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THE PARISH CLERK OF BISHOP'S BOURNE.

The individual who was clerk of this parish when the meek and matchless Richard Hooker was rector of the same, survived him many years, and lived even to the times of the great rebellion; and up to the latest moment of his life, entertained the greatest reverence and affection for the memory of Hooker. He died from grief and indignation, occasioned in the manner about to be related: The then rector of the parish being sequestered, a "Genevan minister" was put into the living of Bishop's Bourne. The first step the intruder took was to administer the sacrament in the "Genevam" manner. When the stools or seats were placed about the altar, the poor old clerk looked on in astonishment and indignation, and upon being told by the intruding minister—"to ecase wondering, and to look the Church door," thus answered—" Pray take you the keys, and lock me out. I will never come more into this Church; for all men will say my master Hooker was a good man, and a good scholar; and I am sure that it was not used to be thus in his days." Report says the old man went presently home and died.—Gathered from Walton's Life of Hooker.

Dark times, when sternest hearts might quail, For hope seem'd lost, forsooth!

Yet faith there was too strong to fail Knight, prelate, monarch on his throne— Such came—yet came not such alone— To do and die for truth; For honest names of low degree Were writ amid that company.

Some slowly sank in calm despair, Some perish'd on the block, Some stood amid rebellion's glare
Like billow-heaten rock;
Some fell where war's grim shadows lower'd,
And thick and fast the death-shots shower'd. While broken with the shock, Were humbler hearts, round which would cling Rev'rence to Church, and law, and king.

Such heart had he-that lowly man-His name unknown I ween; For meek and mild the course he ran, As brook in forests green: Whose very murmurs are unheard Save by some little woodland bird. And in sequester'd scene,
Away from tumult, noise, and strife, He pass'd his unpretending life.

In early youth his little feet The sanctuary press'd,
And there in age his hours were sweet
With cherish'd memories bless'd.
He loved the Church with order due, Altar and chancel, desk and pew, And priest in snowy vest:

He loved the prayers of his dear mother,
No better knew nor asked for other.

But men arose to changes given, Scoffers at things divine,
And soon each holy spell was riven
That hung about that shrine. The handiwork of other days, Time-hallowed strains of prayer and praise, Their wonted place resign; And quiet faith and rev'rence flee. With decent pomp and liturgy.

When next the old man sought the fane, He found all alter'd there; For voices hymned a meaner strain, And breathed a cheerless prayer. And men had grown too proud to kneel To take salvation's sign and seal: And so, in calm despair, He turned away, and never more

Where could he go for solace then?
His quiet household hearth,
His loved ones of the race of men Had passed away from earth: Rebellion made her rude abode

The place where all his joys had flowed, Home of his second birth. Back to his lonely cot he hied, Wept for the fallen Church—and died.

Hour of a mighty empire's doom,
A monarch's overthrow,
A Church enwrapt in cheerless gloom,
And law and right laid low! And can an individual fate Render the scene more desolate? Go bid the ages know, If ye would all its wo impart,

The fate of such an honest heart. REV. B. D. WINSLOW.

THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY AND THE BIBLE SOCIETY. (From the London Church Intelligencer).

To the Editor of the Record. Sir,—The Bishop of Salisbury, having seen in The Record an erroneous statement respecting the grounds of his retirement from the Bible Society, copied from The Dorset County Chronicle, and also a contradiction of that States and Society of the States of

My Dear Sir,—My attention has been directed to a letter addressed to the Editor of *The Record*, and signed by yourself and Mr. Browne, as joint Secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in which you correct British and Foreign Bible Society, in which you correct an erroneous statement respecting the grounds of my retirement from that Society, which originally appeared in *The Dorset County Chronicle*, and was transferred from that paper to *The Record*. It is hardly necessary for me to say, that your statement is quite correct, and that the Paragraph in question was altogether erroneous.

The mistaken impression, however, on this subject which has gone abroad, seems to make it necessary for me to remove any misapprehension which may exist, by stating the reasons which did induce me to take a step, in many respects so disagreeable to me, as that of resigning

revelation from God. All these persons meet together, and, from the nature of the occasion which assembles them, with an appearance of recognized equality in a matter touching upon the foundation of religious belief.—
The Independent, the Baptist, the Quaker, the Socinian, assemble on the platform by the side of the members of the Church, on a common understanding that their differences are pro hâc vice to be laid aside, and their point of agreement in receiving the Bible as the Word of God, and being zealous for its distribution, is to be alone considered revelation from God. All these persons meet together, being zealous for its distribution, is to be alone considered.

Do not let me be misunderstood as implying that a dis-Do not let me be misunderstood as implying that a dishonourable compromise of opinion on the part of any one is required by the constitution of the Society. On the contrary, I know that "union without compromise" is a sort of watchword in it. But what I do say is, that the necessary tendency of a meeting so composed is to magnify the point of agreement between its members, and to sink, as of comparative insignificance, their respective differences. Whoever has been in the habit of attending meetings of the Bible Society, must be familiar with such differences. Whoever has been in the habit of attending meetings of the Bible Society, must be familiar with such expressions as that the members of the Society are only separated by "unimportant differences," and are joined in "assential unity;" whereas an examination of what these "unimportant differences" are, will show, that in one quarter or another, they comprise most of the chief doctrines, and all the ordinances of the Christian religion; and are so clearly recognized in the constitution of the Society, as to make it impossible for a meeting of persons assembled to promote the distribution of God's word to unite in worshipping him in prayer. differences. Whoever has been in the habit of attending meetings of the Bible Society, must be familiar with such expressions as that the members of the Society are only separated by "unimportant differences," and are joined in "assential unity;" whereas an examination of what these "unimportant differences" are, will show, that in one quarter or another, they comprise most of the chief doctrines, and all the ordinances of the Christian religion; and are see clearly recognized, in the constitution of the

years; and I have felt that, while I continued a member of the Society, the sanction of my authority was indirectly given to proceedings which I could not but regard as very detrimental to the good order of the Church, and the influence of the Clergy in their respective parishes.

Reflection upon these two great practical evils in the working of the Society will, I think, show that they both proceed from the same fundamental error, that, viz., of forgetting that a body so constituted is not properly capable of performing functions which essentially appertain to the Church in her character of "witness and keeper of Holy Writ," and are capable of being satisfactorily discharged by her alone.

keeper of Holy Writ," and are capable of being satisfactorily discharged by her alone.

I mean satisfactorily discharged on the principles which a member of the Church is bound to recognize: because the indifference to positive doctrine, and the unlimited license of private judgment, both in points of faith and discipline, which it is the effect of the system of the Society to foster, are as much at variance with the spirit of the Church, as they are agreeable to the views of some of the bodies that are separated from her. And this is the third ground which I mentioned, as having influenced my judgment in coming to the decision I have done.

I have now stated the reasons which brought me to the conclusion that the British and Foreign Bible Society is not so constituted as to enable it to discharge in the best

not so constituted as to enable it to discharge in the best and most satisfactory manner the great office it has undertaken; and that, sensible as I am of the importance of the object proposed, and anxious to promote it, I cannot properly co-operate with this Society in doing so, or continue a member of it consistently with my duty in other respects.

I have the honour to remain, my dear Sir, Your very faithful servant, E. SARUM.

Wilton Crescent, March 2, 1842.

Among the many signal proofs of a Divine favour shown to the English Church, and of its own internal strength, which contains a statement of the real reasons which induced the Bishop to resign his office as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society.

9, Wilton Crescent, March 2, 1842.

To The Rev. A. Brandram.

My Dear Sir,—My attention has been directed to a letter addressed to the Editor of The Rev. The

testimony.

It pleased God that in England two distinct developments of two seemingly distinct principles should be brought close together, and exhibited to the eyes of the Church—the excesses of Popery which brought on the Reformation; and the excesses of Puritanism which produced the Rebellion; and that from the oscillation thus caused, both the Church and the State should right themselves at the Restoration.

caused, both the Church and the State should right themparagraph in question was altogether erroneous.

The mistaken impression, however, on this subject
which has gone abroad, seems to make it necessary for
me to remove any misapprehension which may exist, by
stating the reasons which did induce me to take a step, in
many respects so disagreeable to me, as that of resigning
my connexion with the Bible Society.

In the letter in which I conveyed to you my resignation
on the 20th of August in last year, I said, "I am so unwilling to speak unfavourably of an institution to which I
have for some years belonged, and which comprises among
its suppose. have for some years belonged, and which comprises among its supporters so many persons whose opinions have every claim to my respect, that I forbear to state more fully the reasons that have led me to the conclusion that it is my duty to abstain in future from taking a part, as I have hitherto done, in the operations of this Society."

In accordance with the feeling here expressed, it was my wish to withdraw myself with as little publicity as possible; and not, unless obliged to do so, to state my reasons for taking this step. And even now, though in order to justify my own course, I am obliged to point out what appear to me the great objections inherent in the constitution and practice of this Society, it is my desire to do full justice to those persons, many of them men whose opinions I am bound highly to respect, who either do not see these defects in the same light in which they appear to me, or think that the advantages attending the operations, of the Society in other respects are 50 great as to see these defects in the same light in which they appear to me, or think that the advantages attending the operations of the Society in other respects are so great as to outweigh these objections.

The following, however, are the considerations which were mainly instrumental in leading my mind to the conclusion at which I have arrived:

1. The constitution and character of the public meetings by which the business of the Society is carried on.

2. The manner in which its operations frequently interfere with the good order of the Church, and obstruct the ministry of the parochial Clergy.

3. The tendency of the Society to obscure the office of the Church in relation to the Word of God.

I will, as briefly as I can, explain what I mean on each of these points.

Whoever has been in the habit of attending the meetings of the Bible Society, is aware that they are composed of persons belonging to every variety of religious denomination.

the enticing appearance of godly names and pretences."

And if they defended the system of the Church of England with their understandings, they realized it in their lives. There is a longing in this day for the rise of some light of surpassing holiness within the Church of England, such as we are wont to dream of in the monastorics of the surpassing and this would be willingly as teries of former times: and this would be willingly accepted as a proof that, amidst all the dangers which seem to threaten our Church as a system, and the defects which may disgrace some of its individual members, yet we still have life within us, and need not seek for any outward change to assure us of the favour of God. "What!" exclaims Bishop Hall-referring to the lives and actions of those "eminent scholars, learned preachers, grave, holy, and accomplished divines," such, and so many, as no one clergy in the whole Christian world did yield—"What! could you see no colleges, no hospitals built? no churches re-edified? no learned volumes written? no heresies confuted? no seduced persons reclaimed? no hospitality

doctrines, and all the document of the and are so clearly recognized in the constitution of the and are so clearly recognized in the constitution of God's word to sasembled to promote the distribution of God's word to unite in worshipping him in prayer.

I have felt, therefore, that the praetical tendency of such meetings is to foster a spirit of indifference to the most vital doctrinal truth, as well as yet more clearly to exhibit a disregard of the distinctive character of the Church, as disregard of the distinctive character of the Church, as disregard of the distinctive character of the Church, as the body to which that truth is intrusted. A member of the Church at such meetings is always liable to hear statements made on these topics, which must either be statements made on these topics, which were statements and topic topic topic topic topi

hasty words are to condemn as unworthy of confidence the man who set an example to all, that in treating of holy the man who set an example to all, that in treating of holy things he did not "set abroad in print twenty lines, till he had studied twenty years,"—then we may presume to speak lightly of Bishop Jewell. But not so the true and grateful and humble-minded sons of the Church of England. They will reverence him with Hooker, as "the worthiest divine that Christendom hath bred for the space of some hundreds of years;" with Bilson as "that learned" the space of some hundreds of years; "with Bilson as "that learned" the space of some hundreds of years; "with Bilson as "that learned" the space of some hundreds of years; "with Bilson as "that learned" the space of some hundreds of years; "with Bilson as "that learned" the space of some hundreds of years; "with Bilson as "that learned" the space of years is the space of years in the space of years. most precious and peerless Jewels of these later times, for learning, knowledge, judgment, honesty, and industry;" with Bramhall, as "that learned prelate;" with Carleton, as "Master Jewel, the reverend Bishop of Salisbury, for piety and learning the mirror of his time;" with Hall, as "that precious Jewel of England," "whom moderate spirits may well hear;" "who alone with all judicious men will outweigh ten thousand separatists;" with Field and will outweigh ten thousand separatists;" with Field and separatists." "that precious Jewel of England," "whom moderate spirits may well hear;" "who alone with all judicious men will outweigh ten thousand separatists;" with Field, as "that worthy Bishop;" with the martyr Charles, as one "whose memory he much reverenced, though he never thought him infallible;" with Heylin, as "that most thought him infallible;" with Heylin, as "that most reverend and learned prelate, a man who very well understood the Church's meaning;" that "reverend prelate, of whom I would not have you think but that I hold as reverend an opinion, as you or any other, be he who he reverend an opinion, as "felicissimæ memoriæ;" with will;" with Godwin, as "felicissimæ memoriæ;" with Bishop Bull, as "clarissimus;" with Sancroft, as "our reverend and learned Jewel;" with Stillingfleet, as "that incomparable bishop"—"that great light and ornament of this Church, whose memory is preserved to this day with due veneration in all the Protestant Churches;" and, lastly, with Whitgift, as "that so notable a bishop, so learned a man, so stout a champion of true religion, so learned a man, so stout a champion of true religion, so painful a prelate." "Pardon me," he concludes, as we will conclude also, "though I speak somewhat earnestly; it is in the behalf of a Jewel that is contemned and defaced. He is at rest, and not here to answer for himself. Thus He is at rest, and not here to answer for himself. Thus have I answered in his behalf, who both in this, and other have I answered in his behalf, who both in this, and other like controversies, might have been a great stay to this Church of England, if we had been worthy of him. But whilst he lived, and especially after his notable and most profitable travails, he received the same reward of ungrateful tongues, that other men be exercised with, and all must look for that will do their duty."

peace, and yet earnest struggles after peace; patient and laborious pursuit of accurate information, strict and accurate reasoning, and largeness of comprehension, which, as was said before, when a witness is summoned to give evidence, compel respect to his testimony, even without reference to his statements.

"carried away with partial respects of persons, or with the enticing appearance of godly names and pretences."

And if they defended the system of the Church of the contact with, that final and matured development of Popery, its great engine and full representative, the system of Jesuitism; of which we in this day know little, and believe less; but which, though expelled from every country where it had settled, as if its very existence was incompatible. was incompatible with either society or religion, had been created, and is now again restored, unchanged and un-censured, by the Romish Church, to wield in her service a machinery of such gigantic power, and such atrocious principles, that the best and greatest men, not only of our own, but of the Roman communion, have been compelled to confess that, if the foreshadowed form of the Antichrist, which is still to come, can any where be traced, it must be here.

must be here.

