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# VOLUME VII.—No. 29.]

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# COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1844.

# [WHOLE NUMBER, CCCXLI.

# poetry.

# GOD'S-ACRE.

I like that ancient Saxon phrase, which calls The burial-ground God's-Acre! It is just; It consecrates each grave within its walls, And breathes a benison o'er the sleeping dust.

God's-Acre! Yes, that blessed name imparts Comfort to those, who in the grave have sown The seed, that they had garnered in their hearts, Their bread of life, alas! no more their own.

Into its furrows shall we all be cast, In the sure faith, that we shall rise again At the great harvest, when the arch-angel's blast

Shall winnow, like a fan, the chaff and grain. Then shall the good stand in immortal bloom, In the fair gardens of that second birth; And each bright blossom, mingle its perfume With that of flowers, which never bloom'd on earth.

With thy rude ploughshare, Death, turn up the sod, And spread the furrow for the seed we sow; This is the field and Acre of our God,

This is the place, where human harvests grow ! HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

# THE JESUITS.

(From the Episcopal Magazine and Church of England | lated to resist the most powerful princes." † Warder.) They style themselves poor Mendicants:

omnipotent. The Protestant faith elevated the spiand delusion, and rescued his mind from an usurped and superstitious dominion.

It became, therefore, the policy and the interest of throw it, and to bring as much evil as possible out of the elements of so much good. In order to effect this, the best instruments were selected. None of a front in any way formidable to so powerful an enethe Protestant faith; and they have ever been the most subtle, powerful, and implacable enemies with a purer system, to oppose the diffusion of spiritual Nor have the hope of their founders and patrons been in the least disappointed. They have fulfilled their high destiny beyond expectation; and under the prelight of truth and charity throughout the world. Ignatius Loyola, the patron and founder of this

military profession. His early years were spent in at the siege of Pampeluna. During his cure, he read, additions and tacit reservations." ‡ and was much enamoured with the lives of the saints.

order.\* Pasquier says he was one of the most subtle

repetition of tedious offices. On the contrary, they says, "In order to form the union, the consistency, our subsequent lives, when, for a while we have lost I am almost surprised to find how ENTIRELY the sting to achieve; to meet the last enemy, to fight, to conare required to attend to all the transactions of the and the strength of the Society, there should be a sight of each other, but our friendship has never been of death is drawn. I am afraid of presumption; and quer, yea, to be more than conqueror through Him world that they may extend their influence, and to Government not only monarchical, but so sovereign, dissolved until now! We were school-fellows, and perhaps when I come into close quarters with the that loved us. Then will be seen, as Moses said, study the dispositions of persons of high rank, and so absolute, so despotic, that even the provincials companions in our early days. And this part of his great enemy I shall find him more powerful than I "Who are the Lord's, and who are hely;" (Numbers cultivate their friendship, so that, by the very consti- themselves should not have it in their power, by any history should be peculiarly impressive and instruc- feel him now: and yet I cannot think it! to be in xvi. 5.) who have received the offers of a Saviour, and tution and genius of their Order, a spirit of action and act of theirs, to resist or retard the execution of the tive to the young. There are instances of persons Christ (oh, the blessed reality) is and must be 'the been clothed in the garments of salvation; and made intrigue is infused into all its members. In short, orders of the General. By this legislative, inviolable, who were thoughtless, and even vicious in their youth- strong tower;' and seeking all in him, I am perfectly meet to sit down at the marriage supper of the Lamb "this institution is an universal conspiracy against the and despotic power; by the profound devotedness of ful days, who have been subsequently converted, and satisfied that I shall find all in Him, all both in time Many of you, who have never before known prace, rights of bishops, rectors, universities, corporate bodies, the subjects of this company to mysterious laws, with have become useful members of society, and even and eternity. princes, magistrates, and every power, both spiritual which they are not themselves acquainted; by the ministers of the Gospel of Christ. But more freand temporal! The exorbitant privileges with which blind and passive obedience by which they are com- quently it happens that those who are moral, studious, sers allow me, and yet I could write sheets on my has now departed to his rest, felt, when he thus exthey have clothed themselves are only fit to overturn pelled to execute, without hesitation or reply, what- obedient, and amiable in their younger days, grow up

every state, and to spread distress and confusion in ever their Superiors command; this Society is at once to be lights of their generation. Thus, in Scripture, all places." "The Jesuits had no sooner appeared than they at the same time the greatest and most enormous of siab, and Timothy, and others. And thus it was Redeemer's family, so entirely is it 'not by might, last enemy now may be, his terrors shall lose their overran the universe with suprising rapidity; they abuses, to which there is an urgent necessity that the with my departed friend. He had not indeed the

became the instructors of youth, the masters of semi- Church and the State should apply the most prompt spiritual advantages which are possessed by many, Hosts. naries, the confessors of kings, the distributors of and efficacious remedy."\* favours, and the nominators to every office, civil and On the subject of auricular confession, the Jesuits tinguished piety-but he was always strictly moral, ecclesiastical, and sometimes even to crowns; in a agree and act most cordially with other Papists .--- studious, and extremely amiable. He was a general word, the arbiters of every great event; they acquired They both attach the utmost importance to it. This favourite alike with his teachers and his companions immense wealth in freehold estates, and in the bene- branch of Popery has had the effect, above every engine - a guileless being-every boy who knew him, loved fices which they procured for their houses; they in their hands, of extending and keeping alive the him. He was always of delicate frame, and rather could, I believe, have drawn forth a reply. formed the most substantial and brilliant establish- influence of the Popish priests. In the hands of the feeble in person-but he exercised an extraordinary

The Reformation of Religion was an event of the such an extensive and absolute empire in so short a Villers, "of auricular confession by the Reformation, school-fellows were willing to oblige him in any thing greatest importance to mankind, and which entirely time, is almost beyond credibility. They have domichanged the Papal power and influence. It broke the properties, the lives, th the Pope's right arm, and deprived him of a consider-the minds of men, for nearly three centuries. The where entwined its roots, and deprived him for three years at times been able partially to resume his labours.— people of God;" that peace which no sin shall interable portion of his spiritual dominions. It not only crimes committed by the Jesuits in every part of the their enormous influence on princes and the great, on before I went to the University—there I found him, But his Lord has showed that He had not forgotten rupt, no sorrow sully; that peace which has existed curtailed his exorbitant power, but it also narrowed world, surpass those of every other fraternity; and the women, and in the bosom of every family." In a still the same amiable, virtuous, and interesting perhis influence. The thunders of his bulls, excommu-their morals are worse than those of the worst Pagan note the translator says, "Of all the contrivances to son-and likely to distinguish himself in academic nications, and anathemas, were henceforth destined to philosophers of whom we have any accounts. This he did in 1817, when he took his him with the rectory in which he has spent his declifall still-born from the Vatican. Even the princes and drawn his last breath. He is now no have any accounts. They entire and manking, and usarp the chine destined of princes and drawn his last breath. He is now no ration, and of which it is the faint and imperfect type. and churches which still adhered to Rome, were cept of morality, and sapped the very foundations of impudent, and the most effectual. That one set of character for classical attainments. The following more! And how did he die? How interesting to taught by Protestant example to despise an authority religious principles. The following are some of the men could persuade all other men, that it was their year he was admitted into Holy Orders. Retiring to the Christian are the dying moments of a good man! be exchanged for praise; when discourses, dark and which had been discovered to be neither infallible nor maxims adopted and inculcated by the whole fraternity: duty to come and reveal to them every thing which the country village of Clare, in Suffolk, he devoted That little cloud of fear which he seemed to antici-"1. That persons truly wicked and void of the love they had done, every thing which they meant to do, himself to the work of a parochial Minister; at the pate in the nearer approach of death was entirely ritual condition of man, advanced even his temporal interests, delivered his soul from ignominious bondage and delusion a divine anger, and avoid all heinous and enormous secrets of every family; it rendered them too, the duties, that a change passed over his opinions and his crimes, through the dread of future punishment.- universal advisers; when any person's intentions were heart: without any human instructor-by the light each one walking in his uprightness." On Wed-2. That those persons may transgress with safety, who laid before a clergyman, it was his business to explain of God's own Word and Spirit, he was guided into nesday last, July 19th, he became suddenly worse; the *Man of Sin* and his adherents to oppose and over-throw it, and the interest of the policy and the interest of the working the subsecuration of the sub plausible argument or authority in favour of the sin pretext to give what counsel he pleased; in this man- ciples which he subsequently maintained with so much they are inclined to commit. 3. That actions intrin-ner the clergy became masters of the whole system of steadfastness, and so much purity and talent. As the close of that day he exclaimed, "Great bodily shall have passed away, no longer needed; for we sically evil, and directly contrary to the divine laws, may human life; the two objects they chiefly pursued these principles deepened in his mind, he was imthe lazy, cloistered monkish fraternity could present a front in any many formidable to represent were solution of the innocently performed by those who have so much were to increase the riches of their Order, and to pressed with an earnest desire to devote himself more a front in any many formidable to the blessed work of an Evangelist ; and my as had now arisen. The Jesuits were, therefore, power over their own minds as to join, even ideally, a gratify their senses and pride, by using all their arts exclusively to the blessed work of an Evangelist; and good end to this wicked action; or, (to speak in the to cajole the great and wealthy, and attacking them though the most flattering prospects opened before though the most flattering prospects opened before action; or, (to speak in the to cajole the great and wealthy, and attacking them though the most flattering prospects opened before action; or, (to speak in the to cajole the great and wealthy, and attacking them though the most flattering prospects opened before action; or, (to speak in the to cajole the great and wealthy, and attacking them though the most flattering prospects opened before action; or, (to speak in the to cajole the great and wealthy, and attacking them though the most flattering prospects opened before action; or, (to speak in the to cajole the great and wealthy, and attacking them though the most flattering prospects opened before action; or, (to speak in the to cajole the great and wealthy, and attacking them the though the most flattering prospects opened before action; or, (to speak in the to cajole the great and wealthy, and attacking them though the most flattering prospects opened before action; or, (to speak in the to cajole the great and wealthy, and attacking them though the most flattering prospects opened before action; or, (to speak in the to cajole the great and wealthy, and attacking them though the most flattering prospects opened before action; or, (to speak in the to cajole the great and wealthy, and attacking them the to cajole the great and wealthy, and attacking them the to cajole the great and wealthy action; or, (to speak in the to cajole the great and wealthy, and attacking them the to cajole the great and wealthy action; or, (to speak in the to cajole the great and wealthy, and attacking the to cajole the great and wealthy action; or, (to speak in the to cajole the great and wealthy, and attacking the to cajole the great and wealthy action; or, (to speak in the to cajole the great and wealthy, and attacking the to cajole the great and wealthy action; or, (to speak founded with the express intention of undermining the Protestant faith: and then how of pupils, and several persons of dis-the Protestant faith: and then how of pupils, and several persons of dis-the repeated with great fervour—"This is a faithful far more perfect and blessed services above. May intention aright. 4. That philosophical sin is of a very death, they obtained great and numerous bequests to tinction were anxious that he should educate their light and trivial nature, and does not deserve the pains the Church; and by the direction they obtained in sons, he declined all these tempting offers, and entered grand object has always been, to retard the march of hell. By *philosophical sin*, the Jesuits mean *any* the management of every family, and every event, they on one of the most extensive and laborious parochial action contrary to the dictates of nature and right reason, exercised their love of power, when they could not cures in the vicinity of the Metropolis. This was in ing, or what should I do at this hour?" On Thursdone by a person who is ignorant of the written law draw an accession of wealth." † light, and to obstruct the progress of civil liberty. Nor have the here of the written faw an accession of weather the base of God, or doubtful of its true meaning. 5. That the speak, but he waved his hand in token of farewell to do farewell to the progress of civil liberty and the progress of civil liberty. text of religion, have endeavoured to extinguish the tuous passions, and destitute of all sense and impres- gross and unrepented crimes, the cloak of absolution, us. thous passions, and destitute of all sense and impres-sion of religion, however detestable and heinous they in the confessional, is ever ready to cover the dupe of As Curate of Chelsea, his indefatigable zeal, his He fell asleep in Jesus 1 "He rests in his bed;" his may be in themselves, are not imputable to the trans- priestcraft. It is an engine of spiritual despotism attractive manners, his persuasive simple eloquence

