Original Poetry.

A THOUGHT ON THE GENERAL RESURRECTION.

"There remaineth therefore a rest" (marginal reading, keeping of a Sabbath) "to the people of God."
"This mortal shall pur on Immortality."

> When the task of the Christian's soul is done, When its working-week is past, E'er with Sabbath-attire 'tis meetly cloth'd, Corruption aside is cast;
> Its polluted dress—"this corruptible,"
> Yea, the coffin'd coil of clay,
> Is replac'd in its own, its kindred earth, As unfit for Sabbath day.

But when elements melt with fervent heat,-When the earth, a blazing scroll,
Shall be burn-ed up;—when the last Lord's day
Shall have dawn'd on every soul;
Then shall "Death and the Grave" give up the dead, And the Sea restore her trust; Then shall bodies of Light be Sabbath robes For the saints,-the risen "JUST."

THE CONVERSION OF THE WORLD DEPENDS UPON

THE UNITY OF THE CHURCH. (From "The Church upon her knees," a Sermon preached on Quinquagesima Sunday, 1843, by the Right Rev. Dr. Doane, Bishop of New Jersey.)

How was it at the first? While "the multitude of them that believed were of one heart and one soul," " believers were the more added to the Lord; multitudes both of men and women." While they "continued daily, with one accord, in the temple," "the word of God increased, and the number of the disciples multiplied in Jerusalem greatly." While they remained "steadfastly in the Apostles' doctrine and and a great number believed, and turned unto the angriness of Protestant divisions are but the escape to the great synod, (viz. the Nicene before cited,) fellowship," " the hand of the Lord was with them, "It would be superfluous," says the excellent Bishop of Salisbury, "to dwell upon the rapidity with which the Gospel was propagated, both in the East and West; not only during the lifetime of the Apostles, but even after their decease, in that and the succeeding age. The testimony of Tacitus them the aspersion of being guilty of burning the city; and it appears probable that by the close of the first century the Gospel had been published with success throughout the Roman empire, which then comprehended the whole civilized world. The celebrated letter of Pliny to the Emperor Trajan shows that even at the commencement of the second century, the ancient superstition was already tottering to its fall in the provinces of Asia; and a very few years later, Justin Martyr tells us that prayers were offered up in the name of Jesus, not only throughout the limits of the empire, but far beyond, in regions which the arms of Rome had never reached." before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, pp. 9, 10.) "He put on wings," says Chrysostom, of the Apostle Paul, "and traversed every land which the sun surveyed; not simply travelling through it, but rooting up the thorns of wickedness, and sowing the seed of religion, expelling error, and introducing truth." Nay, we may add, he makes its universal proclamation an argument with the Colossians for their continuance in the truth: made a minister." (1 Colossians i. 23.)

And now, how is it? The Church is one no more. The communion of the Eastern and the Western portions of the elder world has long been interrupted. latter, which were not in the former book, yet they for money ordain any bishop, suffragan, priest, or Proud, cruel, and corrupted Rome has set herself in separation from the rest of Christendom; and cut off, consecration and ordination, both of them appointing in danger of losing his own degree;" plainly implying of her return.* The name of the divisions which and bishops present shall lay their hands upon his of Nice, "If any (of the Paulianists) was in ancient have sprung up since the Reformation is "Legion" head; that in the ordering of priests, the bishop and time in the clergy, if they appear unreprovable, being now, and multiplying constantly, in geometrical progression. And mark the miserable consequences. Where are the seven churches, to whose Bishops St. John addressed the message of his Revelation? How long since one was seated in the Apostolic chair of Cyprian or Augustine? Where are the altars of Arabia and Syria? A single persecution in Persia, in 330, destroyed not less than sixteen "The assertion will not, I trust, be deemed hazardous," says one of the ablest and most learned writers of the present day, the last authority referred to. "that the Church was, in fact, more extensive at the middle of the fifth century than it ever has been since." The feeble missionary efforts of the last centuries have fallen continually behind the natural increase of the race. The kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ goes backward. The trumpet of the Gospel gives "an uncertain sound." Therefore men go not to the battle. The heathen scorns to join a host where banner fights with banner. The followers of Jesus are not one; therefore the world does not believe that God has sent Him. THE CONVERSION OF THE WORLD DEPENDS UPON