All this must be borne in mind, when we approach the writings of our divines of the seventeenth century; and especially it will prepare us for many facts which must strike a student, when he inquires into their mode of managing that controversy with Popery and Puritanism, which the English Church, now, as throughout the whole of her existence will in some shape or other he obliged of her existence, will in some shape or other be obliged

OFFERINGS OF THE WISE MEN.*

Treasures they are called before they are opened, that we may learn God is not to be served with mean things and ordinary hearts, and the treasures of our cabinets and coffers, are never better opened than for him. David would not offer what cost him nought; and Araunah, when he does but understand God's business toward, gives like a king (2 Sam. xxiv. 23). The Israelites-hard-hearted Israelites-are yet so tender of God's service, that they pluck off their jewels and golden ear-rings for the service of the tabernacle. The first Christian emperors give try of reconciliation, and the same ministry is committed to you. their stately halls, and make churches; and nothing is thought You have the same object to accomplish; the only object in this too costly by pious souls for God's worship. Are the treasures and precious things of the earth only for men, and not for God? moting, in some way or other, the kingdom of Christ; -whe-

creature might well groan under. that God expects gifts as well as dues. Falling down and worshipping are due upon command: the second commandment, earnest the yoke of their Redeemer. In pursuing this object, that forbids it to an idol, must necessarily thence infer it due to you have, on one side, the same obstacles to overcome, and, on God; and if we do no more than pay our dues, what thank the other side, the same assistance to rely on. To hinder your have we? God loves a free-will offering, and expects it too; success, you have the like deep-rooted prejudices, the like atunless we can suppose the Jew more bound to him than are we. tachment to this present world, the same lusts of the flesh, in Ourselves know how we value a voluntary service above any; short, the same fallen nature arrayed against you; opposition, and think we that God less accepts it? He accepts of the will far more hard to be surmounted than those can imagine who when there is nothing else, so much he esteems it; and will he have not had long intercourse with the corrupt heart, both in not accept it when he sees it pour out itself with fulness upon themselves and others. Blessed be God, however, you have the

3. Gold, frankincense, and myrrh, they prove when they are of them; that we may know there is no country so barren, no man so poor, but may afford something to God's service. Not the rocks of the one Arabia, nor the sands of the other, so dry and fruitless but that they yield some fruit for Christ. They have but little indeed that have not to offer a turtle or a pigeon : if they have no gold, they may have frankincense and myrrh,no such great cost. Even the poor widow had a mite or two, something at least to bestow on God, to present him with, that none may plead excuse.

Yet, 4, as they are such as the country yields, proportionable to that, so they are, as it falls out, very proportionable for them to offer them. Gold and perfumes: fit presents for kings and not allow them to pass without some token of gratitude and reverence—the recognised defender of the Church of England, Bishop Jewell. If one fault be enough to blot out a whole "angelic life," a life spent in the service of the Church, between his chapel and his study; if some hasty words are to condemy as a paragraph of confidence. princes, and persons of estate and honour, to present or be pre- born again.

talents; frankincense and myrrh as well as gold; the poor man's present as well as the greatest kings' and princes'.

7. God, as he loves men should keep proportion to their abilities, not that they should be burthened; yet he loves also that | Lord Jesus Christ. they should keep some proportion to himself. We must have regard to God's honour, as well as our own low estate; not offer

lame, or maimed, or refuse things 8. Do we it, lastly, largely, with open hearts, and hands, and purses, open all our treasures; spread them all before him; bid him please himself, take what he will, all if he will; reserve nothing, no part, no portion from him, as did Ananias and Sapphira, who paid dearly indeed for being so close-handed, (Acts town, D. C. He supposes that the children composing that v.); but open we all our treasures to him; keep we nothing from him; knowing this, that he that soweth plentifully, shall reap plentifully; and he that gives most, shall yet never lack. that are still to be converted. The following incident shows And where he takes it not himself, let us pick the choicest out how much good a very little may do: him. Somewhat of our gold, our abundance, and superfluities; Abraham lived, and was crossing a desert in the midst of sumof all; and with these wise and happy souls present them to somewhat out of our frankincense, our competencies and conare to uphold nature, and as myrrh does the dead body, keep it There was no water. There were no houses. Several days we veniences; somewhat out of our myrrh, our necessaries, that from stinking. Somewhat out of all, I say; the more the better; travelled and did not meet a single person. We rode on horsebut some at least out of all three. "Our goods, indeed," saith back, and our horses became very faint as well as we, and as we the Psalmist, "are nothing unto thee; nothing unto thee, O God, rode along we held down our heads like withered leaves, the sun in comparison of thee, the chiefest good:" our riches nothing to was so hot upon us. One day we travelled many hours and

You perceive then, brethren, on what this consummation, reference to his statements.

One point more is deserving of attention. It is their profound and extensive knowledge of Popery in all its bearings. They did not shape their judgment of it by some imaginary hope of effecting an impossible reconciliation; nor from some favourable specimen of the Gallican Church, the least popish of all popish communions; nor from the face which Popery can assume when addressing itself to an educated mind; nor from the Catholic portions retained in it, and by some confounded with the Papal.—They saw it before them, practically engaged in its real and characteristic work; that work which it has been about from the beginning, and which constitutes the very of these points.

Will, as briefly as I can, explain what I mean on each these points.

Whoever has been in the habit of attending the meetings of the Bible Society, is aware that they are composed of persons belonging to every variety of religious denomination, and holding every shade of opinion which is compatible with the acceptance of the Holy Scriptures as a point of the search of the s

save, or his ear heavy, that it will not hear? Why should not the flame kindle from individual to individual, and spread from family to family, and from parish to parish, till "one shall say, I am the Lord's; and another shall call himself by the name of Jacob; and another shall subscribe with his hand unto the Lord, and surname himself by the name of Israel!" (Isaiah xliv. 5.) We are not to wait for fresh interpositions on the part of God; we are not to look for extraordinary effusions of the Holy Spirit; but we are to act upon the means vouchsafed to us, abundantly sufficient as they are, and to trust the promise, that the word of God shall not return unto him void.

It was in this way that the kingdom of Christ began. The Spirit influenced the deacon Philip, to explain the gospel of Christ Jesus to the Ethiopian cunuch. He believed that Jesus Christ was the Son of God, and was baptized. (Acts viii. 37.) Thus Christ reigned in an INDIVIDUAL HEART where he had

Paul and Silas spake the word of the Lord to the Philippian jailor. And he was baptized, and rejoiced, believing in God with all his house. (Acts xvi. 33, 34.) From that time Christ reigned in a FAMILY which had hitherto been subject to the prince of this world.

The gospel came to the Thessalonians in power, and in the Holy Ghost, and in much assurance; so that they turned from words. Nothing can be too good for him; the treasures of our idols to serve the living and true God, and to wait for his Son from heaven. (Thess. i. 5-9.) Here then was a district delivered from the power of Satan, and brought over to the do-

Thus the kingdom of Christ had its first beginning in the world, through the ministry of the apostles. And you are the successors of the apostles. To them was committed the minisworld which can be spoken of as of real importance, that of pro--that were strange indeed, and a bondage and usurpation the ther by bringing over to him those who were before living without God in the world, or by strengthening the weak-hearted, or 2. Gifts they are styled when they are presented, to tell us by raising up them that fall, or by edifying the church, and maintaining steadfast unto the end those who have taken up in same encouragement to speed and animate your labours. With men this is impossible; but not with God. (Mark x. 27.) Beopened—such best presents as the country affords, and the best fore the power of his grace, the cold apathy of the Gentile world melted like ice before the sun, and Dionysius the Areopagite clave unto Paul and believed. (Acts xvii. 34.) Before the power of his grace the strong holds of philosophy gave way, and every high thing which exalteth itself against the knowledge of God was brought into captivity, and bowed down to the cross of Christ. Before the power of his grace, sensuality was purified, and the carnal passions restrained; Corinth repented of her laxury, and in effeminate Antioch men were first called Christians. Before the power of his grace, the prejudices of birth and education yielded, and spiritual pride became meek and humble; the scholar of Gamaliel confessed himself the chief of sinners, and the Pharisee Nicodemus learnt that he must be

And can we suppose that the word which achieved these triumphs is less effectual now? Is it not still quick and powerful, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit? Has the energy of the Holy Ghost failed, that it can no longer warm the careless and indifferent, or melt the hard-hearted, or refine the impure? Has Christ withdrawn the promise, that he will be with his ministers alway, even unto the end of the world? No. The Scripture is still sharper than any two-edged sword, which cannot be wielded in vain; the Spirit still "bloweth where worthiest divine that Christendom hath bred for the space of some hundreds of years;" with Bilson as "that learned father;" with Laud, as "that painful, learned, and reverend prelate;" with Usher as "o Maraquitag Juellus, ille nunquam satis laudatus Episcopus;" with Bancroft, as "a nunquam satis laudatus Epis nunquam satis laudatus Episcopus; with more and the import, and a man to be accounted of as his name doth import, and as men beyond the seas, that ever knew him or saw his men beyond the seas, that ever knew him or saw his writings;" with Morton, as "that admirable doctor in God's Church," "that godly bishop," "whose name we acknowledge to be most worthily honourable in the Church acknowledge to be most worthily honourable in the Church of Christ;" with Montagu, as "that Jewel of England;" with Cosin, as "that worthy and reverend prelate" with Cosin, as "that worthy and reverend prelate" with Cosin, as "that worthy and reverend prelate" know God accepts all, any thing—so we offer it willingly. "Trankincense and myrrh—things of a lower value; that we may know God accepts all, any thing—so we offer it willingly. Trankincense and myrrh—things of a lower value; that we may know God accepts all, any thing—so we offer it willingly. Trankincense and pigeons, as well as lambs and bulls; mites as well as least of the fock along that sate and apposites, and in kind, at least, the same means, should imitate their spirit and the flock along that sate and apposites, and in kind, at least, the same means, should be equally convinced of the importance of the type of all the Gentiles, that were come to offer, not only offer like kings, but like persons of narrow condition also.

Frankincense and myrrh—things of a lower value; that we may know God accepts all, any thing—so we offer it willingly.

Truttles and pigeons, as well as lambs and bulls; mites as well as conviction will act within us as a continual exhortation to preach the word in season and out of season, to instruct and remaining the form of the form of the insportance of the importance of the fire zeal; should be equally convinced of the trutter of the type of all the flower offer, not offer, preach the word in season and out of season, to instruct and rebuke with all authority; and both publicly, and from house to house, to testify repentance towards God, and faith towards our

A LITTLE WATER A GREAT BLESSING. (From The Episcopal Recorder.)

The following interesting little narrative is told by the Rev. Horatio Southgate, our missionary to Asia, in a letter written by him to the Sunday School Missionary Society of Georgesociety may sometimes feel discouraged, in giving the little they have, on account of the very many millions in the heathen world

"Last summer I was in Mesopotamia, the land in which shrub was yellow as if it had been before a scorching fire.all must look for that will do their duty."

Such are some of the considerations which entitle the judgment of our old Divines to the highest respect from every true member of the Church; and the more they are studied, the more there will be found in them those marks of discretion and temperance, that absence of partial views, renunciation of self as an authority, adherence to primitive antiquity, dislike of needless change, and yet willingness to change for good; refusal to compromise truth for peace, and yet earnest struggles after peace; patient and found no water-not a drop. We sent our men down into every hollow and up every little hill, to see if they could find in great part, depends. It depends on you, to whom the any water. But they found none. What was still worse we spiritual care of these parishes, and of the families and the inwere just dried up. I then rode up on a mound and looked Mr. Southgate's narrative on the first page,—A Little to make large presents of Tracts for parochial distriabout, but there was nothing all around me but a great plain as Water a Great Blessing,—and they will learn the bution. Including what we have already given away, far as I could see, and all covered with dry, yellow, prickly value of small contributions, and commence a habit of and what remains to be disposed of in the same manwe saw a young camel and caught him, and we caught a young source, may secure to them treasure incorruptible and to the extent of 20%. gazelle too that seemed to have been left there by its mother, eternal. and was too young to run away from us. About two o'clock in the afternoon I heard one of the men call out in a very joyful voice, and on going to him I saw that he had found some water in a little ditch. The ditch was full of rushes and reeds, so that the sun could not get at the water and dry it up so quick as in other places. There was but a very little of it left. In a day or two it would have been all gone, and if we had not come as we did, I know not what we should have done. It was only rain water, and was very warm and muddy, and full of insects. But we were very glad to get it, and when the rest of the party came and saw that we had found water, they cried out with great joy, and ran to it all in a crowd, and the poor horses were so thirsty that they got down upon their knees to and G. Walton. drink of it. We stopped there all that day, and when night came we mounted our horses and rode away over the desert. Now if we had not found that water we should have been in a miserable condition, and perhaps some of our horses would have died, and how difficult it would have been to get out of the desert without horses. But God provided for us as he provided for the children of Israel in the wilderness. The water did not come there by a miracle as it came to them when it poured out of the rock, but it was very remarkable that we should find it in such a great desert, and I have always thought that God guided us to it as much as he guided them, although we had no pillar and cloud to lead us as they had. Now what I wish to say is this-that this little water was a very great blessing; and God made it so by guiding us to it. It was as great a blessing as if it were a mighty river, for it was enough for us all, and it was no worse than the rivers in that country, which are always muddy and warm in summer. So it may be with the money that you gave for Missions, and with the prayers that you offer, God can make them as great a blessing to thousands that are perishing for want of the gospel, as he made that little water in the desert to us. No, it will be a much greater blessing, for how much more precious is the soul than the body, and the Gospel than water! The Gospel you know is good news. Now I suppose it has been better news to many thousands, who would never have heard of it if Missionaries had not gone to them, than it was for us, when we were faint and weary in the desert, to hear that water had been found. If any of you could have come to us then and given each of us a cup of cold water, how gladly you would have done it. How glad then will you be to give, and do what you can to send the Gospel to the thousands and millions, who have never received it, that they may learn the will of God, as you are learning it in the Church, and the Sunday School, that they may be taught concerning Jesus Christ as you are taught, and abandon their idols, and believe in him and be baptized that they may be saved. I did not think, when I began, to tell you this long story, but it came into my mind while I was writing, and I told it, so that if you should ever say, How little good we can do? you might remember how much good a little water did in the desert, and never say so again."

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1842.

On Sunday last, the 8th instant, the Lord Bishop of Toronto held an Ordination in the Cathedral Church of St. James, in this City, when the following gentlemen were admitted to the Orders of Priests and Deacons respectively:

PRIESTS. The Rev. Thomas Earle Welby, Missionary at Sandwich, Western District.

The Rev. George Mortimer Armstrong, Missionary at Louth, Niagara District. The Rev. Hannibal Mulkins, Missionary at Paken-

ham and Fitzroy, Bathurst District.

The Rev. John McIntyre, Missionary at Orillia,

These gentlemen return to their respective stations.

DEACONS.

Mr. William Stewart Darling, Student of Theology under the protection of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, appointed to the Mission of Mono, and parts adjacent, in the Home District.

Mr. Alexander Sanson, Theological Student, whose destination is not yet fixed.

His Lordship preached upon the occasion, and delivered a discourse, which was listened to with the deepest attention, and was alike admirable as setting forth the doctrine of the Apostolical Succession in a clear and convincing manner, and as an Episcopal exhortation well seasoned with the salt of Scripture, and full of practical counsel.