He then also formed the resolution of acquiring, the character of the letter of the le the character of a saint himself. His biographers in his own societ of a saint himself. His bis own so his own society, allege that he had miraculous inter-course with heaven—visions—raptures—extacies— and supernatural instructions for the formation of his order.\* Pasquier says he was one of the most subtle tion of their intentions. The Jesuits every where to the strangest of all phenomena, THEORETIC PIETY sedate-his voice was feeble, yet wherever it reached practised those pernicious maxims which excited so and PRACTICAL VICE united in bonds almost indissoluble. it rivetted attention-there were no high flights of much indignation, that two Popes were shamed into The vice becomes flagrant beyond conception, as it is eloquence, no rhetorical flourishes, no meretricious issuing bulls against them. Such favourites, however, practised by those very men who ought to exhibit examples embellishments—certainly no puerilitics, nor conceits there also, he formed a new set of disciples, his Spanish friend to the they at Rome, that these bulls have been suppresfriends having deserted him. His first converts were sed, and are not to be found in the Bullarium Pontifi-LE FEVRE, FRANCIS XAVIER, a teacher of philosophy, LANNER, Structure Participation of the presented min. This first converts were sed, and are not to be found in the Bullarium Pontifi-infallibility and supremacy. Villers says that "the LANNER, Structure Participation of the presented min. This first converts were sed, and are not to be found in the Bullarium Pontifi-infallibility and supremacy. Villers says that "the presented min. This first converts were sed, and are not to be found in the Bullarium Pontifi-infallibility and supremacy. Villers says that "the presented min. This first converts were sed, and are not to be found in the Bullarium Pontifi-infallibility and supremacy. Villers says that "the the teacher of philosophy, be preached to be found in the Bullarium Pontifi-infallibility and supremacy. Villers says that "the the teacher of philosophy, be preached to be found in the Bullarium Pontifi-infallibility and supremacy. Villers says that "the the teacher of philosophy, be preached to be found in the Bullarium Pontifi-tinfallibility and supremacy. Villers says that "the the teacher of philosophy, be preached to be found in the Bullarium Pontifi-tinfallibility and supremacy. Villers says that "the the teacher of philosophy, be preached to be found in the Bullarium Pontifi-tinfallibility and supremacy. Villers says that "the the teacher of philosophy, be preached to be found in the Bullarium Pontifi-tinfallibility and supremacy. Villers says that "the the teacher of philosophy, be preached to be found in the Bullarium Pontifi-teacher of philosophy, be preached to be found in the Bullarium Pontifi-teacher of philosophy, be preached to be found in the Bullarium Pontifi-teacher of philosophy, be preached to be found in the Bullarium Pontifi-teacher of philosophy, be preached to be found in the Bullarium Pontifi-teacher of philosophy, be preached to be found in the Bullarium Pontifi-teacher of philosophy, be philosophy, be preached to be philosophy, be philosophy, be philosophy, be philosop LAINEZ, SALMERON, BOBADILLA, and RODRIGUEZ. On the Control of the On the feast of the Assumption, 1534, he conducted In 1554, the Faculty of Theology of Paris, publicly them to the church of Mount Martre, near Paris, stigmatised them, as "the Society withdrawn from where Le Fevre said mass, and administered the sacrament to the word of God to the peculiar habits, feelings, and sacrament to the word of God to the peculiar habits, feelings, and sacrament to them. After mass, the whole seven, justly deprived both temporal and spiritual lords of with a loud voice, took a vow to undertake within a breacher is brought discord into every form of duty of persecuting Protestants; and they have never touch of his pen became a living and practical prinprescribed time a voyage to Jerusalem for the conversion of the Infidels,-to abandon every thing they subjects of complaint, many law-suits, altercations, possessed in the world, —and, in the event of being schisms, and jealousies, that it appeared dangerous to unable to accomplish this, to throw themselves at the all that concerned the faith, calculated to disturb the peace of the Church, to overturn the monastic order, large reward, but who indignantly rejected it, to mur- him with such unaffected modesty and humility as he to proceed under his orders whenever and wherever he and more fit to destroy than to build up." § Their Government is entirely monarchical, and that they were joined by LE JAY, CODUR, and BROUET.— They set out for and arrived in Rome in the next despotic kind. In the bull of 1591, They set out for and arrived in Rome in the next despotic kind. In the bull of 1591, They set out for, and arrived in Rome in the year disposition with the light the set of the most despotic kind. In the bull of 1591, Royal Family and the Frotestant Feels of the duty of more private and domestic instructions—(for no one light the grander that the light the grander that the infamous desired that the infamous desired that the infamous desired that the infamous desired the infamous desired that the infamous desired that the infamous desired that the infamous desired that the infamous desired the infamous desired that the infamous desired that the infamous desired that the infamous desired the infamous desired that the infamous desired that the infamous desired the character of a more popular prescher 1538, where, according to Baillet, they agreed that form of Government in his Society should be monarchi-the S. where, according to Baillet, they agreed that form of Government in his Society should be monarchithe Society should be established as soon as possible and that every thing should be decided by the WILL and exectable Theology of Dens is sufficient proof. more than he did—and no one took a higher standard and exectable Theology of Dens is sufficient proof. more than he did—and no one took a higher standard daily labour) is then it was that as a religious Society, in order to prevent its future dissolution or society in which they of the General alone. In all other monastic orders, dissolution, and to enable it to extend itself to all places and to an his instruction of the General alone. In all other monastic orders, places and to an his instruction of the General alone. In all other monastic orders, whatever affects the whole body, is regulated by the places and to an his instruction of abelian of the monastic orders. The information of abelian of the general alone. In all other monastic orders, are not to be found; for it is not necessary to be either it places and to an his instruction of the monastic orders. The information of the monastic orders, whatever affects the whole body, is regulated by the laces, and to subsist till the end of time. The infant ociety oversime difficults and considerable Society implicit obedience is the rule. The will of the Society. Their doctrine of Probability, renders all always feeble and delicate, gave way to his incessant opposition, before it received the stamp of Papal authority. Dut It is the law. A General is chosen religions as passable among them as all crimes, "Ger-labours—and the seeds of that fatal disease which authority. Paul III. referred Loyola's petition for life, by deputies from the several provinces. His man freemasonry," says Robison, "was much con-for life, by deputies from the several provinces. His man freemasonry," says Robison, "was much conconfirmation to a committee of cardinals, who repre-sented the sected the sected with many occurrences and schisms in the sected the sected the sected with many occurrences and schisms in the sected the sected the sected with many occurrences and schisms in the sected the s every person and to every case. The Jesuits are Christian Church. I found that the Jesuits had most beautiful letter which I received from him at sary as well as dangerous; and Cardinal Guidiccioni Prequired to yield to him not only outward obedience, several times interfered in it; and that most of excep-that interesting period: a letter which displays his several times interfered in it; and that most of excep-<sup>op</sup>posed it with the greatest vehemence. But Loyola was a with the greatest vehemence. But Loyola but the inclinations of their own wills, and the sentiwas a man of the world; and hit on a plan which ments of their own understandings. This policy the time that the order of Jesuits was suppressed; so —his ineffable peace, and his profound humility, far entirely removed the Papal scruples. He immediately impresses a character on all the members of the Order, promise of obedience to the Pope, had been clogged renders the despotism of this monarchy the more freemasonry." Speaking afterwards of freemasonry the eve of seeking the milder climate of Devonshire with conditions. He now, therefore, bound his order by a set stitious monks in a cell, but over picked men of the have met with many particular facts, which convince force the privacy of Christian friendship for the good ssion and obedience to the Pope. This vow was over first intellects, dispersed among all the nations in the and above the three usual vows of poverty, chastity, earth. To enable the General to ascertain the abilities and the peculiar dispositions of each of his subjects, they carefully transmit him the most minute information. Every novice is obliged to manifest his conscience to the Superior, or his deputy. He is required to confess not only his sins and defects, but to lay open to his confessor the inclinations, the passions, and the bent of his soul. This manifestation must be repeated every six months. Each member is directed to observe the words and actions of the novices, and to disclose everything of importance concerning them to the Superior. That this scrutiny into their character may be the more effectual, they undergo a long and severe noviciate; in the course of which, they pass through several gradations of rank in the Society; and before they become professed nembers, they must have attained the full age of thirty-three. Registers are kept, descriptive of the talents, passions, tempers, and dispositions of each; and by examining these, the General can without more trouble ascertain and fix on the man best fitted for any specific purpose. In order to accomplish the vast objects of this Society, it is essential that it should form a body, all whose members should be indissolubly united to their head, by the obligation of unreserved obedience. Consequently, its constitution is military, and its General has the same command over this immense army of the "soldiers of Jesus," as a general possesses over the troops of ordinary armies. The King of Portugal denounced them in his manifesto, in the year 1759, and banished them his kingdom. He

become the most consolidated and powerful body, and we read of Joseph, and Samuel, and Daniel, and Jo-

nor was this early period of his life marked by dis-

transgressions committed by a person blinded by the consequent on auricular confession, is improved by the subsequently had the privilege of enjoying his confiseduction of lust, agitated by the impulse of tumul- Jesuits still more to aid their designs. For the most dence to the sad moment of his departure from among his spirit departed: so calm was his departure, that mansions of our Father's house.

Order, was born in Spain, and brought up to the gressors before the tribunal of God; and that such assumed for secular purposes; and is a strong spur and his scriptural fidelity, soon attracted the attentransgressions may often be as involuntary as the and incentive to the natural evil propensities of the tion not only of his parishioners but of many others: military profession. His early years were spent in the utmost latitude of debauchery; vanity and ambi-tion being his ruling passions. In the year 1521, at the sage of thirty, he was severely wounded in the leg at the siege of Pampeluna. During his cure, he read. Spain and Portugal; where "the monks, being ex-spain and Portugal; where "the monks, being ex-and his peculiar talents fully displayed themselves— summons of his Lord! His "spirit now walks in its pretty well, I'm obliged to you; that is to Under the inculcation of such exquisite morals, at tremely numerous, and human passions ever the same, for five years he pursued a course of unrivalled use-uprightness;" sweet, high, and holy, is the intimacy say, as well as can be expected, in these sad times;

shall know it then; and some, perhaps, be permitted "But I have written more than my medical advi- to feel such happiness at that solemn hour, as one who present feelings; however they are only what you pressed himself on the eve of nature's dissolution; have witnessed in hundreds, as I have myself, and "Is this dying? would that it might last for ever!" often in the weakest men, women, and children in our For be assured, that however great your dread of the nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of power as he approaches, and you shall find, that as Satan is but a chained lion, so death is but a sting-"Pray for me, that my present feelings may be less serpent, to you who are "in Christ Jesus." For maintained, more I do not ask on this side heaven. has He not revealed that He came to "Deliver them "I have been so entirely interdicted from letter who, through fear of death, are all their life-time

tionate and urgent kindness of the oldest of my friends | Lastly, Peace throughout eternity, we pray may be yours. Yes, beloved brethren, this is the consumma-"Believe me ever, my very dear friend, your's tion, and nothing short of this is the consummation of our desires and prayers for all, and for each of you, -peace throughout eternity. Having enjoyed peace in the performance of all duties; in the endurance of all trials; in the resistance of all temptations ; and Such my friends, was this good man's preparation having experienced its solace on the bed of sickness; through all eternity, in the immediate presence of the Triune Jehovah, in the Church of the First-born, for imperfect discourses, concerning God and his Christ, shall give place to the open vision of Him, to seeing with our own eyes, "the King in his beauty," to picture of my dear friend's last moments :-- "He has hearing, with our own ears, the blissful accents of his entered into peace. They shall rest in their beds, voice; when sacramental recollections of Him shall cease, and we shall sit down at His table, and be partakers of His throne; when these earthly temples, in was not generally the case during his long illness; at together for the worship of God, yea, when all temples shall "see no temple there, for God Almighty and

May these holy services which we have been persaying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ many among you be then "our joy and crown of Jesus came into the world to save sinners, of whom I rejoicing;" and may we be yours, when ministers and am chief"-"Yes," he added, "this is a faithful say- people shall meet in the presence of Him, whose name his friends; and drawing his breath heavily, twice, glory, and that peace, for ever perfected in the eternal

MR. RUBRIC AND MR. NERVOUS, MEETING. Mr. Rubric .- Good morning, Mr. Nervous; I trust

Mr. Nervous .- Thank you, thank you, Mr. Rubric; these distressing times, Mr. Rubric, for our Zion.

Rubric .- How so, my good friend; if by "our Zion," you mean, what I should beg leave to rather entitle, the Church, I consider her present aspect as THE MINISTER'S LAST WISH FOR HIS decidedly encouraging, and prosp should call for abundant thanksgiving to Ilim, who PEOPLE. has promised to be with her "always; even unto the (From Sermons by the late Rev. H. Blunt.) end of the world." Nervous .- But, Mr. Rubric, consider, I pray you, peace of the world; it is a dying, fading, transitory this horrible infection of "Puseyism;" the dangerous thing; nay, it is worse than this, it is a betraying, influence of the perverted talents of Dr. Newman, and deluding, eternally-destroying thing. We do not tell the other "tractarians;" think of that lamentable you that the world can give no peace; the lives, and affair of the ordination of that young Mr .- Mr. Trent, even the deaths, of many of its most devoted followers, I suppose I may very justly call him; which last matwould contradict us; it can give a temporary repose, ter, I have no doubt, will produce a division of the as even our Lord himself acknowledged, when he said, speaking of the "peace" which he bequeaths his people, knowing how many of our people you and I may yet Not as the world giveth, give I unto you." It does live to see enrolled as the followers of apostate Rome. continually give it; it presents it as one of the most This is the fruit of your "high church principles," common, as well as the most noxious of its immuni- Mr. Rubric. As for myself, I really never could ties; it holds the poisoned chalice to the lips of all understand, as I have often said before, both to you its votaries, and if you have not drunk it, the grace and to others, -I never could divine, how you, my of God has alone prevented you. This peace of the valued friend, Rubric, can uphold "high Churchism." world, although but temporary, lasts often to the very Rubric .- Why truly, Mr. Nervous, you and I never verge of time, so that even inspiration itself has have agreed, and, I fear, never shall agree about these declared, that "the wicked have no bands in their matters entirely; but I must say, that I consider you death." Like the bird, of which travellers tell, that to be very needlessly alarmed, and I will tell why, in fans its victims with its pinions, until their sleep be a few words; premising, by entering a stay of judgsound, while it draws the life-blood from their body, ment against your condemnation of "high church" and gives them no waking moment, until their tempo- principles, in consequence of the "fruits" which you rary slumbers are made perpetual by the cold hand of are pleased to ascribe to them. death; so does the world full into slumber the poor Now, in the first place, I have asserted that the deceived soul, and keep it thus, in an unbroken calm, Church is in a prosperous condition; and for proof even to the solemn moment, when it awakes in eter- that she is, indeed, eminently so, I ask you to take a nity, and its peace is for the first time broken, by the moment's glance at her increase at home (in England worm which shall never die, and the fires which never and this country) and abroad. In England, perhaps, shall be quenched. May God, in his infinite mercy, more church edifices have been erected during the last preserve us from such a peace as this: so far from seven years, than in any previous thirty, since the wishing it to be the portion of any among you, we glorious Reformation. Look at the vast sums contrimost earnestly pray God that you may never be the buted for the purpose of systematic Church education. objects of it, or, if you are for a time soothed by the Look, too, at her care for the heathen and her children spirit of the world in which you live, into slumbers resident in distant lands. Remember that glorious such as these, that you may be aroused, awakened, scene in Westminster Abbey, when five bishops were and for ever disenthralled from its dreadful fascina- consecrated for foreign service and superintendance; tions. and, in this country, you are aware that the Church is When we say, "Peace be unto you," then, we flourishing on every side. The unfortunate affair in address those only who have been the subjects of that New York, to which you refer, will, doubtless, result affectionate letter much. I assure you I did not need justifying and sanctifying grace of which we have in increased peace and harmony: besides, you are is well known to have put on every shape, and to have been often, and more especially of late, upon my mind. day, is "peace." Peace in life, peace in death, peace drawn up a confession of his faith, which is as diamemade use of every method that could promote the My state of health, however, is probably what would throughout eternity; we believe that we can ask for trically opposite to the heretical, novel, and absurd influence of the Order; and we know at this time they be called not one of *immediate* danger; that is, by you, from the treasury of God, no higher, richer, or dogmas of Trent as can be desired by the most zealous Catholic. Peace in life, we pray may be yours; peace in all As to the matter of the ordination, it is not necesthrough the winter; but the disease in the lungs is the increasingly difficult duties, with which, as we sary that any thing should be said; at least, by you considered by the medical men too far established to advance in years, life must abound. May every duty or I. The thing is already done; so that is settled. allow them to speak confidently of any lengthened to which you are called, however difficult, or however With regard to "Puseyism," pray what have you or I period; the symptoms having now, without a single harrassing, reflect in passing, such peace upon your to do with "Puseyism?" conscience, that you may find, as David found, that The Church is our standard; (of course always family has lost its head :-- such a father--such a actly how I am, -- and yet after all it does not tell you; reward," and that, at the close of your course, you should be a matter of small consequence to us what husband—such a companion,—adviser,—friend! A it says how the body is but thanks be to God, the body may be enabled to say with St. Paul, "Our rejoicing opinions a private individual divine may or may not parish has been bereaved of a Godly Pastor, and a is not I. I can truly, and I trust gratefully say, that is this, the testimony of our conscience, that in sim- entertain. I beg you to understand, that high plicity and godly sincerity, by the grace of God, we Churchmen (as you call us) are not at all concerned, have had our conversation in the world." Again, to endorse, prove, or vouch for, the orthodoxy of Drs. peace be yours,-peace in all the trials and sorrows, Pusey, Newman, or their disciples. High Church When I mention the name of Henry Blunt, many will peace and uninterrupted comfort. I don't even want and disappointments of life,-that peace "with which principles got along very well when Dr. Puscy was be prepared to appreciate the loss which we have to be up and doing, which for me is wonderful, but I a stranger intermeddleth not," which flows from the ranked as a low Churchman, and we do not require sense of God's pardoning love, of your union with his aid now. If they agree with the Church, well;-Christ, of your promised and approaching felicity. A they prove their wisdom; -- if they exalt a heretical affection to my departed friend, since no less than "It was an often expressed desire of mine to die in peace which the heaviest storms shall not disperse, and corrupt branch of the Church at the expense of peace which the heaviest storms shall not disperse, and corrupt branch of the Church at the expense of the peace which the heaviest storms shall not disperse, and corrupt branch of the Church at the expense of the peace which the heaviest storms shall not disperse. thirty-four years have rolled by since my intimacy with him commenced. There have been intervals in the midst of my work, but I now feel glad that the nor the wildest tempests terrify. A peace which shall the moder that has begotten them, they prove neither wischer aussission intervals in wischer aussission intervals in the moder of my work, but I now feel glad that the the midst of my work, but I now feel glad that the the midst of my work intervals in the midst of my work in the midst of my work intervals in the midst of my work in the midst of my work intervals in the midst of my work intervals in the midst of my work in the midst of my work intervals in the midst of my work intervals in the midst of my work in the mids with him commenced. There have been intervals in choice was not left to me, and am truly thankful for outlive all trials, all sorrows, all disappointments, wisdom, critical acumen, or sound ecclesiastical judg-Manifesto of the King of Portugal to his bishops, cited in the quiet season which I hope by God's merey lies which shall gain fresh strength from every visitation, ment. If we want the opinion of individuals, my friend, and shall become more firm, and solid, and unchange- do not travel to Oxford, after Dr. Pusey; you can "I trust that both you and I, my very dear friend, able, as all earthly props are taken from you, and all "find a greater" in the midst of us, in fifteen minutes 

 1 Intertoin & Geography, Vol. 1, 415.

 1 Intertoin & Geography, Vol. 1, 415.

 1 It was Garnet, our readers will remember, who justified

 1 transformed in the promises, but even you can, I think,

 Peace in death, we pray may be yours.