THE UNITY OF THE CHURCH. It was when the disciples "continued steadfastly in the Apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking of bread, and in prayers," that "the Lord added to the Church daily such as should be saved." (Acts ii. 42.) Before the Banner of the Cross can make its way against the foes of Christ, there must again be unity of doctrine, unity in adherence to the ministry of Apostolical succession, unity in sacraments, and unity in prayers. There must be "one Lord, one faith, one baptism," before there can be "one body." Nor is it a mere outward unity that meets the case. There must be unity of will, and purpose, and desire, "one mouth," not only, but "one mind;" "the mind which was in Christ Jesus;" and I in thee, that they also may be one in us; that the world may believe that thou hast sent me."?

* It was in 483 that Felix, Bishop of Rome, excommunicated Acacius, Bishop of Constantinople. "Acacius, supported by the Emperor," says Dr. Jarvis, in his admirable Sermon before the Board of Missions, in 1836, "and by the whole of the Greek clergy, retorted the excommunication; highest stations, and leave a scholar and divine like Dr. Jarvis

each other in unanimity of the Spirit, and not be discordant as logy.) were the Corinthians, but be of one heart as were those five being severed from each other by various lusts and desires and impurities of sin. Wherefore they are cleansed by the Me- Difficulties of Romanism, Second English Edition, p. 30. diator, that they may be one in Him, not only by that same | † In Scotland and the United States.

Let it not be concealed, that there are, however persons, but rather universal and provincial councils, nation bishops must needs be acknowledged to be OBSERVATIONS ON SOME PASSAGES IN fare, he is ever anxious to contribute to promote it. faint and distant, signs of such a blessing. There is wherein whole churches met together. The practice above them. a movement through all Christendom. Men rest not and judgment of particular persons cannot be said to

now contented, as they did, in self-complacency and be the practice and judgment of the whole church; self-indulgence. There is a trial of foundations. but what whole councils decreed or did cannot be The "excess of riot," to which schism has run, looked upon but as the practice and judgment not of be the form or manner, that all the priesthood shall alarms the sober-minded. They ask, with anxious many particular persons only, but of the church itself.

First therefore for the consecration of bishops .-Whither are we tending? Can these diverging roads The ancient council at Antioch put forth this decree, "Let not a bishop be ordained without the assembly and presence of the metropolitan of the province .-And he being present, it is very convenient that all seek to the first fountains, for the slaking of their his fellow bishops in the province be present with him, and it is fitting that the metropolitan should by his vi. 16) they seek for "the good way," that they letter call them together. And if they can all meet, it is better. But if that be difficult, many of them should howsoever be present, or else give in their suffrages by their letters; and so the constitution be made with the presence and suffrage of many of them. But if it be done otherwise than is here decreed, let the ordination be invalid, or of no force." The first council at Nice, "But this is altogether manifest, number of years, they have become fifteen. The that if any one be made a bishop without the sentence Missionary Spirit has re-acted, as it always will, upon of the metropolitan, this great council decrees, that such a one ought not to be a bishop." And so the council at Laodicea determined, "that bishops be consecrated by the judgment of the metropolitan and bishops there about, unto ecclesiastical government, being before long examined in the matter of their faith and polity, or dispensation of right reason;" "which canon," as Balsamon saith, "forbids bishops to be chosen by the multitude, and decrees that they be consecrated by the metropolitans and other bishops.' sister Churches,† united with those of our own in The second council at Arles, "Let no bishop without the permission of the metropolitan, nor any metrotant signs, the morning spread upon the mountains, politan bishop, without three bishops of the same province, presume to ordain a bishop." And again, But let this be clear above all things, that he that the old Churches of the East; that the very heat and is made a bishop without the metropolitan, according ought not to be a bishop at all." To these we might add also the first of the apostolical canons, "Let a bishop be ordained by two or three bishops." The council of Hippo, "Let not a bishop be ordained by less than three bishops." The like was also decreed Jesus, "clothed, and in" her "right mind?" Who by the first council at Arles, and another at Rhegium. may be adduced to the multitude of converts to are we, that we should call down fire from heaven And what these bishops were to do at the consecration of a bishop, the fourth council at Carthage expressly tells us, decreeing thus, "When a bishop is ordained tion? What hinders that, from another reformation, let two bishops hold the book of the gospels over his head, and one pouring forth the blessing upon him, let the other bishops that are present touch his head with their hands, or put their hands upon his head." So then in the primitive church both the metropolitan or archbishop, and other bishops, were to be present at the consecration of a bishop, and put their hands decreed in this Article.