We are much gratified to learn from the Quebec Mercury, that on the 24th April, the Lord Bishop of Montreal attended Evening Service in the Cathedral at Quebec, being the first time his Lordship had appeared abroad for many months, during which he has laboured under severe and constant suffering. His Lordship pronounced the benediction, and, we are happy to add, appeared less shaken by his illness than could have been expected.

state of organization, and, among its first proceedings, nisters. has nominated certain gentlemen, to act as Committees in soliciting Subscriptions throughout the different

As this Society embraces all the wants of the Church, and contemplates relieving them all to as great an exwith no niggard hand. Let every one, before he contributes his share, read over and consider the excellent of this fine piece of old English Divinity, and thank God that he is permitted to bear a part in the glorious | widening area? work of extending the Kingdom of Righteousness. It may be well in this place to call attention to the

7th Resolution, adopted on the 28th April:

The Society shall be open to all the members of the Church, all of whom shall be invited to unite with it. 11.5s. per annum shall constitute a member, and 12l. 10s., paid at any one time, a member for life, while the annual payment in advance of any sum, however small, shall qualify a person to be a member of the District and Parochial Association. All contributors are allowed to specify the objects, where they desire it, to which their donations shall be applied. There shall be no arbitrary or specific amount of subscription named, but a full recogniti of the great Scriptural principle, " Every man should give as he

It will thus be perceived that one of the objects of the Society is to enlist the aid of every member of the Church: and therefore we trust that no person, however young or however poor, will be passed over without being applied to for a subscription,-the day of small things is not to be despised.

Besides the head of the family contributing according to his ability, there is good reason why the wife

The following gentlemen have been requested to solicit Subscriptions in the various Wards:

St. Patrick's Ward. Messrs. J. H. Cameron, C. Gamble, F. T. Billings, Alderman Denison, George Ridout, and Alderman Boulton.

St. Andrew's Ward .- Messrs. Stanton, Ritchey, G. P. Ridout, Perrin, Dr. Boys, Alderman Strachan, Alderman Armstrong.

St. Lawrence's Ward .- Messrs. Duggan, Dr. Horne. R. Beard, W. Atkinson, and Alderman Dixon. St. George's Ward .- Messrs. Rowsell, Hon. R.

Baldwin, C. Berczy, Evatt, Craig, Alderman Gurnett, G. W. Allan, Alderman Dixon, T. D. Harris, J.

side, and J. Walton. We wish these gentlemen a large measure of suc- fields of exertion. cess, in their somewhat irksome, but really honourable and Christian office. Wherever they go may they be received with willing hearts, and bounteous hands; and may the City of Toronto set an example of zeal

of the Diocese! T. W. Birchall Esq. is the Treasurer of the Society: and subscriptions either in land or money will also be the diocese. As, however, there is a spirit abroad gious destitution. received at Messrs. Rowsell's in King Street, where a Book is opened to record every kind of donation.

We hope circumstances will enable us to announce, Books, and Tracts.

We have only time at present to call attention to the letter of A Kentishman, as containing some valuable and scriptural suggestions, and to thank our Correspondent for mooting the subject. A Presbyterian minister has lately written a work, to prove "that the tenth is the proportion of every man's income which God, by an eternal law, claims as his own."-Many anecdotes, scattered over the biographies of our great divines and eminent Churchmen would, if collected together by some one who has leisure and access to books, form a pleasing and useful article, and prove how well the principle of tithes has been found to work in practice.

The Bishop of Salisbury's Letter, explaining the reasons of his withdrawal from the Bible Society, is a locument of the gravest importance, and demands the serious attention of every Churchman, who has hitherto countenanced associations of Christians beonging to different denominations. His Lordship observes, that "the tendency of the [Bible] Society is to obscure the office of the Church in relation to the Word of God,"-"that a body so constituted," uniting Independent, Baptist, Quaker, and Socinian, is not properly capable of performing functions which essentially appertain to the Church in her character of 'witness and keeper of Holy Writ,' and are capable of being satisfactorily discharged by her alone,"—and that the practical tendency of its meetings "is to foster a spirit of indifference to the most vital doctrinal truth, as well as yet more clearly to exhibit a disregard of the distinctive character of the Church, as the body to which that truth is entrusted."

We hope that these words will have their due effect: and that Churchmen, who have been in the habit of subscribing to the Bible and Religious Tract Societies in this Province, will now throw all their support into The Diocesan Society, which proposes to disseminate oth Bibles and Tracts and which does not "obscure the office of the Church," but acts under its high and solemn authority

The Letter will be found on our first page: and is most worthily succeeded by an article on The Divines of the Church of England, which could only have been written by one who had drunk largely of their profound and inexhaustible learning.

In the earnest appeal of our correspondent Atha-NASIUS, upon the subject of the distressing and daily growing want of Church accommodation in this city, we most entirely concur.

What has become of the Committee for building St. George's Church?

What is there to prevent Divine Service being held in the Church at the Toll-gate? Rude benches could be temporarily provided, until the interior was decently

We cannot walk down the street, but what we are assailed with a friendly violence, as if it were only for us to wave the editorial wand, and bid Churches rise and Clergymen be appointed. We hear of cases of spiritual destitution, of faint-heartedness and despair on the part of Churchmen, of defection from our holy communion, and of social evils of the most frightful nature, Sabbath-breaking and drunkenness, all proceeding from the want of stated services, Sunday THE CHURCH SOCIETY is gradually advancing to a Schools, and the pastoral care of more resident mi-

Our parish has become far too unwieldy and vast for one charge: and surely requires being divided into separate cures. The excellent Assistant Minister, unremitting as he is in his manifold and overwhelming labours, cannot perform a tithe of the duties demanded tent as possible, we trust that it will be supported at his hands. How can one man, besides all his other clerical avocations, visit the sick, keep up intercourse with the parishioners, merely glance in for a moment article on our first page, entitled The Offerings of the and inquire after the religious condition of the fami-Wise Men. Let him imbibe the truly Christian spirit lies under his care,—when the Church population amounts to 7000 souls, scattered over a wide and still

Cannot something be done to alter and amend this lamentable state of things?

Is an Evening Service altogether beyond the reach of possibility?

We hear that individuals are ready to come forward with ample subscriptions towards building one or more additional churches, and we cannot doubt the success of a vigorous and well-directed effort. Let the members of our Church, especially those who are suffering from the want of spiritual ministrations, unite in an Address to our venerable Diocesan; requesting him to preside over and guide their classifications. preside over and guide their plans, and we have no doubt that, aided by his Lordship's characteristic energy and high influence, they will soon succeed in the Kirk of Scotland:erecting another House of Prayer, and in securing the ministrations of an additional clergyman.

The building months are rolling fast away: and every day's delay threatens to prolong the present fearful and heart-rending evils for another year.

For the very generous assistance which we have received from many individuals, towards the circulation of these small but powerful auxiliaries of the Church, we have much reason to be thankful. Many who was cut off after an illness of only a few hours, of the Clergy, and some active members of the Laity, cast a deep gloom over the inhabitants of this city on have informed us of the great good done by these the morning of Wednesday last. The deceased lady publications, and of the delight which they have was a native of England, and had not resided many imparted to members of the Church, debarred by dis- years in this Province: but she had lived amongst us tance, or the total want of stated ministrations, from quite long enough to render herself respected and enjoining in the worship of their forefathers. Nothing deared by her cheerful and charitable virtues. In but a strong sense of the necessity of disseminating administering to the necessities of her poorer fellowpublications, which should exhibit the Gospel in con- creatures, she was ever active, and loved to be so junction with the distinctive principles of the Church, engaged: amidst her immediate friends and concould have induced us to undergo the labour of the nexions her departure has caused the most intense St. David's Ward.—The Mayor, T. W. Birchall, last few months: and we have little doubt, now that grief; and in losing her,—we speak from our own we have brought our toils to a close, that the liberality personal knowledge—the Church has lost one, who Browne, T. G. Ridout, J. E. Small, Alderman Burn- of the Laity will enable us promptly to liquidate our was the means of sending God's Holy Volume, and debt, and employ ourselves, unembarrassed, in fresh various religious publications written in accordance

Our reason for discontinuing the publication of Tracts is this: THE CHURCH SOCIETY, just formed, has among its objects the printing and dissemina- that it should be the last kindly attention paid to our tion of Tracts: and, as a general rule, we consider it numerous requests, -that she furnished us with a vaand liberality worthy of being followed in every part advisable and becoming that all Tracts should be luable parcel of Bibles and Tracts to assist an excelsent forth under the sanction of that Society, and lent clergyman in his endeavours to rescue a longrecommended by the high approval of the Bishop of neglected Protestant settlement from a state of reliwhich sometimes endeavours to make it appear that in what we have done, editorially and otherwise, we have met with little countenance from the highest at an early opportunity, that a Depository has been authorities in the Church, and from the public geneopened for the sale of Bibles, Testaments, Prayer- rally,-we are induced to state, on the suggestion of point than we are, that the very contrary is the case: and that, putting aside all higher sources of encouragement, we have every human incentive to persevere in the course which we have marked out for our feet, and from which we do not intend to swerve.

With reference also to part of the preceding paragraph, we may state that there is good reason to expect that THE TORONTO CHURCH OF ENGLAND TRACT Society will speedily merge itself in the Diocesan Society. Greater unity of operation will be thus secured: while of the Tracts, which the Society has hitherto kept on hand, a constant supply can be provided; and no difficulty, we apprehend, can exist in continuing that excellent system of Tract distribution which has been so successfully pursued in this

It is with grateful emotions that we receive the frequent assurances of cordial and generous approval which the Clergy and Laity are kind enough to tender to us, in the prosecution of labours, which we would willingly transfer to other hands. Several of these testimonies of good-will are intended for publication. and if we do not avail ourselves of them, it is not from an insensibility to the kindness that dictated them, but from a sincere desire to devote every atom of space to a subject more profitable than our own praises, and from a disinclination to be in any way accessory to our own laudation.

There are however circumstances and times which render it necessary for a man to vindicate himself, and to appeal to the opinion entertained of him by others. And as we have heard that the grossest misrepresentations have been industriously circulated with regard to our position, we deem it necessary to remark that, at no period of our editorial career have we been so strongly supported as at the present moment. We cannot hope—and who can?—to satisfy every one: but from innumerable quarters we receive encouragement to persevere in the line of conduct, which we have considered it our duty to adopt. In that lin we need hardly add, it is our determination, with God's grace, to persevere unto the end. While we shall do our best to expose the errors of Popery, we shall not fail to warn Churchmen against the opposite extreme of Dissent. We shall, on all fitting occasions, put forth, unreservedly, the doctrine of the Apostolical Succession. We shall equally endeavour to point out the dangers of false liberality, -and, readily receiving suggestions from any quarter, and anxious to make any improvements that wiser heads or experience may suggest, -we shall make it our study, as it has been all along, to walk in "the providential path between Romanism and Dissent." Acting upon our sole undivided responsibility, and shunning no trouble, we shall be deterred neither by menace from without, nor misrepresentation from within, from doing our duty faithfully and fearlessly,-Evangelical Truth and Apostolic Order, on our banner,—the motto on our shield, No Surrender. We have much to provoke us, much unworthy treatment to experience: but we shall use every exertion to deserve the compliment which our highly esteemed friend, The Banner of the Cross, has been pleased to bestow upon us: "Our able cotemporary, The Church, has many assailants; but it bears itself manfully, and with a dignity and temper which cannot but command the admiration of even its litterest foes."

We subjoin from the Church Intelligencer the latest information that we can find respecting Bishop Alexander. It is somewhat discouraging; but we hope that the British Ambassador will duly vindicate the honour of our country, and at least secure the personal safety of the Missionary Prelate:-

"TURKEY AND SYRIA .- The Augsburg Gazette, of the 14th instant, publishes accounts from Constantinople of the 23rd ultimo, in which it is stated that Sir Stratford Canning was displeased with the reception given to the Protestant Bisho of Jerusalem, by Tayar Pasha, the Governor. He had addressed a formal complaint on the subject to the Divan, and insisted on the immediate recognition of the Bishop by the Sultan. The prelate had declined accepting the offer of an apartment in Tayar Pasha's palace, in consequence of that actionary affecting to treat him as a mere English traveller, and refusing to recognize him in his Episcopal character. The Augsburg Gazette of the 15th instant, contains another letter from Constantinople of the 23rd ultimo, mentioning that the whole of Lebanon was in insurrection; adding the following postscript, written at 11 o'clock, P.M. :- 'Several of the embas ies contradict the news from Syria; but the Ambassador of England offers no opinion on the subject. It appears certain, however, that the English Bishop of Jerusalem was pelted with

The following extract shows the present position of

"1. Opinion of the British Government .- On March 11. 1. Opinion of the Brush Government.—On March 11, 1842, Sir James Graham, in the House of Commons, announced that no further attempt would be made by the Government to that no further attempt would be indeed, and conciliation with the malcontents of the Scottish Church, and that the letter of the law
would be enforced. 2. Excommunication of all the Ministers
of the Scotch Church, who Adhere to the Establishment by Law.

City.

But no signs of active exertion greet our eyes—no ground is
broken—no building commenced—no spire yet glistens in the
warm sunlight of our spring mornings or evenings. St.

George's Committee are either dead or sleeping,—and, Sabbath
of the Scotch Church, who Adhere to the Establishment by Law.

We beg to acknowledge from A FRIEND IN THE The Edinburgh Observer makes the startling announcement of after Sabbath, festival after festival pass by in rapid success our course again, and he pointed to a high mountain a great many miles off on the border of the desert. Then I rode on with one or two others towards that mountain, and the rest of the party came on more slowly. We thought we saw a little green down in a low place, and we went down to it hoping to find some water, but there was none there; it seemed as if it some water, but there was none there; it seemed as if it of the desert. Then I rode on which one or two others towards that mountain, and the rest of the desert. Then I rode on the border of the desert. Then I rode on the border of the desert. Then I rode on the border of the desert. Then I rode on the border of the desert. Then I rode on the border of the desert. Then I rode on the border of the desert. Then I rode on the border of the desert. Then I rode on the border of the desert. Then I rode on the border of the desert. Then I rode on the border of the desert. Then I rode on the border of the desert. Then I rode on the border of the desert. Then I rode on the border of the desert. Then I rode on the border of the desert. Then I rode on the border of the desert. Then I rode on the border of the desert. Then I rode on the border of the desert. Then I rode on the border of the desert. Then I rode on the border of the church as should each give something in proportion. In most cases, we are confident, that this hint will be described by the majority in the Scottish Church, and 10s. for our Tracts: as also 10s. for the letter purpose, from A Subscriber in Albion, and 10s. for our Tracts: as also 10s. for the letter purpose, from A Subscriber in the contemplated by the majority in the Scottish Church, and the rest of the bell of our solitary Cathedral the bell of our solitary Cathedr bly's clergymen, and a company is to be formed on the model of the Wesleyan Methodists, for the payment of their salaries, 'The public,' adds at the rate of 150l. to 200l. per annum. herbs, such as the camels love to live upon. That same day religious alms-giving which, flowing from the right ner, we find that we are under pecuniary obligations the Observer, 'may rely with perfect confidence on the truth of the statement we have now made, and within a few days hence the fact will be vouched for by the publication of the circular to which we refer."—Edinburgh Weekly Journal.