 Dying

 cation, and who afterwards was canonized as a Saint by hardly tell what adamant I find them now; I think of grace for a dying hour. We shall all greatly need it, "What's Hecuba to us, or we to Hecuba?" Say no The Papists. Th

ments, and laid the foundations of a monarchy calcu- Jesuits, it is their most powerful instrument in for- influence over other boys. The nascent talent, after- faithfully and affectionately, warding their ambition-in enabling them to influence wards more fully developed, even then discovered it-They style themselves poor Mendicants; but how the councils of princes-and of directing the minds self: his powers of description, and narrative, rivetted poor Mendicants could have so speedily attained to and wills of inferior men. "The abolition," says the acounton of all who listened to him-and bis

the opening of the year 1824. From that time our day morning early, he was so feeble that he could not ject of our song; when that grace, which we now

writing, as too exciting, that few things but the affec- subject to bondage ?" (Heb. ii, 15.)

" HENRY BLUNT,

guished nobleman, unsought, and unasked, presented

"26 Regency Square, Brighton, "Nov. 5, 1835."

dissipated, and the words of my text are a perfect suffering, sometimes agony, yet all is peace, perfect peace, remember that-I am enjoying it now, I know the Lamb are the temple of it." shall throughout eternity; there is no cloud-no

the hand which was beneath his head never moved! =

# THE CRISIS OF THE CHURCH. A DIALOGUE. (From the Banner of the Cross.)

and skilful politicians which that age had produced. UT He soon obtained disciples, but meeting with opposiration in terms as tion, went to Paris. After much discouragement f Lot St. OMoreceive & Co. any. dings in , Manufeet of the Pope,-to offer him their services,-and might think proper to send them. Shortly after this, Pres't. must be 317 PANK, Society experienced some difficulty and considerable nt.) sented the establishment of this Society as unneces-IS, Agent. 48-tf changed the articles of his institution, in which his s of Bile, Johnston PELLUCID by a solemn vow to implicit, blind, and unlimited subti-acid in and with Magnesia and monastic obedience, common to all the orders. icine has Such an offer and at such a crisis, was irresistible. considers valuable stomach, infantile Paul III. had sufficient discernment to foresee the advantage of such a fraternity, and immediately confirmed the institution by a bull, dated 27th Septemrs., Sur-olution to echanical ids which ber, 1540; and ever since the Popes have considered that the Jesuits are the chief support of their authority. Although there might be some embarrassment Guthrie by's Fluid the solid, r potass." Comins, blin, have in serving two masters, yet Loyola laid his company under a similar promise of *implicit* obedience to the General of the order.† After their confirmation, Paul III. had two medals struck, on one of which was Anscribed "The gates of heaven are opened !" and on other, "The security of the Roman people." How far the institution of this order has contributed to promote the glory of God in the highest, and on earth a retain oned that ay on the Peace and good-will towards men, its history, written In blood, will show. Many subsequent bulls have forms the entirely exempted the Jesuits from all jurisdiction, both ecclesiastical and civil, and from all tithes and posts on themselves and their property. The other nonastic orders are separated from the world, and are supposed to be dead to it, and not to mingle in its affairs. The Jesuits, on the contrary, consider themselves as formed for action. They are chosen soldiers, nd to exert themselves continually in the service of the Pope as "vice-God," and whatever tends to reclaim or oppose the enemies of the Holy See, is their 273-tf -Toper object. They are, therefore, totally exempted n those functions which are the chief business of BOURG, other monks. They appear in no processions-practise no rigorous austerities—consume no time in the sters, TEN least, half

Baillet's Life of St. Ignatius. Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History.

illings and gent of the

\* History of the Jesuits. History of the Jesuits, vol. 1. p. 374.
Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History. § Ibid.

Pope was as infallible as Jesus Christ himself! and suasive-his style was chaste, I might almost say employed all their knowledge and talents to inculcate elegant-and he had a singular power of adapting They also maintain the lawfulness of regicide, and the circumstances of his auditors. Abstract truth by the scrupled to put their doctrines in execution wherever ciple\_comprehensible, and individual-so that each opportunities occurred. Three of them stabbed two man felt himself addressed. Wonderful certainly was kings of France. One Chrighton, a Jesuit, attempted his success at that period-and few men could have to seduce a Scottish gentleman, by the promise of a sustained the weight of applause which was laid upon der James VI. Garnet, their Superior, attempted did. But how inscrutable are the ways of God! Just James's murder on a grand scale, involving all the when hundreds of the great and the noble were crowdthat it should seem that these intriguing brethren had better than any language however eulogistic. It was attempted to maintain their influence by means of dated from Brighton, Nov. 7, 1835, when he was on me that at this time the Jesuits interfered considerably, and comfort of the Church of God. insinuating themselves into the lodges, and contributing to increase that religious mysticism that is observable in all the ceremonies of the Order. This Society

THE LATE REV. HENRY BLUNT. (From a Sermon by the Rev. F. Close, of Cheltenham.)

sidered to have a peculiar claim to raise a tribute of have been long teaching.

the Papists.

-he never stooped to such means to produce a mo-

The Jesuits are the grand supporters of the Pope's mentary effect. The charm of his preaching was its

"MY DEAR FRIEND,-I feel your very kind and you to remind me of your valued promise, for it has were by no means without hopes of re-establishing the God's blessing, upon the mild climate of Devonshire more satisfying portion. (we hope to go to Torquay next week) I may creep "A righteous man has perished"—a merciful man day's intermission, lasted since this time twelvemonth. has been taken from the evil to come. A Christian Imerely mention this because you desire to know exfaithful preacher; the Church has been deprived of I never was better; that in the fullest enjoyment of one of its highest ornaments, the world has lost a Chelsea work, (and you know something of what that faithful monitor, - and I have lost my oldest friend. feeling means,) I never experienced such unbroken sustained. Perhaps I may in some respects be con- am content to be laid aside, and to be taught what I

winding sheet is wrapped around him-the habili-

ments of death are upon him-the coffin has not yet

closed over him-but I have heard that his manly

We charge you, above all things, beware of the

Condrette's History of the Jesuits." † Mill's translation of "Villers on the Reformation," 359. "I trust "Pinkerton's Geography," vol. i. 415.

Rome," that may take place, Mr. Nervous, about the satisfactory than special pleading, built upon fanciful generally occupying a place amongst the Apostolic reasoning would effect a similar degradation of the times as much as the whole Provincial Revenue. The these Provinces will force themselves on the attention of same time that you and I sit down with infinite gout creations of the writer's own imagination. to a dianer of unsound viands in preference to the choice of the markets.

# THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1844.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. The Crisis of the Church.—A Dialogue. Fourth Page. The Lord of the Castle.—An Al-First Page. Poetry.-God's-Acre. The Jesuits. The late Rev. Henry Blunt. The Minister's last wish for his The Rev John Gregory. people.

In a preceding column will be found a biographical sketch of a departed minister of Christ, which, we are lest any should say that I baptized in my own name. by Mr. Powell: in fact, the sense is incomplete withsure, will greatly interest our readers, --- of the familiar name of the Rev. HENRY BLUNT; one who, in his un- besides, I know not whether I baptized any other. upon the abridgement which Mr. P. has furnished blameable life and faithful discharge of pastoral duties, For Christ sent me not to buptize, but to preach the must be considered as unfair and unsatisfactory. The realized full well the portrait drawn by a sacred histo- Gospel." On these words of the Apostle, the editor absence of the passages which Mr. Powell has left out, rian of the Apostle Barnabas, - "a good man, and full of the Banner very reverently observes, "If baptism obliterates the graduation in the orders of the Church of the Holy Ghost, and of faith." And connected be regeneration, as the High Churchmen of the present so clearly asserted by this Father,-the descent in the with this sketch, drawn by a friendly hand, but never- day say it is, how cruel was it in the Apostle to do so scale from Bishops to Presbyters, and from Presbyters theless as we believe accurately true, we have inserted little in that way; to travel over so large a portion of to Deacons. Nor is it correct to say, that "whatever an extract from one of his latest works, - one which the civilized world, and not to give this necessary rite, he [Ignatius] makes of Bishops, he yet makes Presspoke the warm and uppermost feeling of his heart in for admission to everlasting happiness. And not only byters as high as we [Mr. Powell and his friends] can in view, we may believe him to have uttered as the bers of the Banner's own communion will blush at Bishops higher than Presbyters,—that he repudiates organising that Institution wherever it may yet rem counsels of one whose earthly career was felt to be such an exposition of scripture as is implied in the any thing like equality between them, --- and that every fast drawing to a close. May all we, the survivors, remarks we have just quoted; and we have the con- comparison he introduces attests the pre-emineuce of profit by the lesson thus solemnly and affectionately solation of feeling that not a few Sunday School the former over the latter. But can any thing be more conveyed t

Mr. Blunt has long been a favourite with the Christian public, as is shewn by the fact that his Lectures, interpretation. -characterized by a simple and affectionate earnestof argument,—have all gone through many editions in his own words,—"Lest any should say that I baptized clusion so unsupported, so wholly reckless, so entirely a ver, short space of time. We have been much gra- in mine own name"; in other words he thanked God that contradictory to the whole strain and scope of the tified ourselves by the perusal of his several works as his own administrations of the ordinance of Baptism language of Ignatius, as this? they came out; and if a very marked inequality is were so few, that no handle or pretence could, on that sometimes to be observed between them, and a force account, be afforded for constituting him as the head ing of Mr. Powell in reference to these epistles: we to request that those Clergymen who have not already we can account for it by his variable, and, latterly, in the slightest degree the opinion that Baptism was declining health. His Lectures on the history of therefore accounted a matter of indifference,-one of the power or authority of the Bishop in restraining and his work on the Articles, which does not profess research or criticism, or more than a simple practical exposition of certain of the doctrinal tenets of the exposition of tenets of the exposition of the doctrinal tenets of the exposition of the doctrinal tenets of the exposition of tenets of exposition of certain of the doctrinal tenets of the teach us the very reverse? Or can it have escaped the same thing. He could restrain them from bapti- CHURCH Sociery, vill be held in St. Peter's Church, Church, present in many cases happy illustrations of the editor of the Banner, or does he wilfully suppress zing, and he could appoint them to baptize. His on the Evening of Juesday next, the 30th instant, at leading points, and forcible exhortations to the every- the fact, that St. Paul, like the other Apostles, was authority in both respects was equal. Apply this to 7 o'clock; and also that, on occasion of the meeting has been tried in America, and which the free nations of

and charitable. His works we conceive, on the whole, ing conclusions which are as erroneous and absurd as Mr. Richey would have been! For it is to be presumed to be well adapted for the private Christian's library, they are uncharitable. -suited to the family rather than to the biblical student; but full of pious sentiments, earnestly and affectionately expressed, which cannot fail to please and

Dissenter. The following is the communication to which we have adverted :---

to the whim of the converts, he adduces the following say, too characteristic of the whole book. words of St? Paul, (1 Cor. i. 14-17)-"I thank God And I baptized also the household of Stephanas; out them; and any argument attempted to be founded

tionately expressed, which cannot fail to please and edify all. In the Toronto Banaer of the 16th instant, we ob-serve a communication from "A Churchman," furnish-ing a copy of the certificate of the Baptism of Arch-bishop Secker by a Clergyman of the Church of Eng-land,—in opposition to what has been so frequently and so confidently asserted, that he was baptized by a generosity

atisfactory than special pleading, built upon fanciful reations of the writer's own imagination. The Editor of the Banner proceeds to a disqui-

The actual text of Ignatius, as we gave it, shews that I baptized none of you, but Crispus and Gaius; the importance of those portions which were omitted sickness and in health, but which, compassed about with bodily infirmities as he was, and with the grave solation of feeling that not a few Sunday School scholars, in our communion, even in junior classes, are qualified to set him right in his wild and perverted inference of Mr. Powell,—"If Ignatius's authority is worth any thing, it proves Presbyters to be in the place St. Paul's reason for expressing himself as he did of the Apostles"? Who can read the extracts we gave cay next ensuing. ness rather than by any remarkable eloquence or depth on that occasion, is very clearly explained by these from this Father, and not indignantly condemn a con-

Let us mark, too, another specimen of the reasonobject in omitting,-"Now it is clear that he makes delay as possible. be diag up in stand in der chibe exhert in in the stand in the exhert is an other experiment which the free e

We have received a copy of the following Circular, much satisfaction in presenting it to our readers:---

Quebec, 17th Jan. 1844. Rev. Sir,-Considering the great importance, with ference to consequences both immediate and remote, of an energetic and, under the divine blessing, a success. effort, at this time, to draw out the resources of the Church in the Di ce e by means of the Church Society established among us, I am prompted to press upon your attention and, through you, upon that of the Clergy within your District. the necessity not only of promptly to be done, but of effectually carrying out its plans and objects in detail. In connection with this more general recommendation, I have specially to request that you will respecting the appeal to be made in its behalf simultane-eusly throughout the Diocese, upon Quinquagesima Sun-

> I am, Reverend Sir, Your affectionate brother, G. J. MONTREAL.

We are directed by the Lord Bishop of Toronto

We beg to remind our readers in this town

tions at Upper Canada College, the name of G. A. Barber was mentioned amongst the successful candi-dates. We are happy to learn that this promising youth, (aged 13 years,) is a son of G. A. Barber Esq., the spirited proprietor of the *Toronto Herald*.

issued by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, and have much satisfaction in presenting it to our readers: its strength and dignity; and cherish an intense affection throughout all the dependencies for everything British. We would feel more near our sovereign by having our own people in her councils; and whilst we rejoice in the success of all her measures, we would cherish a warm and determined desire to support them. Our sovereig would unite all parties, however dissimilar on lesser matters, and a generous spirit not selfish but noble, would be propagated more strongly in the Colonies than at home. The Colonies would feel that they were now truly British subjects-that their interests in the Imperial Legislature were known and appreciated, and no longer considered vague and of no importance. 4. A Colonial Representation in the House of Com-

mons would be essentially conservative. The deputies know well the pernicious workings of those institutions which appear so perfect and desirable to the British people. They behold at their feet the United States torn to the centre by inveterate faction-all law and justice disregarded, and rolling forward with an impetus that no possible obstacle can now resist, to anarchy, revolution and despotism.