bishop may ordain many priests."

that in the consecration of a bishop, the archbishop that it was he only that ordained him. The council priests present shall lay their hands severally upon baptized again, let them be ordained by a bishop of the head of every one that receiveth the order of the catholic church." It was by a bishop they were priesthood; and that in the ordering of deacons the to be ordained; and therefore, saith the second council bishop only shall lay his hands severally upon the at Seville, "A bishop can alone of himself give honour

head of every one of them: and so that the bishops to priests and ministers, but he cannot take it away Churches of Nubia and Ethiopia? Where are the or metropolitan, other bishops being present and laying Nay, so strict was the primitive church in having on their hands with him; priests by the bishop of the priests ordained by bishops only, that in the time of diocese, or some other bishop appointed by him, other ordination, though the bishop was present and did thousand Christians, whose names were known. with him; deacons by the bishop only; in which person was not looked upon as ordained, as we see in consisteth the form and substance of all their ordithe aforesaid council at Seville. "It is told us," say nations. And therefore also in the speaking to them they, "concerning some of the clergy, whereof whilst I need do no more than shew that the several orders one should be ordained to the priesthood, and two to of bishops, priests, and deacons are to be consecrated the ministry of the Levites, the bishop being troubled and ordered according to that form and manner; even with sore eyes, is reported to have put his hand upon authority), the other bishops there present joining though if he was yet alive, might after accusation be laying on their hands too; and that a deacon be or- ment, these that are alive, let them lose the degree of priesthood, or of the Levitical order, which they some respects to be worse than murder? Whether And for the proof of this I shall refer myself wholly got perversely." And thus in the primitive church Dr. Bethune asks the question or not, we must ask it; to the judgment of the primitive church; who having if any one was convinced not to have been ordained for believing, as we do, that Gop has instituted the the happiness to live nearer the apostles' times than by a bishop, he was looked upon as a layman, be he Episcopacy, we believe that a departure from it vitiates within a period of 53 years, from 431 to 484, we find the Christian Church divided into four great sects, known by Christian Church divided into four great sects, known by we are one." — St. Augustine, of the Trinity, iv.—"That the went forth from Saul which led to the slaughter of the innocent Ahimelech, and the murderous sentence when he divided by the innocent Ahimelech, and the murderous sentence when he divided by the innocent Ahimelech, and the murderous sentence when he divided by the innocent Ahimelech, and the murderous sentence when he divided by the innocent Ahimelech, and the murderous sentence when he divided by the innocent Ahimelech, and the murderous sentence when he divided by the innocent Ahimelech, and the murderous sentence when he divided by the innocent Ahimelech, and the murderous sentence when he divided by the innocent Ahimelech, and the murderous sentence when he divided by the innocent Ahimelech, and the murderous sentence when he divided by the innocent Ahimelech, and the murderous sentence when he divided by the innocent Ahimelech, and the murderous sentence when he divided by the innocent Ahimelech, and the murderous sentence when he divided by the innocent Ahimelech, and the murderous sentence when he divided by the innocent Ahimelech, and the murderous sentence when he divided by the innocent Ahimelech, and the innocent or Jacobites; the Greeks, or, as they are termed in the East, the concord of my disciples it shall be manifested of me, the the sacrament, is evident, so that no one doubts of it. total denial of the very truth, the custody of which Death is but too plainly in the power of such men's verbal instruction, may be regarded as the chief means Teacher, that I am sent from God. But if they contend with And how then shall a private person, dwelling in a they at first presumptuously usurped. We beg our tougues, and ruin sits as the ready handmaid of the Church should account herself rich, and increased in goods, and one another, men will not say that they are the disciples of the private house, be believed to have a mystical or sa- Presbyterian brethren, therefore, to remember that man who makes his words the instruments of his macramental cup?" so that Ischyras, though ordained, we do not magnify our orders for the sake of a vain levolence. in private life. It is gratifying to know that he is sedulously occupied in the discharge of his duties, as Historiographer of occupied in the discharge of his duties, as Historiographer of that arbitrary private interpretation which some have unskilfully misdeemed the very than a priest, no bishop, he is looked upon as no priest, our common salvation, and of "the truth as it is in ling about the man, whom God's renewing grace, and not allow ourselves to suppose for a the Church; and that a volume, unique in learned research the Church; and the Church the the council at Alexandria, but by another at Sardice, divinely appointed dispenser, witness and guardian. "who," say they, "gave the reward of calumny unto ing that we should be made such as He is; but that, as He, Patrum atque Apostolorum primitivam Ecclesiam, hoc est, ad Ischyras, calling him bishop who was not so much as * If the Methodists had remained in communion with the