> The extremely sudden death of Mrs. Hagerman, with the spirit of the Book of Life, into the remote and spiritually neglected settlements of the Province. It was but on the Monday preceding her death,-alas!

Mr. Hagerman, at the time of this sudden and distressing bereavement, was engaged in his judicial duties at Picton. On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Justice Macaulay, went down to impart the melancholy tidings and to take his place on the bench. some ardent friends. who are more sensitive on this Mr. Clarke Gamble also went down at the same time, for the purpose of accompanying Mr. Hagerman on his return to Toronto.

> We can bestow but a hurried notice, just at present, upon several publications lying before us. At a future, and we trust no distant opportunity, we intend to draw largely from the Right Reverend Bishop McCoskry's excellent pamphlet, Episcopal Bishops the Successors of the Apostles, -and from the Ven. Archdeacon Coster's judicious Sermon.

The excellent Sermon, preached by the Rev. H. Scadding, on St. George's Day, has been published, by request, at the Herald Office, under the title of The Eastern Oriel opened. We purpose noticing The Poor Emigrant's Almanac

We have been favoured with a pamphlet, entitled

Letters on Medical Education, which we have handed to a professional friend, as a way of disposing of it most likely to promote the objects of the writer.

The Tent and the Altar, -a manual of short Family Prayers for every morning and evening in the week,has been reprinted from the London edition by Messrs. Rowsell, for "a Rector in the Diocese of Toronto." This little work is of a very simple and evangelical character, and might be most beneficially distributed in all our parishes. The largeness and clearness of its type, and the cheap rate at which it is sold,-1s. for a single copy,—are strong additional recommendations in its favour.

Mr. Hoppner Meyer, of this city, has painted a Portrait of the Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Robinson, which, we understand, is to be engraved. The learned Judge is represented in his ermine robes, -and the expression of his intellectual and handsome features has been successfully copied.

beg to inform their Subscribers at Hamilton, that they will be waited upon for their Subscriptions to the Hotel at Holland Landing, on Monday the 25th April Hotel at Holland Landing, on Monday the 25th April beg to inform their Subscribers at Hamilton, that they Paper, on Tuesday the 17th inst., or on the following to consider the best means of procuring the erection of the consideration of the the purpose of collecting the amounts due, they will confer a favour on the Publishers, by being in readiness for his call.

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church eriodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible for ne opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Church.]

VOLUNTARY TITHES. My dear Sir, -As a gratified attendant at the truly impres-

sive meeting of our Clergy and Laity on the 28th April, I observed one circumstance which I am desirous of bringing to The Rev. J. Shortt, in his brief address, contended that, though the compulsory payment of Tithes did not accompany us across the Atlantic, yet that it was still our duty to contri-This remark was the more pleasing to me from its coinciding with my own resolutions formed about four years ago, and the object of this communication is to request your assistance in inculcating this duty upon all the members of our Apostolic

I have the desire, though not the ability, to lay the subject feelingly before your readers, and therefore call upon you for assistance. It will, I believe, be readily conceded by all, that we are commanded to give in proportion to our substance, and is not a tenth the proportion named in the Holy Bible? I do not wish to be understood to limit the alwsgiving of any man, but I call upon all sincere and pious Catholics to be firm in placing religious and charitable contributions at the head instead at the foot of their daily expenditure; and further, not to wait for applications for aid, but to make a point of laying aside weekly, monthly, or quarterly, (as they may receive the means whereby they live); one-tenth part of the same for the service of their Creator; not grudgingly or of necessity, but with cheerfulness, and as an acknowledgment of the source whence they derive all earthly blessings. I am confident that there are very few who would not, after

a short trial, acknowledge the benefit of this plan. I, for one, can assure them that I derive true pleasure from the feeling that I am always able to contribute something to any and every just demand which may be made upon me, and only regret that my

means are not larger.

The Hon, the Chief Justice explained in a very clear manner the good which might be done by the annual contribution by each head of a family of only one shilling. How much more then if the majority of our members were to appropriate one tenth part of their yearly income? Satisfied myself of the propriety of doing so, but unable to lay the reasons properly before your readers, I commit that charge to you, simply referring them to the 3rd chapter of Malachi, from the 8th to 12th verses, and earnestly praying that He who rules all things may strengthen us in the many temptations we have to rob Him

of His appointed portion. Your's very faithfully, A KENTISHMAN. Toronto, 2nd May, 1842.

SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION IN TORONTO.

this city. Long ere this I, in common with many other address you on the support the walks of the in the erection of at least one additional place of worship in this

Apostolic teachers whom they have been accustomed, from infancy, to regard as the true dispensers of the bread of life. Little do they know the deep injury inflicted on the best interests of our holy religion by this lamentable paucity of that

Church accommodation to be found in almost the rudest parish in England and Ireland. Can nothing be done? Will nothing be done? Will not our good Bishop bestir himself in this holy work? Will pot some generous Churchman, blessed with affluence beyond his wants, "do sweet service in the eye of God," and lay up ich treasure for himself in Heaven, by devoting himself to this nob

task,—this building up of a House of Prayer in the midst of what may truly be called a spiritual wilderness?

Toronto is resounding with the echoes of the mason's trovel and the corrections. and the carpenter's hammer: hundreds of buildings are spring ing into existence in every direction,-but, alas! not one destined for a House of Prayer. We are all too busy improving our brief lease of this world's profits, to cast a thought toward the boundless eternity that awaits us, when the palace and the rampart shall have alike crumbled into dust, and the proude work of our hands shall be of less positive value than the humble prayer breathed by the lowliest altar on that earth, for whose passing enjoyments we could forget the imperishable things of

Toronto, May 10th, 1842.

ATHANASIUS.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

RECTORY OF BELLEVILLE. The Rev. John Grier, A.M., Incumbent. During the year 1841 there were of Baptisms......Communicants,.... Marriages,.... Burials, 35 Largest number of communicants at any one celebration

49. About 25 of the above 90, received the Holy Eucharist on occasions of administering the Sacrament to sick persons in the surrounding country.

Connected with the parish Church is a very prosperous Sunday School.

Sunday School. An extract from a letter received in February last, throws farther light upon the state of this portion of the

Canadian Church:

"It is in the back Townships, our strength, in this But. the Victoria] District, lies,—there we are strong, alas! how long will we retain our hold of them, if their eyes are not to behold their teachers?

There are eight settled Townships in this District each of them 10 by 12 miles, or including a surface 0. 120 square miles each, and covering together 960 square niles,—with a population of about 13,000 souls scattered over this large space,—yet, with the exception of a small portion of the south-eastern angle of one of these Townships, occupied by the Indians, of which the Rev. Givins, Rector of Napanee, has charge, no Clergyman visits any portion of this District, except the little done by the incumbent of Belleville, and that is merely sufficient to expite their appetite without satisfying it.

cient to excite their appetite, without satisfying it.

"Three weeks ago he gave them a service at the south east angle of Huntingdon. Though on a week-day, the large school-house was crowded to excess, and there were ten baptisms. Indeed wherever appointments are mallarge and attentive congregations assemble. How deep must we regret our inabitity to send a sufficient suppl of reapers into these fields, already white unto harves [And how inconsistent, how shocking is it to contribute to Dissent, while these distressing wants of our own cry aloud from every part of the Province! Ed. Ch.]

"Sectaries of all kinds are sowing tares among them; hitherto they have withstood them; but how much longer

will they withstand them?

"Three sects of Methodists are struggling against each with other with much bitterness, and all are labouring with their whole might against the Church. Practically there is not a particle of difference in good-will for the Church between the English and Mr. Ryerson's Methodists, their The former, with professions of affection for her on their The former, with professions of affection for her on theil lips, evince, practically, hostility; and would, if they could, withdraw members from our communion, and gladly abstract money from the pockets of Churchmen, but beyond these objects of affection, I verily believe that their love of the Church is among the nonentities.

"We are getting on, thank God, prosperously here. The services of the Church are well attended,—the number of communicants large, considering the late, state of

ber of communicants large, considering the late state of this Parish,—the congregation liberal in contributing to objects connected with the Church, and also to the support of their Minister.

"Last year they gave 10% to add to the Sunday School The Publishers of the The Church respectfully Library,—25t. to procure cushions and hangings for the pulpit, desk, and altar,—and they have lately subscribed

having been called to the chair,-It was Resolved, upon the motion of Benjamin Thorne

Esq.—That the increased size and population of this lage are such as to call for the immediate erection place of worship in connection with the United Church of England and Ireland.

Resolved, upon the motion of William Laughton Esq.
That an advantageous site for a Church having been munificently presented by the Chief Justice, steps be immer diately taken to carry into effect the object under con-Resolved, upon the motion of Mr. West,-That a Com-

mittee be appointed to decide upon a plan,—to confor the erection of a Church,—and to solicit subscript Resolved, upon the motion of Mr. Beman,—That the following gentlemen do compose such Committee, viz.

Benjamin Thorne, William Laughton, and Edward Morton, Esquires, and Messrs. Wilcocks and Barry.

That Resolved, upon the motion of Mr. John Selby, a subscription be at once entered into for the furtherance

of the undertaking.

Resolved, upon the motion of Mr. Wilcocks,—That the thanks of this Meeting be tendered to the Chief Justice for his valuable donation of a Church-site. Resolved, upon the motion of Mr. Playter,-That a notice of this Meeting, with a copy of the Resolutions passed, be forwarded to The Church newspaper for inser-

Resolved, upon the motion of the Rev. Mr. Small, That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. Fraser or the use of his house upon this occasion.

Those who were present entered at once into a subscription, amounting to about 140l.

It is intended to build the proposed Church either of burnt-brick or of mud-brick, and hopes are entertail of its being so far advanced as to allow of the celeb

of Divine Service within its walls before the close of pext TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. J. RAMSAY.—On Friday last the Rev. James Ramsay's pupils, consisting of some of the principal young gentlemen of the city of Montrea and its vicinity, waited upon him at his residence, on the occasion of his relinquishing his literary charge of them, and presented him with a splendid Bible, bearing the following inscription executed in a beautiful to the following inscription executed in the following inscription executed in the following inscription executed in the following in

lowing inscription executed in a beautiful style:-Presented to the Rev. James Ransay, M.A., by his grateful Pupils, as a Token of their esteem and regard for his parental care manifested in advancing their Education, and his kind and gentlemanife conduct towards them on all occasions.

The following are the Address and the Reply:-

ADDRESS.

REVEREND STR,—We have the honour of meeting you here this day to beg your acceptance of this Holy Bible, and we embrace the opportunity to express how deeply we regret our reluctant separation from you. Most devoutly do we pray, that the Almighty disposer of human events may be pleased to shower down upon you is choicest blessings, and to grant you many years of uninterrunted health and happiness. terrupted health and happiness. REPLY.

My Dear Young Friends,—I accept with great pleasure this Holy Bible, and I thank you most since rely Sir,—I am compelled by an imperious sense of duty again to for your kind feelings towards me, and your prayers in my behalf. In selecting the sacred volume as an appropriate this time to the sacred volume as an appropriate the sacred volume as a sacred volume as that the pains, which I have constantly taken to impr your youthful minds with a deep sense of the inestima

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sacred writings "which are able to make you wise unto salvation." Although, my dear young friends, the close relation which has existed between us is now dissolved, I shall, nevertheless, continue to feel a lively interest in your temporal and spiritual welfare; I shall observe you with an eye of anxious solicitude, and as you grow in years, I trust that I shall have the inexpressible satisfaction of beholding the progressive development, and ripening of those fair fruits, of which, I have been instrumental in sowing the seeds, and of which, some of you, at present, afford the most cheering promise.—Montreal Herald,

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. W. DAWES.—In the Montreal Herald of the 30th April, we find a series of highly complimentary Resolutions adopted by the inhabitants of St. John's, L. C., on the occasion of the 71st Regiment of Highland Light Infantry removing from that station to Moreal Algebra Infantry removing from that station to Montreal. Our cotemporary says: "The individuals who compose the British army, officers and privates, are favourites in Canada, and to no regiment in the service can the compliment be better given than to the Highland Light Infantry, for the bonhommie, gallantry, and discipline of both officers and men. The non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment will shortly present the Chaplain of the Garrison, the Rev. Mr. Dawes, with a gown and Bible, as a token of their esteem for the very affectionate, receives, and afficient manner in which

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with a gown and Bible, as a token of their esteem for the very affectionate, zealous, and efficient manner in which he has devoted himself to their spiritual interests."

Home District Clerical Association.—The sixth Meeting of this Association took place, according to the previous notice, on Wednesday, 13th April, 1842, at the house of the Rev. G. Mortimer, A. M., Thornhill, There were present the Rev. Messrs. G. Mortimer, V. P. Mayerhoffer, H. J. Grasett, F. L. Osler, J. Gibson, G. C. Street, A. Townley. The intercourse of the brethren present was animated and profitable. In the evening, Divine Service was held in Trinity Church, Thornhill; the Prayers were read by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, A. B., and Service was held in Trinity Church, Thornhill; the Prayers were read by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, A.B., and an able Sermon preached by the Rev. V. P. Mayerhoffer, A.M., from Hebrews, xiii. 17. On Thursday morning the principal part of the Members above named assembled at the house of the Rev. A. Townley,—and early in the forenoon returned to their various duties. The Rev. Messrs. Macgeorge and Bartlett attended on the Thursday, having been previously prevented by the unfavourable state of the weather.—ADAM TOWNLEY, Sec.

Trinity Church, Montreal.—The Treasurer of the

able state of the weather.—Adam Townley, Sec.

Trinity Church, Montreal.—The Treasurer of the "District Visiting Society," taking charge of the poor in the district assigned to the Trinity Church, in St. Paul Street, acknowledges the receipt of 571 11s. being the amount of a collection after a sermon in the morning by the Rev. Wm. Dawes of 361. 6s 9d. and after a sermon in the evening by the Rev. M. Willoughby of 12l. 3s. 3d.—Morning Courier, 20th, April.

Aylmer.—We are desired to state that the Rev. Mr. Johnston of March, who is about to become our resident Episcopalian Clergyman, will perform divine service on Sunday morning next at Hull, to commence at 11o'clock, and at Aylmer at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Divine service will be regularly performed at the Council Hall Aylmer, every Sabbath day until the Church is built, as also at Hull.—Ottawa Advocate, 3rd May.

14 DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

(From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, 6th May.) The steam ship Caledonia, Lott, arrived at Boston early Yesterday morning after a passage of fifteen and half days from Liverpool, having left on the 19th of April. She brought 42 passengers for Halifax, 29 for Boston, and 7 from Halifax to Boston.

The steamer Columbia, which left Halifax under sails and one paddle, probably arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 20th, as she was spoken by the Caledonia, about 10 o'clock on the evening of her departure, some fifty miles from Liverpool.

By the Calcdonia, we have our regular files of London and Liverpool papers to the 19th of April, inclusive.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT. THE CORN LAW BILL PASSED THE COMMONS.