Experiments on the wildest theories have been made in the American States, and their results are on record. 1st, cheap justice attracted the attention of the people, and a law passed in one of the states to determine law-suits by arbitration. It was found that ignorance and the relations of men and transactions of society are com-plex, laws cannot be simple. The superiority of opposite claims depends upon circumstances varying with time, and often of a delicate or very intricate nature.

2. Cheap Government is another experiment which

information received from agents paid to mislead, or per- rare in all republics, ancient or modern, and subjects of Mr. Richey would have been! For it is to be presumed hey are uncharitable. In reference to the new Church at Dundas,—of the pening of which so pleasing an account was lately inversible, any more than he would restrain from what

men, and to bind the hands which held the sword for our

The Confederacy would have power to protect in a far

ald increase to an infinite degree; and not only give

Appointments from home to public offices would be-

come rare, because quite unnecessary; and the manage-

ment of the public lands and revenue could be more easily

than the separate Colonies, establish a well devised system of religious and intellectual education, throughout all the

provinces, -an education which would give unifor

more effectual manner the fisheries on its shores than has

been hitherto done, and thus deprive our natural rivals of

a great source of wealth. Moreover, their own fisheries

The Editor of the *Banner* proceeds to a disquisition upon the subject of Baptism in general; and betable exponent of the beauty and exceelence of this subject, there are those who refuse assent to this ubject of Christian doctrine. In endeavouring to prove that the Apostles laid nor pressumptuous, or disingenuous effort, we repeat, which might be obeyed or dispensed with, according which might be obeyed or dispensed with acount and according which might be obeyed or dispens

they may be able to bear it. 3. The consolidation of the empire which the admission of State for the time being would of course be at its head,

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

# CANADA.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Annual Subscriptions to the Church Diocesan Society by the Members of the Established Church of England and Ireland, in the Townships of Georgina and North Carillians, December 1946 Gwillimbury, December, 1843:-

Captain Lee	£1	5	0	
Mr I Donnell	0	2	6	
" T. Donnell	0	2	6	
T . O. ANT DITTERSTORTERSTORTERSTORTERSTORTERSTORTERS	0	2	6	
Miss Margaret Donnell	0	2	6	
Mr. J. Donnell, Senior	0	2	6	
" Holm and family	0	2	6	
" T. Thornton and family	0	2	6	
" J. Kay and family	0	5	0	
" S. Park and family	0	5	0	
" C. Howard	0	2	6	
" Trent and family	0	2	6	
" Comer and family	0	5	0	
Mrs. Captain Bourchier	0	1	3	
Miss E. Bourchier	0	2	6	
Mr. S. Morton and family	0	2	6	
Lieut. Goode and family	1		0	
Miss Sherlock	1	0	0	
Mr. Armstrong	0	5	0	
" Stennett and family	0	3	0	
" Inman and family	0	2	6	
Rev. J. Gibson and family		10	0	
	-		-	
	£6	9	3	

£2 10s. to the Missionary Fund. £3 19s. 3d. General Purposes.

mously adopted :-

Moved by John Dibblee, Esq., and seconded by James Ketchum, Ésq., That, while this Committee beg to reiterate their un

abated attachment to the Church Society, and the goo

Mission, entreating them to come forward in aid of a cause which has for its object the maintenance of that

Church, the diffusion of whose true and Apostolic doc-

# ARCHBISHOP SECKER'S BAPTISM. (To the Editor of the Banner.)

SIR,-Some weeks ago, I accidentally saw a number of your Journal, in which it was stated that Archbishop Secker had never received baptism at the hands of an Episcopally ordained minister, and from this statement sundry conclusions were deduced. Permit me, however, to inform you and the public,-and to repeat what The Church newspaper a few months ago asserted as beyond contradiction,-that Archbishop Secker did receive l at the hands of an Episcopally or dained minister. That no doubt may exist upon the subject, I beg to request insertion for the subjoined irrefragable testimony, which, in the year 1841, appeared in most of the Church of England periodicals, and my copy of which is taken from the Lon-don St. James's Chronicle :

ARCHBISHOP SECKER'S BAPTISM. To the Editor of the St. James's Chronicle.

Stroud, Gloucestershire, July 20. Sir,-May I request you to insert in your paper the follow-It is an answer to an application of mine to the ing letter? Registrar of York, to search the transcript of the parish register of Sibthorpe, Nutts, for the baptism of Archbishop Secker. It has long been supposed that he was baptised by a Dissenter; and some very strange arguments have been founded on the supposition. I found cause to doubt the fact itself; and having searched in vain for his register, or any other evidence of his being baptised by a Dissenter, and finding that the year of his birth was cut out of the parish register! I made the application mentioned above. It is highly important that the truth of this matter should be known to all, and therefore I trust you will give it publicity.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, WALTER BLUNT, Assistant Curate of Stroud.

"Sir,-I send you enclosed a copy from the transcript of the parish register of Sibthorpe sent here. The beginning is as the transcript is headed, and the names at the bottom are those of the curate of the parish and the churchwardens, who were then as now, required to sign such transcripts in confirmation of their This, I hope, will show you how the matter is, better than I, in my hurry, had done before.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant, 16, 1841. "JOSEPH BUCKLE, "York, July 16, 1841. "To the Rev. Walter Blunt, Stroud.

"'Sibthorpe Register Bill Aprill the 18th day in the yeare of our Lord 1695.

"'Thomas Secker the soun of Thomas Secker and Abbigall Lord 1693. "Thomas Godfrey, Cur.

"'Thomas Flinders Churchwardens.'"

count for my not having sent it at an earlier period.

I remain, Sir, Your obedient humble servant,

A CHURCHMAN. Toronto, 7th January, 1844.

We observe in the British Whig a discussion in

arrest the evil. A pious congregration will cheerfully the schism, were reduced to the state of laymen, and submit to the inconveniency complained of, rather as such attended the Church's assemblies." than be chargeable any longer with an irreverent or unbecoming performance of this religious obligation. Such an inconvenience, too, cannot be very trying, the integration of the price of blood, still gory in correst integration of the superior Assembly has the power of ment of the Empire. Had there been in the House of Such an inconvenience, too, cannot be very trying, the integration of the superior assembly has the power of Agabra were declared such a sisting presbyter had been accus-the integration of the superior assembly has the power of the ponding with traitors who are attempting the dismember-ment of the Empire. Had there been in the House of Commons, Representatives from the Canadas, the brass of Hume, and the reckless effrontery of Roebuck, would be to blind the event of the band which held the event for our parishes,-Toronto for instance,-would be adopted by presbyters. in Kingston, of appointing occasional week-day services for that purpose.

Although the citation of such a fact as is indicated ancient Church polity has adduced. We regret that adopted by Mr. Powell, was employed by certain in this correspondence is satisfactory and gratifying, we cannot view the conduct of Mr. Powell, in this ancient heretics, who contended for the perfect idenwe are not aware that it is regarded as one "of such respect, as favourably as Mr. Richey appears to do: tity of the three Persons of the Holy Trinity, and who, great importance to High Churchmen," as the editor after a further glance, indeed, at the contents of his from the absurdity of the conclusions to which their of the Banner states it to be; nor, in the judgment book,-viewing the superficial character of his argu- manner of reasoning compelled them, were denominaof any rational Churchman does the circumstance of ments,-his palpable want of scholarship,-the self- ted Patripassians. They asserted this complete idena Bishop or Archbishop being ordained by a Dissenter | sufficiency apparent in every page,-the tone of irre- | tity to the confusion of the Persons of the Holy Trinity, directly affect, as he supposes it so materially to do, verence and contempt with which he expresses himself and affirmed that God the Father perished upon the the question of the Apostolic Succession. In looking | towards those who stand forth in defence of the govern- | cross. monstrous and grievous a one with our contemporary, fifteen hundred years,-the recklessness with which nish us with an illustration of the point under consi--we contend that none but a Bishop, properly so he hastens to conclusions which there are no premisses deration, the force of which, we are persuaded. Mr. called, was from the Apostles' times invested with the to justify,-observing and weighing all this, we cannot Richey will perceive and admit. We have had a set power of conferring ordination, and that none but admit that he has been judged of too severely by Mr. of men admitting in theory the existence of three Bishops can consecrate or ordain Bishops. Hence Stopford, nor deny that we ourselves were justified in estates in the realm, but demanding that, practically, arises the necessity of the maintenance of that tenet, adopting the language of this gentleman in reference the powers and prerogatives of the first should be the "Apostolical Succession," which so many modern to the ignorance and misrepresentations of the writer assumed and exercised by the subordinate degrees; scriblers would torture and pervert from its simplicity he was exposing. If this avowal of ours should un- that the first, in short, was to be a sort of ornamental by a thousand adduced contingencies which have no happily cause the thoughtful and consistent Editor of appendage to a well-contrived system of polity,direct or necessary connexion with the question at the Guardian to persist in classing us with the "wild something to contemplate for the sound of its titles

We observe in the *British Whig* a discussion in respect to the performance of Public Baptism in the parish Church of Kingston, in which the restoration of that custom is designated as "Puseyism." We regret to observe such remarks in our constitutional contemporary, and would beg to remind him that the revival of the custom in question is not in deference to the sentiments of any individual, or of any party, in the Church, but in obedience to the voice of the custom in question is not in deference to the voice of the custom in the Church herself, as expressed in the following Rubrical to the voice of the custom in question as the voice of the custom in question is not in deference to the voice of the voice of the custom in question is not in deference to the voice of the voice of the voice of the voice of the custom in question is not in deference to the voice of the custom in question is not in deference to the voice of the vo upon the nature and responsibilities of the ordinance presbyter; that his hands were without authority; to war with England. itself, it is never too soon to correct the error and and that all who were ordained by him in the time of

when it occurs only at one service in the course of a tomed to read the prayer of ordination, on account of nave been made to quail before the truth. month: and, no doubt, if it should be discovered the bishon's blindness though the latter laid his hand. Such a representation from the Colonies, would, defence. month; and, no doubt, if it should be discovered the bishop's blindness, though the latter laid his hands that the number of children presented for Baptism on such occasions, is likely, as a general rule, to prove this which manifests with sufficient clearness the judgas large as has been stated, the custom of other large ment of the early Church on the subject of ordinations

We must consider it as strange that the Episcopal order should have been instituted at all, if they were in a prodigious ratio; for the meeting of the General As- culation, as in the British empire, presents the most to exercise no peculiar powers; it was strange that such a gradation of ranks in the ministry should have In The Church of the 10th of November last, we such a gradation of ranks in the ministry should have gave, in parallel columns, the mutilated citations from been arranged, if there was to be no actual distinc-tion between them, here was to be no actual distinc-IGNATIUS by Mr. Powell, and the complete text as fur- tion between them, - no powers and privileges pecu- are given to Colonies without the slightest regard to their ished in the translation of that Father by Archbishop liar to one which could not be transferred to another. I had laid away this testimony among papers to which I could not get access until very lately, and this will ac-to show that great injustice has been done to his finand. If the manner that is argued by Mr. Powell where great to shew that great injustice has been done to his friend, the manner that is argued by Mr. Powell, where was in contrasting, as we did, the language of Ignatins the necessity of three orders? If their duties could respecting Episcopacy, as it stands in the generally be assumed interchangeably, why make three in name ford sports quite ludicrous, were they not attended with received copies of his epistles, and the partial and of what was but one in reality? We are here forcibly decapitated portions of it which this assailant of the reminded that very much the style of argument thus

Persons might think less of the extreme absurdity of this argument, if any warrant was to be found for the conclusion which, by so strange a process of reasoning, is arrived at. But no ingenuity of the

to disregard her rules and injunctions, and to force this solemn Sacrament out of its proper place; and if as the effect of this coldness and negligence of practice, great laxity of opinion has come to prevail war with England. Never would the abuse of the powers granted to the on public questions, shall, after being well discussed and considered by their representatives, become law. For,

people of Lower Canada have produced insurrection and rebellion, had it not been for your Humes and Roebucks, who gloating in the price of blood, still glory in corres-

they contain the materials necessary to put it in salutary operation. Such a Constitution in many cases becomes a neral comfort and happiness. It is like the division of sad nuisance and in general a fruitful source of misery and discontent. It increases the expense of the Colonies unmolested. Rank and office, when allowed a free circalled ment, physical and intellectual, and a subject of honest They pride and exultation. are given to Colonies without the slightest regard to their capacity to use them; and because the British Constitu-tion is said to work well at home, it is foolishly supposed the only form of Government worthy of notice—a cure for every political evil, and equally fit for every stage of society. Sometimes it produces results which might af-ford sports quite Indicrous, were they not attended with the shores of Labradore and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, painful consequences. Thus a constitution was lately given to Newfoundland, and it has been in the wildest commotion ever since. In that Island, there are only most fertile land in the world. two classes—the employers and the employed—or mer-chants and fishers; and as the suffrage is almost universal, the whole power of the Constitution becomes vested in the employed, or servants. A similar constitution might with equal wisdom be conferred on any great manufacturing establishment. The workmen as in New-foundland, would legislate against their masters, refuse and cheap bridle to the United States. manufacturing establishment. The workmen as in Newto work, indulge in idleness and dissipate the capital by which in their days of industry they had been supported. With scarcely 300 electors it is said that Tobago has

an Assembly, and that a tavern-keeper and profligate atarranged with one than eight governments. The Legislature of the Union would with more effect torney can return a majority of the members. To Lower Canada a form of Government similar to that of Great Britain was given too early. The inhabitants at the time had no true conceptions of civil liberty. Their laws, man-ners, and habits were totally opposed to free institutions, of character to the people;—and while it purified their morals, manners, and habits, would direct their attention to the public good. A system of public instruction be-coming the confederacy should direct the energies of husiand to them it has proved a great evil. It has enabled a v profligate, ambitious and turbulent characters, by falsed and misrepresentation to work upon the minds of the rural population till they were goaded into rebellion. Before the late disturbances a happier people did not exyouth to proper objects; substitute knowledge of busiist :- free in their persons, industry, and opinions, there was nothing to disturb or grieve them. Not a single penny was ever taken out of their pockets for the support

trines affords the surest guarantee for the happiness, spiritual as well as temporal, of any community. Moved by A. K. Smedes Wetmore, Esq., and seconded by D. L. Dibblee, Esq., That in the opinion of this Committee, the great exerions that have been, and are now making in the Mother Country, in behalf of the Church, both at home and in the Colonies, ought to excite in Churchmen here and throughout the Province, not only the liveliest emotions gratitude, but also a desire to participate with their fellow Christians in England in the good and holy cause they have in hand.

It is

A number of other Resolutions, connected with the interests of the Society, having been submitted and adop-ted, and Lay Deputies appointed to attend with the Rector at the approaching general meeting of the Society in Fredericton: Office Bearers for the ensuing year were

The meeting thereupon closed with prayer. H. E. DIBBLEE, Secretary. Woodstock, Jan. 8, 1844.

# NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's, December 20, 1843.

The Monthly Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was held, as usual, last Wednesday evening. The Rector (Rev. T. F. H. Bridge), who was in the chair, opened the business of the evening, and as customary, by giving out an appropriate hymn, and reading some of the collects of the Church. After which, the Rev. gentleman read some very interesting accounts of Missionary operations in various parts of the world, as well in our colonies as among the Jews and the Heathen Robert Prowse, Esq., a member of the Committee, also addressed the meeting, and having read portions of the letter which the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel has lately addressed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, accompa-nied by a draft of £4000 for Church extension in the manufacturing districts of England, he took advantage o the sentiments expressed therein by that truly liberal and Christian statesman, to point out the duty incumbent on those whom a kind Providence blesses in the pursuits of commerce, to give freely of their gains, that the unsearch able riches of Christ may be bestowed on the spiritually

The Rev. Chairman then announced that, since the last meeting, upwards of £30 had been paid in to the Treasu-rer by the Rev. H. J. Fitzgerald, Rural Dean of Trinity, -being the amount of collection made in his Mission; and that the Committee had granted small sums towards the erection of churches or school-houses, at Trinity, and Caabad's Cove in Trinity Bay Bay Bayestin Core in the Cuchold's Cove, in Trinity Bay,—Bryan's Cove, in the Mission of Harbour-Grace;—and Belleoram, in Fortune offer them innumerable stations, and the reasonable hope of acquiring great wealth. Are they agriculturists?— The inland Provinces present millions of acres of the Bay.-St. John's Times.

# From our English Files.

# THE CORN LAWS AND THE LEAGUE.

The following is a portion of a leading article from the London Times, advocating the expediency of a fixed duty on the importation of Foreign Corn into England, instead of the present sliding scale of duties. Although far from being dispo-to agree with the *Times* in its disquisition on this subject impossible, we think, for any one to read the extract which follows without admiration, not less for its masculine eloquence than for the noble principles which it inculcates. truly may a Newspaper which can command the ability, which what we now present to our readers is a specimen, characterized as the leading Journal of Europe :---

# (From The Times.)

A fixed duty is a fixed injustice, say the Leaguers. wheat 6s., 7s., 8s., or 10s. the quarter, and you take 6s., 7s., 8s., or 10s. from the poor man for the benefit of the aristocracy. And if you are honest in wishing to tax bread for purposes revenue, why do not you tax it at the mill? We

ness for inexperience, an intimate acquaintance with their true interests for blind propensities; and gradually mould the inhabitants of the different Colonies into one great The answer to this last question is short and simple. We would not recommend the collection of a bread-tax at the mi ler's, any more than we would that of a tea-tax or a coffee tax nation. Nor is it Utopian to believe that in a compariof Government, the expense of which is defrayed out of tively short time, the French character would relax, and at the grocer's, or of a tax on leather at the bootmaker's, and form no distinct review of the sector of the secto direct or necessary connexton with the question at issue. Our contemporary is by no means happy in his attempt to invalidate the certificate which is defined to probabilities or possi-bilities is as nothing in the balance against a fact; and the alleged fact must be disproved by something more

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Orators of the League, we tax the poor man's bread not to enrich the aristocrat monopolist—but we tax the poor man's bread not to bread for the same reason that we tax the rich man's bread for the same reason that we tax the poor man's tea and the rich were possible to give license to the very poor to be fed and clothed at the public expense, or, what amounts to the same thing, without in any way contributing to the public stockall articles, however necessary, or however superfluous, rather than incur the losses which partial or reduced taxation could not fail to bring upon us. If we thought that a perfectly free admission of foreign wheat into our ports could give food to the

hungry and the famished that crowd our streets, we would willingly accede to any proposal made in favor of such admis-sion. But we know that there are other causes in operationthat wheat might be imported without paying a farthing duty that bread might be sold at 1d. a loaf-and yet that they who starve now would starve then just as much-that individual suffering would not be stayed, but the revenue of the country would be diminished.

Orators of the league, you are forgetfal. We will recount orators of the league, you are forgetfal. We will recount to you a little but instructive fable. It is said the horse was once the most persecuted and despised of animals. The tiger pounced upon it from his lair, the stag butted it with its horns. Powerless to resist the vigour of the one, or to outstrip the flectness of the other, it begged assistance of man. The aid was given, but from that moment the petitioner was no longer free: its non-offer free; its powerful ally became its invincible master.

# "Imploravit opes hominis, frænumque recepit."

The bit in its mouth, the saddle on its back, were at once the signs of new dignity and of new degradation. Apply this,-Our country is a great and a mighty nation. She has thriven by commerce, she has grown great by conquests. You cannot mark a spot of earth where her sons have not bled, often in victory, never without glory-you cannot point to a track of ocean unploughed by her navies-nor to an island where her standard has not proudly floated. Succeeding to the spoils of falling or forgotten nations, she maintains her sway with the same bold hand as that she grasped it with. Yet England is not free. She has proclaimed freedom to the slave—she has battled size battled victoriously against the armies of confederate Europeyet she is not herself free.

# " Postquam victrix decessit ab hoste, " Non equitem dorso, non frænum depulit ore."

public question decided upon broad and comprehensive princi-ples. The question of taxation is one which virtually affects our national being. The argument of the League-extended to its utmost-cuts at the very root of all taxation. If bread is to be made cheap by being untaxed, why not tea? why not sugar? why not leather? why not every article of necessary

for Sir W. Curtis to forget his romantic associations at Edin-burgh; the impassioned language of the virtuous parents and benevalart old hashed as the set of the se benevolent old bachelors of the stage clings to these gentlemen, as the kilt and the tartan adapted themselves to the limbs of the civic knight. A stage the stage may's bread not to be stage of the stage clings to the stage of the stage clings to the stage clings to

KINGSTON CHRONICLE.-We notice in the Kingston Chroman's tea-the rich man's silks, and the poor man's cotton wool-for the purposes of revenue. If it were within the College, written in the strain which one is accustomed to observe widest range of possibility to adjust a scale of differential duties in the dull lucubrations of that vacillating print. The arga-according to the classes and conditions of consumers—if it has no right whatever of determining between the truth and falsehood of opposite religious communions, and that if it finds within a portion of its dominions, such as Canada, twenty or will soon be in that most pitiable condition described by the Jan. 10, 1844. we would willing to so. But knowing as we do the utter hopelessness, or—if the attempt were in any degree practicable thirty different religious demominations, it is bound either to endow a University or Collegiate Institution for each of the attend such a system of imposts, we are contented to levy a contribution from all classes and conditions of the people, on all articles, however necessary, or however superfluence. only remark that, in the case of King's College, every thing Province at large, whence all the outcry about exclusiveness and House of Assembly in that colony not been established :and intolerance?

CANADIAN KNIGHTHOOD .- We hail with pleasure the joined thereto :-

Knighthood, as a reward for eminent public services. That such a plan would eventually be attended with the most benesuch a plan would eventually be attended with the most bene-ficial results, there can be no doubt, however much it might be opposed at the outset by those who pride themselves on the absence of all pride. Ambition is an inherent principle in the human breast, and there is no species of ambition more honour able, or followed with greater zeal, than that of handing down an unsullied name to posterity, and becoming the founder of a family, the members of which are likely to fill the highest offices in the State.

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# The Church.

Jan. 10, 1844.

question should have been put to persons many of whom must be suffering from the most obnoxious of direct imposts—an to come tax. But why tax the poor man's bread to enrich the aristocrate in the Hamidton Gazette, the report of the meeting of "the Men of Gore" on Wednesday last, to address His Excellency the of core" on Wednesday last, to address His Excellency the should be divested of all simulation. But allowance must be the divested of all simulation. But allowance must be the the strict it may be as difficult for Messrs. Cobden and Bright for for the the strict it may be as difficult for Messrs. Cobden and Bright for for the this Royal Institution on the auspicious opening of its for Sr W. Curtis to forget his romantic associations at Edin consider the Ministry responsible for such appointments. In England, where patronage is purely Ministerial, it is well defined and in most cases is vested in the different members of the Cohinet and is possible for such appointments. the Cabinet, and is exercised generally by the head of the par-ticular department, with whom the right exists, without any My view of the future is brief reference to his colleagues; but here, were the right to rest with the Ministry, he would daily suffer from the internal jea-good Governors in all time to come; and that the same increalousies of the Cabinet, and every six months would have "a house divided against itself"—and office under Government, instead of being househeld see house the other which sends to Parliament an unousies of the Cabinet, and every six months would have "a instead of being honourable would soon become contemptible. instead of being honourable would soon become contemposed It is truly said the people are the natural prey of mounte-banks and impostors; but here they are to be cheated out of their peace and quiet by the magic talisman of Responsible Government, which of all delasions is the one likely to be most

Roman of old "nee morbum ferre possumus nec remedium."

SIR JOHN HARVEY AND THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW-FOUNDLAND .- We are glad to observe that the extracts which, all, in which, as in the London University, the very name of Christianity should be altogether cast out. To refute dogmas, such as these, would be an insult to our readers. We shall Not found and the four state of the following the Newfoundland, to his flock, have drawn forth the following able commentary from a correspondent of the Montreal Courier, who subscribes himself "A PLACEMAN." We should be glad to which a Christian Sovereign could do, has been done for the promotion of learning. Whilst the religion of the University, in its corporate character, has been fixed upon the sure basis of content of the measure constitution of Newscatter. in its corporate character, has been fixed upon the sure basis of the Scriptural principles of the Church of England, neither system of Colonial rule. It strikes us very forcibly that Sir that the next Meeting of the Western Clerical Society will be religious services of the College is required from any student of differing religious belief. This fact being well known to the barvey's efforts, in tranquilizing Newfoundlaud, would have been powerless, had the union of the Legislative Council 7th of February newtone of the Secret will be

# To the Editor of the Morning Courier.

# (From the St. John's Times.)

"Party spirit seems in a great degree to have quitted the hood:--The attention of the public has lately been directed to a subject of some importance to the rising people of this Pro-vince,--it is no less than the foundation of an Order of Colonial

family, the members of which are likely to fill the highest offices in than in this country ? Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchin the State. Many disapprove of distinctive titles, but yet how few do we find who can connect their name with that of some one noted for an honourable career, who do not feel proud of the associa-tion, and cherish it as their greatest heir-loom. Harver? Harn hin this country? Enginismes, Irishmen, and Scotch-men, with their children, live in happiness with each other — Protestants and Catholics live in bonds of good fellowship together—and who is the cause of i' but Sir John HARVEY? and I thank him for it."

 <sup>a</sup> Postquarm vietrix decessit ab hote. <sup>a</sup> Non equitem dorso, non fremum depuilt ore.<sup>a</sup>
 <sup>b</sup> Non equitem dorso, non fremum depuilt ore.<sup>a</sup>
 <sup>b</sup> Non equitem dorso, non fremum depuilt ore.<sup>a</sup>
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 <sup>c</sup> no man put them in competition with the cheapness of a lost of the Posts of the prosts of the prosts of the prosts of the prosts of the british papers
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 <sup>c</sup> non equitem dorso, non fremum depuilt ore.<sup>a</sup>
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 <sup>c</sup> of not old iffer from us; but we wish to see a great
 <sup>c</sup> not not old to good but to shun evil, and their vitues contempt. The twe with their vitues and their from us; but we wish to see a great
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 <sup>c</sup> nuber, The we wish to see a great
 <sup>c</sup> nuber, The we with we wish to see a great
 <sup>c</sup> nuber, The we with their structure couxocts.—During their form the sum that exists there; rises *i* not not see a prefect government for
 <sup>c</sup> nuber, Structure in decided non broad and comprehensive principation decided non broad and comprehensive THE LATE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—During their fortu-nately brief occupation of office, the late ministers dealt largely in experimental legislation. There was scarcely an institution in the country which they did not attempt to alter in part or to subvert altogether, and by copying extensively the laws of some of the States of the adjoining Republic, and placing on paper the few original ideas of their own which could be reduced to language, they gained themselves a churacter for industry with

 The mannee. The shandon her position, to descend from there for the mannee is the station of the constraint for the mannee is the station of the state is the position to the state is the position of the sta -Niagara Chroniele. From the Prince Edward Gazette. "We have been favoured by the Hon. Simeon Washburn the late war, at the head of the Adjutant General's Department. It was he who planned, recommended, and led the night attack Greater and more important than these there is but one thing—PUBLIC FAITH. Yes, gentlemen, we MUST PAY OUR DENTS. When we have done this—when the £800,000.000 becomes, with its annual interst, a thing of history only—then, Bell break and sugar at twomence a mond Decomes, with its annual interest, a thing of history only—then, sell bread at one-penny the loaf, and sugar at twopence a pound, and every thing else in the same proportion—but not till then. Later from England. The city of Mingston for Upper Canada is reduced from 42 to 35 The comes defined is the same argument of Upper Canada is reduced from 42 to 35 The comes defined is the same of the same and so the same proportion of Upper Canada is reduced from 42 to 35 The comes defined is the same of the same and so the same argument of Upper Canada is reduced from 42 to 35 The comes defined is the same argument of Upper Canada is reduced from 42 to 35 The comes defined is the same argument of Upper Canada is reduced from 42 to 35 The comes defined is the same argument of Upper Canada is reduced from 42 to 35 The comes defined is the same argument of Upper Canada is reduced from 42 to 35 The comes defined is the same argument of Upper Canada is reduced from 42 to 35 The comes defined is the same argument of Upper Canada is reduced from 42 to 35 The comes defined is the same argument of Upper Canada is reduced from 42 to 35 The comes defined is the same argument of Upper Canada is reduced from 42 to 35 The comes defined is the same argument of Upper Canada is reduced from 42 to 35 The comes defined is the same argument of Upper Canada is reduced from 42 to 35 The comes defined is the same argument of Upper Canada is reduced from 42 to 35 The comes defined is the same argument of Upper Canada is reduced from 42 to 35 The comes defined is the same argument of Upper Canada is reduced from 42 to 35 The comes defined is the same argument of Upper Canada is reduced from 42 to 35 The comes defined is the same argument of Upper Canada is reduced from 42 to 35 The comes defined is the same argument of Upper Canada is reduced from 42 to 35 The comes defined is the same argument of Upper Canada is reduced from 42 to 35 The comes defined is the same argument of Upper Canada is reduced from 42 to 35 The come he representation of Upper Canada is reduced from 42 to 35 nembers. "The Bill also provides for the erection of eleven new judi-id districts to be available of the erection of eleven new judi-added energy and shall we not rejoice that we have such a man? And shall we not rejoice that we have such a man? The Bill also provides for the erection of eleven new judi-added energy and shall we not rejoice that we have such a man? cial districts to be called counties, and consequently eleven new jun-Court Houses must be erected; but a new county cannot be most confident hope that we will; for I cannot, I w And shall we not rally round and sustain him? I have the most confident hope that we will; for I cannot, I will not doubt Rnox's Plates of the Nerves, with descriptive Court Houses must be erected; but a new county cannot be erected into a judicial county until it contains 5,000 inhabi-tants. Therefore only seven or eight new Court Houses could immediately be erected, and only the like number of Sheriffs, Clerks of the Peace, Judges, Clerks of the District Court, and be sent to us. No Colonial Minister or British Ministry will be sent to us and be sent to us and the sent to usent to us and the sent to us and the 500 other new appointments required in the construction of so many judicial districts. hereafter venture to send any other than an able man to govern us: none other can hereafter succeed with us. The day is fast "The Bill also provides for levying the necessary taxes for building the Court Houses, Gaols, &c. "We shall endeavour hereafter to give a better analysis of the Bill. In the mean time we will endeavour to ascertain why in one case, 2009, or 6000 indedications can prevail all our public duties. Let us never leave the selection of our public servants entirely in the hands of any party in the Prowhy in one case 3000 or 6000 inhabitants are entitled to a public servants entirely in the hands of any party in the Prorepresentative, and in another, 30,000 are not too many to be vince, whig or tory, or other party by whatever name known "The reason why the city of Toronto, and the second riding There is nothing new from France. Some of the inhabitants Paris are getting up a petition to the Chamber for the emolition of the detached forts around the city." "The reason why the city of Toronto, and the second riding to for the reason why the city of Toronto, and the second riding of Xork, which now sends three members, should, by this new to return Mr, Baldwin." among us would be entirely driven from among us. Would to God that our public servants could be brought from the moon, if that were possible, so that not one among us should ever canvass or hope for office. "The practical value of the admission made by you of my right to make appointments, amounts to nothing, if you are justified in sector ding from the Council, and opposing my administration on my making one which you deem injurious to your influence."—Lord Falkland in reply to Mr. Howe. living among the remaining 1,198,000 of our people than you can by taking office? I am an office-holder among you for Under the Editorial head in the Montreal Gazette of the 6th instant, we are called on to peruse a pamphlet entitled, "An time my life has been a life of dependence and servitude, I may almest say, of slavery; certainly one of care, anxiety, and con-Let no son of yours seek office, who is not by necessity comared, bearing on the recent event of this Colony." pelled to seek it. How would I rejoice to see all men hold themselves back from public office until the Governor should after having our attention thus directed, we were prepared for something that would prove conclusively that Sir Charles Metinvite-unsolicited invite-the map he considered most eligible calfe was in the right, and the ex-ministry in the wrong, but in this we were most miserably disappointed. Looking to prin-happier in private life. Let us convince our children of this ciples and not to men, we come at once to the point at issue, whether the patronage of Government in the Colony should remembering us with gratitude. rest with the Governor General or the Ministry, and in peru-sing the numerous addresses to Sir Charles Metcalfe and his answers, we are delighted to find such unanimity on this point, fears. Let the Executive Councillors retire upon such diffe- For sale at the GAZETTE OFFICE, 164. King Street, Toronto, Aret we are this week obliged to limit ourselves to the inser-ion of the reply to the Address from this our own loyal District Newcastle. The reply is as follows:— Thank you heartily, Gentlemen, for the assurances of your Walty to our Beloved Screening and Screening is conceded, is it not tacitly equivalent to surrendering the Pre-rogative? and Lord Falkland in the few words prefixed to this entertain as to the result of a Government administered on the nail on the head."

