optante quidem, hanc rem fuisse transactam. Ex quo sum revocatus, hoc temperamentum quæsivi, ut Christi natalis celebraretur vestro more : I can selemnly bear witness that this thing was done without my answers to such questions as fell by the way into his knowledge and indeed against my will. Since I have Church upon that high Feast, and a place was well globe [i. e. body] and collected together from all quar-Prebendaries, distributed the elements of the Holy the [Reformed] Religion in France to answer for this time of the conversion of the nation from heathenism: and if reason dare entertain the meaner appr with the Episcopal blessing. The Abbot was entreated from his adversary, plays his prize like a coward. And to be a guest at the dinner, provided in the College I use to say it often, that there ought to be no secret Ordained by them at Aberdeen, from whence he carried Hall, where all the members of that incorporation antipathies in divinity, or in Churches, for which no across the Atlantic that mysterious* and ancient heri-feasted together, even to the eleemosynaries, called the reason can be given. But let every house sweep the tage of the apostolic succession, which has come down Beads-men of the foundation; no distinction being dust from their own door. We have done our endeaon the stream of eighteen centuries, a pure and undying made, but high and low eating their meat with glad- vour, God be praised! in England to model a Churchness together, upon the occasion of our Saviour's way, which is not afraid to be searched into by the ¹⁸ a fact, which is perhaps not generally known, that Nativity, that it might not be forgotten that the poor sharpest critics for purity and antiquity. But as Pa-John Wesley also applied to the Scottish bishops to shepherds were admitted to worship the babe in the cat. said in his Paneg. in another case, Parum est manger, as well as the potentates of the East, who quando caperit, terminum non habebit, It little matters of his coadjutors. Luckily for the security of the brought rich presents to offer up at the shrine of his when it began, it will never have an end. Yet I am church of England, this request was negatived. We cradle. All having had their comfort, both in spiritual confident it began when Christ taught upon earth, and "I will put church, by means of a bishop of that communion at bishop], and the Abbot, with some few beside, retired my attestation thus far to your confidence," says the the time in London, which attempt to gain apostolic into a gallery. The good Abbot presently showed Abbot, "that I think you are not far from the kingauthority was similarly frustrated. He then disre- that he was bred up in the Franco-Gallican liberty of dom of Heaven."-So with mutual smiles and em-

Christian Church, and worshipped God on that holy-day in on occasion of which it is there mentioned. And so saith St.

By this, and much more that might be produced, it appears doth] manifest our consonancy in faith and doctrine. to be at the least an ecclesiastical institution, very early re-And for diversity in outward administrations, it is a ceived over all the West, and the far greatest part of Christennote as old as Irenaeus,* which will justify us from a dom, and within 400 years universally solemnized: and sure concealing them: conversing with the meanest of the people, rupture, that variety of ceremonies in several Churches, this is a very competent authority (when withal it is so proba- and choosing such for his apostles, who brought nothing to the foundation being preserved, doth commend the ble, that it may be more, according to a rule of the fathers, that recommend them but innocency and simplicity; who, by their unity of faith." "I allow what Irenaus writes," says every ancient and general usage, whose beginnings are unknown, heats and ignorance, were continual exercises of his patience in the Abbot, "for we ourselves use not the same offices may be resolved to be of apostolical institution or practice) to bearing with them, and of his care and tenderness in instructing and breviates in all places. But why do not the Hu- oblige the continuance of so pious a solemnity in the Church, them. And after a life thus led with such unparalleled humility, according to that of St. Augustin, that all that acknowledge when he could add nothing more to it by his actions, he doth themselves sons of the Church, observe the festivals of the Church : it by his sufferings, and completes the sad tragedy of his life by (in which number he places this of the Nativity in the front) a most shameful and ignominous death. This is the short and to which it is consequent, that they which observe them vot, true account of all those things which the admirers of the greatdisclaim this son-ship, and cast themselves out of this family, upon a temptation much too slight to own or excuse an act of appearance here on earth. But we are now to consider whether such unkindness to themselves, and ingratitude to the Christian so great humility were not more agreeable with the design of this head of the ancientness of this institution in the universal per from their loaf and cup of benediction after supper, our Easter from their Passover, the Christian from the Jewish were kept festival among the Jews: in like manner, the feast of the dedication of the temple, the anniversary commemoraanimadversions. None more forward than the Lord been called back I have endeavoured to establish the and began their journey toward Canaan. As for this particu-Keeper to meet the Abbot in his request. Veritas rule that the Nativity of Christ should be celebrated lar Church wherein we live, there is little doubt but that this utmost miseries of another world, to avoid the frowns of this. oculatos testes non reformidat, --- Truth does not dread according to your custom.' But will you have the festivity is of the same standing with the first plantation of From hence proceeded that generous contempt of the world, eye-witnesses. The Abbot kept his hour to come to judgment of Protestant divines when they were in a Christian religion among us. If we reckon that from the con-Church upon that high reast, and a place was well globe [i. e. body] and concerted together hour an quart fancied aloft, with a lattice and curtains to conceal him. ters. At the Synod of Dort, convened about six years perly affixed) it is then most clear by the records of king *Ethel*- others see they had greater things in their eye than any here, Mr. William Boswell, like Philip riding with the past, all the Divines, with the assessors from the States, bert. But if we speak of the Britons, then as their conversion the hopes of which they would not part with for all that this Mr. William Bosweil, like Thinp Todaig with the past, an the Divides, with the assessors not the same chariot, sate intermitted their sessions against the Feast of Christ's is much more ancient (and Tertullian's testimony is clear, that world thinks great or desirable. So that considering the great treasurer of Queen Candace in the same chariot, sate intermitted their sessions against the Fease of Carlot of the British islands were converted to Christianity before his danger most men are in, by too passionate a love of these things, with him, directing him in the process of all the sacred validity with unanihous sunlages, and the solution of these things, and the solution of these things, and the solution of the solutio othes performed, and made clear explanation to all his given in plain words, second our carbon and second our saviour had scruples. The church-work of that ever blessed day *tempore festum Natalis D. [omini] N. [ostri] Jesu* men have made against the celebration of this feast among us, to the souls of men, there was nothing he could discover it scruples. The church-work of that ever blessed day *unpore jestual radius in containing he could alsover it* fell to the Lord Keeper to perform it; but in the place *Christi instabat, propter cujus celebrationent* §c., Be- (viz. that some heathen usages are retained in it) this will be more in as to his appearance in the world, than by putting The ordination of the North American Episcopal of the Dean [i.e. as Dean] of that collegiate Church. cause at that time the Feast of the Nativity of our yet an higher evidence of the antiquity of this festival in this such an affront upon the greatness and honour of it, as he did

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witness, if I did not confess that your decency, which Church. Soon after him St. Cyprian hath a treatise on this nor of any fame in the country; but was only rich in her day. And Ammianus Marcellinus, speaking of Julian the Apos- genealogy, and honourable in her pedigree. And according to tate, above 1300 [now 1500] years ago, mentions it (as his design the obscurity of his birth was his education too: his youth was to cover his Apostatical intentions) that he went solemnly to the not spent in the Imperial Court at Rome, nor in the schools of the great rabbies at Jerusalem; but at Nazareth, a place of nothing so much as the virtues proper to his age, modesty, humility and obedience. All which he exercises to so high a surprized when at thirty years of age he began to discover himself break forth through the clouds he had hitherto disguised himself in, yet he persisted still in the same course of humility and self-denial; taking care of others to the neglect of himself; feeding others by a miracle, and fasting himself, to one : shewing his power in working miraculous cures, and his humility in ness of this world think mean and contemptible in our Saviour's Church, which designed it so much to their advantage. To his coming into the world, than all that pomp and state would have been which the Son of God might have more easily com-Church I shall add but one evidence more, and it is this, that manded than we can imagine. He came not upon so mean an as most of the first customs or institutions of Christianity were errand, as to dazzle the eyes of mankind with the brightness of taken (by some light change) from the customs of the Jews his glory, to amaze them by the terribleness of his majesty, (Christ's baptism from their washings at the initiation of Jews much less to make a shew of the riches and gallantry of the and proselytes in the temple, the sacrament of the Lord's Sup- world to them: but he came upon far more noble and excellent designs, to bring life and immortality to light, to give men the highest assurance of an eternal happiness and misery in the Pentecost, and many other the like) so it was in this matter world to come, and the most certain directions for obtaining also. The beginnings of all months, and seasons, and years, the one, and avoiding the other: and in order to that, nothing was judged more necessary by him, than to bring the vanities of this world out of that credit and reputation they had gained tion of the beginning (or birth as it were) of that house of God among foolish men, which he could never have done, if he had (as among other people the birth-days of cities, the day wherein declaimed never so much against the vanity of worldly greatthe trench was first cast up,) hath usually been solemnized. ness, riches and honours, if in the mean time himself had lived And then, as the temple was a type of Christ (and he said by in the greatest splendour and bravery. For the enjoining then himself to be greater than the temple, as the substance which the contempt of this world to his disciples in hopes of a better the temple fore-shadowed, his flesh the walls, and his divinity would have looked like the commendation of the excellency of the glory which inhabited it) so are these two, the type and fasting at a full meal, and of the conveniences of poverty by anti-type, the feast of dedication among them and the nativity one who makes the greatest haste to be rich. That he might among Christians, most perfectly answerable the one to the not therefore seem to offer so great a contradiction to his docother. And proportionably as among them the beginnings or trine by his own example, he makes choice of a life so remote Calends of every month were kept holy, so here twelve days from all suspicion of designs upon this world, that though the together (one for every month) are joined to attend the Calends foxes had holes, and the birds of the air had nests; yet the Son or Nativity of Christ. And all this, as it is a fair compliance of Man, who was the Lord and Heir of all things, had not with God's institution among the Jews, so sure is it an argu- whereon to lay his head. And as he shewed by his life how ment of the antiquity of the observation, that it is thus imi- little he valued the great things of the world, so he discovered tated from the Jews, for that signifies it to have been begun by his death how little he feared the evil things of it : all which about that great time of reformation, before the Jewish cere- he did with a purpose and intention to rectify the great mismonies were quite abolished, as the Egyptian jewels were then takes of men as to these things, that they might no longer taken from them, when the Israelites departed out of the land, venture an eternal happiness for the splendid and glorious version of the Saxons (to which the name of English is pro- of the first ages of Christianity were so remarkable for; to let communion was first derived through the Episcopal of the Bean [1. e. as Dean] of the bean [1. e. as Dean] of the bean [1. e. as Dean] of the conduct of the sermon, consecrated Lord Jesus Christ was at hand, on account of the cechurch of Scotland. Dr. Seabury of Connecticut, he Lord's table, and, being assisted with some of the head of the lebration of which &c. It will be harder for those of the Lord's table, and, being assisted with some of the the Lord's table, and, being assisted with some of the the Lord's table, and being assisted with some of the the Lord's table, and being assisted with some of the the Lord's table, and being assisted with some of the the Lord's table, and being assisted with some of the the Lord's table, and being assisted with some of the the Lord's table, and being assisted with some of the the Lord's table, and being assisted with some of the the Lord's table, and being assisted with some of the the Lord's table, and being assisted with some of the the Lord's table, and being assisted with some of the the Lord's table, and being the the Lord's table, and table table, and table tab of Independence, in order to procure Episcopal ordi-ation is were not of the usage of this festivity also, it is not imagina-Saviour because he appeared without the pomp and greatness ation is were not of the usage of this festivity also, it is not imagina-Saviour because he appeared without the pomp and greatness hation, it could not be given to him by the church, on upon their knees. Four hours and better were spent they do it only out of crossness to disconform to your ble how any heathen custom should come to be adherent to it. of the world, when the reason of his doing so was, that by his own account of a law prohibiting such to be done; but with the morning, before the congregation was dismissed practice. He that runs backward farther than he need the morning before the congregation was dismissed practice. He that runs backward farther than he need the morning before the congregation was dismissed practice. petent part of that reverence which in reason is due to Chris- happiness? which he well knew how very hard it would be for tian antiquity in point of ceremony or observation (in a king- men to attain to, who measure things not according to their dom especially where common usage is common law, the best inward worth and excellency, but the splendour and appearance that any man holds his estate by) and awake us to a more which they make to the world, who think nothing great but pious, Christian, spiritual, and not to a more voluptuous, carnal, what makes them gazed upou, nothing desirable but what makes them flattered. But if they could be once persuaded how incomparably valuable the glories of the life to come are THE MANNER OF OUR SAVIOUR'S APPEARANCE. above all the gaieties and shews of this, they would think no condition mean or contemptible, which led to so great an end; none happy or honourable which must so soon end in the grave, The manner of our Saviour's appearance hath been always or be changed to eternal misery. And that we might enterthin the great offence to the admirers of the pomp and greatness of such thoughts as these are, not as the melancholy effects of discontent and disappointments, but as the serious result of our most deliberate enquiry into the value of things, was the world, they could imagine nothing less, than that an innume- design of our Saviour in the humility of his appearance, and of rable company of angels must have been despatched before, to that excellent doctrine which he recommended to the world have prepared a place for his reception; that all the sovereigns by it. Were I to argue the case with philosophers, I might and princes of the world must have been summoned to give then at large shew from the free acknowledgments of the best their attendance and pay their homage to him; that their and most experienced of them, that nothing becomes so much sceptres must have been immediately laid at his feet, and all one who designs to recommend virtue to the world, as a real the kingdoms of the earth been united into one universal and hearty contempt of all the pomp of it, and that the meanest monarchy under the empire of the Son of God; that the condition proceeding from such a principle is truly and in itself heavens should bow down at his presence to show their obeisance more honourable, than living in the greatest splendour imagito him, the earth tremble and shake for fear, at the near nable. Were I to deal with the Jews, I might then prove, approaches of His Majesty; that all the clouds should clap that as the prophecies concerning the Messias speak of great together in one universal thunder, to welcome his appearance, and wonderful effects of his coming, so that they should be and tell the inhabitants of the world what cause they had to accomplished in a way of suffering and humility. But since I fear him whom the powers of the heavens obey; that the sea speak to Christians, and therefore to those who were persuaded of the great kindness and love of our Saviour in coming into and, if it were possible, hide itself in the hollow places of the the world, to reform it, and that by convincing men of the earth; that the mountains should shrink in their heads, to fill truth and excellency of a future state, no more need to be said up the vast places of the deep; so that all that should be to vindicate the appearance of him from that meanness and fulfilled in a literal sense, which was foretold of the coming of contempt, which the pride and ambition of vain men is apt to

the warm concurrence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, he was introduced to the Scottish bishops, and was memorial of the divine institution of the church. It grant the ordination of a bishop to himself, and some have heard that he afterwards applied to the Greek and bodily repast, the Master of the Feast, [the Arch- I hope it shall last till he comes again." Barded what he could not acquire, and founded his speech, and, without further proem, defies the English braces they parted. church [his Society] with lay ordination.