The corn law bill was taken up on the 5th. Lord John Russell made some general remarks against the bill, but intimated his intention not to oppose the third reading. He rejoiced he said, in the passing of the measure, because, while it would shortly have itself to be altered, it would shake the authority of the existing law. He would still, however, retain a moderate protection to agriculture. After a good deal of debate and many amendments offered and negatived by large majorities, the bill passed to a third reading.

On the 7th the copy right bill was discussed. The propos

to give to authors a 42 years' copyright, and to their families a seven years' copyright after their death, was carried.

On the 7th the corn bill was called up for a third reading,

and after a long debate resulted as follows: For the third reading, 229; against it, 90; majority 139. The bill was read a third time, and on the question that it do pass, was agreed to without a division, amid loud cheers from the ministerial side

SAFETY OF TIMBER SHIPS .- On the motion of Mr. Gladstone, a resolution was agreed to in committee preparatory to a bill for preventing ships clearing out at any port in British North America, or in the settlement of Honduras, from loading

any part of their cargo of timber upon deck.

On the 8th the debate on the resolutions proposed by Lord John Russell, as an amendment on the resolution imposing an income tax, occupied the House of Commons several nights. The amendment was rejected by a large majority, and the original of the contract of the ginal resolution affirmed.

In the House of Lords the corn importation bill was brought

up and read a first time.
On the 11th the House of Lords ordered that the second On the 11th the House of Lords ordered that the second reading of the corn bill should be on the 18th of April.

In the Commons, April 15, the resolution imposing a duty on wheat flour imported into Canada from the United States, was debated in committee. Mr. Labouchere, though favouring the general principles of the bill, was opposed to this proposition. He gave a history of the action of Parliament upon the subject. Previous to the year 1831, flour imported into Canada from the United States was subject to a duty of five shillings per barrel. That duty was taken off through the exertions of the late Lord Sydenham. Mr. L. contended that the duty would be injurious to Canada, and detrimental to the trade of the empire; and he moved to strike out the proposition the empire; and he moved to strike out the proposition—believing that the trade of Canada with the United States ought

believing that the trade of Canada with the United States ought to be encouraged. He also argued the motion from the great importance of securing to the St. Lawrence the transit of the produce of Ohio, Michigan and the farther counties of the lakes. Mr. Gladstone thought this argument unimportant. He believed the time had not come for Canada to compete with the canals of the United States—particularly of the State of New York. The debate was continued by Mr. Roebuck; and by Lord Stanley, in reply. The motion of Mr. Labouchere did not prevail, and the resolution was adopted.

The next resolution, embracing a duty of '3s. on salted and cured meat, &c., imported from the United States, was then taken up, and opposed by Lord John Russell. His lordship argued strongly in favour of increasing the commerce between the United States and Canada. The resolution prevailed, and a considerable advance was made in the tariff during the sitting. a considerable advance was made in the tariff during the sitting.

In the Lords, on the 18th, the Earl of Ripon moved the second reading of the corn importation bill, and was left

On the same day, in the Commons, Sir Robert Peel said it was his wish that the operation of the income tax should commence on the 5th of April next. He hoped the measure would not long be delayed. He afterward brought forward the property tax bill, which the clerk first read by its title. On the question being put by the Speaker that the bill be now read a first time, Lord John Russell rose and spoke to the general question, in opposition. Sir Robert Peel commenced in reply, and was upon his legs when the reporter left.

An account of the gross and nett receipts of each Custom House, for the years 1840 and 1841, has been laid before Parliament. The following five places stand highest on the list: London, in 1841, gross receipts, 11,757,2624; Liverpool, 4,140,5934; Glasgow, including Greenock and Port Glasgow, 1,050,462L; Bristol, 1,027,160L, and Dublin, 977,718L. The receipts at all these ports, with the exception of Liverpool, have On the same day, in the Commons, Sir Robert Peel said it

quiries made at the India house yesterday, on the subject of the fall of Ghuznee, as described in a letter from Bombay of the 1st ultimo, we are lead to believe and hope that it may only prove to have prove to have been an exaggeration of the news last received thence, and that the country may be spared this great additional disaster. The writer of the letter referred to was General Brooke, and of its genuineness at least, we can entertain no

A letter, dated the 1st April, from Berlin, founded on correspondence from Moscow, states that the Shah of Persia had marched against Herat, at the head of 60,000 men. It further states that the Russian government had furnished a subsidy of 2,000,000 rubles, in order to enable the Shah to effect this

THE DISASTERS IN AFFGHANISTAN.

We have been favored, says the London Times, with the following interesting letter from the only uncaptured survivor of the Cabul army—Dr. Brydon.—It is addressed to his brother, and dated Jellalabad, January 20.

My dear Tom—Here I am at this place, all safe, but not all sound having resided they grounds on the head left hand and

sound, having received three wounds on the head, left hand and knee. I have lost every thing I had in the world; but my life has been saved in a most wonderful manner, and I am the only European who has escaped from the Cabul army, although we have heard of two having been taken by the enemy, it is very doubtful if they will be spared. Two natives only have reached this place, making with myself three persons out of an army of

I got on very well till within about fifty miles of this, with I got on very well till within about ifty miles of this, with the exception of losing all my baggage, &c. I then lost the horse on which I was riding. Having taken one of my servants, who was wounded, up behind me, we fell rather too far in the rear, when he was pulled off from behind, and I fell with him. I was instantly felled to the earth with the blow of a large knife, which wounded me in the head. I, however, managed to avert the second blow, by receiving my enemy's hand on the edge of my sword, by which his hand was somewhat damaged, and he dropped his knife and made off as fast as he could, and I, following his good example, managed to reach the main body, minus my horse, cap, and shoe, which last I lost in the snow.

minus my horse, cap, and shoe, which last I lost in the snow.

I was then trudging along holding fast by the tail of another officer's horse, when a native, who was riding close by, said that he could ride no farther, and told me to take his horse, which I did without delay. I do not know who the man was, as it was quite dark at the time, but the saddle must have belonged to an Affehan. I now got to the front, where I found a number of Affghan. I now got to the front, where I found a ne officers, who determined to push on, as the men would obey no orders, and were halting every minute. We travelled on slowly all night, fired at occasionally from the sides of the hills, and found ourselves at day-break about 30 miles from this, our party consisting of only seven officers, five European soldiers, and myself, the rest having lost us in the dark, and gone by

At about 10 A. M. we were attacked and surrounded on all sides by horsemen; three officers and five Europeans were here killed. One of the officers was Lieutenant Bird, of the Madras killed. One of the officers was Lieutenant Bird, of the Madras army, who fell close by my side. I, with the remaining four, got clear of the horsemen, and pushed on; three of our party being well mounted, left the fourth and myself far in the rear, when he, after coming on some way, said his horse was done up, and that he would hide until night, for which purpose he left me about four miles from this. He was taken and killed.

I proceeded slowly for some time, when I saw a great many people running towards me in all directions. I waited until they got pretty close, and then pushed my horse into a gallop, and ran the gauntlet for about two miles under a shower of

and ran the gauntlet for about two miles under a shower of large stones, sticks, and a few shots, in which I had my sword large stones, stokes, any horse shot in the spine close to the tail, broken by a stone, my horse shot in the spine close to the tail, and my body bruised all over by the stones. I was now attacked by a horseman, who left a party of about six, whom I saw by a horseman, who left a party of about a party of about six, whom I saw by a horseman, who left a party of about six, whom I saw leading away one of our officers' horses who had gone on ahead; these three were killed; and having nothing to defend myself with, and my horse being quite done up, he wounded me on the knee and hand, when seeing me stoop down he galloped away as fast as he could, thinking, I suppose, that I was looking for a pistol.

I now proceeded unmolested, and arrived here about one o'clock, quite done up, as was my poor horse, who lost the use of his hind legs next day and died two days after without ever getting up after his arrival. If you receive this, let them know at home that I am alive, as I have not been able to write since October last, and perhaps we shall not have the road open when the next overland starts. Since arriving here I have had three shirts, three pair of socks, a jacket, and a pair of trousers given to me. A very fine stock, you will say; however, it must do until I can get another outfit. Write to me and let me know

Your affectionate brother.

WILLIAM BRYDON. P. S. I arrived here about noon on the 13th. All farther particulars you will find in the papers, so I can write no more at present, it being awkward holding my paper whilst writing." AFRICA.

trial or inquiry!

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(From the N. Y. Albion.)

It has just been definitively settled that no drafts shall be embarked, either for Canada or Nova Scotia, until the spring of 1843, with the exception of those belonging to the King's Dragoon Guards, 7th Hussars, and 93d Highlanders....Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct the restoration to the army of Captain Richard Anthony Reynolds, late of the the army of Captain Richard Anthony Reynolds, late of the 11th Hussars. He will be gazetted in a few days as a captain of the 9th Lancers, now under orders for India....Major-Generals Sir Richard Armstrong and Sir James Archibald Hope, K.C.B., appointed to the staff of the army in Canada, are to embark for their respective commands by the North American packet which is to sail from Liverpool next month.... The King of Sardinia, on the occasion of the marriage of his eldest son, has granted entire pardon to all his Sardinian subjects condemned for political affairs.... The Duke of Marlborough has been appointed lord-lieutenant custos rotulorum of Oxfordshire, in the room of the late Earl of Macclesfield.... A Court of Directors was held at the East India House on Wednesday, when the Marquis of Tweeddale was appointed Governor of the Prethe Marquis of Tweeddale was appointed Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George (Madras)...The widow of Mozart died at Saltzburgh on the 8th ultimo, in the 85th year of her age....The inhabitants of Copenhagen have had meetings, the object of which is to pay off the national debt by voluntary contribution. The address to this effect is before the king for contribution. The address to this effect is before the king for his consideration.... The lords of the admiralty have added the name of Mr. Waghorn to the list of lieutenants in her majesty's navy, in consideration of his persevering exertions to open a communication between England and India, via Egypt.... A splendid model steam-frigate, called the Guadaloupe, launched on Tuesday from the iron ship-building yard at North Birkenhead, Liverpool. Her length on deck is 190 feet, beam 30 feet, tonnage 800 tons, and her engines to be shout 180 horse vocations. tonnage 800 tons, and her engines to be about 180 horse power. She is fitted up like her majesty's second-class steam-frigates...

The General Commanding-in-Chief has approved of the following officers being permitted to serve upon the personal staff of Colonel Sir George Arthur, K.C.H., the newly appointed governor of Bombay, viz.—Captain F. L. Arthur, of the 4th, or King's Own Regiment, as military accretary; and Cartin or King's Own Regiment, as military secretary; and Captain the Hon. C. R. West, on the unattached half-pay, and Lieutenant C. C. Domville of the 85th Light Infantry, as aides-decamp....Advices of January 6, from the Mauritius, announced An account of the gross and nett receipts of each Custom House, for the years 1840 and 1841, has been laid before Parliament. The following five places stand highest on the list: London, in 1841, gross receipts, 11,757,262f; Liverpool, and Dublin, 977,718f. The receipts at all these ports, with the exception of Liverpool, has a with such a force he might command the country bound."

Henant C. C. Domville of the 85th Light Intanty, as aides-decamp....Advices of January 6, from the Mauritus, announced the unexpected demise of the governor, Sir Lionel Smith, much the unexpected demise of the governor, Sir Lionel Smi

Prominently under your notice, that secular education, to prove a blessing, either to the individual recipients of it themselves, or to the community at large, should be closely interwoven with religious instruction. This principle I have always inculcated, and upon it I have uniformly acted. Whilst I have diligently laboured to discipline and cultivate your minds with some of the choicest and noblest productions of human genius, I have no less faithfully endeavoured to instil a knowledge of those sacred writings "which are able to make the sacred writings "which are able to make the sacred writings "which are able to see a favourite horse sacred writings "which are able to see a favourite horse which he had given to the Colonel some years are able to see a favourite horse which he had given to the Colonel some years are which he facts.—

The Calcutta Englishman, of the 16th February, received by the Barcie. As the matter will probably undergo a judicial investigation, we abstain from any comments on the facts.—

The Calcutta Englishman, of the 16th February, received by the Barcie As the matter will probably undergo a judicial may Palace, at which his Grace the Duke of Beaufort was intended Lahore to the Colonel salves which his Grace the Duke of Beaufort was intended to the Garter on Monday at Bucking
the Barrie. As the matter will probably undergo a judicial may Palace, at which his Grace the Duke of Beaufort was intended Lahore to the Order of Garter. A similar honour was contended to the Order of Garter. A similar honour was contended to the Order of Garter. A similar honour was contended to the Order of Garter. A similar honour was contended to the Order of Garter. A similar honour was contended to the Order of Garter. A similar honour was contended to the Order of Garter. A similar honour was contended to the Order of Garter. A similar honour was contended to the Order of Garter. A similar honour was contended to the Order of Garter. A similar honour was contended to the Order of Garter. A similar hono which he had given to the Colonel some years ago. While he was patting the beast, it suddenly turned round and seized him by the jaw. It was with some exertion that the animal was by the jaw. It was with some exertion that the animal was made to relinquish its hold; and when the General was released, his face was found to be severely wounded, and he was much weakened by the loss of blood....Friday's Gazette announces Mr. John Pirie's baronetcy, and it states that the honour of knighthood has been conferred on Mr. William Drysdale, of Pittuchar in Fife; Mr. James Campbell, Lord Provost of Glasgow; Mr. Henry Thomas de la Beche, director of the ordnance geological survey of Great Britain; and Major ordnance geological survey of Great Britain; and Major George Gun Munro of Poyntzfield in Cromarty.... By a census of the population of Australia, taken on the 2d of March, 1841, the total number was given at 130,856. The total number of 10,401 of wood....One of the largest manufacturing houses in the kingdom—that of Joseph Beale and Co., of Mountmelliek, Ireland—has lately failed, throwing 1,000 persons out of employment. loyment ... Commander William Allen, who commanded the Wilberforce in the unfortunate Niger expedition, has been promoted to the rank of captain.... The Renfrewshire Bank has stopped payment. The liabilities are stated to be 200,000%, and the assets, chiefly mortgages on ships, at about 100,000%. An arrangement has been made between the directors of the Manchester Bank and the shareholders of the Alliance Bank in that town; by which the entire capital and business of the latter will be made over to the Bank of Manchester on certain latter will be made over to the Dains of Mannester on certain conditions... The total charge for the China expenditure up to April, 1842, is 1,193,692L, of which, including 618,430L for the Canton ransom, 1,018,430L has been provided for. The estimated expense of the year ending April, 1843, is 1,500,000L the Canton ransom, 1,018,430l. has been provided for. The estimated expense of the year ending April, 1843, is 1,500,000l. s. ...Lady Howard Douglas.—A very elegant and chaste gold vase, value about 240l., has lately been brought to England, at the request of the committee at Corfu, by the wife of Assistant Staff Surgeon Hadaway, presented to Lady Douglas by the Greek ladies of the Ionian Islands, as a mark of their esteem for her very many amiable qualities, and as a token of their sense of the many kinduesses shown to them during her sojourn amongst them... Active exertions are in progress at the East India House and at the Horse Guards to forward, without delay, troops to reinforce the army in Affghanistan. Within the last week the East India directors have accepted tenders for fifteen ships of large tonnage, and which have been regularly surveyed, to proceed to India, to carry 4,000 men.