And if we search into the manner of this their episcopal ordination, Theophilus Alexandrinus saith. Concerning those that are to be ordained, this shall consent and choose, and then the bishop shall examine him, or the priesthood assenting to him, he shall ordain in the middle of the church, the people being present, and the bishop asking if the people also can witness for him; but let not ordination be done privately."-And the fourth council of Carthage plainly, "When a priest is ordained, the bishop blessing him, and holding his hand upon his head, let all the priests also which are present hold their hands by the hand of the bishop upon his head." So exactly doth our form and manner of ordering priests answer that of the primitive church.

And lastly, for the ordering of deacons, which the fourth | council at Arles saith should not be ordained before twenty-five years old, besides that of the aposcolical canons before cited, "Let a priest be ordered by one bishop, and so a deacon, and others also of the clergy:" and what else makes to this purpose in the foregoing discourse, I shall only add that of the fourth council at Carthage, "When a deacon is ordained, let the bishop only that blesseth him put his hand upon his head, because he is not ordained to the priesthood, but only to the ministry;" which is the very thing which the book this Article hath reference unto prescribes. All which things being put together, unless we will say there was no lawful ministry in the primitive church, and by consequence none now, (for there is no lawful ministry but what is lawfully ordained, and the ministry of the primitive church, if it was not lawfully ordained, neither could it lawfully ordain others, and so all the ministry ever since, being unlawfully ordained, was no lawful ministry,) I say, unless we grant so grand an absurdity, we must needs subscribe to this Article.

EPISCOPACY TO BE VIEWED AS A DIVINE APPOINTMENT.

(From The New York Churchman.)

and consecrating bishops now in use amongst us, and divine appointment, and though it be ever so insignit ing-houses, and within the walls of the Scottish esta cant in itself, no more than the application of spittle | blishment; who attend public meetings, of which the And as for the second, viz., the ordering of priests, to the eyes, stretching out of the arm, the washing in Church knows nothing, and stand on the same platthe practice of the primitive church may be seen a filthy pool, or the eating of a morsel of bread, you form with her bitterest enemies; who are very irate also in these particulars: first, the apostolical canons show us that the observance of which infallibly secures against political Dissenters, but quite ready to give The more we examine the workings of society, and (though perhaps not apostolical, yet besure very an- a blessing and the avoidable neglect of which infallibly the right hand of fellowship to religious Dissenters, as cient) say, "Let a priest be ordained by one bishop, and so a deacon and other clergymen." In the third answer to the discourse of Dr. Bethune, [a Presbyterian] was of more consequence than the unity of the Church? council at Carthage, Aurelius said, "There may be which is nothing more than a series of permutations What will they say to this? I fear the very preface one bishop by whom, through the permission of God, on the following plaintive appeal: - "My hearers," of the Prayer Book will have to be included in the many priests may be ordained," or, as the Greek so says Dr. Bethune, "do you worship the Father in New Religious Reform Bill, and be inclosed in bractranslation hath it, "by the permission of God one spirit and in truth? I ask not to what sect you be- kets (Schedule A.) ishop may ordain many priests."