My view of the future is briefly this: that the increasing

IN the Township No. 3, 7th Cor worthy representative. Let the British ministry do their duty well, and it is daily becoming more and more their own interest

## Universi A PLACEMAN. SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

THOM

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D URING the e

Rev. J. McCaul. ]

Rev. J. Beaven,

Metaphysics and Mo

losophy .....

Algebra .....

Richard Potter, M

culus .....

H. H. Croft, Esq.

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J. King, M. D.

Theory and Practice of Me-

W. Beaumont, M.R.C.S.L.

G. Herrick, M.D.

Midwifery and Diseases of

W, B. Nichol, Esq.

Materia Medica, Pharmacy

and Botany .....

Women and Children ..... 4

dicine .....

12

M. | T. | W. | Th. | F. | S.

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H.-FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

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Classics .....

Kingston, 20th January. 1844. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been

pleased to make the following appointments, viz :-George Goldstone, James Gilchrist, and John B. Matthews,

7th of February next; and, likewise, that the Talbot and London District Branches of the Church Society will be held: the former at Simcoe, on Tuesday, the 6th, and the latter at London, on Thursday, the 8th of February, at 3 o'clock, P.M. Logic

WILLIAM MCMURRAY, Secretary W. C. Society. Dundas, January 15th, 1844.

# THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEWCASTLE AND COLBORNE Divinity ...

DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY Will be held in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, on the Evening JONATHAN SHORTT, Secretary,

Port Hope, Jan. 10, 1844.

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. Wednesday, the 31st instant. You are requested to assemble at the Rectory at 10 o'clock, A.M., on that day, SALTERN GIVINS, Secretary.

CONTAINING the Addresses delivered by the Hon. and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto, President of the University; the Rev, John McCaul, LL.D. Vice-President; the Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Robinson; and the Hon. Mr.

s, with ments of King's College have usually appeared, are requested or beautions, and the principles and Practice of Principles and Practice of

							. 1		
AIVATE TUITION. LAN lately from Eugland, by profession a ter, would be happy to give instruction to a boury, in MATHENATICS, ARTHINETIC, SNGINEERING DRAWING. Poly at The Church Office. 4. 341-tf OF THE CITY BANK, MONTREAL. (AS D. HARRIS, AGENT, 4. St. James's Buildings, King Street, Toronto. 4. 341-tf FOR SALE, p of ENNISMORE, Colborne District, Lot necession, 200 Acres, and Lot No. 8, 8th cres. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to Murch, Cobourg. 18th, 1844. 341-tf ity of King's College, TORONTO. ARY TERM, 1844.					ing*, Toro 3 bistrie No. 1 ost-pa 34 ge,	ento. t1-tf t. Lot s, 8th id) to	AT TORONIO.		
sors of A					accord	ing to	BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, & BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN,		
ACUL	<b>FX</b> (	DFA	W.	S.	F.		No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, TORONTO.		
LL.D.	10	10 11 2	11 10	10 11	10 11 2		<ul> <li>Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well rates of Exchange, §es., may be ascertained on application to the above,</li> <li>January, 1844.</li> <li>MIR. W. SCOTT BURN,</li> </ul>		
D.D.	10	10	10 10 11 $12\frac{1}{2}$		10	10 12½	ACCOUNTANT, LOT STREET, NEAR CHURCH STREET, TORONT States of affairs examined and drawn up. Merchants' Books posted, and Accounts made of RENTS, NOTES AND BILLS, COLLECTED.		
M.A.							DR. C. F. KNOWER,		

DENTIST, ALBION HOTEL, COBOURG. 340

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J. HOLMAN, MERCHANT TAILOR, KING STREET.

(Opposite Mr. J. Vance Boswell's Store,) Cobourg, January 18th, 1844. 340-3m

MR. HENRY CHARLES, COMMISSION MERCHANT

# AND GENERAL AGENT,

### NIAGARA, C. W. 836-6

COBOURG HARBOUR COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the Stock-holders in the Cobourg Harbour will be held at the office of the Company, on Monday the Fifth day of February next, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of electing Directors to serve during the year next ensuing that day,

By order. W. H. KITTSON, Secretary. Harbour Company's Office, Cobourg, 1st January, 1844. 338-5

# ARTICLES OF

CHURCH DECORATION. THE SUBSCRIBERS have now on sale the following articles of CHURCH DECORATION :--Double Damask "Fair Linen Cloths for the Communion Table," Of appropriate pattern, and following sizes: ₹ × \$ or \$ × \$ price ..... £2 2 6. White Linen Communion Cloths, Manufactured of the finest quality of Satin Damask, and with a more full and elaborate pattern, in following sizes :  $\frac{1}{4}$  ×  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{4}$  ×  $\frac{1}{4}$  price ..... £3 0 0  $\frac{1}{4}$  ×  $\frac{1}{4}$  " ...... 8 15 0

Cloths for the Communion Table, Of suitable pattern, manufactured of Ingrain Woollen Damash.

The colour is permanent, and it may be washed by the

colour. This article will also bear washing without injury

₹ × 1 ····.£8 15 0. € × 1 ····.£4 10 0.

まべな......£8 10 0.

Napkins,

24 inches, 7s. 27 inches, 7s. 6d. 13 yard, 10s. 6d,

Rich Cloths for the Communion Table, of Velvet and Gold embroidery, can be procured from England to order, at prices

varying from £20 to £60 cy., according to size, pattern, &c,

FORMS OF TITLE DEEDS,

OR THE CONVEYANCE OF LANDS, under author

of Upper Canada, 5th Vie, ch. 74), to the Bishop, or to any

Rector or other Incumbent of any Church or Living, are now ready, and may be had by application to the Secretary of the Lay Committee of the Church Society of the Diocess of Toronto, at the Society's House, 144, King Street, Toronto, December 12, 1843. 335

WESTERN CANADA

CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS.

THE Subscribers to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, or of Messes, H. & W, Rowsell, Toronto, or (where more convenient) of the Editor of

The Church, an Instalment of Five per cent., or Five Shillings

MARRIED.

DIED.

of whom so few are now remaining, who nobly retained their allegiance during the American Revolution. At the age of 18 he, together with his father and elder brother, joined the British standard as a volunteer, at the battle of Bennington, in 1777,

He was in the army of General Burgoyne, when it surrendered at Saratoga. The deceased remained a prisoner of war for a year, at the end of which he came to Canada, and immediately

peace was proclaimed in 1783, when the Regiment was dis-bunded at Si John's L. C. In 1791 he came to U. C., settled

333-5 P. M. Queenston; P. M. Grenville; Rev. P. G. Bartlett,

At Windsor, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Richie,

ohnson Richardson , Esq., to Margaret, only daughter of John

At Hamilton, on Tuesday, the 16th instant, Robert Charles,

H. J. GRASETT,

RASELL, Secretary and Treasurer, B35-6w

Toronto, January 4, 1844.

Toronto, 12th Dec., 1843.

G. Watson, Esq.

H, & W. ROWSELL,

163, King Street.

338-6

7 × 4 .....£2 2 6. 7 × 4 .....£2 17 6. A similar article to the above, but made of a mixed material of Pale Yellow Linen Thread and Ingrain Crimson Wool, the ground of the cloth being Crimson, and the pattern Gold

y and in this d of a of that ie docpiness, conded t exer-Mother and in re and notions

The ship Sea arrived at New York on Tuesday night from Liverpool, bringing news to 18th Dec. inclusive. 

A British surveying party at Cloudy Bay, New Zealand, which was accompanied by a military detachment, was attacked by the natives, in June last, and about twenty persons were killed cluding two captains.

The British Parliament was to meet on the 1st of February. A meeting of the proprietors of the steamship Great Britain is to be held in Bristol on the 2d of May to decide whether she building the Court Houses, Gaols, &c.

The opinion of three eminent counsel, who have been consulted upon the legality of the degrees conferred upon Mr. Everett, the American Minister, by the University of Oxford, having been submitted to the Vice Chancellor, they have all

of Paris are getting up a petition to the Chamber for the demolition of the detached forts around the city. ANOTHER MASSACRE OF THE NESTORIANS,-Advices

from Constantinople of the 23d November, announce the receipt of intelligence from Massoul of another slaughter by the Turks of the N of the Nestorian Christians. Upwards of 200 of the latter were believed to have fallen under the Ottoman cimetar. There is no news from Spain of later date than we published a There are rumours of a battle between the and Circassians, but it is uncertain as yet which CORN MARKET.- Liverpool, Saturday, 16th Dec.-All

sack cheaper than quoted on this day se'night.

LONDON, Friday, 15th Dec.—In foreign Wheat both free and in bond, next to nothing was doing—Flour as last noted.

# Colonial.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL .- With every wish on our Part to present to our readers the whole of the patriotic replies of His Excellency the Governor General to the Addresses presented to him from every part of the Colony, we extremely regret we are this week obliged to limit ourselves to the inser-tion of the reply to the Address from this our own loyal District of Neuroscither (1996) 

by alty to our Beloved Sovereign, and of your sense of the bles-ings you enjoy under Her Majesty's parental Government. r approval of my conduct, and the confidence which you neiples of maintaining the Constitutional Prerogative of the 

eart will be accomplished.

ever remember with pride and thankfulness.

represented by one member.

## RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

# (By a Correspondent of the Montreal Herald.)

Under the Editorial head in the Montreal Gazette of the 6th

CORN MARKET. - Liverpool, Saturday, 16th Dec. - All inquiry as to the causes and consequences of the late Ministe-inquiry as to the causes and consequences of the late Ministe-intering all Resignations," and are assured that we will find it "the timual unhappiness. most remarkable and instructive document which has yet ap-peared, bearing on the recent event of this Colony."

hands of the Most High for strengthening the ties which d us to the Mother Country, and for promoting the welfare d happiness of this Colony, the most anxious wishes of my I rejoice to see your manifested. And we may rest assured that no British ministry will again that these Ministers should be consulted *here* as much as in England, adding emphatically, and in italies, *as much but not* age in England is not *purely* a Ministerial affair, and to confirm The product of the second find find is not parely and hole second find find find find frage second find find frage second

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1 vol. 12mo..... 0 13 6 H. & W. ROWSELL,

163 King Street. Toronto, Jan. 18, 1844. 341-3

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LONDON MADE AND OF BEST QUALITY. THE SUBSCRIBERS have recently imported from Lon-

don, a few Cases of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, of the best quality: Post Mortem Instruments, with Ebony handles, £ s. 

Do. ao. Dissecting Instruments in Mahogany Case..... Pocket Hospital Dressing Cases, containing 12 Instruments, Russia Leather Case, with Spring 1 15 0 Clasp..... Do. do. with Spring back Instruments,

Silver Caustic Case and Female Cathalie,..., 6 10 H, & W, ROWSELL, 6 10 0

163 King Street. 341-3 Toronto, Jan. 18, 1844.

THE FIRST VOLUME OF THE

STATUTES OF UPPER CANADA,

## TO THE TIME OF THE UNION,

ONTAINING the Public Acts, Revised and Published

The Honourable THE CHIEF JUSTICE, The Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MACAULAY, The Honourable WILLIAM H. DRAPER, and

and at R. WATSON'S, Ontario Street, Kingston.

PRICE FIFTY SHILLINGS, CASH. ROBERT STANTON.

341-3

# Gazette Office, Toronto, 18th January, 1844.

UNIVERSITY OF M'GILL COLLEGE.

made to the Vice Principal on or before

Surgery ...... 3 3 3 3 3

to the texture or colour ; A cloth exactly similar to the above, except that the materials are Ruby and Gold Silk, instead of Woollen and Thread;

To cover the Paten and Chalice, made of the finest White Linen Satin Damask. These are quite plain with the excep-tion of a rich emblematic border, composed of alternate Mitre and Croziers, with the sacred Monogram and Eastern Cross;

# Number of Vacancies, September, 1844.

Four: tenable for three years-to two of which (3d & 4th) is attached exemption from College Dues for Tuition ;--to one (2nd) in addition to the above, the annual stipend of £10;-and to one (1st) exemption from College Dues for both Board and Tuition, with liberty to commute the privilege of Boarding for an annual stipend of £20.

Subjects of Examination, September 26, 1844. Greek,-Valpy's Delectus,

- Lutin,-Extracts from Tibullus in "Electa ex Qvidio et Tibullo." Eton, 1840,-between p. 60 and p. 216. These are to be considered as text-books, on which questions in Grammar, Prosody, History, &c.,
- will be founded.

Euclid's Elements .- Book I.

Algebra-to Simple Equations inclusive (Bridge.)

# Arithmetic.

Extract from the Regulations.

- 1. All Candidates to be eligible who shall produce testimonials of good conduct and qualifications from the Principal or Head Master of any Institution for Education in Canada. 2, The above testimonials to be lodged with the Collector of
- The Church, and Instalment of the percent, of the Shares, on of per share, upon the amount of their respective shares, on of before the 10th of January next. By order of the Managing Committee, Upper Canada College, one month before the first day of Examination.