The admiralty have given instructions for the building and equipment of a new steam frigate, which is to surpass, in size and power, every thing of the kind yet afhat. She is to be of 650 horse power; to have engine room for 600 tons of fuel; complete stowage under hatches for 1000 troops, with four months stores and provisions, exclusive of a crew of about 450 men; and is to be armed with twenty guns of the heaviest calibre, besides carronades.

The Oparter's Revenue, ending the 5th of April, 1842,

calibre, besides carronades.

The Quarter's Revenue, ending the 5th of April, 1842, shows a nett increase of 687,941l. This is highly satisfactory. The gain has been in the Customs' taxes, and we are glad to see that the Post Office yields 90,000l. of the increase.

IRELAND.—ABSENTEEISM.—The Irish papers say that the new Income Tax will press heavily on absentees from Ireland. One nobleman is mentioned who, with a fortune of 35,000l. a year, will be called upon to pay a round thousand for the exigencies of the State. The Dublin Monitor estimates the produce of the Income Tax on absentees from Munster alone at 30,000l. a-year; from all Ireland at 100,000l. We are very glad to hear it, and are only sorry that the tax is not sufficiently neavy to keep them at home.

LORD ASHBURTON.—The accounts from Washington, written and verbal, have for a week or two past represented that the special Minister had at last made some progress towards arranging one of the objects of his mission—namely, the Northeaster Boundary Question. The moderated tone of the Maine jour nals corroborates these accounts, and they are now rendered almost certain from the Governor of the State of Maine having called a Special Session of the Legislature. This is certainly very satisfactory intelligence, and we trust that the efforts of his lordship will be crowned with success.

Canada.

SUMMARY .- Mr. Murdoch, the Chief Secretary, returns immediately to England, to resume his place in the Colonial office, a more permanent situation than the one he at present holds. a more permanent situation than the one he at present holds... Sir A. N. Macnab has been well received in England... Colonel Burwell, a munificent friend of the Church, has shown his interest in the temporal welfare of the people by giving to the inhabitants of London (for ever) eleven acres of ground in the most densely populated part of the town, for the erection of a Mechanics' Institute, and for ornamental walks and pleasure grounds... The Rhode Island Rebellion Farce seems nearly at an end: and law triumphs over the swaggerings of democracy... Lord Stanley, it is said has consented to present the great Canadian Agricultural Petition to the House of Commons... It is expected that 50,000 emigrants will settle in our Province this year... We perceive by the Herald that the Lotteries advertised in this Province have met with a check. No good or sensible person will meddle with such illegal or immoral The Semaphore de Marseillese of the 2nd April publishes an account of an awful hurricance on the coast of Africa, near Gran, in which forty-one vessels of all sizes perished.

The French troops have experienced a reverse at Tlemlecea. Abdel-Kader, who was supposed to have retired towards Morocco, reappeared in the vicinity of Tlemlecea with 8000 men, and inflicted a heavy loss on the French troops, which had left that town under General Bedeau.

The precise state of the case has not transpired, but it is clear that the advantage gained by the Arab chief must have been considerable, as General Bugeaud instantly despatched two steamers to Oran for reinforcements. The Gazette des tribunaux contains a frightful account of the decapitation of no fewer than forty-four Arabs at Constantine, for imputed offences, most of them of a very trivial character, without either trial or inquiry!

usual rate of 1s. 3d. It will be observed, that the Board of Trade has passed a resolution to this effect; a similar resolution has also been passed by the Toronto Board of Trade. By the present law, however, British silver is not a legal tender in sums exceeding five pounds, which will have the effect of giving a more free circulation to our paper in the neighbouring states, reduce the rate of exchange, and do away with the enormous premiums now demanded and paid for American silver and gold — Kingapa, Townist

EXCHANGE AND MONEY.—The Banks are now drawing at gold .- Kingston Tourist. EXCHANGE AND MONEY.—The Banks are now drawing at 9½ per cent premium on London, 60 days, and at 2½ on New York, 3 days sight. The decline is attributable to the new Currency Bill, now in full operation. Private Sterling bills have been current at from 8 to 9 according to the standing of the drawers. Sales upon a credit, however, have been made at a higher mark as money has become quite scarce with the drawers. Sales upon a credit, however, have been made at a higher mark, as money has become quite scarce within the past two or three days. The Banks have been rathesparing in their discounts this week. Upper Canada Bank Notes are not received by our Banks as yet at less than 1½ disr count, but an arrangement will doubtless be made to make them current on a par with our own now that the currency of both Provinces is equalized. The dollar is received at present at 5s. 1d., the half-dollar at 2s. 6½d. currency. Silver and gold at 24s. 4d. for pounds sterling—but the British shillings will probably remain current among individuals at 1s, 3d., although not bankable at over 1s. 2. 3-5d. The 2s. 9d. and 5s. 6d. pieces are rendered uncurrent by the bill, but the former will be

probably remain current among and the latter 5s. 9d. and 5s. 6d. pieces are rendered uncurrent by the bill, but the former will be worth 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d., and the latter 5s. 6d., at which rates some private individuals we understand are buying them.—

Montreal Herald 9th May.

Loss of the Steamer Commodore Barrie," on her day night, about 9½ o'clock, the "Commodore Barrie," on her downward trip from Niagara, nearly opposite Presq'Isle, came in collision with the schooner Canada going up, and the former was so much shattered by the concussion, that she sunk an hour after in about 60 fathoms water. Capt. Patterson had kept his watch and turned in to his berth shortly before the accident occurred, leaving the Barrie in charge of the mate, Mr. Laughlin, the former mate having staid at Kingston sick. The schooner was also in charge of her mate, the captain having

large scale, is now in course of erection, by Messrs. Greig and Green; the frame of a building, for a foundry, is just being raised by Mr. Rumsey, from Ingersolville; a saddlery warehouse has been built by Mr. Douglas, in West Woodstock, and another similar establishment has been opened in East Woodstock, by Mr. Shenston; a chair factory has just now been opened, by Mr. Matheson; and a Recess by Mr. Devinny.—There have also been stores built, by Mr. Hill, of the Royal Oak Hotel; besides dwelling houses are being erected by all who can afford the expense of them. There is money, too, in the treasury to finish the Court House and Gaol, by the addition of another wing, &c.; and the work is to be proceeded with immediately. Last, though not least, a beautiful Scotch Church has been erected; though not yet finished for want of the necessary funds. We must not omit mentioning that, bethe total number was given at 130,855. The total number of houses was 16,776, of which 6,375 were of stone or brick, and the necessary funds. We must not omit mentioning that, besides all the improvements, finished and in progress, there is one in prospect, which, when accomplished, will add materially treland—has lately failed, throwing 1,000 persons out of emspire on the English Church. We rejoice to learn that a liberal subscription has already been entered into for that purpose.

— Woodstock Herald. THE LOST CHILDREN.—Two children (as mentioned in

our last) went astray in the woods, about four miles from Halifax, at the Dartmouth side, on Monday week. Some hundreds fax, at the Dartmouth side, on Monday week. Some hundreds of people, many of them from Halifax, and comprising some military and Indians, went in search for several successive days. On Friday a snow storm occurred, and added painfully to the difficulties and depression on the subject. On Sunday the remains of the children were found about seven miles from the home of their parents. The eldest of the sufferers was between seven and eight years add we understand the other hand have the seven and eight years old, we understand—the other about two years younger. They were found locked in each others arms, years youngest with its face on the check of the elder. The elder, it is said, had taken off her apron and rolled it about the more helpless and delicate babe. She had the looks of care and sorrow in death, as if, which is not uncommon in similar cases, premature responsibility was felt, and that to secure and shield the little innocent by her side was felt a duty. The younger seemed as if it met with death in sleep. Their tender feet were seemed as if it met with death in sleep. Their tender feet were injured by travelling in vain endeavours to reach home. What pangs must have introduced despair to the children's minds, mid the loneliness and hunger, day after day, and night afternight, in the wilderness;—and yet there was a melancholy sublimity connected with their death;—the ripenings of the spirit under keen distress, and the mutual sympathy and love which is too often wanted at the death-bed of the unfortunate matures.

The presents of the children have been subjects of deep com-The parents of the children have been subjects of deep commiseration .- Nova Scotian.

From the Toronto General Advertiser, May 12.

TORONTO PRICES C	URRENT.
TORONIO IMI	s. d. £ s. d.
Fine Flour, & barrel,	5 0 @ 1 6 3
Danie ditto	0 4 0 (10 0 4 0 1
October 1 10 harrel	0 0 0 00 1 1 0
Page 100 100 the	0 10 0 (0 1 1 0
Will ditto	0 0 02 (10 0 0 12
Ditto, (tub), ditto.	0 0 4 @ 0.06
Cheese, # lb	0 2 0 @ 0 3 9
Turkeys,	0 1 8 @ 0 2 0
Geese,	
Ducks, ditto,	0 1 8 @ 0 2 3
Potatoes, & bushel,	0 1 0 @ 0 1 3
Potatoes, de busiles,	
CT PI	PICAL SOCIETY

Dear Brethren,—I beg leave to remind you, that the next Meeting of our Society is appointed to be held (with divine permission) on Wednesday and Thursday, June 1st and 2od, at Brockville.

HENRY PATTON, Secretary.

Rectory, Kemptville, May 5, 1842. TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EASTERN CLE

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

Rev. Brethren,— The next meeting of this Association will be held "if the Lord will" at the residence of the Rev. John Grier, Rector of "if the Lord will" at the residence of the Rev. John Grier, Rector of "if the Lord will" at the residence of the Rev. John Grier, Rector of "Schooling" and 25th May.

Belleville, on Wednesday and Thursday the 25th and 25th May.

S. GIVINS.

Mohawk Parsonage, 30th April 1842.

NIAGARA CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The Members of the Niagara Clerical Association are hereby informed that the next Meeting of the Association will be held (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. G. R. F. Grout, Rector of Grimsby, on Wednesday and Thursday, the lst and 2nd of June.

The Members are respectfully reminded, that a resolution was adopted at their Meeting in February last, that all the Members (unless hindered by unavoidable circumstances) should be at the place of meeting, on the evening preceding the regular day of assembling for business. T. B. FULLER, Secretary N. C. A.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. Reverend Brethren,—You are hereby notified that the next Meeting of he above Society, will be held (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Hamilton, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 25th and 26th of May.

WILLIAM McMURRAY,

LADIES' BAZAAR, AT HAMILTON. A BAZAAR will be held (with the permission of the Board of Police) in the Town Hall, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 17th and 18th days of May next, in aid of the completion of Christ's Church. The following Ladies will hold Tables, to any of whom contributions are requested to be sent, not later, if possible, than a fortnight previously to the Bazaar:—

Mrs. Bull,
Mrs. J. G. Geddes,
Mrs. Hatt.
Mrs. Hautlon,
Hamilton, 9th March, 1842.

THE Treasurer of the HOUSE OF INDUSTRY acknowledges the receipt of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, from His Excellency the Governor-General, for that Institution. Toronto, 26th April, 1842.

THE Managing Committee of the HOUSE OF INDUSTRY beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following Donations, for the use of that Institution, during the quarter, ending 30th April, 1842:

of that Institution, during the quarter, ending 30th April, 1842:

Messrs. Benjamin & Brothers—a quantity of refuse Store-goods.

Mr. Baker, (Black Swam)—a quarter Bacon

Mr. Legg—15 bushels Potatoes

Mr. John Harper—a cart-load Potatoes

Mrs. Cooper—6 bushels Potatoes

Aiderman Gurnett—6 rolls butter and 2 barrels Flour, seized in the market, for being short of weight

Hon. Capt. Macaulay—4 cart-loads Potatoes, and an excellent feast to all the inmates on St. George's Day.

Toronto, 29th April, 1842. THEOLOGICAL WORKS, JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK.

\$\& \text{S.}\$

Coxe's Christian Ballads.

0 5

Bishop Doane's Brief Examination of Mr. Boardman's Proofs 0 4

Chapman's Sermons upon the Ministry, Worship and Doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

0 7

Sermons and Remains of the Rev. B. D. Winslow, A.M.

0 12

Bishop White on Ordination.

0 5

Dr. Hawks' History of the Church in Virginia.

0 17

Bishop Hobert's Essiyuls and Fasts.

0 5

Bishop Hobert's Essiyuls and Fasts.

THE CHURCH ALMANACK for 1842, price 6d.
H. & W. ROWSELL,

GOVERNESS.

A N ENGLISH LADY accustomed to Tuition, is destrous of being received as resident Governess in a family. The Country would be no objection. She instructs in the various branches of a useful Education, with French and Music (and Drawing and Singing if required.) Letters free, to the care of Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, Toronto, or Kinestee.

EDUCATION.

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

N. B.—Three or four Ladies can be accommodated with board, &c. at £8.15s. per quarter.

45-3m

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

May 12, 1842.

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

The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed on

the same day.

M. C. CROMBIE, Toronto, 24th December, 1841.

UNIVERSITY HOUSE,

M. WESTMACOTT begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlefirst ships a choice assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY
GOODS, suitable for the approaching season.
Clergymen's and Barristers' Robes, Pulpit and Church Furniture,
imported to order

mported to order. N.B.—A Junior Clerk required. May 12, 1842.

FANCY TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT REMOVED.

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

WATERLOO BUILDINGS.

NEXT DOOR TO THE FARMERS' BANK, and solicits a continuance of that support which he has heretoforeceived. His constant study shall always be to give to his customer than the support of t

eneral satisfaction.

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

Toronto, May 6, 1842. Toronto, May 6, 1842.

THE Subscribers respectfully intimate that they have succeeded to the RETAIL DRY GOODS EUSINESS formerly carried on by Messrs. Ross & Macleod, corner of King and Yongo Streets, and having made arrangements for a large and constant supply of Staple and Fancy Goods, they loop to merit a continuance of that extensive patronage so long enjoyed by this establishment.

In order to make room for their Spring Importations they are offering their present Stock at considerably reduced prices.

BETLEY & BROWN.

do-t.

Toronto, 30th March, 1842.

G. BILTON,

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, 128, KING STREET, TORONTO.

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

NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFORMS: CLERGY-MEN'S GOWNS AND BARRISTER'S ROBES, made in the best

Toronto, 97th April, 1842. Todd 27 ad Haos & Assayline 43-tf CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND

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

Best price given for live Geese Feathers.

EDWARD ROBSON.

Toronto, April 13, 1842.

Tea, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse.

Tea, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse.

No. 197, King Street, Toronto.