long, in what church you worship, or what forms you

The council at Antioch, "A bishop may also ordain

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In the council at Antioch, "A bishop may also ordain many priests." The council at Antioch, "A bishop may also ordain and be not moved away from the hope of the Gospel, which ye have heard, and which was preached to every creature under heaven; whereof I Paul am every creature under heaven; where to stop short that it conveyed a valuable rule of human prudence, if we were to stop short that it conveyed a valuable rule of human prudence, if we were to stop short that it conveyed a valuable rule of human prudence, if we were to stop short that it conveyed a valuable rule of human prudence, if we were to stop short that it conveyed a valuable rule of human prudence, if we were to stop short that it conveyed a valuable rule of human prudence, if we were to stop short that it conveyed a valuable rule of human prudence, if we were to stop short that it conveyed a valuable rule of human prudence, if we were to stop short that it conveyed a valuable rule of human prudence, if we were to stop short that it conveyed a valuable rule of human prudence, if we were to stop short that it conveyed a valuable rule of human pru children have been born in honest wedlock." But same Church, for the service was never read in Latin we beg pardon, we do injustice, not to the Presby- after the Reformation. Now, many persons are not spect to the future, "Death and life are in the power terians, but to the Socialists; for the latter deny the aware of this. They fancy that a new Church was divine institution of matrimony, and can therefore founded at the Reformation quite different from the plead the merit of consistency, while the former affirm old one, which they call the Church of Rome. Acthe divine institution of the Church and sacraments cordingly, they designate all who lived in England beand "the superior scriptural correctness [these are Dr. fore the Reformation, Roman Catholics. They were Bethune's words] of their own system," and yet with Catholics, it is true as the existing members of the the most astonishing inconsistency represent it as a English Church are Catholics, but they were not Romatter of little or no importance whether men adopt mans, they were Englishmen, and therefore English it or not! Do not these men see, that for us to re- Catholics. The Church of England, in Magna Charta, ceive or reject any thing according to our estimate of and in all the Canons that were passed in the darkest its utility or inutility for salvation, is a habit of mind and most corrupt times, is always called Ecclesia essentially infidel, and the same which leads the So- Anglicana, never, Ecclesia Romana. Besides, the cinian to reject the incarnation and atonement, and to present Bishops of the Church of England can trave contend that it is more suitable for God to pardon us their succession, through Archbishop Warham, and at once, without the cumbrous intervention of means? | the other Bishops, who lived just before the Reforma-Will they never understand that God alone is judge of tion, up to the ancient British and Saxon Bishops .his own appointments, and that our business is to con- This shows that we are the same Church. Now this form to them, and to receive grace and salvation in the is what the Papists cannot do; they cannot trace manner in which he is pleased to bestow it? Can we their succession in England higher than the reign of never beat it into their heads that the neglect of a Queen Elizabeth; they are then obliged to go abroad confessed appointment of God, be it marriage, or in order to trace their succession. This clearly shows baptism, or orders, of necessity vitiates the whole life that, however apostolical their succession may be, it that a bishop be consecrated by the archbishop of the them only, and that a certain priest, contrary to the blasting the most amiable and harmonious families are interlopers and schismatics, building upon other and conduct of those who are guilty of the neglect? is not an English succession likewise: that here they province (or some other bishop appointed by lawful ecclesiastical order, gave the blessing to them, who, with the sin of fornication and the taint of bastardy, men's foundations, and that consequently, they have and blasting in like manner the most zealous and pro- nothing to do with the Church of England, either bewith him in laying on of hands; that a priest be ordered by a bishop, other priests there present and left to divine trial cannot be accused by human judg- which [Stillingfleet] the author of the Irenicum, (a to be avoided by all true Catholics. great favourite with the Presbyterians,) declares in we do, were better acquainted with the apostles ordained by whom he would else; and therefore the whole faith and conduct of those who speak words that kill the soul, there practice in these things than we. And for my own second general council held at Constantinople decreed, Once separate the Trinity, the Incarnation, the fall the proverb, and to act on all occasions with the full are those who, by God's blessing resting upon what part I dare not but look upon the practice of the pri- "concerning Maximus the Cynic, and that disturbance of man, regeneration, the imputation of Adam's sin to persuasion that "death and life are in the power of they say, are the happy means of awakening others to mitive church in this case to be lawful in itself and that was made at Constantinople by him, that Maximus his posterity, and of the righteousness of Christ to the tongue (Proverbs xviii. 21). I would not say the spiritual life. The cause of God has never been binding unto others. For if we once suppose that neither was nor is a bishop, neither are any of these his spiritual seed, election, perseverance, the final that every word we utter has an influence on the good without its noble band of witnesses; and since the the primitive church generally erred in their ordina- that were ordained by him in any degree of the clergy, judgment, and all the first principles of the doctrine or ill of others; it certainly, however, has on the good command went forth, "Go ye into all the world, and tion of ministers, then we must grant also that there all things that were done for him or by him being of Christ, from the order which He has instituted or ill of ourselves. But let us leave for a short time preach the Gospel to every creature," there has never hath been never a lawful ministry since, the lawfulness disannulled." Having once pronounced Maximus no for their custody, and we are prepared to expect that that view of the subject, and show in the first place failed, in the lands that have received Christianity, a of their ministry depending principally, yea, only upon bishop, they presently declare all ordained by him to they will be tinged at once with the hues of human the importance of what we say to our fellow-men.— succession of men, set apart by those who have authe lawfulness of their ordination; and if there were be laymen. And there was a remarkable passage to pride, betray the lineaments of a new and strange pano lawful ministers to ordain them, they who were this purpose also in the council of Alexandria, for it ternity, and eventually lose all semblance of their persons who never speak well of others. It is not too much to say that there are some this purpose also in the council of Alexandria, for it ternity, and eventually lose all semblance of their persons who never speak well of others. It is not ordained could not be lawful ministers; and if there objected by the Arians against Athanasius, heavenly origin. In the Church we know that men necessary to inquire what may be its cause, we are much human error with the heaven-descended docbe no lawful ministry there cannot be any true church, be any true church, amongst the other things, that one Macarius a deacon are led by the Holy Spirit (if they seek his guidance) concerned only with the fact that they can never say trine, but we must remember with gratitude that they because the word is not lawfully preached nor the because the word is not lawfully preached nor the of his had broken a sacramental cup, the synod at to adjust their interpretations of Scripture, on these a word of their neighbours which does not imply always held the head, and built upon the foundation. "that they all may be one, as thou Father art in me, sacraments lawfully administered in it. And therethat they all may be one, as thou Father art in me, sacraments lawfully administered in it. And therefundamental points, to the harmony of Catholic concensure.