Jacobitically inclined as this communion once was, it cannot be said that any feeling of this nature now Pertains to it. Few of those clerical or lay members "but what is it that doth impassion you for the present remain who remember of the period of its proscription, and a new race has sprung up with modern associations and sentiments. As a refutation of those calumnies which have unscrupulously been directed against it, as respects its opposition as an episcopacy to civil and religious liberty, it may be mentioned, that it possesses Paul did rejoice to behold good order among the it is an argument of the primitive, if not apostolic, institution many members who would yield to no covenanter or Presbyterian in the avowal of firm constitutional prin-their faith, cap. ii. 5. Therefore, waving polemical lies upon that day, speak of it, as of a most ancient usage. ciples, and who would not lag behind in the assertion of civil and religious freedom. The chief peculiarity of the whole body of Scottish Episcopalians is, however, a desire to pursue a career involving no contro-Versy, and provoking no exacerbation of sentiment.- best hands, I consulted with none but English in the (which were ridiculous, if there were none such) but also menfault; for it suffers indignities with such meekness that many might be tempted to suppose that it was actually deserving of such contumely. The Christian virtue of charity seems indeed to be deeply imbued in its con-limned in their own brain, have they hung up before stitution. It pursues a serene and temperate course, me! They told me of no composed office of prayer disturbing the complacency of no one, and fulfilling used in all these Churches by authority, as I have the idea of a simple, yet efficient ecclesiastical insti-

that were roosted in the abbies of France for lying varlets, above all others that ever he met. "We have none of their good word, I am sure;" says the Keeper

against them?" "That I shall calmly tell your Lordship;" says the Abbot;-""I have long been inquisitive have deceived me! What an idea of deformity, the will of God, commanded to be for ever celebrated in the duion. It seems to have prayed with success to be delivered "from all false doctrine, heresy, and schism, and contempt of His word and commandment,"—for the wommunities of Christians trouble society so little with their internal or external arrangements. Within a sacred pale no jars or heresies are ever known to dox liturgy and creeds, and the daily reading of those parts of scripture comprehending the plain principles of a true religion, no new dogma of belief can be started: ¹.¹ The writer evidently treats the doctrine of the Apostolis sub, sources, one a frame to signify that it was a sacred heritage.—Eb. Curvecn.]

THE AUTHORITY FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF CHRISTMAS.

(From Dr. Hammond's "Practical Catechism.")

The authority by which [this festival] stands in the whole what outward face of God's worship was retained in Church is that of the practice of the primitive universal Chrisyour Church of England,-what decorums were kept tian Church: not that we have any certain evidence of the in the external communion of your assemblies. St. time of its beginning, but that the immemorial observation of Colossians, as well as to hear of the steadfastness of of it. And thus indeed do the ancient fathers, in their homipoints of doctrine, I demanded after those things that Thus the very ancient author of the Constitutions mentions a lay open to the view, and pertained to the exterior day solemnized in remembrance of Christ's birth: and Origen, visage of the House of God. And that my intelligence one of our first writers, doth not only vindicate that place of might not return by broken merchants, but through the Gal. iv. from having any thing contrary to the Christian feasts, communion is humble, we might say, almost to a affairs of their own home, and with none but such as tions the feast of the Innocent Infants, (which is now athad taken the scapular, or habit of some sacred order tendant on the Nativity, and cannot be imagined ancienter upon them, in affairs of religion. But, Jesu, how they than that) as that which was by the holy fathers, according to

*(This holy father and martyr, was the pupil of Polycarp, (the Bishop of Smyrna, and disciple of St. John.) and suffered after 202. Bishop Stillingdeet mentions his "testimony for the succession of Bi-shops from the Apostles' times as being so plain."-(Unreasonableness of Separation. Part III.)-ED. CHORCH.]

heathenish observance of it.

(From Bishop Stillingfleet).

this world. For when they heard of the Son of God coming down from heaven, and making his progress into this lower should run out of its wonted course with amazement and horror. the Messias (Luke iii. 5, 6), that every valley should be filled, cast upon it, and every mountain and hill brought low; the crooked made straight, and the rough ways smooth, and all flesh see the salvation of God. Yea, that the sun for a time should be darkened, and the moon withdraw her light, to let the nations of the earth understand that a glory infinitely greater than their's did now appear to the world. In a word, they could not imagine the Son of God could be born without the pangs and throes of the whole creation; that it was as impossible for him to appear, as for the sun in the firmament to disappear, without the notice of the whole world. But when instead of instead of giving notice of his appearance to the potentates of him; who was herself none of the great persons of the court, custom now grown venerable in the Church. It is expressive

EVERGREENS IN CHURCHES. (From The Rev. W. Staunton's Church Dictionary),

Christmas, the joyous period of the year ! Now bright with holly, all the temples strewn With laurel green, and verdant mistletoe."

The practice of adorning Churches and dwellings with evergreens at the season of Christmas, may be traced back to a very remote age, when the minds of Christians were influenced by something deeper and purer than mere superstition and fancy. all his pomp and grandeur he comes incognito into the world, The Advent of our Lord was annually celebrated with universal joy, and demonstrations of gratitude, rising almost to the earth, he is only discovered to a few silly shepherds and enthusiasm. It was a time of triumph;-the feast, the anthem, three wise men of the East; instead of choosing either Rome the suspension of the ordinary avocations of life, and of the or Jerusalem for the place of his nativity, he is born at Beth- public games;-the crowded temples;-the eucharist, and the lehem, a mean and obscure village; instead of the glorious and decoration of the Churches with boughs and garlands of evermagnificent palaces of the East or West, which were at that green,-all proclaimed it a religious jubilee, worthy to be styled time so famous, he is brought forth in a stable, where the by St. Chrysostom, "the metropolis and mother of all festivals." manger was his cradle, and his mother the only attendant about From this, the reader will learn the primary design of a

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Son of God-a triumph in which the Church partakes, realizing the language of prophecy, "The glory of Lebanon shall come five years to guarantee the payment of a very liberal of my feet glorious."-Isaiah lx. 13. But beyond this, these ing supplied with one, viz. Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio decorations "intimate to the eye of faith, that everlasting de Janeiro, Monte Video (will be) and Buenos Ayres freshness, verdure, beauty, and peace, which we hope to enjoy on this eastern side of South America, -- and Valpain the Church triumphant; through the merits of the divine Saviour, 'who came as at this time' to purchase our emancipation from the thraidom of sin and woe."*

Who could have imagined that a custom so innocent and so highly emblematical of those imperishable gifts bought for us of his letter Mr. Armstrong, speaking of the state of by the Lord of Life, should have the ill fortune to meet with obloquy, in an age of light and discernment? We ask the objector, whether emblems are sinful?-whether they are not sanctioned by revelation ?- whether they are not vindicated by the practice of "holy men of old?"-whether they may not sometimes be stimulants to a sluggish devotion; and whether, in the present case, they are not replete with meaning, and with associatious dear to a Christian heart? We see no essential difference between an emblem gathered from the forest, and an emblem in paper and print, or one which may drop from the lips of a fervid speaker. To enter then, into the "philosophy" of the matter, is either to annihilate the objection, or to sweep from the sacred Scriptures themselves a thousand tropes and figures, if not to apply the same hypercriticism to the parables of One "who spake as never man spake."

* Rev. Dr. Rudd.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1841.

Amongst our items of Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence will be found an account of THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND FRENCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY. It was by mere accident that this document came into our hands, and we must express our surprise that we have not been favoured with a copy from an official source. We sedulously glean from the Lower Canadian papers all items of intelligence relating to the diocese of Quebec, and record them in our columns, as so many materials of ecclesiastical history, and incentives to other parts of the two dioceses in works of Christian munificence and zeal. Though the Canadian Church be nominally divided into two sees, we regard it but as one in interests, and in affections,-and we hope for the future that the clergy in the lower part of the Province, will extend to us a courtesy and confidence, equal to the condescension and kindness which their revered Bishop has ever exhibited towards us. To some of them, indeed, we ourselves are already indebted for strong expressions of approbation, and our publishers for substantial manifestations of goodwill.

To revert, however, to the Society just organized. A correspondent of the Montreal Herald, who signs himself CIVIS, thus objects to it :---

"As I am one of many who dissent from the measures proposed to be put in practice by the Society, may I be allowed, in the meantime, to inquire if you do not think, Mr. Editor, that the 'labours of love' of the Reverend and other gentlemen the 'labours of love' of the Reverend and other gentuenen (named in the minutes of a meeting now before the public), could find a very wide field for exercise amongst those of their own persuasion, without meddling with what, in the meantime, I think, ought to be most sedulously avoided. In the late I think, ought to be most sedulously avoided. In the late troublesome times, the priests of the French Canadians were with us; had they not been, there is no doubt the result would have been very different, in so far as regards the sacrifice of life amongst the 'old country' people resident in the country.— Will not this Society be the means of alienating the French will not the society of the means of alienating the French Canadian clergy, and, of course, the people, from government? Will it not be the means of adding fuel to a flame which we were all fondly hoping had nearly fluttered out?"

We do not attach much weight to these objections, though, doubtless, as respects the expediency of the question, they are not without their force. We have principally adverted to the letter of CIVIS, in order to introduce a remark which he has made with reference to one of the Churches in Montreal,-and which, whether justly applicable or not to the Church he alludes to, is certainly too true with regard to some of our places of worship in the diocese of Toronto :---

"A certain number of pew-openers are required. It says little for the management, where strangers are seen to enter every Sunday, and wander through the whole Church in quest

beautify the place of my sanctuary; and I will make the place British Chaplain :-every other English residency be- distribution, on application at the office of this paper.

raiso on the west. I should like much to go to Lima, to do for that place what I have done for Monte Video,

before I leave this part of the world, but I am unable to afford either the time or expense.' In another part Buenos Ayres, writes,- 'Our public affairs remain pretty much the same-any thing but satisfactory. We have had an unusually fine winter, an extraordinary exemption from rain-indeed we are now beginning to apprehend a drought-labourers cannot be obtained to till the ground, every one that can bear arms being snatched from their employments and their families, to spill the blood of their countrymen, yea. their fathers and their brothers. The state of fear and suffering among the people is very great : when you have another rebellion in Canada, send all your rebels here; they will soon be cured of their rebellious dispositions. It is an excellent school for a radical to come to.'- 'A pretty place that, you will say, to live in.' I have now known poor Buenos Ayres well for fourteen years, and I have never known it to be free from trouble and some species of warfare during the whole of that time."

The subjoined announcements will gratify every Churchman, and confirm him in his attachment to the discipline and doctrines of that branch of the Catholic and Apostolic Church, to which it is his privilege to belong:-

A PRESBYTERIAN EMBRACING EPISCOPACY .- Rev. Flavel S. Mines, formerly pastor of the Laight-street Presbyterian Church of this City, has applied for orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has been received as a candidate.— N. Y. Obs

ANTI-PEDOBAPTISM RENOUNCED .- The Rev. Joseph Redayne, who has ministered for several years in an ancient Baptist chapel in the neighbourhood of Wigton, Cumberland, h unbaptized children to the Rev. Mr. Walton, of Blennerhasset, and stating his deliberate change of sentiment, requesting for them Christian baptism, which was readily administered.— Having held possession of the trust deeds of the place where he preached, he has resigned them to the custody of the Baptist minister of Carlisle, as he, by the above act, withdraws from the Baptist denomination.—London Patriot.

The following Prayer is one of the most recent proofs of the fact that the Virgin Mary is worshipped by Roman Catholics, and that she is addressed in terms of supplication which rob the Redeemer of

his honour, and violate the plainest injunctions of Scripture. This prayer is styled A Prayer to the Mother of the God of Mercy. It is gratuitously distributed in Naples, and two copies of it, in 1840, were framed and suspended at the altar in the Church of San Lorenzo in that city:

"O most holy Mother of God, and the joy of all saints, the comfort of all the wretched, the refuge of all the forsaken, I beseech you, by that ineffable sweetness, experienced by you when God vouchsafed to become man in your most chaste womb, that you youself would take my spiritual and temporal interests into your hands; and that you may engage your dear Son in my behalf, and in order to render HIM propitious to ME, show him, O tender and sweetest Mother, the milk with which you did nourish him in his infancy. show him your most pure heart, wholly burnt up again with the sacred fire of his intense love.

"Ah! most powerful Advocate, cast a look of compassion upon your unworthy servant; and, above all, assist me in the hour of my death * * * *. Grant that, being united to you, and to Jesus Christ your Son, by the chains of the tenderest love, I may experience the truth of that beautiful sentence, which forms my hope, as it does my glory, ' that a true servant, and devotee, and imitator of Mary, SHALL NOT eternally perish.' Amen."

at UPPER CANADA COLLEGE were concluded on Church of English Tuesday. To our great chagrin, we were unavoidably prevented from attending, but we understand that the Recitations, usual upon the occasion, were delivered, in various languages, in a manner very honourable to

London to nominate him, and entered into a bond for days, with a powerful antidote, in the shape of a small pamphlet,-which can be procured gratis, either by anto thee, the fir-tree, the pine-tree, and the box together, to stipend. We shall now have only Lima without a the single copy or in greater numbers, for general

> We cheerfully insert the letter of a BRITISH WES-LEYAN, and think we can settle the matter satisfactorily ourselves. JONATHAN, we are sure did not mean to attack the British Wesleyans : we should not have admitted his communication had we thought that it could bear such a construction. He wrote simply on the defensive, in reply to the remarks of a journal as much opposed to the British Wesleyans as to the Church of England. We wish to be at peace with the loyal followers of JohnWesley.

We have received a letter from the REV. EGERTON RYERSON, breathing a more friendly spirit towards the Church of England than we could have expected. We shall be most happy to insert it in our columns next week, -and no exertion, no proper forbearance on our part, shall be wanting to foster the overtures of concord into a long religious peace.

Very few of our English papers have yet reached us; and we therefore defer our account of the consecration of Bishop Alexander, wishing to present a full outline of all the proceedings that led to and completed an event so memorable in the annals of Christianity .--Several other topics of English intelligence remain unnoticed for the same reason.

We are requested to call attention to the notice respecting the DIOCESAN PRESS which appears in our advertising columns.

Saturday next being New Year's day, The Church will be published on Friday the 31st December.

Communications.

[Our communications are beginning to increase so much upon us, hat we deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—ED. CHURCH.]

THE APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION.

To the Editor of The Church.

"The doctrines of the Church of England I most conscientiously acknowledge, as constituting the true Christian creed. I never had any thing to unlearn, when, with a hear topen to conviction, I read in parallel the New Testament, and the Liturgy of the Church"—Dr.

Frontenac, 30th November, 1841.

SIR,-The violent attacks made by the Christian Guardian on the Church of England, will supprise no one who reflects upon the course pursued by that journal from its commence-ment to the present time, with the exception of the period in which it was edited by the Rev. Ephraim Evans. There are many, I have no doubt, who remember that it is not more than four years since it was calling upon the people, "from Port Sarnia to the Ottawa, to rise in their might and level the walls of that Church with the dust, and to put down her execrable ecclesiastical establishment ;" nor does it seem improbable, that a crusade of this kind may again be preached against her by those who envy her position in the Christian world, and would rejoice to see her once more overthrown, and her mitred head bowed to the earth.