The Subscribers having now completed their extensive Winter Stock of Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, offer for Sale the undermentioned articles, which having been purchased on the most favourable terms in the best European and American Markets, they can confidently recommend to the attention of City and Country Storekeepers: 200 hhds Porto Rico and Cuba Sugars, 30 hhds Lon on Refined Sugar, 25 hhds and 70 bbls London Crushed Sugar, 25 hhds and 70 bbls London Crushed Sugar, 26 hds see Sugar My Sugar, 27 hds and Congou Teas, 200 bags and bales Mocha, Java, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee, 200 boxes, half boxes, and quarter boxes, fresh Muscatel Raisins, 20 kegs Spanish Grapes, 20 tierces Carolina Rice, 120 boxes and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tobacco, 185 pipes and this Port, Madeira, Sherry, and Marseilles Wines, from the most respectable Houses in Oporto, Cadiz and Madeira, 20 pipes and 40 hhds pale and coloured Cognac Brandy, 40 hhds Spanish Brandy, 20 puncheons East and West India Rums, 100 barrels London Porter and Edinburgh Ale, Also, an extensive and general assortment of articles connected with their business.

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co.

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

Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OFFOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH,

NEARLY OFFORITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH,

KING STREET.

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

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 17-tf

DOCTOR SEWELL,

CORNER OF LOT AND GRAVES STREETS, (NEARLY OPPOSITE TO THE COLLEGE AVENUE).

TOPONTO, April 25, 1842.

42-3m

REMOVAL. H. & W. ROWSELL.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, HAVE REMOVED from their former residence in Brock Street, to those new premises in KING STRRET, lately occupied by Messrs Greenshields & Miller, next to J. W. Brent's, Chemist and Druggist.

Kingston, April 20, 1842. BIRTHS. In this city, on the 11th inst. the lady of T. G. Ridout Esq., of a

laughter.
In Montreal, on the 2d inst., the lady of W. Cormack, Esq., of a son.
In this city, on the 13th instant, Mrs. G. Bilton, of a daughter.
On the 8th instant, the lady of the Rev. Robert J. C. Taylor, Rector of Peterborough, of a son. On the 7th inst. the lady of John Counter, Esq., Mayor of Kingston, MARRIED.

On the 7th inst. the lady of John Counter, Esq., Mayor of Kingston, of a son.

MARRIED.

In Christ's Church, Hamilton, on Wednesday the 4th inst., by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Thomas Waters, Esq., of the Township of Woodhouse, to Georgiana, eldest daughter o. the late Rev. Brooke Bridges Stevens, for many years Chaplain to the Forces at Montreal.

Also by the same, on Tuesday the 3rd inst., Mr. Reuben Hamilton Burtch, of Woodstock, to Harriet Helen Cook, niece of David Beasley Esq., of Hamilton.

On the 5th inst, in St. John's Church, Cornwall, by the Rev. A. Williams, A. Mr., J. R. Taylor Esq, late Assistant Surgeon of H. M. 71st Regt, and now Surgeon of the 29th Regt of Foot, to Frances, daughter of G. S. Jarvis, Esq.

In Brantford, on the 4th inst, by the Rev. J. C. Usher, Mr. James Mockridge, of Toronto, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Thomas Lemmon, proprietor of the Brantford Combier.

On the 5th inst, by the Rev. J. Flanagan, Alexander Calder Esq., to Miss Margaret, eldest daughter of the late William Newell Esq., all of Binbrook.

On the 4th inst, by the same, Sylvester Raymond, to Elizabeth Smith, both of the former place.

In Kingston, on the 27th ult, by the Ven. Archdeacon Stuart, Wm. Hilliard Busteed, Esquire, of New-York city, to Miss Charlotte, youngest daughter of Charles Thomas, Esquire, of London, England. At March. by the Rev. J. Johnston, on the 23rd March, Menry R. Symmes, Esq. Merchant, to Miss Abigall, daughter of Charles Symmes Esquire, all of Aylmer.

On the 11th April, by the Rev. A. Balfour, William C. Moffatt, Esq. of Kenebunk, State of Maine, to Miss Catharine R. Woods, of Potton. In Fredericksburgh, on the 28th ult, by the Rev. W. F. S. Harper, of Bath, Mr. Avery Brown, of Amberst Island, to Miss Mary, second daughter of Mr. George Coulson, of Fredericksburgh, at Sandwich, on the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. W. F. S. Harper, of Bath, Mr. Avery Brown, of Amberst Island, to Miss Mary, second daughter of Mr. George Coulson, of Fredericksburgh, on the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. W. F. S. Harper,

of that city.
On the 15th ultimo, by the Venerable Archdeacon Stuart, Mr. James Graden, to Miss Anne Reilley, both of King ton.

D1ED.

In this city, on the 11th inst., after a few hours illness, deeply lamented by a large circle of acquaintances, Elizabeth Emily, the wife of the Honourable Mr. Justice Hagerman, and daughter of William Merry, Esquire, late Deputy Secretary at War.

In this city, on the 10th inst. Mrs. Mary Ann Scott, aged 35 years, wife of Mr. Robert Scott, Confectioner.

In this city, on the 13th instant, Laurence Reynolds, Printer, son of the late Mr. John Beynolds, in the 27th year of his age.

After a short illness, on the foorth instant, at his residence, William Chisholm, Esq., of Oakville, late M. P. P. for county of Halton. Mr. Chisholm was the founder of the town of Oakville, and his death is sincerely regretted by all who knew him.

At Kingston, on the 7th inst., Mrs. Isabella Deacon, aged 76, an old and respectable inhabitant.

On the 8th instant, in the fifteenth year of his age, after a long and painful illness, borne with extreme patience and entire submission to the Divine will, John, eldest son of J. Lamb, Esq., of Mapleton, Darlington, and late of Kington, Herefordshire, England.

At Eguly, on the 26th ultimo, aged 69 years, Mary, wife of Richard Wright Marmion Esq. Magistrate, and formerly of the Parish of Creagh, County of Cork, Ireland.

Recently, near Amherstburgh, at the residence of her sister Mrs. Elliott, after a short and very severe illness, Miss Mary Fullerton Donovan, aged 69 years. In her walk through life she was distinguished as a sincere and humble Christian, and did not fail to recommend her Redeemer and his religion, to all within the sphere of her influence, by her mild persuasion and godly example. Her benevolence was unostentatious: a friend to the distressed, and a counsellor to the erring, she delighted in doing good and affording happiness to all around her. Warmly attached to the Church, she was constant in her attendance upon is ordinances. The Bible a

Letters received between the 30th April and 13th May:

J. White, Esq., P. M., rem; Rev. G. Petrie, rem; Rev. A. Balfour, frem; Mr. W. H. White, P. M.; Rev. D. B. Parnther, rem.; Rev. A. F. Atkinson, add. sub.; Rev. J. G. Geddes, rem; Rev. W. M. Shaw, add. sub.; E. Pooler, Esq. P. M., rem. in full vols. 4 and 5; Rev. M. Bebomer, rem; Lord Bishop of Montreal; Rev. A. N. Bethune, rem; Mrs. Watson, rem; Rev. F. G. Elliott. [many thanks]; Rev. E. J. Boswell, rem; A. Menzics, Esq., P. M., rem; Rev. R. Whitwell, rem; Rev. J. Ramsay, rem; J. B. Ewart, Esq., P. M.

To Correspondents.—E., though in part anticipated, shall appear, in full, next week. We are gradually getting up arrears, and our New Brunswick and Mosa friends are not forgotten.

**Communications sent anonymously, and without the postage

OMB18.

Principal, H. D. G. 8.

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

eeting you oly Bible, ow deeply Most de-of human a you his s of uninwith great t sincerely prayers in an appro-, you have time given ecessary— to impress nestimable in vain. I of the pre-the subject

THE HISTORY OF AN AMERICAN POCKET PRAYER BOOK.* WRITTEN BY ITSELF.

CHAPTER IV.

The Prayer Book travels to Western New York.—An Emigrant's Life.—A Union Place of Worship.—Lay Reading.

It was a bright sunny morning in spring, when my master, Mr. M-, with his family, reached the spot where he intended settling, and where he expected to spend the remainder of his days.

The trees had just put forth their leaves, and stood arrayed in their richest green; the squirrel leaped from branch to branch, as if delighted with his liberty; the redbreast, on the topmost bough of some lofty elm, poured forth his sweet and mellow notes-all around, the woods seemed instinct with life, and universal nature appeared to rejoice and sing.

Yet, notwithstanding this gay and lively scene which surrounded them, I thought my master and mistress looked sad, though they strove to cheer each other with the prospect of future happiness. And well might they feel sorrowful; for they had been compelled, by pecuniary losses, to leave the home of their infancy, with all its cherished endearments—their relatives and friends-the joys of social intercourse, which constituted the chief charm of life-the Church in which they had been baptized and nurtured, and where they had often partaken of the bread of life—these, together with those thousand comforts and advantages to be found in most of our New England towns, they had left behind, to go into a wilderness of woods, where there were no friends to cheer them in the loneliness of their dreary solitude, and where the "sound of the Church-going bell" was never heard.

The place to which Mr. M--- came was a tract of new land, purchased in better days, but was now all that remained to him of a once ample fortune. A small house, built of logs, had been put up previous to his arrival; and here he hoped, by patient and persevering industry, if his health was spared, to provide a competency for his family. He foresaw that it required many painful sacrifices, and much habitual self-denial, to fix himself down on such a spot for life; yet he had "learned," with the Apostle, "in whatso-

ever state he was, therewith to be content." I shall pass rapidly over the first few years of their residence in this place. Their time was occupied during the day, as that of all new settlers usually is, my master cutting down the trees, and clearing and cultivating the land; my mistress attending to the adomestic duties within doors, like the "virtuous woman" commended by Solomon, "seeking wool and flax, and working willingly with her hands," and "looking well to the ways of her household," (Prov. xxxi.

In the evening Mr. M-read some instructive book aloud, or heard the lessons of the children, who, who had been apprised of the arrangement, "were having no school to attend, were educated, as well as with one accord in one place." About twenty percircumstances would permit, under the immediate sons, besides my master's family, assembled in the tuition of their parents. Every morning and evening the whole family were assembled for domestic worship; when my master usually read a chapter in the Bible, and then the form of prayer for families, or some of the collects; for he considered it the duty of every Christian, to begin each day with prayer to Almighty God for his blessing and protection through the day, and authorized to pronounce. After an intermission of to end it with thanksgiving for mercies received, and | an hour, they again met, and the evening service and supplications for guardianship, through the dangers of a sermon were read; the little flock then separated,

On Sundays, he always read the regular morning and evening prayers, together with the appointed lessons, and a sermon: the rest of the day was given to together, and now and then some of their more liberalself-examination and private devotion, to innocent and minded neighbours would join them. In the mean cheerful conversation, and to the religious instruction time, the meeting-house was finished, and occupied

Thus passed the first few years of their residence in this new country; yet each season saw great changes pened to disturb the harmony of the village during the and improvements making around them. Several fa- first year. Those who met at my master's house on by others, in rapid succession, so that in three or four in religion; but as no persons were more exemplary for the latter purpose, whenever a missionary of any they were suffered to go on, quietly worshipping God denomination happened to travel that way. During in their own way. But at the commencement of the this period, my master, who was a man of exemplary piety, was often sent for to pray by the bed-side of the

When my master had been about five years in this new situation, the place put on quite the appearance but the result was, as might have been foreseen, the of a flourishing village. He had exchanged his log majority ruled, and the strongest party took the whole. house for one of more comfortable dimensions, and of a more respectable exterior, and all his worldly affairs seemed to be going on as prosperously as he could wish.

sions I was always his companion.

But there was one subject, which weighed heavily upon his mind, and which was the almost constant theme of conversation with his wife when they were reflecting, sober-minded, and pious men quietly withalone—it was the Church of his fathers. How to get it planted in that western land was now his greatest solicitude. Often have I seen the big tear roll down right hand forget her cunning; yea, if I prefer not ark of security and rest, "a city at unity in itself," Jerusalem above my chief joy

clergyman; and his views of the sacred office would pious mind, were destroying and rending asunder not permit him to receive the communion from persons | their own denominations. But they were sensible

He saw that other denominations were rapidly gainhis own. Already a subscription was in circulation usages, they set themselves to examine the justness and I thought I saw a tear steal down the cheeks of for building a "Union" place of worship, as it is called, to accommodate all sects; but when it was presented to Mr. M-, he declined giving any thing, candidly saying that he did not approve this amalgamating syswhom the plan originated, far from producing quietness, peace, and love, among all Christian people, too often he had often seen the experiment tried, but had never put forth all their efforts, to maintain and defend her and a Christian life; remembering always that Bapknown it to succeed well; and that, for his part, he cause. further told them, that in the present instance, he

* Reprinted, with a few alterations and adaptations, from an analysis and work. goodly tree, with "leaves for the healing of the nations."

means to introduce and sustain that, which he hoped soon to see established there. I was with my master at this time, for he generally carried me in his pocket. and I listened with pleasure to these remarks, because they so exactly met my own views. Although he was accused of maintaining narrow notions, and of being an event occurred which seemed to infuse new life destitute of that liberality which it is so much the fashion of the present age to extol, he paid no attention to these reproaches, but continued inflexible to his purpose. The same evening I saw he looked more thoughtfulthan usual, and when the family hadretired to Missionary, had gone forth from his native State, "to rest, I heard him say to Mrs. M-, whom he always seek Christ's sheep which were scattered abroad;" they are about building a meeting-house in town for another man's foundation;" and Providence directed the accommodation of all denominations, and I have his steps to "the waste places" in our western land. declined contributing, as I have no doubt it will cause He was then in the prime of life; meek, humble and believe charity would thereby be best preserved, and "the wilderness and solitary places were glad for him." pure religion best promoted. As far as my experience He long continued a faithful labourer in his Master's to pray by a book. They have been taught, too, to few and too poor to erect a building for ourselves.— seed which he sowed with industry and care, blessed and worship, yet we are all brethren in Christ Jesus; Sunday, when I will read the service and a sermon .-can tell what good may grow out of this small begin-

for the Episcopal Church, and he must reserve all his

am I in the midst of them," (Matt. xviii. 20.) next morning my master mounted his horse, and rode which he served, all underwent great changes; but round to see the few families of Church-people in his still the good man was there, faithful to his post, true neighbourhood, all of whom expressed pleasure at his to his obligations, and eminently useful in his labours. proposals, and agreed to meet at his house every Sun- The young loved him, the mature confided in him, day, when circumstances would permit.

primitive Christians who assembled 'in an upper room,

two or three are gathered together in my name, there

CHAPTER V.

Lay Reading continued .- Religious dissensions among the various sects .- Accessions to the Church.