The Psalmist has powerfully said of such,
Sometimes their lives may have been but ill in keeping fore we must needs grant that in this besure, though fore we must needs grant that in this besure, though that were laid to his charge, and find that at the time sent, that they may "hold the truth in the unity of "They have sharpened their tongues like a serpent; with their teaching, but the purity and preciousness sent, that they may "hold the truth in the unity of "They have sharpened their tongues like a serpent; with their teaching, but the purity and preciousness sent, that they may "hold the truth in the unity of "They have sharpened their tongues like a serpent; with their teaching, but the purity and preciousness sent, that they may "hold the truth in the unity of "They have sharpened their tongues like a serpent; where the impossion of the truth in the unity of "They have sharpened their tongues like a serpent; where the impossion of the truth in the unity of "They have sharpened their tongues like a serpent; where the impossion of the truth in the unity of "They have sharpened their tongues like a serpent; where the impossion of the truth in the unity of "They have sharpened the impossion of the truth in the unity of the truth in the in nothing else, the general practice of the primitive and place where his adversaries said the fact was done, the spirit and the bond of peace;" but when men adders' poison is under their lips." They deal in there was no ecclesiastical person or clergyman wrest the truth from the orders of Christ's appoint- accusation, and complaint, and suspicion, and seem him who preaches it. When we think of the value Now to find out the general practice of the primithere, and by consequence no sacramental cup. But ment, and take it into their own keeping, we have no only to attain their object when they can throw doubt of the Gospel, when we reflect on what it does for only to attain their object when they can throw doubt of the Gospel, when we reflect on what it does for only to attain their object when they can throw doubt of the Gospel, when we reflect on what it does for only to attain their object when they can throw doubt of the Gospel, when we reflect on what it does for only to attain their object when they can throw doubt of the Gospel, when we reflect on what it does for only to attain their object when they can throw doubt of the Gospel, when we reflect on what it does for only to attain their object when they can throw doubt of the Gospel, when we reflect on what it does for only to attain their object when they can throw doubt of the Gospel, when we reflect on what it does for only to attain their object when they can throw doubt of the Gospel, when we reflect on what it does for only to attain their object when they can throw doubt of the Gospel, when we reflect on what it does for only to attain their object when they can throw doubt of the Gospel, when we reflect on what it does for only to attain their object when they can throw doubt of the Gospel, when we reflect on what it does for only to attain their object when they can throw doubt of the Gospel, when we reflect on what it does for only to attain their object when they can throw doubt of the Gospel, when we reflect on what it does for only to attain their object when they can throw doubt of the Gospel, when we reflect on what it does for only the contract of the Gospel, when we reflect on what it does for only the contract of the Gospel, when we reflect on what it does for only the contract of the Gospel, when we reflect on what it does for only the contract of the Gospel, when we reflect on the contract of the Gospel, when we reflect on the contrac tive church in this case we must not consult particular it was said that Ischyras was there. "But Ischyras," security that they will not be left like Calvin and upon the character and motives of others. And fatal say they, "how came Ischyras to be a priest? who Baxter, ("for they are not all Israel that are of often is their cruel activity. They often succeed in by faith, saves the sinner from the curse of the law ordained him? to wit Coluthus?" for that is all Israel,") and Edwards and Hopkins, and Wesley* and propagating opinions which lead to the ruin of the and the power of sin, and enables him to live in the whole of the Greek clergy, retorted the excommunication; and thus a rupture equals of Angels, but also through the same and into the same and mot the same and

Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, authore Johanne Juellio. (Jewel's Apologia opriest.' And thus we see now in the primitive church it was bishops only that ordained priests, and they were not priests who were not ordained by they were not priests who were not ordained by the control of the thousand in the Acts, who were all as one person."—St.

Athanasius, against the Arians, iii. "He would have His own to be one in Himself, because in themselves they cannot be one, to be one in Himself, because in themselves they cannot be one, to be one in Himself, because in themselves they cannot be one, to be one in Himself, because in themselves they cannot be one, to be one in Himself, because in themselves they cannot be one, to be one in Himself, because in themselves they cannot be one, to be one in Himself, because in themselves they cannot be one, they have a contained in the Nicene transfer of the catholic Faith as contained in the Nicene transfer of the catholic Faith as contained in the Nicene transfer of the catholic Faith as contained in the Nicene transfer of the catholic Faith as contained in the Nicene transfer of the catholic Faith as contained in the Nicene transfer of the catholic Faith as contained in the Nicene transfer of the catholic Faith as contained in the Nicene transfer of the catholic Faith as contained in the Nicene transfer of the catholic Faith as contained in the Nicene transfer of the catholic Faith as contained in the Nicene transfer of the catholic Faith as contained in the Nicene transfer of the catholic Faith as contained in the Nicene transfer of the catholic Faith as contained in the Nicene transfer of the catholic Faith as contained in the Nicene transfer of the catholic Faith as contained in the Nicene transfer of the catholic Faith as contained in the Nicene transfer of the catholic Faith as contained in the Nicene transfer of the catholic Faith as contained by the Catholic Faith as contained in the Nicene transfer of the catholic Faith as contained by the C though nothing else, was peculiar to bishops; so that Creed and the liturgy, they have, in defining their faith, rethough presbyters should be thought to be equal to that of Christ alone without sin, and that which denies that bishops in other things, yet in this business of ordi- a man may be saved by following the light of nature.

THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER. (From The English Churchman.)

Librum Sacerdotalem quis nostrum resignare audeat; signa- cannot trace is known to his Father that is in heaventum a confessoribus, et multorum jam martyrio consecratum?