To such fierce spirits I shall not address myself; but to the id derided her Liturgy, I would say a few words, premising that I shall bring to the task opinions which are avowedly as decided as their own, and, I trust, not less charitable.

With respect to the "A postolical Succession," the argu With respect to the "Apostonical Succession, the approximation of which appear to give such mortal offence, it is very natural that the followers of Mr. Wesley should attach great importance to the factof his having positively denied its existence. That he did day it is quite certain, but in no part of the succession his writings, that I have seen, does he adduce any authority in support of his denial. His words are :—" The uninterrupted succession I know to be a fable, which no man ever did, or can prove." And he then adds .- " But this does in nowise interre with my remaining in the Church of England, from which I have no more desire to separate than I had fifty years ago." Again :-- "As to my own judgment, I still believe the Episcopal form of church government, to be Scriptural and Apostolical.--

-(Minutes, vol. 1, p. 180). I am quite aware that he fou his objections to Irenicum," but if he held the foregoing opinions on the pure, criptural, apostolical doctrines, government, and worship of the Church of England, from which he would not, and never did, see them, if ye see us join unto the same." upon, in his unsupported denial of the "uninterrupted succes-The fact is, that this doctrine of the unbroken succession has prevented from doing on this occasion. been handed down in the Church with scrupulous care, and was suspended by Calvin with avowed reluctance, on what he thought a case of extreme necessity, for the support of his own system. Strype, in his life of Cranmer, tells us, that "Calvin, Bullinger, and others, in a letter to Edward the Sixth, offered to make him England;" and to have bishops in their churches as in England;" and that he afterwards, in writing to Archbishop Parker, after describing bishops, such as they ought to be, says If there be any who do not behave themselves with reverence and obedience towards them, there is no anathema but I confess them worthy of it." To which we may add the observation of exchanged for a spirit more akin to the genius of our a distinguished pupil of the College, and who is well Beza, as to the bishops of the Church of England, "Let her enjoy this singular bounty of God, which I wish she may hold for ever." Even Baxter, wished not "to pull up the hedges and lay all waste, but only desired the Prelates' tyranny" Mackintosh informs us, that he he called it] "might cease." was made Chaplain to the King at the Restoration, and was fered the see of Hereford, which he declined, not because he thought it unlawful, but because it might engage him in severities against the conscientious; whilst that eminent divine, Dr. Reynolds, "the pride and glory of the Presbyterians," accepted the see of Norwich, with the concurrence of Baxter, and adorned it by his fervent piety, "his extraordinary parts," and the affluence of his exhaustless theological learning. The writer in the Guardian, with the signature of Observator emands a catalogue of the Bishops of the Church, from the first to the last, whereby it may appear, that the first bishop had some Apostle, or Apostolical man, living in the time of the Apostles, for his author or immediate predecessor. There is ot space for such a catalogue here, but I beg to inform him, bit bath will find the succession of bishops, in the ancient great bishoprics, in Eusebius, in Dr. Cave's *Lives of the Fathers*, or in Dr. Pagitt's *Christianography.*⁺ I will also state, upon the authority of Theodoret, and Felix, Bishop of Rome, and John, the chronographer of Antioch, that Ignatius was consecrated Bishop of Antioch by St. Peter, and without all controversy, sat in that see, at the very time that the epistle to "The Angel it, enkindle a more general desire for the speedy erecof the Church at Ephesus," was commanded to be written.-Diocesan bishops received their commission from the hands of the Apostles, and transmitted the same to their followers, so that from the very days of the primitive church, down to the present hour, Episcopacy has universally prevailed throughout the Christian Church. This Scott allows, and Calvin has admitted, and hence also the declaration of Milton, not the warmest friend of Episcopacy, "We grant them bishops-we grant them worthy men-we grant them placed in several churches by the Apostles - we grant that Irenæus and Tertullian And I think myself justified, from the premises, affirm this." in assuring Observator, that no one in the present day, who has taken the trouble to investigate the subject, doubts, that Igna-tius, Polycarp, and Onesimus, the friends of St. John and St. Paul, were Bishops of Antioch, Smyrna, and Ephesus.

of the glory and triamph which marked the incarnation of the Clergyman from England, appointing the Bishop of some circulation, we shall be prepared, in a very few Rome, and the Popes are his immediate successors." That the ourer of rome is Apotonical sequences as well as a true Church, is generally admitted; but tha St. Peter was her first Bishop, is at least doubtful, and that she is the mother and mistress of all churches, or that she was, at as the mother and mistress of an enurches, or that she was, at any time, the only true Church, Bishop Marsh, in his Compara-tive View, has unanswerably refuted. This learned Hebraist states, that "The Church of Jerusalem is unquestionably the Mother Church, which the Church of Rome is not. The Church & Learned Learn Church of Jerusalem was unquestionably founded by St. Peter, which the Church of Rome was not. In the Church of Jerusalem, and not in the Church of Rome, was fulfilled the prophecy of our Saviour, that the Church should be founded on St. Peter as a rock. It is through the Church should be founded on st. Peter as a rock. It is through the Church of Jerusalem, which was the *Mother* of all Churches, and not from the Church of Rome, that Christian Churches, in general, partake of the prophecy of our Saviour." And this accords with the prophetic declaration of Isaiah, "For Zion's sake will I not hold my peace, and for Jerusalem's sake I will not rest; until the peace, and for Jerusalem's sake I will not rest; until the righteousness thereof go forth as brightness, and the salvation thereof as a lamp that burneth."—(Isaiah chap.lxii). The claim of supremacy by the Popes, first took its rise in the time of Boniface the third, who assumed the title of Universal Bishop in 606, and the progress of this usurpation of the Popes, and the struggle of the Bishops against it, may be traced in many intervented the Convert of Trent.

even at the Council of Trent. To the objection of Observator, that the licentiou some of the Bishops of Rome, arrests the stream of Apostolical descent, and destroys the validity of ordinances, I would reply, that the testimony of some of the most eminent dissenter against him. We may lament that such scandals should have existed in the Church, yet, as we do not admit that either Popes or Bishops are infallible, but are "men of like passions with ourselves," so neither can we allow that their conduct, however disgraceful, should be held to poison the entire source of the Christian dispensation, nor that such delinquencies were confined to that portion of its history which succeeds to the time of the Apostles. In more modern times, a Provincial Assembly of Presbyterian Preachers has affirmed, and largely proved, that the English Diocesan Bishops and Ministers are true and not anti-Christian,-that Popish ordination and baptism are sound for the substance,—that the ministry passing to us through Rome, is as valid as the Scriptures, or any other Gospel ordinance we now enjoy, which, they say, have all descended to us from the Apostles through the Romish Church, and that the false worship, &c. of the Church of Rome does not unchurch her.—(Jus. Divin. Minist. Evang. Part 2, p. 27, 28.) The validity of Popish baptism was not doubted by Calvin, for When we withhold," he says, "from Papists the name of a *Church*, we still do not deny that some remains of a Church continue with them;" which he explains further, in his second letter, as "not to be restricted to the elect who are intersperse amongst them," but to mean, that "the ruins of a s Church exist under the Papacy. However broken and deformed it may be, a Church of some sort exists ;" and, in proof of this he quotes 2 Thess. ii. 4, that "the man of sin sitteth in the temple of God." And he further declares, that to deprive chiltemple of God." And he further declares, that to deprive emil-dren of baptism, on account of Popish abuses, or even because it could not be had without them, was a greater fault than presenting them to baptism under all those disadvantages. It was in fact his decided opinion, that the *personal* character of the administrator affects not the validity of a Sacrament, and that baptism, though received in unbelief, is not to be repeated.—(*Institut. b.* 4, c. 15, p. 16, 17.) A principle by the way in exact agreement with the 26th Article of our own rch, which states in substance, that "the unworthiness

the Ministers does not hinder the effect of the Sacraments." Surely if it is to be made an objection against evangelical prin-ciples, that numbers who profess them have run into a variety of abuses, impleties, perversions, and contentions, we may see enough even in the first century of the same kind of evils to convince us that such cannot avail against divine truth, but might have been made with equal force against the Apostolical age. As well might it be contended, by the Jews and Gentiles, that the apostacy of Peter, or the treason of Judas Iscariot, rendered untrue the religion taught by our Saviour and his Apostles, as for Observator to argue, that the sins and enormi-Apostles, as not Observation to again, this shop, have unchris-ties of Pope John, or any other Pope, or Bishop, have unchris-tianized the Church of Rome, and destroyed the validity of those gospel ordinances, and scriptural traditions, which we have received through her. I use the word *tradition*, advisedly; because I agree with Baxter in opinion, that what objective presence to the senses, eyes, and ears, of those that heard Christ and his Apostles, and saw their miracles, was to the first converts in those times, that, partly, tradition is to us, or the necessary medium. The words could not come down to us, without some me to deliver them; and we have the Bible by tradition. This may startle and offend those who make it a point of Christian may startle and offend those who make it a point of Christian duty to reject tradition; who say, that the practice of the ancient Churches is not their guide,—that the Bible, and the Bible alone, is the religion of Protestants. To such we may be permitted to reply, in the words of the Apostle Paul to the Thessalonians, "Therefore, brethren, stand fast, and hold the traditions which ye have been taught, whether by word, or our epistle." From the sneer in the *Guardian*, at what its learned Editor is pleased to term, "half Popish Oxford," I may expect that the old "figment of Dissent," the cry of Popery, will be raised against me on this occasion. Be it so. I hope I shall never be deterred by sectarian clamour from declaring my never be deterred by sectarian clamour from declaring my belief, that the Universities and the Church are now, as of old,

ant, and devotee, and initiator of Mary, SHALL NOT ternally perish.' Amen.''
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t UPPER CANADA COLLEGE WERE CON devisers thereof, but only the keepers Diocesan Episcopacy, on Stillingfleet's * f he held the foregoing opinions on the pure, al doctrines, government, and worship of the Having trespassed so far on your columns, I shall, for the present, conclude, but will, if permitted, at a future period, notice some points in the letter of *Observator*, which I am

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND FRENCH-CANA-DIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

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INSTITUTED AT MONTREAL, OCTOBER, 1841.

At a Meeting of Members of the Church of England, held in the Vestry Room of Christ Church, the Rev. Dr. Bethune having been called to the Chair, and Mr. W. M. Ogden appointed Secretary, after Prayer by the Chairthe following propositions were submitted and agreed to :

1.—It is expedient and highly desirable, that a Society be formed, whose object shall be to employ Clergymen, Scripture Readers and Colporteurs, (Members of the Church of England,) among the Canadians who speak the French language.

2.-That this Society shall be denominated the "French-Canadian Church Missionary Society," and (in amend-ment) that the Title of this Society be deferred for further considerati

3.-That this Society consist of a President, one or more Vice Presidents, a Secretary and Treasurer; and its bu-siness be conducted by a Committee of not less than twelve persons, to be chosen at a General Annual Meet-The Offiing; five of whom shall constitute a quorum. The Officers of the Society shall be Members ("ex-officio") of the

4.-That a Donation of £10 shall constitute a Life Member, and an Annual Subscription of 10s. Member-ship, including the right of voting at all General Meetings. 5.—That the Rector of the Parish be "ex-officio" Pre-sident, and the Clergy of the Church of England, Vice Presidents of the Society. 6.—That Mr. J. Thornton be Treasurer, and Mr. W.

M. Ogden, Secretary of the Society. 7.—That there shall be a General Meeting of the Sub-

scribers held in the first week of July, or some more convenient time, of which notice shall be given in the news papers; when a Report of the past year's proceedings, together with the Treasurer's Accounts, shall be laid be fore them.—A General Meeting of the Society may be called by the President, (or in his absence, by any one of the Vice Presidents,) on a requisition of any three

8.-That the Committee of Management meet once every Quarter, and oftener, as occasion may require, on being summoned by the Secretary. 9.—That no alteration shall be made in the Constitu-

tion of the Society, unless it be proposed at a General Meeting of the Society, and adopted at a subsequent General Meeting. 10.—That the Rev. Dr. Bethune, Dr. Holmes, and Mr.

Ogden, form a Committee for the purpose of revising the proceedings of this meeting, and drafting By-Laws for e regulation of the Society. After which, the Meeting was closed by the Chairman.

AT A GENERAL MEETING HELD AT THE VESTRY ROOM

OF CHRIST CHURCH, OCTOBER 15, 1841. (ADJOURNED TO THE CHURCH.)

PRESENT : Revds. Dr. Bethune, Reid, Burrage, Robertson, Willoughby, Strong, Anderson, Doolittle, Ramsay Dawes, Broome, Bourne and Braithwaite, and Dr. Holmes Messrs. Thornton, Brent, Jones, Ferris, Grasett, Evans Wurtele, Forbes and Ogden. The Meeting having been opened by Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, the following

solutions were adopted : 1.-That, whereas, a Meeting was held of Members of the English Church, on the 9th instant, in the Vestry Room of Christ Church, at which it was determined to

This Meeting cordially approve of the proceedings which then took place, as recorded in the Minutes, and concur in the plan proposed, and in the nominations of Officers then made. 2.-That this Society be denominated "THE CHURCH

of ENGLAND FRENCH-CANADIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY. 3.—That the Rev. Wm. Dawes be Corresponding Secretary of the Society. FIRST SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGE-

MENT, (AT THE VESTRY ROOM OF THE PARISH CHURCH, NOVEMBER 3, 1841.)

1.—The proceedings of the preceding Meetings having been brought before the Members from the Minutes, the Secretary was requested to read the By-Laws for the Society, prepared by the Committee appointed at the pre-vious Meeting for that purpose ; which, after some amend-ments, were approved of by the Committee, and ratified.

BY-LAWS,

APPROVED OF AT THIS MEETING, (Nov. 3, 1841,) VIZ: 1.-The Committee of Management shall hold their

Quarterly Meetings, in accordance with Resolution No. 8, (Meeting 9th October, 1841,) in the first week of Novem-

of a seat, and, as is frequently the case, tal vacant pew, and, when the occupants arrive, they are under the disagreeable necessity of looking around for some kind soul's making room for them, -under a proper system all this turningout would be avoided."