3. The names of the successful Candidates to be published, specifying the School at which they were educated.

F. W. BARRON, Principal, U. C. Col.

# PRIVATE TUITION.

THE REV. ARTHUR PALMER, A. B., of Trinity College, Dablin, Rector of Guelph, will shortly be pre-pared to receive into his house FOUR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, whom he would instruct in Classics, Mathematics, and the At Hamilton, on Fuesday, the 16th instant, Robert Charles, infant son of Mr. S. Oliver. At Amherstburg, C. W., on the 5th instant, Assistant Commissary General Leggatt. At his residence, in Marlborough, on the morning of the 13th inst., Colouel Stephen Burritt, in the 85th year of his age, The deceased was one of that hand of true hearted men, of whom as for as now some interaction and the state of the sector. other branches of a general education, and whom, if desired, he would prepare for becoming Caudidates for Exhibitions in Upper Canada College, or for entrance at the University. MR. PALMER would pay the strictest attention to the for-

mation of the manners, habits, and religious principles, of any Pupils who may be entrusted to his care.

For terms, apply to the Rev. A. PALMER, Guelph. January 9th, 1844. 339-tf

# PRIVATE TUITION.

THE REV. J. G. GEDDES, RECTOR OF HAMILTON, Canada West, is desirous of receiving a few PUPILS, as Boarders in his family, whom he would undertake to prepare either for Upper Canada College or for the University. January 9, 1844. 339-tf 

 January 9, 1942.
 339-ff

 MATHIEMATICS, &C.
 MATHEMATICS, &C.

 A PERSON who is qualified to teach the MATHEMATICS, ACC.
 Inded at St John's L. C. In 1791 he came to U. C., settled banks of the Rideau, where he continued to reside till the day of his death. During his long residence here, he filled many situations of trust and responsibility, and in all discharged his duties with integrity and impartiality. He represented the County of Grenville in Parliament previous to the last Amerian and was for several years past, the oldest Magistrate in the Johnstown District.

 Ist January, 1844.
 338-tf

 EDUCATION.
 M ENGLISH LADY, the wife of a Clergyman, resident

# THE LORD OF THE CASTLE.

contemplates, is the unity of love; and it is said that though they had no doubt the material of that cloth- approaching) when there would be no longer any ne- misled them, he was very gentle; and as they had there is no word in our Lord's valedictory prayer which ing would be very different from that which they wore cessity for the little dispensaries which he had built, never been at the castle, and did not know even the shows that all should be Churchmen, and that there now. They added that they were all quite sure that but that his brethren would all of them look well to path to it, he told some of his sons to go and lead them should be no dissenters.

that a set of men, to the very latest day and genera- ever I could not agree. I felt that it was quite non- often counselled me on the subject, and told me that his own sons who had been formerly careless, he gave tion, should all be united both outwardly and inwardly, sense to talk about inward things being shown or sym- he was quite sure that if we did any thing to injure most serious but most tender admonitions, showing by both visible and invisible ties, most certainly the bolized by those which are outward; and so, not being the old castle we should bring ruin upon ourselves. them how it was partly through their misconduct that by both visible and invisible ties, most certainly the bolized by those which are outward; and so, not being the old castle we should oring thin upon outcords of this prayer would convey this desire. Be- able to bring them to my mind, as I would not give However I cannot say that it is the same with all my John had first gone so much wrong, and had led so words of them would not give However I cannot say that it is the same with all my John had first gone so much wrong, and had led so words of them would not give However I cannot say that it is the same with all my John had first gone so much wrong, and had led so would not give WM. BOSWELL, fore, however, I answer the objection made above by up my own opinion, I determined to go and live just brothers and my nephews. They have many of them many to follow him. Scripture arguments, which are abundant, I will put over there, on that little hill which stands by itself, begun to build their houses further down the hill, and After these things were done he entered into the a case which the plainest man can understand. I will where I might be quite independent, and do just as I looking much more towards the other side. It is very castle himself; and I thought I heard great joy and put it in the way of a dream.

pleased, without any one interfering with me."

I dreamt, and I thought in my dream that the lord of time. I heard him before his departure call his the way in which my brothers and sisters washed their on St. Thomas's day;\* but when they have done this great sheet of fire, and every cottager among the pachildren to him, and give them the following parting infants. They did not seem to me to wash them tho- they are satisfied, and they do not care how much of gans came out to look at the astonishing illumination. counsel :--- "My dear children, I am about to set out roughly; they never bathed or dipped them. Now I the building lies altogether beyond the shadow. I And then I awoke. for a foreign land, and it may be a long time before I felt certain that they ought to be bathed, and so I told grieve to say, moreover, that they attend neither to return. But though I leave you, never doubt that I my elder brother. But he said it was difficult to dis- the castle clock nor the castle bell; or, if they do, it dearly love you. You know how anxiously I have cover which exactly was the right thing to do, because is only to go about some work of their own in their watched over you, and taught you from your very in- the language of the old book was rather out of date, cottages or dispensaries; and I fear too, from what I fancy; and depend upon it that I shall have the same and it was difficult to know the exact meaning of every hear in the valley, that the medicines they give are not dren, yet there will be ample room for you and for take to do unless they wished it; for he was quite ceedingly injurious to the constitution." often wondered at the great stones of which it is built. tent me. I wished all to do exactly as I did. I felt and said-All I desire is, that you shall dwell together in it; and that I knew a great deal more about the matter than I promise you that its walls shall not give way. Live, they all put together did; for, though I did not remem- one?" gry and tending the sick. But all this will be neg- and I determined therefore that I would not rest until be united. lected if you quarrel and separate. Attend therefore, all my brothers and sisters gave in to me. This how- "Well, then," said the lord of the castle, "I ask nomy, Geometry, and Arithmetic, and a familiar acmy dear children, I earnestly entreat you, to my part- ever they would not do; and indeed, if they had done you all, do you feel that you are united ?" ing counsel-live and love.'

them with his yellow wand; and the brothers and sis- was washed without his own wish to be clean, it would spirit. Then the lord of the castle saidters wander among their delicious arcades and gather be to little purpose, for he would soon dirty himself "Now I will ask you one thing. Suppose the cashappily, as their father had desired.

rowfully, but very kindly, what it was that had induced castle saidthem to forget or to disobey his commands, and to leave "As I came up the hill I saw a great many small in the long drafty passages; and the dwellers in the the old castle.

Then one con

fond of the white dress, because it looked so clean, parched lips with a little orange, he lifted up his eyes and to some who had gone out from pride and self-(Being one of Four Tracts on "Unity," by the Rev. Chas. E. Kennaway, M.A.) to heave and scale of the proof. He did not that inward cleanness which you had always taught to the proof. He did not that inward cleanness which you had always taught to heave and scale of the proof. He did not that inward cleanness which you had always taught to heave and scale of the proof. He did not that inward cleanness which you had always taught to heave and scale of the proof. He did not that inward cleanness which you had always taught to heave and scale of the proof. He did not that inward cleanness which you had always taught to heave and the proof. He did not that inward cleanness which you had always taught to heave and the proof. He did not the proof of the proof. He did not the proof of the proof of the proof. He did not the proof of the proof of the proof. He did not that inward cleanness which you had always taught to heave and the proof. He did not the proof of the proof of the proof of the proof. He did not the proof of the proof. He did not the proof of the p them to aim at. Moreover they said that they knew, ing of God might ever rest on the old castle, and that the castle; but he said that they must give a long It is often very confidently stated, that the only from something which you once let drop, that you in- a time might come (and he seemed to have something proof of their change of mind before they could be unity which the Scriptures any where, or Christ here tended them to dress in white when you came back, of a prophetic cast at that solemn hour that it was now restored and received. To others, whose fathers had you would not be angry with them for taking the same the wants of the sick, and that his elder brother would in the paths through the wood and over the meadows, On this objection, however, I would first beg to colour now; because it would help them to think of take care of the castle walls. My mind is much like and to give them good advice by the way, and comobserve this-that, if any words could convey a desire their happiness when you should at last return. How- that of John, my father, on all these matters. For he fortable apartments when they arrived. To those of

them. For it is a noble castle. You see how beautifully it stands upon this glorious hill; and you have he believed, were they. This, however, did not con- of the castle turned to the general body of his sons was reduced to such poverty, that he was forced to

"Do you remember my strong advice to you to be near Oxford; andafter some years died in that obscu-

therefore, together: live as your dear mother and I ber quite so well as my eldest brother the old kind of The better part said they did; but some answered veyed to Oxford for his interment. Wood saith, that have lived, in love; and you shall be happy. There language which was in the great book, still I had the that they forgot the exact words, and that they did not he attained to a learned elegance in English, Latin, will be abundance for you to do in going down into spirit of the thing in me; and I was persuaded, though often read that part of the great book; however they and Greek; and to an exact skill in Hebrew, Syriac, the valleys, and helping the poor and feeding the hun-all the world should differ from me, that I was right, could not deny that his general advice to them was to Chaldee, Arabic, Ethiopic, &c. He was also well versed in philosophy; had a curious faculty in Astro-

it, I do not think I should have been satisfied. For I Those that had remained in the castle looked sad, Modern Critics, Commentators, and what not? To

away. The years glide on. The woods on the hill-infants ought to be washed at all. I remember once it necessary to be in the same old house, especially as Saxon, French, Italian, Spanish, and Dutch; and goes side come out into soft green beauty in the spring, and having heard it said that it was of no use for any one it was tumbling down, but that they thought they suf- on, in his way, to say, that he was admirable for the look like golden mantles when the autumn touches to eat if he was not hungry, and that, if a grown man ficiently observed the directions by being united in

and talk of their father to the poor pagan\* or cottage- child could not wish to be washed, we ought not to or fire or storm or rain or wind, tell me honestly what Chymistry, Modes, Coins, Measures, Weights, Cusdwellers there, and all seems for some time to go on wash him; and in fact, by reasoning for some time on have been your feelings; have you rejoiced or have you toms, Proverbs, &c.; and saith, it was affirmed that

But it does not continue so long; and, when the child ought to be washed at all until he came to an "Why it is very true," they said, "that we have together;" that he was made use of by Archbishop lord of the castle returns, he is astonished to find the age to wash himself. But none of my brothers and rejoiced; but then it was not that we were glad that Laud, the Bishops Lindsay and Montague, as also old building comparatively empty, or at least not nearly sisters could see this. In fact, they said that no one the castle should be injured merely out of envy and Selden, in various parts of critical and curious learnso full as he had expected. And not only this, but of them had ever thought of such a strange way of malice, but that we hoped that good would be done ing; that he had a strong memory, quick imagination, he sees several small unsightly houses built about on proceeding. However, this did not convince me that by its being injured. What we mean is this: all of deep judgment, invincible patience, a good nature, the opposite hill-side, and some close under the cas- I was not right; so I gave the matter up, and deter- us that live on the other side of the hill, and many of very communicative, a downright, plain, and honest tle walls. With an anxious and a heavy heart he asks mined that it was better to live in a humble cottage us that dwell in the dispensaries that are built beneath temper, and a serious and holy frame of spirit. In the cause of what he sees. He is told that some of and have my own way, than to remain in the old cas- the castle walls, have constantly told our brethren in one word, I think he is allowed to have been the mihis children found it very difficult to abide by his coun-tle, where every body differed from me. So I went the castle that they ought to pull the old building racle of this age for critical and curious learning.sel, and that therefore they thought it better to leave down and built myself a small cottage by the pool, down. We always told them that it would be a great Though none of these excellent qualities could screen the old house, and go and make new and more conve-just where the water gathers itself into a deep and improvement if they would level the whole to the him from the barbarities of the times. nient ones for themselves. But he wants to know the rocky basin; and there my children, those of them at ground, and build out of the old materials a great reasons why they could not live together. So he calls least that please, are always able to wash themselves." many small houses like those we live in. The whole them all together, and asks them one by one very sor- After all these had severally spoken, the lord of the country would then look just alike : the people in the castle would not then catch so many colds as they do

buildings close to the old castle wall. Some indeed valleys would not look up to the castle-dwellers with es forward and says, that he and some seemed quite to touch it, and to rest against it; others that foolish reverence which they do now. We have

about it. They said too that they were exceedingly and I remember well how, just as they had wetted his The lord of the castle then called the outdwellers

true that they always take care when they lay the the sound of the most seraphic music, and there were A fifth came, and said, "There were some among foundations, to place one of the foundation-stones so lights in the castle windows and on the battlements of of a castle was obliged to leave his home for a length us married, and I was one. Now I had long disliked that the shadow of the castle should just fall upon it the old tower; so that the whole valley was like one

> THE REV. JOHN GREGORY. (From Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy.)

This most incomparable person was born at Ameranxious care for your welfare wherever I go, and how- word that was in it. He said however (and this I what they once were. When John first began his dis- sham, in the County of Bucks, in 1607; educated at ever long I remain away. Now there is one thing must allow) at the same time, that I might have my pensaries he had a great deal of medicine, which he Christ-Church in Oxford under Mr. (afterwards Biwhich beyond all others I wish to insure. It is the infants bathed if I chose, and that he would himself brought with him from the castle: but that is now shop) Morley; and having for several years together deep desire of my heart that you should all live toge-go with me into the old bath in the castle, and help nearly all gone, and the greater part of our family are spent sixteen of every twenty-four hours in his study, ther in brotherly love. I leave this great house, in me whenever I wished to do it. This, to be sure, was now very little concerned whether they get their medi-he became a prodigy of learning; and was by Dr. which you have spent so many happy days, among you. well enough for me: but then I asked him whether he cine from the great room in the castle or from the little Duppa, then Dean of that House, first made Chaplain I counsel you to dwell in it together. It is quite large would bathe his own children and all his little nephews shops which you see on the other side of the hill.— of it, afterwards his own domestic Chaplain, and at enough for you all. Though I should be absent fifty and nieces, the children of my other brothers and sis- Sometimes indeed they compound it themselves, but length Prebendary of Bracklesham and of Salisbury, years, and you should any of you marry and have chil-ters. But this he said decidedly he could not under-in either case, though it seems very palatable, it is ex-as that worthy prelate sat successively in each of those sees. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion he suf-

retire to an obscure ale-house on Kidlington Green,

rity; but was by the contribution of some friends con-

quaintance with the Jewish Rabbies, Ancient Fathers,

The lord of the castle after giving this counsel goes began very much just at this time to doubt whether and only sighed. The others said they had not thought which Lloyd adds, that he had an useful command of depth of his Rabbinical and Talmudical reading, the breadth of his Eastern and Western antiquities, his perusal of all Councils, his command of all the Scho-

their sweet flowers; or descend into the fields below again. I therefore began to think that, as a little tle is injured in any way; suppose it is injured by flood liasts, his comprehension of all Architecture, Magic,\* the subject, I at last came to the conclusion that no grieved ?" "his candle was not out one night for eleven years

\* [ By Magic our author, we apprehend, means to designate the m -Ер. Сн.

# TO BE SOLD OR RENTED.

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED, THAT delightfully situated COTTAGE residence, on Division Street, one nile from the Church and Post Office, now occupied by Mr. Neville. The bouse contains Dining and Drawing Rooms, five good Bed Rooms, China Closet, large Kitchen, Wash House, a Rain Water Cistern under, which holds a six months' supply, with Pump attached, a very extensive Wood House adjoining Wash House, a capital Well of Water, Cellar under a greater part of the house.— Also a large Barn and Three Stall Stable, Cow House, &c. &c., all of which are new. Attached to the House is a good Garden, well stocked with all kinds of Fruit Trees, &c. &c. The Garden, Lawn, and Stable Yard contain Two Acres. The House commands a beau-tiful view of the Lake and Harbour. A Farm of 56 Acres of Land adjoining to be sold or rented. For further particulars, apply to D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq., or J. C. Bosvell, Esq., Cobourg ; M. F. Whitchead, Esq., Port Hope; John Verner, Esq., Post Office. Montreal ; Messrs. Rowsell, Toronto; or the occupant on the premises.

int on the premises Cobourg, April 26, 1843. 303-tf

# FOR SALE,

IN the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing One-fourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly

Solicitor, Cobou Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

# BUILDING LOTS.

ELEVEN splendid BOILDING Lors for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price extremely low. For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto.