Sunday came—a bright cloudless day in autumnand at the appointed hour, the few Church-people large "upper room," bringing their Prayer Books with them, and uniting in the service with the greatest apparent devotion. Mr. M --- read the morning prayers, together with the lessons and a sermon: he however, omitted the Absolution and Benediction, which he rightly thought none but a clergyman was the night, by Him who "never slumbers nor sleeps." much pleased and profited with the exercises of the day. This practice continued many months, without interruption: the same little company being gathered every Sunday alternately, by each of the different sects, who had united in building it. Nothing hapmilies of emigrants moved in, and these were followed a Sunday, were looked upon as rather cold formalists years there was quite a hamlet; and a small public in their lives, more honest and upright in their dealbuilding had been erected, which served as school- ings, more kind and charitable to the poor, or more house and a place of worship, and was always occupied ready and cheerful in discharging all the social duties, second year, disputes arose respecting the meetinghouse; the various parties could not agree about the sick and dying, and sometimes to read the burial ser- arrangement of their services; each party prosecuted vice over the graves of the departed; on which occa- its own claims with intemperate warmth; the bitter- but I have reason to believe that many who came with ness of controversy extended into the social circle, separated families, and alienated the hearts of friends;

He, who knoweth how to "bring good out of evil," over-ruled these events, so as to increase and strengthen that little band of faithful worshippers, who, amidst the turmoils and commotions around them, still pursued the even tenor of their way. Many of the most drew, and joined the little company at Mr. M-

At first, they disliked the forms, so new and strange his cheek, while talking with his family of those blissful to them; but any thing seemed preferable to that days, when they could go "to the house of God in scene of confusion and misrule which they had just company;" and then, as he contrasted those blessed left. They confessed that in the language of the privileges which they once enjoyed, with their present Liturgy they could find nothing objectionable; for it destitution of the sacred ordinances, he would exclaim, was mostly composed in the very words of Scripture; in the fervent language of the Psalmist-"O how and the Church, little as they knew of it, came strongly amiable are thy dwellings, thou Lord of Hosts! My recommended by its uniformly steady, but unostentasoul hath a desire and longing to enter into the courts | tious course, and the exemplary lives of those who of the Lord." "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my were attached to her communion. They saw in it an where they could enter in and be safe from the troubles For five long years he had not seen an Episcopal and dissensions, which, to the great grief of every not Episcopally ordained; he had great respect for men, unwilling to take any thing upon trust, much their piety and zeal, but he considered that they had less would they support any religious institutions, no scriptural warrant for exercising the functions of which were not clearly sanctioned by the word of

God. Knowing that the Episcopal Church laid high ing ground, while nothing had been done for that of claims to an apostolic ministry, and to apostolic of her pretensions; and, like the "noble" Bereans, they "searched the Scriptures daily, whether these things were so." They came to the investigation with honest intentions, and minds open to conviction; tem, which, however pure the motives of those with and the result of their inquiries was, a firm conviction that the Church was scriptural in her doctrines, apostolic in her ministry, and pure and primitive in her ended in "confusion and every evil work." He said worship. They then yielded all their powers, and

would much rather each denomination would build a The acquisition of such men was a matter of much house of worship for themselves, though it were of logs, | joy to my dear master, and the more gratifying, bethan to unite in erecting the most costly edifice, and cause so unexpected; neither he nor his associates afterwards dispute about the right of occupancy. He ever having made undue exertions to gain proselytes. "He blessed God, and took courage," from this acmust decline subscribing to their "Union" building, cession to their strength. He now hoped, at no dison another ground. Although he could bid "God tant day, to see the Church of his fathers firmly planted speed" to every proper effort to extend the kingdom in that place, "taking root downward, and bearing of the Redeemer, yet his conscientious preference was fruit upwards," and spreading forth boughs like a CHAPTER VI.

Arrival of an Episcopal Minister.-Father Nash, the Missionary .- Divine Service .- Baptism .- The Sermon .- Holy

About the time the Church began to assume a more

flourishing appearance, as related in the last chapter,

into its members, and gave additional impulse to their efforts. This was the arrival of an Episcopal minister, the first who had ever visited that part of the country. The Rev. Mr. Nash, with the true spirit of a Gospel consulted in cases of difficulty—"Harriet, my dear, with a determination, as he said, not to "build on to that of any of the sects around them. The preserious disturbances in our little village. If divisions pious; possessing all the most important requisites nust exist, I would rather that each denomination of for a useful missionary of the Cross, in our new settle-Christians had a house of worship of its own; for I ments. Wherever he came, it might be truly said, oes, there is always most harmony and Christian love, vineyard. His active and useful life was prolonged, regard Churchmen as mere formalists. Let us pity when those who differ in religious opinions keep per- and he lived to behold the blessed fruits of his patient their prejudices, and endeavour to remove them, in feetly distinct, and the Church and each sect manages and persevering labours. The "bread which he cast the spirit of Christian charity; not forgetting that, its own religious affairs in its own way. We are too upon the waters, was found after many days;" the although we differ on some essential points of doctrine But I have a plan in my head, which I hope you will approve. I will have a Church in my own house.—

by divine grace, yielded an abundant harvest: he even lived to see "a little one become a thousand, as those whom we hope to meet one day in that temple even lived to see "a little one become a thousand, as those whom we hope to meet one day in that temple There are now several Episcopal families within a few and a small one a strong nation." His age, his piety, miles of us, and one or two in the village, all of whom his zeal, and, above all, his untiring devotion to the will gladly unite with us; and we will meet every missionary cause, for almost forty years, gained for him the well-earned title of "the venerable father That large unfinished room up stairs, will probably Nash." This faithful herald of the Cross has now hold more persons that we can ever collect. But who gone to his reward. His character and services are thus graphically portrayed by the Bishop of New ning, with the divine blessing upon our efforts? It York, in his annual address to his diocese. "The will not, I know, be so pleasant to meet in this way, as venerable Daniel Nash, for nearly forty years a faithful to have a Church and minister, such as we left in New missionary in the counties of Otsego and Chenango, England; but we can plead the example of those was about four months since (1836) taken to his rest. He received Deacon's orders from the first Bishop of where prayer was wont to be made.' And we have, this diocese, and went immediately to the extensive moreover, the blessed promise of our Redeemer, 'Where field of labour in which, with a perseverance and fidelity, wherein he set to his young brethren a most worthy example, he continued to the last. The face Mrs. M was delighted with the plan; and the of the country, the state of society, the congregations the aged sought in his counsels and example, right guidance in the short remainder of their pilgrimage Parish after parish was built up on foundations laid by him. Younger brethren came in to relieve him of the more immediate charge; but still the good old man was there, labouring to the last among them; and long after physical ability forbade very frequent ministrations, he would go from house to house, gathering the inmates around the domestic altar; giving great heed to that important branch of pastoral duty, which he always loved, and in which he was eminently successful, catechising the children; and having some word of warning, encouragement, reproof, consolation, or edification, as each had need. It was so ordered in the course of Providence, that I was, soon after his decease, in the district of country which had so long been the scene of his faithful labouts; and truly gratified was I to witness that best of testimonies to the virtues of the man, the Christian, and the pastor, which was found in the full hearts and the tender and venerated expressions of the multitudes who, to use the affectionate epithet with which, for years, they had delighted to know him, had been bereft of good old father Nash." *

But to return to my story: - When Mr. Nash visited us, there was a general rejoicing among the Church-people, and preparations were immediately made for his preaching and administering the sacraments on the following day, which was Sunday. As the room in which they had usually met, at my master's house, was barely large enough to accommodate those who worshipped there, and was rather inconvenient on other accounts, it was thought best to procure he school-house on this occas

Long before the hour appointed for divine service, the little building was crowded, and numbers went away for want of room. Some of these were doubtless attracted by mere curiosity to see the performance of religious ceremonies in a manner so new and strange; strong prejudices against the Church, returned home favourably impressed with the beauty and solemnity of her excellent formularies. The whole scene, to those more immediately interested in them, was exceedingly affecting. Many shed tears of joy; and I heard one venerable old man say, as he pressed the hand of the clergyman when coming out of the house, that this was the happiest day of his life. To me the services never appeared half so interesting. The minister read the prayers in a clear, distinct, and impressive tone of voice, and with great seriousness of manner, as if he felt all that he uttered. When the responses were made, they seemed the fervent and pious ejaculations of Christian hearts, audibly

poured forth as from one mouth. At the close of the second lesson, several parents came forward with their little ones, to present them for the holy ordinance of Baptism; and it was a moving sight to behold the authorised "ambassador of Christ" taking these young lambs of the flock, and, after the example of his Divine Master, "embracing them in his arms, laying his hands upon them and blessing them," and "baptizing them in the adorable name of the FATHER, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost;" and then signing them with the blessed sign of the Cross, as a token of their being "faithful soldiers and servants," who should never be afraid, nor ashamed, to "fight manfully under the banner" of the Great Captain of their salvation .-The solemn charge which he addressed to the sponsors, must have thrilled through their hearts. I looked around to see what effect this part of the service had on those persons who had never before witnessed it, several who stood near me; probably at the recollection of their own baptismal engagements, and of the time when their pious parents brought them, in unconscious infancy, to the sacred font. Nor was it strange that they should weep at the remembrance of their own violated vows, when the minister pronounced those closing words: "Ye must take care that these children may be virtuously brought up, to lead a godly

* An affectionate tribute was recently paid to the memory of this good man, by the congregation of which he first had the pastoral care: as the following notice from a Church periodical will show:—

"FATHER NASH.—This venerable minister of God was not gathered unto his people at the time of his death, owing to some circumstances beyond the control of his friends; though it was his often-expressed wish, before he died, that his remains might moulder among those to whom he had ministered in life, and with those generations to whose jamilies he had offered the rites and consolations of the Church.—This strong desire of their beloved minister was borne in mind by the members of the different churches in the county, and on Wednesday, the 31st ult. (Oct. 1838,) his remains, together with those of his wife and an infant child, were transported, with devout solemnity, to the burial-ground of Christ Church, Cooperstown, Otsego county, New York, and re-interred under a beautiful pine, in one grave. It is the York, and re-interred under a beautiful pine, in one grave. It is the tintention of the Episcopalians of the county, to place a tablet inscribed to 'FATHER NASH,' in the Church of which he was the first Rector, and to raise a decent monument over his grave."

be made like unto Him; that as he died, and rose again for us, so should we, who are baptized, die from sin, and rise again unto righteousness; continually mortifying all our evil and corrupt affections, and daily proceeding in all virtue and godliness of living.'

The sermon was excellently well suited to the time and place; it was from those comforting words of our Saviour, "Fear not, little flock," (Luke xii. 32.) The preacher spoke of the many discouragements and lifficulties which must always attend the introduction of a new manner of worship, so unlike, as their's was, possessions of men in favour of their own opinions, especially in matters of religion, he told them, were deep-rooted and strong; and when erroneous, it required patient and persevering industry, aided by much mildness and prudence, to overcome them. "Other denominations," he continued, "are accustomed to extempore prayer, and many of them think it sinful and one mouth. Remember that the most effectual method of recommending and enforcing one's own peculiar views, is by holy example. Let the fruits of your religion be seen in your lives, and they will weigh more than volumes of argument. A blameless life will always silence gainsayers; and by degrees they will acknowledge that that form of worship cannot be so odious as they at first thought, when its fruits are altogether lovely." It was," he continued, "the advice of an inspired Apostle to some of the first Christian converts, and well worthy our serious attention—'Be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason of the hope that is in you;' but let it be with 'meekness' and candour; not in the spirit of bitterness and reproach. And you will ever bear in mind what the same Apostle adds: 'Whereas they speak evil of you, as of evildoers, they may be ashamed that falsely accuse your good conversation in Christ,' (1 Peter iii. 16.) If we are blessed with more or better privileges than some other Christians, we are bound to excel them as much in all virtue and godliness of living."

After many such pious admonitions, and earnest exhortations to cultivate holiness of heart and life, and to "follow peace with all men," he encouraged them to persevere in their laudable endeavours to establish a Church of their own, by showing how the greatest success had, in numerous instances, attended beginnings as small as these, and therefore we ought not to "despise the day of small things." "Indeed, the time was," he said, "when few, very few-only twelve-constituted the whole Christian Church; and it was to them the Divine founder of our religion addressed those cheering words of our text, 'Fear not, little flock.' And even after his resurrection and ascension, the number of the disciples were still so few, that 'they were all with one accord in one place' Acts ii. 1.), and that, probably, a small room in some private house. Yet from this small beginning, 'so mightily grew the word of GoD and prevailed,' that in a very short time the whole world was filled with CHRIST'S doctrine. This 'grain of mustard seed,' grew to be a mighty tree, and spread its branches far and wide. Doubt not, therefore," was his concluding exhortation, "that God favourably receiveth this work of yours, and will bestow upon it his blessing .-Be careful to build only on that 'sure foundation,' the Rock of Ages, 'Jesus Christ, and him crucified:' for 'other foundation can no man lay, than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ," (1 Cor. iii. 11.)

Immediately after the sermon, the holy communion was administered. Eight or ten persons, some of whom had not enjoyed this privilege for many long years, "drew near in faith," as I trust, and took "that holy Sacrament to their comfort." It was to them like being fed with manna in the wilderness. Some of them could not refrain from sobbing aloud, when they received the bread and wine, the precious pledges of a dying Saviour's love. It brought back a tide of pleasing and painful recollections of times when they used to kneel, in former years, with loved friends, around the holy altar; and it carried forward their thoughts to the time when, through the infinite mercies of their Redeemer, they hoped to sit down with the same beloved friends, at the Marriage Supper of the LAMB. As these thoughts came over them, with a mixture of sadness and of joy, their full hearts gushed forth in tears. Oh, it is luxury to weep, when the scenes of departed years, with ten thousand bright and glowing pictures of social love and domestic happiness, sweep across the memory, and we seem to be again surrounded-

"By those fair forms, alas! now seen no more; Lov'd, and still lov'd; not dead, but gone before!"

Advertisements.

1842. LAKE ONTARIO. NEW LINE OF STEAMERS, FOUR TIMES A-WEEK,

FROM TORONTO AND HAMILTON TO ROCHESTER

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPTAIN TWOHY,

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

THE STEAMER GORE, CAPTAIN KERR,

CAPTAIN KERR,

W HLL leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Windsor Harbour, every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock; and will leave Rochester for Toronto, touching at Windsor Harbour, every Monday and Thursday Moraning, at 9 o'clock.

The above Steamers will also ply between Toronto and Hamilton.

As Travellers may proceed by Rail-voad from Rochester to Albany and Boston, this will be found the most agreeable and expeditious route for Travellers from the western parts of Canada, who may desire to visit New York, Boston, or Albany.

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

STEAM-BOAT NOTICE-1842. THE PRINCESS ROYAL,

CAPT. COLCLEUGH. WILL leave Toronto for Kingston on Tuesday night, the 29th instant, at Twelve o'clock, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg; and will leave Kingston, on her return, on Thursday evening, the 31st. Afterwards, she will leave Toronto for Kingston every Saturday and Wednesday, at Twelve o'clock, noon. Cabin passage ... 5 dollars.
Deck do 2 do.
Toronto, March 23, 1842.

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tism doth represent unto us our profession; which is, to follow the example of our Savour, Christ, and to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange order warranted twelve months. N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

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SAMUEL SHAW.

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Toronto, October 6, 1841.

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J. L. PERRIN & Co.

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Toronto, 6th April, 1842.

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REGULATING the Practice in the Court of Chancery it H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto February 16th, 1842.

STATUTES OF CANADA.

C OPIES of the Statutes passed in the late Session of the Provincial Parliament, for sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. February 16th, 1842.

THE CANADA GAZETTE,

PUBLISHED by Authority at Kingston. Subscription
H. & W. ROWSELL, Toron February 16th, 1842.

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