The whole pew-system is nothing better than a necescarries into the temple of God too many of those distinctions which are not only expedient, but commen- to the public, but we cannot, in the mean while, redable, in the relations of social intercourse. It might, frain from expressing the gratification which we expehowever, be divested of much of its mischief.-Individuals possessing ample pew-room, which they the Scripture Prize. A reward for this, the most imnever occupy, might invite some unprovided neighbour portant of all the branches of human learning, was to share regularly with them in the opportunity of originally instituted at the suggestion of the Rev. worshipping God; and much of that wicked incivility, Charles Mathews, the First Classical Master; and or haughty indifference, which can see a fellow-mortal this year it was contested in a manner that left even seeking a corner in which to pray, and refuse him this abundance of honour to the defeated candidates. office of Christian charity and courtesy, might be Altogether, we are informed, by one, who was himself holy religion, to the precepts and practice of our qualified to give an opinion, that the progress made blessed Redeemer, and the promptings of every heart by the Boys during the past year, as evinced by the that beats with a pulse of humanity.

shown to strangers upon entering a Church. In nuance of public confidence. While it admits of no England,-the highest-born noble, in whose veins may religious or political distinctions, it nevertheless conflow the commingled blood of the Howards and the fers an education, which, -as will ever be the influ-Herberts, would feel himself, and be considered, dis- ence of literature and science and especially of scripgraced if he saw the stranger worshipper standing tural teaching, tends to rear up generation after unprovided with a seat, and neglected to accommo- generation in the principles of British feeling, British date his Christian brother, his co-heir to immortality. loyalty, and British Christianity. The accomplished Let us no longer permit any part of the Canadian and energetic Principal, Dr. M'Caul, with a talent the Church to remain obnoxious to this serious reproach. property of his family, successfully builds up the edu-

Church is required in Montreal.

We have received permission to make public use of the subjoined extracts from a letter which we have recently received from one of our most zealous and valuable correspondents. The intelligence which they convey, adds another to the thousand proofs tion of the long-delayed UNIVERSITY ! which the Church is exhibiting, of her intense desire to supply her children, wherever scattered, with the pure bread of lke, and to provide for the administration of the Holy Sacraments by duly commissioned hands, in the most distant parts of the earth. The extracts may also teach our Canadian rebels a wholesome lesson, and induce them to compare their own happy lot with the boasted freedom of the blood-stained South American Republics:

"The Rev. Mr. Armstrong, the British Chaplain at Buenos Ayres, just on the eve of returning to Eng- from the State, as a William Lyon Mackenzie would land and I hope by the way of Canada, has long been desirous of establishing a resident clergyman at Monte Video. In a letter dated Buenos Ayres, Sept. 30th, 1841, which I have just received, he writes, - 'I lately spent about three weeks at Monte Video; the object of my visit was to make another effort towards the establishment of an English Church there, and I am happy to say, I have completely succeeded. I found my countrymen generally well affected to the object. and before I left they made arrangements to get a

List of Prizes, we suppose, will shortly be announced rienced last week, in witnessing the Examination for recent examinations, is such as to sustain the high In the United States, - the greatest attention is reputation of the Institution, and entitle it to a conti-We are happy to learn from CIVIS that an additional cational structure, the broad and noble foundations of which were deeply laid, for the benefit of future ages, by the virtue, the forethought, and the sound learning of the excellent Dr. Harris. Upper Canada College is a benefit now widely felt over the whole Province. May it ever remain unimpaired in its present efficiency, and may the love of learning, which flows from

> A scandalous Annual, called "The People's Almanac," has been published by Messrs. Lesslie of this city. We have turned over every page of it, and pronounce it a production of the most infamous description. Its tendency is to encourage rebellion and infidelity, and it is just such a collection of stale and ridiculous calumnies on the Church of England, and indeed on every Christian body receiving support write, with a Thomas Paine at his elbow. The man who could concoct such a mass of disloyalty and untruth, must have the heart of a traitor to his Queen, and the enmity of a French Revolutionist, or an American sympathiser, to the Christian Religion. If

any one wishes his children to grow up rebels and atheists, he will place in their hands The People's Almanac, as a very fit manual to prepare the way for such a fearful consummation.

As this pernicious publication may have obtained

Observator greatly errs if he supposes that it is to Rome alone that the Church of England looks for the proofs of her Apostolical institution. She lifts her head much higher than this, and travels far beyond. The Roman Catholic inde us, that "The origin of his Church is written in the New Testament, and that its progress is recorded in the annals of the church itself. St. Peter," he adds, "was the first Bishop of

[* Bishop Stillingfleet, at a maturer age, retracted several of the philons advanced in the *Jrenicum*, especially with regard to Episcoopinions advanced in the Irenicum, especially pacy.-ED. CH.]

† [See The Church Nol. III. pp. 173, 4, for the succession of the Anglican Church.-ED. CH.]

Meantime I am, Sir,

Your sincere friend and well-wisher,

THE CHURCH AND THE METHODISTS. To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,—I have read a communication in your paper of the 11th inst. headed "The ' Church' and the ' Methodists,'" and subsigned "Jonathan"; and being myself a member of the latter body, I beg leave, through the columns of your paper, to make a few observations and inquiries, which will, I trust, be found neither offensive nor impertinent.

In the first place, I beg leave to inquire of your correspon dent if he designs his censures and remarks to apply to the Methodists indiscriminately? His terms, it is true, are general and unqualified, but he has a right, if he pleases, to restrict and explain them; it is but fair to give him an opportunity of doing so. He cannot be ignorant of the fact that there are, princi-pally, two bodies of Methodists in this Province, belonging, espectively, to the British and Canadian Conferences.

All that Mr. Wesley wrote and published is not included in the authorized exponents of Wesleyan belief, but simply the first series of his Discourses, or the first fifty-three, in the third corrected London edition of his works, published in 1829, together with his Notes on the New Testament. These alone are referred to in the "Deed of Declaration"; and to the doctrines contained in these alone, in subordination to the Holy Scriptures, are the British Wesleyans legally and connexionally

3. No body of Christians ought to be held responsible for the anauthorized conduct of some of its members; for occasional but discountenanced improprieties; or for the errors and aber rations of ministers, which are promptly and discreetly deal with. No earthly power can prevent persons from doing evil; but it is well known that discipline among the British Wesley. ans is not a dead letter, that on the contrary immorality i never suffered in the societies, when known, and that ministers particularly are most promptly, and in some instances, perhaps, rather severely, dealt with, in cases of transgression

4. What does "Jonathan" mean by designating the Methoodern Montanists"? We might say much in connexion with this inquiry, but we shall wait for an answer.

5. Neither the Church of England nor the Wesleyans, nor in fact, any other denomination, can be held responsible for the duct of young persons, not in actual communion-provided there has been no neglect of proper parental and pastoral ir struction and care. Ungodly young persons are to be found, alas! in the families and congregations of every religious society.

6. Every right-minded person should lift his voice against the practice of attacking the moral character of individuals, families, Churches, or other societies. Nor should such attacks be repelled by recrimination. One evil cannot justify another. I may vindicate myself, but I may not injure even an enemy's

I make these remarks calmly and kindly. I desire rather to discourage painful controversy and collision than to occasion or promote it. And hoping your correspondent will do me and thers the favour to answer my inquiries through the medium of your paper, (with your permission,)-I subscribe myself,

December, 1841.

Yours, very respectfully, A BRITISH WESLEYAN.

3.-In the absence of both President and Vice Presidents, a majority of the Members present shall appoint a Chairman

4 .- All Meetings of the Committee, and of the Society,

shall be opened and closed by Prayer. 5.—In case of an equal division on any question before the Committee, it shall be considered as decided in the negative.

6 .- The Meeting having been opened by Prayer, the

Minutes of last Meeting shall be confirmed, and any ba-siness suggested thereby arranged. 7.—The Secretary shall lay before the Chair any com-munications to or from the Society, which may have taken place since the last Meeting and the Thereby arranged taken place since the last Meeting; and the Treasurer's Quarterly Statement of Accounts, shall be laid on the table, 8.-The Journals of the Agents of the Society shall read ; after which the general business of the Society may be disposed of

-The disbursements of the Society shall be made upon the approval of the Committee of Management, and the signature of the Chairman of the Committee auditing the Account.

10 .- The Secretary shall notify the Committee of any acancies that may have occurred, and Members required to fill the same having been nominated, shall, at the suc Meeting, be duly elected, if there be a majority ceeding of such Meeting in their favour.

The Secretary shall convene the Quarterly, and other Meetings of the Society, by written or printed no-tices to each Resident Member of the Committee, and shall call a Special Meeting of the Committee, stating the object thereof, upon a requisition of any three Members i of which Meeting notice shall be given to Members at least on the day pravious 11.-

least on the day previous. 12.—Applications by Clergymen and others, for em-ployment by the Society, shall be addressed to the Secre-metric addressed to the Secre-bergyment by the Society of the secret secret addressed to the Secret secret addressed to the Secret secr tary, who shall, with all convenient despatch, call a Meet-ing of the Committee thereupon; which shall (should the application be approved of) appoint five Members, (whom the President or a Vice President, shall be one) a Committee of Investigation : which Committee (if unant mous) shall recommend the applicant to the Bishop ¹⁰, ordination or licence,—should the decision of the Committee not be unanimous, the case shall be deferred to a Special Meeting of the Committee of Management, to be

disposed of as such Meeting may determine. 13.—No By-Law may be altered or amended, unless proposed at a Quarterly Meeting of the Committee of Management, and adopted at a subsequent Meeting, by a majority of two-thirds of the Members present.

L'AMOUREAUX, IN THE TOWNSHIP OF SCARBOROUGH HOME DISTRICT.- Not having received any account of the consecration of the Church lately erected at this place. we are compelled to avail ourselves of the following shop of Toronto consecrated St. Paul's Church, L'Amoureaux, in the Township of Scarborough, assisted by [the Rev. W. H. Norris] the Minister and the Rev. V. P. Mayerhoffer, Rector of Markham. His Lordship Jathew preached an excellent practical sermon from Matthew xxv. 10, 'and the door was shut.' There was also held a confirmed confirmation : to the individuals confirmed, his Lordship addressed a most impressive and feeling exhortation. The dimensions of the church are fifty feet by thirty, with a handsome tower and steeple: the style is the pointed gothic. The pulpit, desks, &c., are of black walnut; and the expense, without the pews, will not mu exceed £300." The writer then proceeds to state the erection of the church is principally owing to the exertions of Mr. Norris, "seconded by the zealo bers of his congregation; seconded by the zearous may bers, to C. Ward Esq."

orough three handsome and commodious churches." We are enabled to add, that, on the occasion of the Confirmation above alluded to, there were nine candidates for that apostolic rite. There would have been at least three times that number, had there been longer notice given; but, owing to circumstances over which neither the Bishop nor Mr. Norris had any control, there were but five days given. These added to the number con-firmed in June last at the Highland Creek Church, give a total of *forty-seven* persons confirmed during the past year in the Township of Scarborough. STREETSVILLE.—We understand that the Rev. R. J.

Macgeorge, since he commenced his pious labours, has had good reason to bless God for success, and to say, "hitherto He hath prospered me." The reverend gen-tleman, we learn, has good and attentive congregations both at Streetsville and Hurontario; —indeed both places worship are generally crowded to inconvenience. Hurontario, a subscription has been already set on foot for the erection of a new Church, —and at Streetsville the Church, which is to be of brick and in the Gothic style, is to be commenced in the spring. There is an increasing demand for Prayer-books, and some of the store-keepers are going to add them to their stock of goods. At Streetsville Mr. Macgeorge has commenced a Sunday School with good prospect of success, and there is a class tormed among the congregation for the study of sacred music, which is well attended. The psalmody is already very respectable, and there are good hopes that by a few weeks the choir will be able to sing the *Te Deum*, and other chants

LOUTH, NIAGARA DISTRICT .- During the year in cluded between December 1540 and December 1841, the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, has registered as follows :-Bap-tisms, 14 public,-5 private. Burials, 6. Marriage, 1. The offices of the Church, on all these occasions, were

The offices of the Church, on all these occasions, were performed by Mr. Armstrong. COBOURG.—The Rev. A. N. Bethune begs to acknow-ledge, with many thanks, the receipt of £1 5s. from the Rev. E. Denroche, in aid of the Funds for the completion of the Parochial School House, now in progress at Cobourg. PROTESTANT INFATUATION.—The Irish Roman Catho-lic residents of the township of Ormstown, County of Revealed to the township of Ormstown, County of Beauharnois, thankfully acknowledge the receipt of thirty pounds currency, the free contribution of the charitable inhabitants of the City of Montreal; and also ten pounds Gratefully acknowledge; and to their Protestant brethren they return their most sincere thanks for their charitable and al contributions, [towards building a chapel, we suppose and also for their aid and assistance in collecting the above MATHEW FURLONG, JOHN FINN, Trustees O. R. C. C. Ormstown, Dec. 6, 1841.-Montreal Transcript.-[It is lamentable to see the manner in which Protestants are supporting Popery. This false liberality will lay the seed of many a future evil. It is a flagrant violation of the prime of the second s principles of the Reformation .- ED. CHURCH.]

From our English Files.

ADDRESS FROM THE IRISH BAR TO CHIEF JUSTICE BUSHE, (Dublin, Nov. 4.)—The following address was presented this day to Chief Justice Bushe, on his retirement from public life. The address was read to his Lordship in the library of the Four Court Courts, where the venerable judge proceeded for the purpose of

the bench on which you so long presided without feelings of the deepest interest. Whilst we yet fervently hope that it may usepest interest. Whilst we yet fervently hope that it may contribute to promote your health and happiness, we would avail ourselves of it as an occasion on which to express the sincere, grateful, and affectionate respect which we have ever felt for you, and which can never cease to be associated with the memory of one so beloved, so honoured, and revered. "It is to us a source of the purest gratification to offer our testimony and tribute to those distinguished qualities, social, moral, and intellected which carry delight and instruction into

moral, and intellectual, which carry delight and instruction into every circle within their influence, and which formed your title to the pre-eminence so justly and universally accorded to you. There is not a site of the pre-eminence of the pre-e There is not a stage or period of your life in which we can fail to discover to discover proofs of your eminent abilities and acquirements. Our University conferred on you her highest honours. The Distorical Society recorded your proficiency in all its literary pursuits, and both gave you the early but certain promise of that bill. brilliant career at the bar, in the Senate, and on the bench, by which you afterwards became the pride and ornament of your

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"As an orator, in the opinion of many, you surpassed all your illustrious cotemporaries, whilst those who thought you but the rival of the most eminent of them conferred on you an honour that might have satisfied the ambition of any man.---Drawing from the richest gifts of nature all the endowments essential to true eloquence, they were matured and perfected y culture and by study, and w witnessed in you ion of mental powers and resources which were yet to be mellowed the lustre which your commanding intellect shed on every subject on which its powers were exerted. 'The decisions of the Conrt of Queen's Bench, whilst you The decisions of the Conrt of Queene to those of any resided there, are, we believe, not inferior to those of any tribunal in the land; and though the learned and eminent here. Persons whose co-operation and assistance you enjoyed, divide with you the praise which is due to learning, to talent, and to diligence, we can easily discover in your Lordship's simplicity the pure and classic style, the lucid order and arrangement, which are discernible even in the loftiest and most impassioned displays of your eloquence. For your uniform patience, courtesy, and kindness, we are und to offer you our most grateful acknowledgments; nor would we have it regarded as a mere expression of personal obligation. Emanating from pure kindness of nature, and the principal descent of the second secon principle and habits of a gentleman, their influence has been in the whole administration of justice, and in fostering the talent and in encouraging the exertions of the junior members of our profession.