Toronto, October 27, 1842. 277-tf

DR. HAMILTON, (LATE OF QUEENSTON,) Bay Street, between Newgate & King Streets.

### TORONTO. 326-6m

DR. HODDER, (LATE OF NIAGARA,)

York Street, Two Doors North of King Street, Dr. Hodder may be consulted at his residence from Eight until Eleven, A.M. 32 326-6m

	DR. PRIMROSE,
	(Late of Newmarket,)
	OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,
	DUKE STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841. 7-t
	Toronto, ith August, 1911.
	A. V. BROWN, M.D.
	SURGEON DENTIST, No. 6, BAY STREET.
	Toronto, December 31, 1841. 26-t
	Mr. S. WOOD,
0	SURGEON DENTIST
	CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS,
	KING STREET.
	Toronto, February 5, 1842. 31-tf
	J. W. BRENT,
ł	CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST
	KING STREET, KINGSTON.
	PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDING
	July 14, 1042.
	MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE,
	BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &
ľ	OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE,
	No. 134, King Street, Toronto,
1	ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS &
1	Decenuer 1, 1942.
	EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN,
	GENERAL AGENT,
-	No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET,
1	TORONTO:
	OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. 33
	MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS,
	(FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)
	PROFESSOR OF
	SINGING AND THE PIANO FORT
	Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. 330-
	MR. HOPPNER MEYER,
	ARTIST,
	HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREE
	FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET.
	Toronto, June 24, 1842. 51-t
	OWEN, MILLER & MILLS,
	COACH BUILDERS,
	FROM LONDON,

Co

E.

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON, ND KING STREET

# Messrs. T. & M. BURGESS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have taken the Establishment lately conducted by Mr. G. BILTON, Merchant Tailor,

No. 128, King Street, Toronto, where they purpose carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and will be happy to receive the commands of Mr. Bilton's numerous customers, as well as those of the public in general. They hope by punctual attention to business, and keeping a superior stock of the

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

and conducting the business on the same liberal terms as their

redecessor, to merit a share of public support. Messre. T. & M. Burgess having purchased for cash, the whole of their present Stock, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, (of superior quality) are enabled to serve their customers on very favourable conditions. N. B.-T. BUR SES having had long experience in the CUTTING DEL ARTMENT in London and blowse the

CUTTING DEI ARTMENT, in London, and likewse the management of one of the most fashionable Establishments in England, and since he has been in Conada, was for a length of time Foreman to Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and since then to Mr. G. BILTON, he flatters himself, from his general knowledge of the business in all its branches, that he will be able to please any of the most fashionable who will favour him with a trial.

23" Ladies' Riding Habits, Clergymen's Gowns and Cas-socks, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, Servants Livery, &c. &c., all got up in the neatest manner.

Toronto, July 12, 1843. 317-tf JOHN BROOKS.

# BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FROM LONDON,

HANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he co pusiness in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has REMOVED to

# No. 4, VICTORIA ROW,

(his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto extended to him. 326-tf

Toronto, September 26, 1843. 637 A SHOP and OFFICES TO LET at No. 4, Victoria Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises.

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

(LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquain his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occu-pied by Mr. PoPPLEWELL, vio. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of nubble netronasce Toronto, 25th May, 1842. 47-tf

# WILLIAM STENNETT, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH, Jeweller and Watchmaker,

STORE STREET, KINGSTON, KING STREET, TORONTO.

DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Gold and Gilt Jewellery, Jet Goods, German Silver, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c. Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery, carefully repaired;

Engraving and Dye-sinking executed 13 The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

262-tf July, 1842.

# FIRE INSURANCE.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. CAPITAL-\$200,000.

THIS well known Company, for many years in active operation in Montreal, Insures against loss or damage by Fire, on terms as liberal as those of the Established Companies of the Province. J. WALTON, Agent, Church Street. S. E. corner of Lot St.

Toronto, 1st Nov. 1843. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-

PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. 3

Toronto, July 1, 1841. Heme District Mutual Fire Company.

OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

I NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu\* factories, &c.

P. Paterson, Jun'r. James Lesslie, J R Warren. B. W. Smith, T. J. Farr, John Eastwood. T. D. HARRIS, Pres't. J. RAINS, Secretary. Control All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be ost-paid. July 5, 1843. 317 BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.) PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS, General Agent. 48-tf No. 8. Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. SIR JAMES MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA. THIS elegant preparation is now in general use in all cases of Bile, Accidities, and Indigestion. Gout, and Gravel. Dr. J. Johnston states, in his Review of Dr. MURRAY'S INVENTION .--- PFLLTCOP SOLUTION OF MACHESIA.--This very useful and elegant preparation, we have been trying for some months, as an aperient anti-acid in dyspeptic complaints, attended with acidity and constipation, and with very great benefit." great benefit." Philip Crampton, Bart., says, "Sir J. Murray's Fluid Magnesia very valuable addition to our Materia Medica." Ir. Mayo, "It is by far the best form in which that medicine has a hitherto prepared for use." F. Ke nedy, Master of the Lying in Hospital, Dublin, considers e Fluid of Magnesia of Sir James Murray to be a wery valuable commence remoder in cases of irritation or a cellular of the stomach. the Lying in Hospital, Dublin, con f Sir James Murray to be a very va-cases of irritation or acidity of the sto convenient remedy in cases of irritation of more particularly during pregnancy, feb

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others did not like the formal way in which things went were rather farther off, but all seemed more or less to been glad, therefore, to hear of any thing, even storm on there. For instance, they almost always said grace incline towards it, and the windows of some were quite or thunder or earthquakes, that injured the castle, before meals in exactly the same words. Now the that way. It is true they had many of them windows because we felt certain that it would sooner or later hearing the same words so often made their minds dull; looking down the valley and over towards the other lead to its entire destruction, and would be a real beso they proposed some alteration, which would have small houses on the opposite hill, but still it was evi- nefit to the castle-dwellers themselves." made the grace more lively and exciting. The older dent that all the windows that looked that way were part of the family however did not like these changes, in houses that had been very lately built, or that they and did not think their father would approve them, had been pierced in the back walls of the older houses, together in the castle? Did you think that, if I told and told them that they were quite at liberty to say for the whole of their front windows (and they had you this, I could have wished that it should have been any words which they chose to themselves, so that evidently had none originally in the back) looked to- pulled down?" they did not disturb the whole family. But this did wards the castle." not satisfy them, and so, as they could not agree, they Then two or three began to speak at once; they

deemed it better to separate; for they thought, and were younger men than the others, and they gradually we could (so at least some thought) have kept it in others thought the same, that their father only meant left the subject in the hands of one, who saidthat they should live together if they were all agreed "You will be grieved to hear that one of your sons, to leave it, we thought that you could not wish it to in every point, although they allowed that he had not and he was one of the best of them all, is dead. We be kept up; because it marked a separation between used any words in his parting advice which meant ex- are some of us his sons, and others his grandsons. us, and tended to create jealousy instead of fostering actly this.

Then another on being enquired of said, that the on in the castle. He complained that they had got reason why he had left the castle was not the same as into a too easy way of life; that they were too fond

the house could not be kept up unless we all were pre- inside walls of his house. It is very true that his elder unity of body and uniformity of practice ?" communion. was the spirit of your instructions, and that you would of the castle's return. He continued in the same mind continue to be used as dwelling-houses and dispensaries. not regard my leaving the letter so that I kept to the all his life. In process of time, however, he died,+ spirit; and so I went and built myself a small flat- | roofed house without any pretensions or ornaments, on the top of the opposite hill. But I cannot say that for separating from the Church ; I endeavoured to reason with I have come very often to the old house: indeed it is them, but in vain; they had neither sense nor mi a very long time since I have had any thing to do with At length, after meeting the whole society, I told them-"If my brothers and sisters there."

in which we always dressed on Sundays. I greatly rating from the Church .- J. Wesley's Journal. preferred wearing the same clothes as I wear every day; or, if there was any change at all, I thought it ought to be black. I got indeed more and more to dislike that white robe which my brothers wore; and on having his parched lips moistened by an attendant, he gave I told them over and over again that it was never worn in your time. But they said that they had now worn distinctly to have invoked was for the Church and King (White-\* I need scarcely observe th in your time. But they said that they had now worn it a long time, and that they were all agreed about it, head's Life of Wesley, von in proof. The story of John Wesley will still further illustrate the strong feelings of John Wesley.

# Then the lord of the castle said-

"But did you remember how I told you all to live

# Then they answered-

"If we had all stayed together in the castle, then pan repair; but, as we were obliged by our different views During his life he became dissatisfied with the goings love."

## Then the lord of the castle answered-

"But was not your leaving the castle the first cause that just stated, but because the family had made some of taking their pleasure at home, or making summer of this? The castle-men did not separate from you, new orders which were not found in the old book of excursions into the wood; that they did not pay so but you from the castle-men. If you had stayed in directions. It is true (he added) the orders do not much attention as they ought to the poor and the sick the castle you might have borne with each others' difconcern points of morality and religion, but only cer- in the valley below. I believe that the wisest and ferent opinions; and, if you had given way to each REELE'S PROVINCIAL JUSTICE, tain external things, such as painting the windows, best amongst your sons confess with shame that he other in those particulars which you have mentioned about which there was nothing in the old book; and had some good grounds for what he said, and that above, you would have grown in humility yourselves, looking towards the land where their father had gone, they had many of them given themselves too much to and you would have gained the love and esteem of your in order to think the better about him, and perhaps to enjoyment, and had not been earnest and self-denying brethren, whom now you wish to be stripped of their see him return; and bowing sometimes when his name enough. There were very few, however, who could house and lands. You are conscious how very soon was mentioned, in order to show to others, and keep see this at that time; and so your son, whose name after you left the castle you began to wish it was dein their own minds, the great honour and love which was John, determined that he would build a small stroyed. I hear too that your hatred has gone so far was due to him. "Now all these things (he added) house just outside the castle walls, that he might have that you have even encouraged the Roman wolves, were so grievous to me, though certainly they did not a dispensary of his own, and that he might receive the which the castle mastiff always kept at bay. Do not the least interfere with the pure and holy precepts that poor and sick from the valley, and give them medi- these things show that you ought never to have left were in the old book, that, though I remembered you cines there. He had another reason for doing this. the old house? Do they not prove that you ought to had told us to live together, I could not do it. I felt He thought that his elder brother, whose business it have attended to the letter of my instructions, instead quite certain that I was right and that the rest were was to look after the castle walls, had not sufficiently of watering them down and putting your own interwrong, and so I determined to go and live by myself." attended to them. And so he fancied that he should pretation upon them? Do they not prove, moreover, A third said, "I did not like the way of eating at help to keep the walls up by putting his small build- that it is impossible for you to be really united in heart the old house. They did it so slowly, and always in ings (for he had two or three) against them. In fact, unless you are united in hand? Do they not prove in the same posture, and they said that the harmony of he made the outside of the castle wall to be one of the fine that there is no real union of spirit unless there is

sent at meals, and joined in social intercourse and brother told him that no experienced mason would try Then the lord of the castle gave orders, first, that Now I had tastes of my own about this: to do this, for that the digging that was necessary for the rooms of the castle should all be well cleaned and indeed I doubted whether your words meant that we the new foundations would certainly weaken the old, fitted up for the reception of the outdwellers; and then were really to eat together, though we certainly used and that a lean-to like his would rather weaken than that all the small houses on the other side of the hill to do so when you were with us. I remembered too strengthen the building it leant against, as well as har- should be destroyed. In respect to the little dispenthat you had once said that love was the great thing bour the wet and let it in on the walls. Still he could saries near the castle wall, he gave orders that, as those of all, and I could not possibly understand, if this were not see this; so he went on building. All this while, of them which were close to the castle were tolerably so, why it was necessary that we should break our however, he continued to live much in the castle, and built, their foundations should be strengthened by bread together. But my brothers could not see the could never be persuaded to leave it, although some good mortar, such as was used in the old castle wall, matter in the same light as I did, and they quite tried very hard to force him. Nay, he rejoiced to go and which is nearly as hard as the stone, and that they plagued me with reminding me what you had said in and out at meal-times, and loved the old grace should be better furnished, and then used and dwelt about living together, and how you used to eat with which his elder brother said.\* On Sundays too, after in. There were some houses too which had been them, and especially how you supped with them just he had been in one or other of his little dispensaries, built in the valley among the pagans living there, on before you went away. So I got quite tired, and de- he would come into the castle chapel, and kneel with which the style and proportion of the old castle had termined that it was better to be friends apart than the most lowly reverence, and pray with intense fer- been more attended to. These the lord of the castle enemies in the same house; and I thought that this vour for a blessing upon his brethren, and for the lord allowed, after some alterations and improvements, to

as you can, and exhort all Methodists to do the same. \* 1787, Jan. 2.-I went to Deptford, but it seemed I was that are enemies to the Church are enemies to me." reading prayers we prevent our people's contracting an hatred to forms of prayer." Again-"I will rather lose twenty sociegot into a den of lions. Most of the leading men were mad ties than separate from the Church." Again—" London, Dec. 11, 1789.—I never had any design of separating from the Church. I have no such design now. I do not believe the you are resolved you may have your service in Church hours; but remember, from that time you see my face no more." This Methodists in general design it, when I am no more seen. A fourth came and said, "I did not like the clothes but remember, from that time you see my face no more of sepa-struck deep, and from that hour I have heard no more of sepa-do and will do all in my power to prevent it." "I declare once nore, that I live and die a member of the Church of England ; ting from the Church.—J. Wesley's Journal. † John Wesley's usual form of grace was this—"We thank ee. O Lord, for these and all thy mercies; bless the Church the Church and none who regard my judgment and advice will ever sepa-rate from it." Again, 1769—"The elergy cannot separate us the church and the amender of the Church and advice will ever sepa-ter of the church and the amender of the church and advice will ever sepa-ter of the church and the amender of the church and advice will ever sepa-ter of the church and the amender of the church and advice will ever sepa-ter of the church and the amender of the amender of the church and the amender thee, O Lord, for these and all thy mercies; bless the Church from our brethren; the dissenting ministers can and do. There-fore carefully avoid whatever has a tendency to separate man from the Church; in particular preaching at any hour which

distinctly to have invoked was for the Church and King (White-head's Life of Wesley, vol. ii. p. 450). The following extracts est day in the year, therefore the shadows are the longest on that day; and therefore the houses built so that the shadow and that you had given them leave to wear any com-mon dress, so that there was no foolish gold or finery \* A pagan means a person that dwells in a village. It is applied to the heathen because the inhabitants of the towns were first converted, while the villages remained in heathenism. Her dated London, Rep. 17, 1787, John Wesley thus writes— "You cannot be too watchful against evil speaking, or too zeal-ous for the poor Church of England." "I commend sister Per-cival for having ber child baptized there, and for returning public thanks there." "By all means go to Church as often

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(post-pain) inserted thi forbid, and charged accordingly. From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Bruns-wick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

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L. Lawrason,	London.
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