There is bustle in our streets, business in our shops-the labourer at the loom is in full employment, and the manufacturer of every description is busily engaged in making preparations for the approaching season. Houses of the first class are in great remote the provide the first class are in great request-the rents, we learn from the brokers, have adanced 25 per cent .- those long uninhabited are cleaning upseveral families are coming to town, and we shall really have "a winter in Dublin" worthy of a great city, and suited in every way to the metropolis of a kingdom. The blessings of a good government—one based on moderation and firmness—the pre-sence of a splendid court, conducted with brilliancy and magnincence, and the restoration of peace and the re-establishment of order, the sure effect of an impartial but vigorous administration of the laws—combine in rendering the Vice-royalty of Lord De Grey one of happy omen to Ireland—the first that affords the hope of security to life and property.—*Evening Mail.* DISMISSAL OF A CROWN SOLICITOR.—Mr. Charles O'Con-nell, one of the met with the security of the security icence, and the restoration of peace and the re-establishment of

nell, one of the most violent and outrageous of his party, and nell, one of the most violent and outlageous in the party, and who was local Crown Solicitor for the County of Clare, has been peremptorily dismissed by the Government. Mr. O'Con-nell was ordered to prosecute a fellow who committed a violent and almost murderous assault during the late election at Ennis. Of so atrocious a nature was this outrage, that the culprit has been since tried and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment In place of the officer of the Crown obeying the orders of the Attorney-General, and prosecuting the party accused, he actu-ally became his bail, and wrote a most violent letter to the Government, threatening to resign; whereupon he was instantly dismissed.

ANOTHER GREAT DAY FOR IRELAND .- The Repeal Lord Mayor went "in state" to hear mass at Marlborough-street Chapel this day. The procession—for such it literally was— left the Mansion-house before 11 o'clock, and proceeded through the leading streets, followed by myriads of those ragged ruffians which the Sabbath-day is sure to pour forth, the more especially when the sight to be seen is their own leader and idol, clothed in the robes of office as chief dispenser of the laws of the city, going to the very verge of committing a breach of law by a foolish assumption of state which any man possessed, of less common sense than Mr. O'Connell would utterly repudiate, even for the purpose of affording a party triumph. When the cavalcade reached the chapel door, the Right Hon. Repealer alighted, and having cast his skin, or otherwise, leaving his robes and wand in the custody of the sexton, his Lordship entered the chapel amidst shouts and yells, which, considering the nctity of the day and place, cannot be characterized as other than semi-barbarous. The state carriage having deposited its urden in safety, returned to the Mansion-house followed by the same respectable Tail which accompanied it in its progress to Marlborough-street. Just as it reached Trinity College, the students, who were coming out from divine worship, dressed in their white robes, were lustily hooted and groaned at by the Lord Mayor's body-guard; and more than one cabbage stalk hurled at the collegians, testified the said body-guard's devotion to the principles of religious liberty. After mass, the Lord Mayor and suite again traversed the leading streets, followed

THE LATE FIRE IN THE TOWER .- During the whole of Saturday a crowd of persons thronged about the entrance of the Tower, anxious to obtain permission to inspect the ruins; none, Tower, anxious to obtain permission to inspect the rains, none, however, were admitted without a Governor's order. Public interest was in some degree satisfied by the reporters, to whom facility of ingress and egress was afforded. The aspect of the Armoury was peculiarly striking, the sun throwing a gleam of brightness on the melancholy scene. A party of Engineers were already employed in removing the mass of rubbish from the contact with a score are farefully assorted the central ruin, and the various relics are carefully assorted upon the Parade. It is painful to witness the mutilated state in which every article of value has been found. In the course of the afternoon the marble bust of William IV., which formerly stood on the pedestal of the Waterloo trophy, was extracted from among the ruins by Mr. Lund, one of the yeomen porters. The action of the fire had converted the marble into limestone, and the prominent features are much injured, though the likeand the promised relation of the discrete seven days have elapsed since the origin of the fire it retained the heat in such elapsed since the origin of the fire it retained the heat in such an extraordinary degree that it was with some dificulty this re-lic could be conveyed to the Governor's house. It is a fact not generally known, but certainly deserves to be recorded, that Mrs. Swifte, the wife of the keeper of the jewels, with unparal-leled fortitude, on the night of the fire remained in the Jewel-house, after seeing her children in a place of safety, in order to find the second second second second second second second for the second s

house, after seeing her children in a place of safety, in order to afford her assistance in preserving the costly regalia. It having been announced that the Rev. Henry Melvill, the recently appointed chaplain to the garrison, had returned to England, and would preach his first sermon in St. Peter's Chapel yesterday morning, the greatest interest was manifested to ob-tain admission. Through the politeness of Major Elrington the reporter was favoured with a ticket. The whole of the order of the other and the served of the servers. small, and was crowded to excess. The whole of the officers on duty in the garrison attended, and the Adjutant-General, Col. M'Denald, the family of Lord Hill, and Lady Emily Seymour, were among those present. Prayers were read by the curate, the Rev. H. Thomas, who returned thanks on behalf of the garrison for their deliverance from the dangers of the late conflagration. Mr. Melvill took his text from the second epistle of St. Peter, c. iii., v. 11—"Seeing, then, that all these things shall be dissolved, what manner of persons ought ye to be in all holy conversation and godliness," and expressed his conviction that it conversion that it was the duty of ministers on extraordinary occasions like the present, assembled as they were amid the ruins of that which was once so stately, to extract from it some profitable theme for observation and reflection. The Rev. preacher said, _-" Lament observation and reflection. The Kev, preacted said, ----- Lament we must the proud memorials of our national fame, which are now nothing more than smouldering ruins: but Blenheim and Waterloo still exist in the minds of men, and though the tro-phies so honourably gained be wholly lost, there will be found in our country brave soldiers ever ready when danger threatens rendered irresistible in their effects by dignity and impressive-uess of manner, voice, and action, which at once increased and mellow. liberties, be crumbled into dust, there is an army and a navy liberties, be crumbled into dust, there is an army and a navy which will ever respond to the spirit-stirring call of 'England expects that every man will do his duty.' Let those whose fame is doubtful mourn hopelessly the loss of trophies such as these; that of England rests on too stanch a foundation to be affected by the like contingencies. But how forcible are the words of the apostle, and, standing amidst the scene of desolation around, how applicable the demand ' What manner of men are ye in all holy conversation and godliness?' The Rev. gentleman then eloquently alluded to the forgetfulness of the world in general of the great truth that all things must fade-that life is but a span-and that, "although it may seem scarcely credible that the surrounding universe, stedfast and firm as it appears, the everlasting sun by day, and the glorious retinue of night, the brilliant and interminable stars, should pass away and be seen no more. He at whose command they first blazed forth has sent forth the edict, and from it there is no possibility of escape. The sensualist, the miser, or the philosopher may object. We will not argue with them here. We will take them among the graves in our churchyards, and the epitaphs shall be our text. There lies a proud merchant, who spent his life in toil to gain riches, which he could not take away; here a noble, "Signed on behalf of the Bar of Ireland, "THOMAS DIXON, Father." ANSWER. Gentlemen of the Irish Bar, —When I think of this unani-as address of the assembled Irish Bar, their father presiding, Her Majesty's Attorney-General leading—when I see that an address abounding with kindness as it does, and liberal praise bestowed on me by cultivated, and judicious, and hourable gentlemen, I dare not venture, in this place, to do re than to return my thanks. It would overpower me to toil to gain riches, which he could not take away; here a noble, those than to return my thanks. It would overpower me to further dangers by prayer, and on occasions like the present, when further dangers by prayer, and on occasions like the present, when thefire of his wrath has been extinguished, when you die you shall be trophies that will not perish, and your monuments shall be But in my retirement I shall turn to this document with fond The Rev. Mr. Thomas the curate, preached in the afternoon and took his text from the Book of Job, chap. xxxvi., verse 22, Dr. John Wilson Hunter, of Wellington Square, to be Coroner "Who teacheth like him?" In the course of an eloquent address the Rev. gentleman remarked at some length on the recent calamity within the walls. The church was very well attended .- Times. ANECDOTE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S YOUTH .-ANECOULD OF THE DEFKE OF WELLINGTON'S TOUTH.-During the government of Ireland by Lord Westmorland, from 1790 to 1795, when the Hon. Arthur Wellesley was attached to the Vice-Regal Court, then superintended by the Hon. Mrs. Stratford, now Dowager Countess of Aldborough, Mrs. Woodcock confessedly the most beautiful woman in Ireland, after spending a festive evening at the Castle, found it impossible to obtain the usual conveyance of a hand-chair to take her home, in consequence of an overwhelming fall of snow, which compelled the desertion of every stand. Her disappointment was visible, but was promptly relieved by the Hon Mr. Wellesley and the Hon. Mr. Pery, the present Earl of Limerick, who galand the Hon. Mr. Fely, the present Earl of Infinite and gar-lantly volunteered their services; and seizing a chair that al-ways awaited in the hall, carried their fair charge, amid a storm of drifted and assailing snow, to her rather distant residence. WHAT'S IN A NAME?—The real name of the Emperor of WHAT'S IN A NAME?—The real name of the chipter of the stop, for, I thank should not know where to begin or where to stop, for, I thank God for it, I have had, and still have, that 'which should accompany the should have, those of friends.' To those to pronounce or write his proper one by accident or intention, is death to the divulger of the secret, to his family, and, if a rich man, the confiscation of his property ensues. A literary man, having accidentally used the word "Ming" (which happened to undations of that pure administration of justice which is be the reigning Monarch's name) in his work, suffered, with his sons, the extreme penalty of the law; his wife and daughters, with other members of his family, were banished, and his estates confiscated. So much for the mild inoffensive Chinese, and the

Canada.

REJOICINGS FOR THE ROYAL BIRTH .- Wednesday the 22nd had been fixed on by the citizens of Kingston for cele-brating the happy event-the shops were to be closed-a procession to be made—a royal salute to be fired—an ox to be rossted,—fire-works and an illumination were to follow,—and the children of Kingston were to be feasted. Far better than all these, a subscription was instituted for the formation of a charitable fund, to be called the Prince of Wales' fund. We trust that the citizens of Toronto will show their joy by some work of religion or charity. Such is a noble and becoming mode testifying gratitude to the Ruler of Nations.

ANNUAL SYMPATHY, AND REPUBLICAN ATROCITY .- The usual winter amusement of the Canadian refugee ruffians and American land pirates has again commenced. On Wednesday evening, some of these miscreants set fire to some dwellings and other houses in the neighbourhood of Odeltown, and a detachment of the 7 lst regiment, stationed at St. John, has in conse-quence been despatched to that quarter to guard the frontier. From what we learn, this is but the beginning of a series of similar vexatious troubles along our border, which will require the utmost vigilance of the authorities on both sides to subdue. The flames were distinctly seen in this city, but we have not learned the extent of the loss suffered. We need not be at all surprised if retaliation should be the consequence, and that it will be on a pretty large scale, so as to induce the "respectable" portion of the Americans on our frontier to feel an *interest* in preventing a recurrence of border forays. They can do so if they like, and if they *will not*, their blood be on their own heads. Montreal Herald.

THE SAME .- On the morning of Wednesday last, shortly after four o'clock, intelligence was conveyed to Capt. Sweeny, of the Montreal Cavalry, stationed at Odeltown, that the barns of Mr. Gibbons and Mr. Van Vliet, near the lines, were on fire. Capt. Sweeny lost no time in repairing, with a detachment of his troop, to the spot; but such was the rapidity of the flames that he arrived too late to be able to extinguish them. He was, however, able to collect sufficient information to lead to the discovery, though not the apprehension of the perpetrators of the diabolical act. On returning to his barracks, Captain Sweeny discovered, that Mr. Odell's barn had also been set on sweepy discovered, that Mr. Oden's barn and also been second fire; and immediately apprised the owner and his family of the calamity. But notwithstanding every exertion to allay the fury of the flames, the whole buildings, with their contents, were completely destroyed. Among the latter were a number of here a state of the second second

were completely destroyed. Among the latter were a humber of horses, waggons, and a quantity of hay. Now, all this is sad and infamous work; and being the deeds of malignant incendiaries from the other side of the lines, beto-kens, we greatly fear, a renewed attempt to disturb the tranuillity which has for some time existed on both sides of the punity which das for some time exacts to be the case, we, border. Should this unfortunately prove to be the case, we, on this side, have but one alternative. It is, indeed, a trying and calamitous one; considering the wrongs that we so long and calamitous one; considering the widegs that we determine the entertained with such unparalleled equanimity and patience, it is the only one which the dictates of self-preservation and international law prescribe. We must and are bound to retaliate, be the consequences what they may.—Mostreal Gazette.

THE SAME .- Retaliation would be likely to do mischief to the innocent in the United States; it would increase the excitement on both sides, and involve the nations more deeply and perhaps irretrievably. When Britain cannot protect her colo-nists it is time enough to commence border forays; and besides, retaliation always savors of vindictiveless. Even were it esta-bliched berged as a savors of vindictiveless. blished beyond doubt that the perpetrators of these outrages came from the other side of the line, it is the duty of all loyal en to refrain from invasions of the United States territory. Retaliation is natural enough, and might be excused if inflicted n the heat of excitement, but patient confidence in the ability and the willingness of our Government to protect us, if not against sudden incursions, at least against *final loss*, is far more noble and more becoming. Nothing more clearly indicates a savage state of society than retaliation by individuals; the invisible power of law and of justice is thus prostituted, by being committed to the hands of men of the basest class, and most depraved character, and is thus necessarily abused for four purposes. It is not for individual citizens virtually to declare surposes. It is not for individual citizens unitary force and war; if they suffer on the frontiers, let a military force and the seems ant patroles be kept up by Government, and if, as seem incessant patroles be kept up by Governmenter of the sufficient pro-to be the case at present, these should not prove sufficient pro-tection against midnight and assassin-like attacks, then let our tection against midnight by taking such steps as shall Government perform its duty by taking such steps as shall seem best calculated effectually to shield its subjects. If war should then be necessary, let it come, legitimately, openly, and in good faith; but do not let us be hurried by the zeal either the Press or of individual sufferers, into skirmishes and bor der forays, which can bring us neither honour nor safety.--Montreal Transcript.

BARN BURNT .- On the night of the tenth November last, the Barn of Mr. Trueman Waters, of Southwold, in this District, was entirely consumed. The Barn we are informed, contained between three and four hundred bushels of Oats in the straw, from twelve to fifteen tons of Hay, a large quantity of Indian Corn, a crop of Peas from 8 or 10 bushels sowing, a Fanning Mill, pitchforks, rakes, flails, shovels and chains; together with a number of other farming utensils housed for the season. The loss is severely felt by Mr. Waters, as he is a man too far advanced in years to entertain a hope ever to regain the amount consumed. And what makes it still more vexatious to him, is his firm conviction that the Barn was set on fire to gratify a fiendish feeling in exulting, not only at the damage he must sustain, but at the heart-rending feeling he must endure while lying on a bed of sickness, not able to rise to see the flames consuming his property.—London Gazette, 17th Dec. F12E.—A most calamitous fire occurred on Monday night,

n the Foundry of Messrs. Good & Co., Yonge S the whole of which, with several frame houses adjoining, and property of considerable value, were consumed by the devouring The citizens attended in great numbers,-and the Fire and Hook and Ladder Companies, exerted themselves in the most praise-worthy manner to save the property from the flames. A company of the 43rd Regiment, and the troop of Provincial Dragoons, commanded by Major Magrath, were on the ground, rendering every assistance in their power. In cases of fire in Toronto, altho' the Carters exert themselves with praises worth worth them is at times rescaled to the total and praise-worthy zeal, there is at times a scarcity of water to supply the Engines. This can only be remedied by the introduction of water into the city, and it is very gratifying to notice, that in connection with the gas works now in progress. water works are to be established next season, by the Toronto Gas and Water Company, established by act of Parliament during the last ses-sion of the Provincial Legislature.— Colonist. THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE BANK, AT QUEENSTON .- This Institution we regret to say, has suspended payment. The accounts were brought to Toronto, on Saturday, by the Steamer *Transit*, and spread like wild fire through the City, a considerable amount of the" Suspension Notes, having been in circulation here for some time back. The cause of the suspension has been assigned to the connection of the Bank with parties resi-ding in the United States, indeed it is generally understood that the greater proportion of the Stockholders, reside on the other side of the Niagara River; and it is further said that the Suspension Bridge Bank has sustained considerable losses, by the recent failures of all the Banks in Buffalo. The Niagara Chronicle states that the Bank will resume business in a few days which we trust will be the case. The Notes have been sold which we trust will be the case. The Notes have over solu-here at 2s. 6d. to the dollar; but our impression is that holders of notes would do well to retain them for a short time at least. It is further stated in the *Niagara Chronicle*, that the circula-tion "does not exceed £15,000, and from the high respectability and known wealth of such of the Stockholders as reside in Canada, who are individually responsible, there cannot be a doubt but the debts of the concern will be ultimately paid in full, even should the stoppage be a permanent one."- Colonist.

Soon after, another alarm of Fire was sounded, and the Hall of the Mechanics' Institute was found to be the next place of the Mechanics' Institute was found to be the next place which exhibited symptoms of having been visited by the hand of the incendiary. This fine building stands immediately adja-cent to St. John's, or the stone church, and in a direct North line, nearly half a mile distant from Mr. Frith's residence,— the former being a few feet West from the upper end of Wel-lington Row (as the North end of Germain-street is called), and the lotter church the mer distance West the and the latter about the same distance West from near the lower or South end of Germain-street. Access was gained by the incendiary into an apartment formed at the North end of the huilding the street. building by the unevenness of the ground whereon it stands, and into which a number of the temporary seats used in the I.ecture Room last season had been stowed. The fire had been kindled in several places in this apartment, and although some of the sents and other lumber were much burned, yet the flames were subdued before the fire had done any injury to the floor above, and without the least damage (if we except the breaking of a window) being done to the upper part of the building which had just been finished. The members of the Fire Department and other citizens displayed their usual alacrity and perseverance on the occasion, notwithstanding the difficulty of disco-vering the situation of the fire amidst the volumes of smoke which issued from the building. A supply of water from Mr. A. M'Avity's premises adjoining the Institute, served to keep the flames under until the hose were attached to the Water Company's Fire Plug, at the corner of King and Germain

While many of our citizens were thus engaged in extinguishing the flames in a building, to the crection of which many of them have contributed, and in which they have an interest an apparently well-dressed man was seen by Mr. H. W. Sewell to break a window in the Vestry Room of Trinity Church, and, with a match, set fire to the window curtain. Fortunately, Mr. S. M. Chamberlain and some other citizens happened to be passing soon after, and extinguished the burning curtain, and the igniting wood-work of the window, and thus saved from partial, or perhaps total destruction, that venerated and noble structure, long dedicated to the worship of the Almighty. The person who acted the part of the incendiary on this occa-sion, was thought at the time to be the sexten of the Church gaining admission and lighting a candle for the purpose of proceeding to ring the alarm bell, otherwise he might have been secured and made to answer to the offended laws of God and man for his demon-like design. Those not acquainted with the situation of Trinity Church,

will have some idea of the deep-laid scheme of destruction which had been plauned by some fiend or fiends in human form, when we state that it stands about mid-way between Mr. Frith's dence and the Hall of the Institute, fronting about fifty feet from the East side of Germain-street.

Nor were those the only places that appear to have been fired on the memorable night of Tuesday the 30th November;-for we have been informed that a number of matches and a bunch of shavings, which had partially ignited, have since been found to have been placed in an open space in a back building in Queen-street to the Eastward of the Baptist Meeting House; und yesterday a bunch of matches was found in the wooden store on Merritt's Wharf, used as a Queen's Warehouse, into which they had been put through a broken window, the wood work of which is slightly scorched, and bears evidence of an attempt to set the building on fire. The floor on which the matches fell was too damp, however, to aid the hellish work.— Reports of similar attempts in other parts of the City are also in circulation; but in all the different instances, Providence mercifully interposed in our behalf, and spared us from a visi-tation which, had it been successful, would have reduced the two Established Churches, the Scotch Kirk, the Wesleyan Chapel, and the Baptist Meeting House, in Germain-street, to heaps of smouldering ruins, and thrown houseless and almost penniless upon the world, a very large portion of the inhabitants of this hitherto prosperous City !-- We are incapable of pursu-ing the subject further, and have only to hope that the liberal ing the subject lutther, and have only to hope that the rewards offered by the Churchwardens and Vestry of Trinity Church, the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute, and the Corporation of the City—in all 875*L*, will be the means of bringing to light at least some of the perpetrators of these deeds of darkness, which are almost unparalleled in atrocity and

On Tuesday evening, a partially blind woman, well known bout the City, was found in the porch of the house occupied by the Rev. Mr. Gray. On being questioned as to her inten-ions, she stated that she was only going to light her pipe. She was taken up and committed for the night, and underwent an examination next morning before Alderman Porter. She was atenced, under the Vagrant Act, to thirty days confinement

n the House of Correction. We have much satisfaction in drawing attention to an ac-We have much satisfaction in drawing attention to an ac-count of a public meeting for the organization of a Volunteer Nightly Watch, to be composed of respectable freeholders and citizens, for the protection of the lives and properties of the inhabitants. On the evening preceding the meeting, the duty was understand, was Mr. W. H. Travis. In going their rounds, they were the means of discovering a fire which was commen-cing, through carelessness in leaving wood around the kitchen fire of the Commercial Hotel. Having aroused the inmates, it was extinguished before any material damage was done. was extinguished before any material damage was done.

From the Toronto General Advertise TORONTO PRICES CURRENT. For the Week ending December 22nd, 1841.

				£ s.	d.	£	s. d.	1
e Flour	r, 19 bar	rel,	 	1 5	~	@ 1	7 6	1
eat, P	bushel,		 	0 4	6	@ 0	5 6	17
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BOOKS, &c. FROM ENGLAND. H. & W. ROWSELL will be happy to procure from England PRINTED BOOKS, ACCOUNT BOOKS, or any article connected with their business, for which orders may be left with them either at Toronto of Kingston. They will be making up their orders, for the early Spring Vessels, during the present month. Dec. 4, 1841: 22

H. & W. ROWSELL, Stationers, Booksellers, and Printers,

KING STREET, TORONTO, & BROCK STREET, KINGSTON,

KING STREET, TORONTO, & BROCK STREET, KINGSTON, BEG respectfolly to call the attention of Bankers, Merchants, and others, to their large assoriment of Account Books and Stationery of every description. By their late importations they have made con-siderable additions to their Stock, which for variety, quality, and cheapness, they are confident cambed be surpessed. Foolscap, Letter, and all other kinds of Writing Paper, of various qualities and prices. Books ruled and bound to any pattern: BookSthding in all its branches; Copperplate engraving and printing; Book and Job print-ing, &c. on reasonable terms. Books, or any article connected with the bustness, imported to order from England, or from the United States.

A BAPTISMAL FONT,

A FTER the model of ST. MARY'S, Oxford, made of Stone China; 12 inches high, and 7 inches in diameter, price £3, for sale by-H. & W. ROWSELL; TORONTO

THE CHURCH. ONE Copy of Volume II, and a few Copies of Volume IV, are for Sale, at the price of 15s. per Copy, unbound. H. & W. ROWSELL,

October 22nd, 1841.

TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c. Just published, & for Sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, King-Street,

Toronto, and Brock-Street, Kingston, NEW EDITIONS OF THE FOLLOWING: THE CATECHISM OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, each, or Six Shillings per Hundred. THE CATECHISM OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLASH THE CATECHISM OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLASH

THE CATECHISM OF THE MORENT OF BROKEN STORES IN THE CATERCHISM OF THE RESERVENCE OF THE CARDEN OF THE CARDEN AND A CONTRACT THE CARDEN AND A CONTRACT OF THE CARDENT AND A

SUNDAY SCHOOL CARDS, No. 2, containing Lessons in One d Two Syllables, Elementary Scripture Questions and Answers, orning and Evening and other Hymns. Price 24d. each, or Two

hillings per ozeh. REWARD TICKETS, on Pasteboard, 7jd. per Gross, SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS BOOK, quarto size, with paste-ard cover, containing register of attendance, &c. for 18 months, 9s.

CITY NOTICE.

CITY NOTICE. THE Lists of Persons entitled to Vote at the first Election of Aldermen and Common Councilmen, to represent the respective Wards in the Court of Common Council, are now hanging in the City Hall; no alteration can be made in the said Lists either of manes mis-spelt or omitted or improperly inserted, unless four days notice is given in writing to the Clerk of the Common Council pre-vious to the application being made to correct the said Lists. CHARLES DALY. Clerk's Office, Toronto, Dec. 6, 1841. 23-3fit

A T a Meeting of the Members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION in To-

A. routo, it was— *Resolved*—That a General Meeting of the Licensed Practitioners of Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, in the Western part of Canada, be held at the General Hospital, *Toronto*, on the second Monday in Ja-nuary, 1842, at 12 merid., for the purpose of adopting Petitions to the Legislature, for the protection of the Profession and suppression of Em-mineton

Toronto, December 2, 1841.

NOTICE.

NOTICE. THE Undersigned are prepared to pay CASH for Lands in various parts of the Province. Application must be post-paid and the price reasonable, as they are not warranted by their instructions in exceeding a certain sum per acro-stractHAN & BURNS, Solicitors, King-street. 21-eff

Toronto, Nov. 24th, 1841.

Tea, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse. No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO.

No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO. THE Subscribers having now completed their extensive WINTER STOCK of Groceries, Wines, and Spirfts, offer for Sale the under-mentioned articles, which having been purchased on the most favour-able terms in the best European and American Markets, they can con-fidently recommend to the attention of City and Country Storekeepers 200 hhds Porto Rico and Cuba Sugar, 30 hhds London Refined Sugar, 35 cases New York Refined Sugar, 400 chests Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Souchong, and Congou Teas, 200 bags and bales Mocha, Java, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffeo, 200 boxes, half boxes, and quarter boxes, fresh Muscatel Raisins, 90 kegs Spanish Grapes, 20 boxes and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tobacco,

20 tierces Carolina Rice,
 120 boxes and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tobacco,
 185 pipes and hıds Port, Madeira, Sherry, and Marseilles Wines,
 186 riom the most respectable Houses in Oporto, Cadiz and Madeira,
 20 pipes and 40 hıds pale and coloured Cognac Brandy,
 40 hıds 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 heir business.

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co.

Toronto, December 8th, 1841.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Customers and the Trade generally, that he is now receiving an extensive and well-assorted stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season The goods having been selected with great care, and purchased on the most advantageous terms, in the British Markets, the subscriber confidently recommends them to the attention of the trade—to whom he will sell low for Cash, or on approved credit. F on approved creat. JOHN ROBERTSON. Yonge Street, Toronto, October 12, 1841.

Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers and Silversmiths, HAVE removed from No. 4, Wellington Buildings, to their Old Stand, WATERLOO BUILDINGS, West end of King Street, between Bay and York Streets, having just received direct from the Manufacturers a splendid assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Plated Ware, German Silver Ware, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, §c. §c. and which they are determined to sell at unprecedented low writers for Casu c. &c. and which they are stored to their original sound-rices, for CASH. N.B.—Chronometers repaired and restored to their original sound-tess and precision of performance, also Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, &c. 21-3m Toronto, November 27, 1841.

We now bid you farewell. If we have not done justice to your merits, the difficulty of the task must plead our excuse, but, in whatever language it is conveyed, we feel that the sin-cerity of this address will be its best claim to your acceptance. "Signed on behalf of the Bar of Ireland,

"Gentlemen of the Irish Bar,-When I think of this unaniwous address of the assembled Irish Bar, — when I turns of this unan-mous address of the assembled Irish Bar, their father presiding, and Her Majesty's Attorney-General leading—when I see that it is an address abounding with kindness as it does, and liberal of praise bestowed on me by cultivated, and judicions, and honourable could be a set contrary. In this place, to do

state one-half of what I feel-

----- Leves curæ loquuntur

and proud recollection—and it shall be a precious legacy to my children.

"One word, and no more :- I should feel oppressed by the One word, and no more: -- I should teel oppose to myself weight of praise undeserved, if I were to arrogate to myself merit that does not belong to me; and I well know that what-ever satisfaction I was able to give in the discharge of my judicial. Judicial duty, I was enabled to give it, by having sat for twenty Jears surrounded by the venerable and learned judges of my -(I speak of the living and the dead)-and to that bench, and to the gifted and enlightened bar that practised before us,

and to the gifted and enlightened bar that practised when a large the thanks and praises that I owe. "Not to have availed myself of such advantages would have manifested incompetence, or neglect, or presumption, and that I have profited by such opportunities your favourable judgment farbids me to doubt. I feel, therefore, justly proud of such a tribute. But, honourable as such a tribute must be, its value has been increased by being conveyed to me in that affectionate has been increased by being conveyed to me in that affectionate and cordial spirit of unabated regard to which, from youth to age, the partiality of my brother barristers has habituated me; and if, in returning thanks for this continuing kindness, I in returning thanks for this continuing kindness, I were to attempt particularizing, the effort would be vain. Griends I must now bid farewell.

"As individuals, may you be prosperous and happy. "As members of the bar, may your influence and station, and character, and independence, contribute to strengthen the kind "

THF IRISH COURT .- For the last 30 years Dublin was ¹ HP IRISH COURT.—For the last 30 years Dublin was ^{dever} so full at this period of the year as it is at present. humane government of the Celestial Empire.

APPOINTMENTS .- The last Gazette contains the following ppointments, viz:

for the District of Gore. H. Hyndman, Esq. to be Sheriff of the Huron District. D. Lizars, Esq. to be Clerk of the Peace of the Huron District. C. Widder, Esq. to be Inspector of Licences of the Huron Dis-

of the Surrogate Court of the District Outr and Registrar of the Surrogate Court of the Huron District.—Colonist. STEAM BOAT GREAT BRITAIN—The hull of that floating palace, the steamboat Great Britain, has been purchased by the Messrs. Ives, from the Hon. John Hamilton, for the purpose of fitting it up as a timber vessel, for which it is specially adapted by its great size. Her timbers are quite sound, having been filled in with salt when building.—Kingston Herald.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(From the St. John's Courier, 4th December).

INCENDIARISM !!--- ATTEMPTS TO DESTROY SAINT JOHN BY FIRE!-It is with extreme regret we have to state that on Tuesday night last, an unusual degree of excitement and alarm pervaded all classes of our citizens, caused by a most diabolical and deep-laid incendiary scheme to destroy, by fire, the greater portion of this already suffering and distressed city.

Early in the evening a back building in rear of the residence of F. C. Frith, Esquire, in St. James'-street, was discovered to be on fire. Combustible materials appear to have been placed in several situations in the sides and roof of the building, and set fire to, but the smoke having been seen before the flames had made much progress, the ire was soon subdued.

-{	Pork, # 100 fbs 0 12 6 (a) 0 17 6	1
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	Eggs. 19 dozen, 0 0 9 @ 0 0 10	
	Hay, 19 ton,	
	Straw, ditto 1 10 0 @ 1 1 3	
	Potatoes, 39 bushel, 0 1 0 @ 0 1 3	

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Clergy of the Home District are respectfully informed that the next Meeting of the Association will be held (D. V.) on Wednesday, 5th January, 1842, at the desire of the Rev. V. P. Mayerhoffer, at the house of Mr. Valentine Keffer, near St. Stephen's Church, Vaughan. The punctual attendance of the Brethren is particularly requested, as business of an interesting and important nature is to be brought before them.

ADAM TOWNLEY, Sec. H. D. C. A. Thornhill, 21st December, 1841

WESTERN CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to this Institution are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned (or to the Publishers of *The Church*, where it may be more convenient), an Instalment of FIVE PER CENT. apon the amount of their respective shares, on or before the Tenth for of Immergence. day of January next.

H. J. GRASETT, Secretary and Treasur 25-4wks Toronto, December 20, 1841.

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS, AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

THE BRITISH READER; BEING Selections, Biographical, Descriptive, Narrative, and Declamatory, from the works of the most popular authors, dedicated to the Rev. JOHN M'CAUL, Principal of Upper Canada College. The object of this work is, by familiarising the youth of these Colonies, with descriptions of British Scenery, Institutions, Manners, and Traits of Character, to instil into their minds British Habits, Tastes, Sentiments, and Principles.

H. & W. ROWSELL, Booksellers to Upper Canada College, King Street, Toronto, and Brock Street, Kingston.

December 24, 1841. JUST PUBLISHED THE DANGER OF DISSENT.

Toronto, 1841.

NEW GOODS.

THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS. ONE of the largest and cheapest stocks of every description of DRY GOODS ever imported for retail consumption by any establishment in Canada, is now offered for sale at DEYKES & COMPANY'S, KINGSTON, for so small a rate of profit, that an ex-tensive trade only could remunerate. Persons from the surrounding Districts, about to make their Winter Purchases, would, on visiting the metropolis, do well to call at this Establishment, and inspect the Stock, which, for *Variety and Cheap-ness*, will be found unsurpassed by any House in North America. Terms:-CASH ONLY, and NO SECOND PRICE. December 24, 1841.

PRIVATE TUITION IN SCIENCE AND THE CLASSICS.

A GENTLE MAN, who has taken the degree of A.B. in Trinity College, Dublin, and (in addition to a University Scholarship) has obtained honours in both Science and Classics, is desirous of giving instruction in either of the above degartments, -particularly in the higher branches of Mathematics,--to PRIVATE PUPILS, at his own residence. The Advertiser is permitted to refer to the Rev. Dr. MCAU, Principal of Upper Canada College. For particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to *The Editor of the Church*. Toronto, ist December, 1841. 22-4

REMOVAL. JOSEPH WILSON,

UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER.

UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER. SINCERELY thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has now REMOVED INTO HIS NEW BRICK PREMIESS, corner of Yonge and Tempe-rance Streets, (directly opposite his old residence), where he has fitted up superior accommodation for the carrying on of the above business, and hopes, by strict attention to the manufacturing of his goods, punctuality in executing orders entrusted to him, and reasonable charges, to still merit the kind support he has heretofore received, and that a continuance of their favours will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

by him. Feather Beds, Hair and Cotton Mattrasses, &c. furnished on the shortest notice. Window and Bed Draperies, and Cornices, of all descriptions, made and fitted up to the latest fashions with neatness and dispatch. Toronto, Nov. 1, 1841.

Mr. HOPPNER MEYER.

Miniature Painter and Draughtsman, LATE STUDENT OF THE

British Museum and National Gallery,

LONDON.

Office at the Corner of Temperance and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

Mr. Wood, Surgeon Bentist,

Mr. Wood, Surgeon Dentisi, MAS returned, and continues his office at the same place as for-merly, in Chewert's Buildings, King Street, west, where he may be consulted at any hour of the day. Mr. Wood is well acquainted with all the modern improvements in the method of fastening Artificial Teeth, by pivots, clasps, spiral springs, atmospheric pressure, double plates, &c.; and with the principles which should govern the treatment of Decayed Teeth, irregularities, affections of the gums, and all operations in Decay Burgery—some few of which Mr. W. bas had the honour of ex-plaining to a number of Professional Genti-men and others in this city—to whom, by their kind permission, he is at likerty to refer any stranger who may wish to consult him. To artificial Teeth, Mr. W. makes use of Stockton's Mineral Teeth, from Philadelphia, which, for strength, and beauty of colour and shape, are preferable to any others ; and which are used by many eminent Dentists in London and Paris, and by all respecta-tered by the day of the perfection of the sum of the

by many emment Dentists in London and Paris, and by all respecta-ble Dentists in America. Mr. Wood takes this opportunity to express his gratitu'e for the distinguished patronage he has referived duri g a residence of six years in this city, and begs to assure his patrons that his residence will be permanent here, and that there is no truth in the report that he was preparing to remove from the city. Toronto, October 27, 1841.

THE COLLECTS

FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLY DAYS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, WITH FORM OF PRAYER FOR MORNING AND EVEN-ING, for the use of Families or Private Persons, taken from the Book of Common Prayer.—Price, Is. 6d. per dozen—just published the Book of Con and for sale by

LETTERS received during the week ending Thursday, Dec. 23rd :-LETTERS received auring the week ending Thursday, Dec. 23rd:---Rev. A. N. Bethune, (2); Mr. C. Ruttan, rem. from subs. in Murray and Prince Edward; Col. Kingsmill; Rev. A. Elliot, rem. [with pleasure]; R. Bayly, Esq.; Rev. W. King, add. sub.; Rev. W. H. Norris; Rev. F. L. Osler, add. subs.; Mr. C. J. Brady; Mr. W. Rowsell, rem.; Rev. N. W. Camp, (Vermont), add. sub.; Rev. H. Caswall, rem.; [the mem. desired will be given in this place shortly]; J. C. Crookshank, Esq.

TO CORRESPONDENTS-We have a large arrear of letters and busi-ness on hand, but we will attend to all in due time.

November, 1841. MARRIED.

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On the 9th instant, by the Rev. Thomas Creen, Mr. David Talbot, Hannah Williams, all of Niagara.

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The Church.

THE NATIONAL SINS OF CONTINENTAL EUROPE PUNISHED BY THE WARS AND OPPRESSIONS OF NAPOLEON.

(From Alison's History of the French Revolution).

Putting together the losses to the victors and to the vanquished, it may fairly be concluded that, from the 1st October, 1806, to the 30th June, 1807, that is, during a period of nine months, a million of human beings were consigned to military hospitals, of whom, at least, a hundred thousand perished, independent of those slain in battle, who were at least as many more! The mind finds it impossible to apprehend such enormous calamities; like the calculations of the distance of the sun, or the fixed stars, they elude the grasp of the most vivid imagination; bùt even in the bewildering impression which they produce, they tend to show how boundless was the suffering then occasioned by human ambition; how awful the judgment of the to whose favourable opinion he aspired. On entering Almighty then executed upon the earth!

Nor is it difficult to discern what were the national sins which were thus visited with so terrible a punishment. Fourteen years before, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, had united their armies to partition Sarmatia, and Suwarrow had entered Warsaw while yet reeking with Polish blood. In the prosecution of this guilty object, they neglected the volcano which was bursting forth in the west of Europe; they starved the war on the Rhine to feed that on the Vistula, and opened the gates of Germany to French ambition. Prussia, in particular, first drew off from the European alliance, and after the great barrier of frontier fortresses had been broken through in 1793, and revolutionary France stood, as Napoleon admits, "on the verge of ruin," allowed her to restore her tottering fortunes, and, for ten long years, stood by in dubious and selfish neutrality, anxious only to secure or increase her illgotten gains. And what was the result? Poland became the great theatre of punishment to the partitioning powers; her blood-stained fields beheld the writhing and the anguish of the victors. Pierced to the heart by hostile armies, driven up to a corner of her territory, within sight almost of the Sarmatian wilds, Austria saw her expiring efforts for independence overthrown on the field of Austerlitz. Reft of her dominions, bound in chains for the insult of the Conqueror, with the iron driven into her soul, Prussia beheld her last hopes expire on the shores of the Vistula. Banished almost from Europe, couquered in war, sullied in fame, Russia was compelled to sign the ignominious peace on the banks of the Niemen, the frontier of her Lithuanian spoils. The measure of her retribution is not yet complete; the Grand Duchy of Warsaw is to become the outwork of France against Moscovy; the tide of war is to roll on to Red Russia; the sacred towers of Smolensko are to be shaken by Polish battalions, the sack of Praga is to be expiated by the flames of Moscow. That Providence superintends the progress of human affairs; that the retributions of justice apply to political societies as well as single men, and that nations, which have no immortality, are destined to undergo the punishment of their flagrant iniquities in this world, was long ago announced in thunders from Mount Sinai, and may be observed in every subsequent page of civilized history. But it is often on the third and fourth generation that the retribution descends, and, in the complicated thread of intervening events, it is sometimes difficult to trace the connexion which we know exists between the guilty deeds and the deserved suffering. In the present instance, however, the connexion was immediate and palpable; the actors in the iniquitous spoliation were themselves the sufferers by its effects; it was the partition of Poland which opened the gates of Europe to France; it was the partitioning powers that sunk beneath the car of Napoleon's ambition.

And was France, then, the instrument of this terrible dispensation, to escape herself the punishment of her sins? Was she, stained with the blood of the righteous, wrapt in the flames of the Church, marked Sir, I would not trust such a man with the honour of with the sign of the miscreant, to be the besom of a wife, a sister, or a daughter-with my own purse or speech nor language, but its voice was heard, sayin destruction to others, and to bask only in the reputation, or with any thing which I thought valuable. to the gazing audience, -LIVE FOR THE FUTURE,sunshine of glory herself?-No! the dread hour Our acquaintance, sir, is at an end.' I rose and left of her retribution was steadily approaching; swift as the company, and never after spoke to Mr. Giles. was the march of her triumphant hosts, swifter still was the advance of the calamities which was to pre- as helping to elucidate the character of Mr. Jefferson sage her fall. Already to the discerning eye was on the disputed point of want of credulity, as he would visible the handwriting on the wall which foretold her call it. In nodding and smiling assent to all the vidoom. At Tilsit she reached the highest point of rulence of his friend, Mr. Giles, he appeared to me to her ascendant; every subsequent change was a step avow most distinctly his entire approbation. From nearer to her ruin. True, the continent had sunk this time my acquaintance with Mr. Jefferson became beneath her arms; true, Austria, Prussia, and Rus- cold and distant."-Church Record, (Published at reminding him that the exertion might probab sia had successively fallen in the conflict : true, she Flushing N. Y.) had advanced her eagles to the Niemen, and from the Rock of Gibraltar to the Baltic Sea, no voice dared to breathe a whisper against her authority; still the seeds of destruction were implanted in her bosom .-Her feet were of base and perishable clay. The resources of the empire were wasting away in the pursuit of the lurid phantoms which its people worshipped; its strength was melting under the incessant drains which the career of victory demanded; a the pure light of the gospel in this kingdom, as she Farley; where his sickness and infirmity confined h hundred and fifty thousand men were annually sacri- had before most successfully done in England; so, in to the bed from which he was never taken alive. ficed to the Moloch of its ambition. They saw it order to this, she resolves to restore the Book of Com- was, at that time, wasted away almost to a skeleto not,-they felt it not; joyfully its youth, "like reapers, descend to the harvest of death." "They REPENTED NOT of their sins, to give glory to the Lord." * * * * Though the timidity of Austria, when her forces were capable of interfering with decisive effect on the theatre of European contest, and the Lord Lieutenant here, the Litany and Te Deum were actually expire in the pulpit, he, at least, ended supineness of England, when she had only to appear publicly read in the English tongue, with much solemn days in the work of the ministry : for, in the midst in adequate force to conquer, were the causes to which alone we are to ascribe the long subsequent continuance, multiplied disasters, and unbounded ultimate bloodshed of the war, yet for the development of Archbishop of Dublin, and of the Mayor of this city, sorrowing bystanders, he spoke nearly as follows :the great moral lesson to France and mankind, and and a very great assembly. the illustration of the glories of patriotic resistance, it was fortunate that, by protracting it, opportunity was Popish zealots, were exceedingly disgusted; who I am, therefore, anxious, while yet the breath is afforded for the memorable occurrences of its later years. But for that circumstance the annals of the world would have lost the strife in the Tyrol, the fully introduced ; rightly concluding, if that were once has always been my prayer to God, from the time patriotism of Aspern; the siege of Saragossa, the fields of Spain. Peace would have been concluded with France as an ordinary power; she would have retained her magnificence quite destroyed: the Rhine for her boundary, and Paris would have remained the depositary of revolutionary plunder; the Moscow campaign would not have avenged the blood of the innocent, nor the capture of their capital entered like iron into the soul of the vanquished .---The last act of the mighty drama had not yet arrived; England would have saved three hundred millions of down the Conqueror of the World.

DENT OF THE UNITED STATES. In Colonel Trumbull's Autobiography, he mentions his dislike to Mr. Jefferson, with whom he was for-

merly on terms of intimacy and friendship. Colonel Trumbull gives the following account of their alienation: "It has been seen that in Europe I had been on

terms of confidence with Mr. Jefferson; this continued for some time, so that in America, when the first mission to the states of Barbary was determined on, it was, through him, offered to me, and declined; but, as the French revolution advanced, my whole soul revolted from the atrocities of France, while he approved, or apologized for all. He opposed Washington-I revered him-and coldness gradually succeeded, until in 1793 he invited me to dine. A few days before, I had offended his friend, Mr. Giles, Senator from Virginia, by rendering him ridiculous in the eyes of a lady, the drawing-room at Mr. Jefferson's, on the day of the dinner, I found a part of the company already

assembled, and among them Mr. Giles. I was scarcely seated, when Giles began to rally me upon the puritanical ancestry and character of New-England. I saw there was no other person from New-England present, and therefore, although conscious that I was in no degree qualified to manage a religious discussion, yet I felt myself bound to make the attempt, and defend my country on this delicate point as well as I could.

Whether it had been pre-arranged that a discussion on the Christian religion, in which it should be powerfully ridiculed on the one side, and weakly defended on the other, should be brought forward, as promising amusement to a rather free-thinking dinner party, I will not determine; but it had that appearance, and Mr. Giles pushed his raillery, to my no small annoyance, if not discomfiture, until dinner was announced. That, I hoped, would relieve me, by giving a new turn to the conversation, but such was not the case; the company was hardly seated at table, when he renewed his attack with increasing asperity, and proceeded so far, at last, as to ridicule the character, conduct, and doctrines of the divine founder of our religion-Jefferson in the mean time smiling and nodding in approbation on Mr. Giles, while the rest of the company silently left me and my defence to our fate; until at length my friend, Mr. David Franksfirst Cashier of the Bank of the United States-took up the argument on my side. Thinking this a fair opportunity for evading farther conversation on this subject, I turned to Mr. Jefferson and said, 'Sir, this is a strange situation in which I find myself: in a country professing Christianity, and at a table with Christians, as I supposed, I find my religion and myself attacked with severe and almost irresistible wit and raillery, and not a person to aid me in my defence, but my friend Mr. Franks, who is himself a Jew. For a moment this attempt to parry the discussion appeared to have some effect; but Giles soon returned to the attack with renewed virulence, and burst out with-' It is all a miserable delusion and priestcraft; I do not believe one word of all they say about a future state of existence, and retribution for actions done here. I do not believe one word of a Supreme Being who takes cognizance of the paltry affairs of this world, and to whom we are responsible for what we do.

"I had never before heard or seen in writing such broad and unqualified avowal of Atheism. I was at first shocked, and remained a moment silent; but soon rallied and replied, 'Mr. Giles, I admire your frankness, and it is but just that I should be equally frank in avowing my sentiments. Sir, in my opinion, the man who can with sincerity make the declaration which you have just made, is perfectly prepared for the commission of every atrocious action, by which he

can promise himself the advancement of his own interest, or the gratification of his impure passions, provided he can commit it secretly, and with a reasonable probability of escaping detection by his fellow men. "I have thought it proper to relate this conversation

choir, for fear of danger.

the blood soaked through upon the face.

of God does very often direct the most inconsiderable count of that fictitious miracle, which the Archbishop and at a very critical juncture in the year 1559, and it had the desired happy effect.

THE MORAL OF A BUTTERFLY.

On a fine summer's day, in 1840, a clergyman was called to preach in a town in Indiana, to a young Episcopal congregation. At the close of his discourse he addressed his young hearers in some such words as these : " Learn that the present life is a preparation inked with the future throughout creation, in the ves the seed, so is the fruit, -as is the egg, so is the ional being in this world, so will he be in the next.-Dives estranged from God here, is Dives estranged from God there; and Eaoch walking with God here, is Enoch walking with God in a higher and better world .--- I beseech you then, live for a blessed eternity. Go to the worm that you tread upon and learn a lesson of wisdom. The very caterpillar seeks the food that fosters it for another and sublimer state; and more wisely than man, builds its own sepulchre, from whence, in time, by a kind of resurrection, it comes forth a new creature, in almost an angelic form. And now, that which was hideous is beautiful-and that which crawled, flies-and that which fed on comparitively gross food, sips the dew and revels in the rich pastures, an emblem of that paradise where flows the river of life, and grows the tree of life. Could the caterpillar have been diverted from its proper element and mode of life, it had never attained the butterfly's splendid form and hue; it had perished a worthless worm. Consider her ways and be wise. Let it not be said that ye are more negligent than worms; and that your reason is less available than their instinct. As often as the butterfly flits across your path, re member that it whispers in its flight-LIVE FOR THI FUTURE."

With this the preacher closed his discourse-bu to deepen the impression, a butterfly, directed by the hand which guides alike the sun and atom in its cours fluttered through the church, as if commissioned b heaven to repeat the exhortation. There was neither

ANECDOTE OF MR. JEFFERSON, PRESI- Lord Lieutenant and Council hastened out of the might entertain opinions different from my own. It was my only desire that neither party might prejudice The Archbishop of Dublin, suspecting the cheat, the other, and that charity might be shed abroad upon caused the image to be searched and washed, to see the hearts of our brethren, by the Holy Spirit which if it would bleed afresh; which was no sooner done, is given unto us. And my prayer to the Almighty and but asponge was found within the hollow of the image's most gracious God, is, that of his infinite mercy, he head, which Leigh, (sometime a monk of that cathe- will vouchsafe either to convert or to confound the dral) had soaked in a bowl of blood, and watching Roman Pontiff, the author, the sower, and the standardhis opportunity, early on Sunday morning, had placed bearer, of all the rebellions, dissensions, and schisms, the sponge, so swollen with blood, over the image's in the Christian world; who, wherever he has planted head, within the crown; and so by little and little his foot, has scattered abroad the seeds of contention,

and, as it were, thrown down bones for dogs to fight The sponge was presently brought down, and for. I also pray that he will long preserve her Mashowed to those worshippers, who were both ashamed jesty, the Queen, and that he will govern and defend and cursed Father Leigh, and the contrivers of the the Parliament; that he will multiply and protect cheat, who were all put to public penance the next religious pastors; and will give true peace and Chris-Sunday in the church, and stood on a table, before tian concord to the Church. I further request of you, the pulpit, with their crime written on their breasts. who are now standing around me, and of all whom I The Archbishop of Dublin himself preaching before may have offended, that you will grant me your forthe Lord Lieutenant and Council, chose for his text giveness; and that you will do this one last good ofthat remarkable and seasonable portion of Holy fice of charity to a dying man : namely, that since my Scripture, taken out of the 2 Thess. ii. 11., God hour is at hand, and all the moisture of my body is shall send them strong delusion, that they should believe dried up, you will aid me by your own prayers, when you perceive that my own are becoming languid, The detection of this master-piece of Romish forgery through the weakness of the flesh. If I have, heretohad such an effect upon many of the Papists then fore, taught you, and many others, now is the time in assembled, that an hundred of them swore they would which I, in my turn, may be edified and confirmed by never hear Mass again. And, as the unerring wisdom you." He then desired that the 71st Psalm might be sung. At the words, Thou, O Lord, art my hope events to great and admirable purposes, for the benefit and my trust, from my youth, he cried out, "Thou, of his true religion and worship; so did this very Lord, hast been my only hope." And again-when they came to the verses, Cast me not off in the time of of Dublin carefully transmitted to Dr. Parker, then old age; forsake me not when my strength faileth; nor Archbishop elect of Canterbury, prove a good argu- when I am old and grey-headed, O Lord, forsake me ment to him and the other Protestant divines, then not,-he exclaimed, "Every one, who is dying, is in bishops elect of some of the vacant sees, to urge to truth, old and grey-headed, and failing in strength." the Queen the total removal of all images out of When the Psalm was over, he broke forth into frechurches; which was then under debate in England, | quent ejaculation;-"" Lord, now let thy servant depart in peace-Lord, suffer thy servant to come unto Thee-Lord, receive my spirit." On hearing one who was present praying that God would restore him to health, and give him back to the Church, he turned his eye towards the person, and repeated the words of Ambrose :- " I have not so lived, that I am ashamed of having lived ; neither do I fear death for our God is merciful. A crown of righteousness is now laid up for me. Christ is my righteousness. Father, thy will be done : thy will, I say; not mine, for, and has a tendency to eternity. The present is for mine is imperfect and depraved. O Lord, in Thee have I trusted, let me never be confounded. This is getable, in the animal, and in the moral world. As my to-day. To-day, I shall quickly come unto Thee. To-day, I shall see Thee, O Lord Jesus." His voice fowl; as is the boy, so is the man; and as is the ra- now failing him, he signified to the bystanders, that they should continue to pray incessantly. And when he was unable to join them with his tongue, he expressed the consent of his soul with their supplica tions, by lifting up his hands and eyes, to his very last breath. When he had expired, his eyes were closed by his steward, Riley : and thus was finished the mortal course of this great and good man, on the 23d September, 1571, before he had completed his fiftieth year .- Life of Jewel by Rev. C. W. Le Bas.

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J. E. PELL,

FROM LONDON, ENGLAND, CARVER, GILDER, LOOKING GLASS & PICTURE FRAME MAKER,

Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto. MANUFACTURES every thing in the above lines in the first style, and on the most reasonable terms. J. E. P. has, at the present time, some splendid thick French plate on hand; Window Cornices, Room Bordering, and Miniature Frames, of the latest London fashions. 11-6m Toronto, Sept. 18, 1841.

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A LEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the Milli tary and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied with a superior assortment of Saddlery, Harness, Whips, Sc. fronted direct from the best Houses in Great Britain, and

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THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he is now receiving from the Home Markets an extensive and well-selected stock of

and that early in June he will open the above premises. His stock has been purchased on the most advantageous terms, and he will thus be enabled to sell at very reasonable prices. The Subscriber will also offer for sale a selection from CHANNERS' CHEAP RE-PRINTS OF STANDARD WORKS.

British Colonist Office, Toronto, May 26th, 1841. 47-tf

The Book of Common Prayer with Notes by Bp. Mant 4to The Book of Common Prayer with Notes by Bp. Brownell I to book of common Project with Notes by Bp. Brownen I vol. Imperial 8 vo. (American Ed.) Bp. Fleetwood's Life of Christ, 4to, half bound calf Coleridge's Scriptural Character of the Church 8 vo. Bishop Mant's Discourses on the Church and her ministrations, 8vo. - -Howlett on the Liturgy, 8vo. The Book of the Fathers 8vo.

furnet on the third do do 8vo Wilson on the do Asvo Velson's Festivals and Fasts, 8vo - American edition) Nelson's restruits and raise, 800 Hobart's do do 12mo (American edition) Pearson on the Creed, 800 Butler's Analogy of Religion, 12mo Horne on the Psalms, 800 Dictionary of the Bible, 92 Rev. John Brown, 800 Gurney's Dictionary of the Bible, 32mo Wells's Geography of the Old and New Testament Minor's Church History, with continuation by Hawels, 1 Fuller's do do 3 vols. 800 ler's do do 3 vols. 8vo iston's Josephus, 8vo. cton's History of the Christian Church, 12mo ddridge's Family Expositor, imperial 8vo Paley's Works, small 8vo. of Scriptural 3 vols, 12mo. the present day, 1 Literature ap-Christian Know-

A POPISH MIRACLE.

(From a Sermon preached by Henry Maule, Lord Bishop of Dromore, at Christ Church, Dublin, on the 23d October 1733.)

been laid aside by her sister Queen Mary.

of Sussex into Ireland, whom she had appointed her him an expression of impatience; and, if he did joy, in this Cathedral, in the year of our Lord 1559, his mortal pains, he called his household togeth in the presence of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy and laboured for their edification, by an exposition Council of this Kingdom, of Dr. Hugh Curwen, Lord | the Lord's Prayer. At the close of his address to

evidently saw, it would be in vain to support the dying my body, and my gracious God will spare me the cause of the Mass, if the English Service-Book be of my tongue, to address my last words to you. done, their Romish cause would soon be in danger of which, by his blessing, I became capable of und being set at nought, their great DIANA despised, and standing any thing, that I might be allowed to glo

forged, and as confidently given out. The account oblation of my body. Since this has not been gran of it and of the detection of the forgery is this:

lin, a marble image of Christ, with a reed in his hand, the midst of my visitation of the people of God, and a crown of thorns on his head. While the Eng- God himself hath graciously visited me. With res it was the design of Providence that it should termi- lish Service was saying before the Lord Lieutenant, to my controversy with Harding, I protest that I nate in yet deeper tragedy, and present a more awful the Archbishop of Dublin, the Privy Council, the countered him, not for the purpose of disparaging spectacle of the Divine judgments to mankind .--- Mayor of the City, and a great assembly,--blood was reputation, nor with the view of intentionally supp seen to run down the crevices of the crown of thorns, ing any one erroneous doctrine, nor in order to her debt, but she would have lost Vittoria and Water- and to trickle down the face of the image, whereupon that emptiest of all things, the glory of this wo loo; her standards would not have waved in the Pass one of the contrivers of the fraud cried out,-"See My sole object has been to serve God and his Chr of Roncevalles, nor her soldiers entered in triumph how our Saviour's image sweats blood, which it could My last sermon from the pulpit at St. Paul's, and the gates of Paris; she would have shared with Russia, not but do since heresy is now come into the Church;" conference with certain of my brethren, relative in a very unequal proportion, the lustre of the contest, whereat several of the common people fell down, with the discipline of ceremonies, and the state of and to barbaric force, not freeborn bravery, future beads in their hands, and prayed to the image; vast Church, were held by me, not that I might gratify ages would have awarded the glory of having struck numbers flocked to the sight, and the confusion was mortal living, nor that I might please the ears of numbers flocked to the sight, and the confusion was

Western Episcopal Observer.

THE LAST HOURS OF BISHOP JEWEL

The last scene of Jewel's labours was the town Lacock, in Wiltshire, where he had promised preach. A gentleman, who saw him on his journe discovering, from his appearance, that he was miserab indisposed, besought him to desist from his purpose he fatal, and urging that it were better that the peop should be disappointed of one sermon, than be final deprived of such a preacher. Jewel, however, w deaf to all persuasion. He only replied, that it we became a Bishop to die in the pulpit. He according persevered ; and delivered his last sermon from t fifth chapter of Galatians,-Walk in the Spirit, and As it was one of the first and early cares of this shall not fulfil the lusts of the flesh. Having, with d glorious Protestant Queen [Elizabeth,] to establish ficulty, finished his discourse, he rode to Monkt "like mon Prayer, published by authority of her pious and and endured extreme anguish from the violence of most excellent brother, King Edward VI, which had disorder. But the Christian graces, which had be gloriously manifested in his life, now appeared to

Accordingly, at the first coming over of the Earl stronger than death. His sufferings never wrung free perceive clearly that I am about to go the way of

At this, the Romish priests and friars, and other flesh. I feel the arrows of death fixed within his name by the sacrifice of my flesh, and set my A pretended miracle was, therefore, immediately to the truth, which I profess and have taught, by me, it is my consolation that I am now worn do There was in the Cathedral of Christ Church, Dub- and exhausted by my labours in his service. For so great, that the congregation broke up, and the nor that I might molest or exasperate any party which