"The Book of Common Prayer and administration of the Sacraments and other rites of The Church, ac- of very unusual charity. But our proverb does not cording to the use of the united Church of England and Ireland," has perhaps gone through as many trials, there is any one among us who would use his tongue and stood the test of as much opposition of as any as an instrument of mischief, and we may not think other Liturgy in the world. And though, like its that there are many among us who use it as an instruprototype, the great Athanasius, it has been twice ment of systematic philanthropy. And yet every one driven from its seat, and like him too, appeared to be of us, in his dealings with society, has "death and exiled from the sight and thoughts of men, yet now it life in the power of his tongue." Whatever may be boldly keeps its ground, and defies all the efforts of its his station, whatever the estimation in which he is it. And we are sure that its principles, being the have some value, his advice is likely to have some value. same as his, will, in the like manner, prevail against And when he is speaking in mere thoughtlessness, the world, and roll back the tide of restless and uneasy there may be those hearing him on whom his very

Many years have not passed, since England was eluged with books and pamphlets, proposing many and divers alterations in the Liturgy; the folly and absurdity of which (no two of the authors agreeing in the same thing) were ably shown in an article of the Quarterly Review, generally attributed to the Bishop of Exeter. Where are these books now? Who ever hears of them? Who ever even dreams of any alteration being made in the Liturgy? What Churchmen wish it? No persons, but the members of that small and fast decaying party, one of the heads of which proposed some time ago to put certain parts of the Prayer Book into brackets as soon as possible.-And yet these men have all, before the assembled congregation, "declared their unfeigned assent and consent to all and every thing contained and prescribed in and by the Book, intituled the Book of Common Prayer." Now, as these gentlemen generally remember to forget what they thus openly declared inconsistency of their conduct, and also make known to the lay members of the Church some things of

which they appear to be profoundly ignorant. God's Appointment of which we are jealous, and for there is but one Church. Not to mention the paswhich we so earnestly contend. Independency, and sage in the Nicene Creed ("I believe in one Holy, snall matters in themselves considered; but the where this doctrine is taught either plainly or inferenmoment any one of them is shown to be a divine ap- tially; the very title of the Book shows it too plainly pointment, it assumes a tremendous importance; it to be mistaken: "The Book of Common Prayer and becomes at once a test or criterion to discriminate Administration of the Sacraments and other Rites genuine piety, sincerity, honesty, love, and faith, from and Ceremonies of The Church." Now what will their hypocritical counterfeits; for no truly pious, the parties we allude to say to this? Those we mean sincere, honest, loving, faithful soul, can refuse obedi- who are so fond of talking of our dissenting brethren, upon him, which exactly answers the manner of making erce to a known appointment of God. Show us a and who may occasionally be seen in Wesleyan meet-

THE POWER OF THE TONGUE.

(By the late Rev. J. G. Dowling, M. A.) It were well for all of us, if merely with a view to

Life and prosperity are in the power of this man's tongue. He has often the satisfaction of tracing the benefit of his active charity; much more that he

But these are extreme cases; we have looked upon what, it is to be hoped, is a picture of very unusual malevolence, and what, it is to be feared, is a picture apply merely to extremes. We will not think that nies, whether Papists or Protestants, to dislodge held by those around him, his testimony is likely to random words may be falling as a balm or a poison. Many a one has thrown out that in pure simplicity, and little thinking that what he said would have any effect at all, which has put others opon a course which has led them to the height of prosperity, or to utter destitution. I say what you must all perceive to be quite accurate. And surely these few remarks are quite sufficient to show, that if we set any value upon the happiness and comfort of others, it becomes us to set a watch over our mouth, and constantly to remember that "death and life are in the power of the But what we say has a most important influence

on our own condition in this world. Our condition here is greatly affected by what others think of us: "a good name," says the wise man, "is better than precious ointment;" and we know full well that it is not easy to struggle against the difficulties created by a bad character. The estimation in which we are held, is very greatly affected by our words. Men are their assent to, we propose at present to remind them well convinced that it is "out of the fulness of the of it, and in so doing we shall both show them the heart that the mouth speaketh;" and it is quite true in our dealings with the world, that "by our words we are justified, and by our words we are condemned." The world is much too sagacious to think well of the It is not orders simply, but orders considered as In the first place, then, the Prayer Book holds that babbling, prating man, or of the slanderous, evilspeaking man, or of the profane talker, or of the filthy talker; and many a one strikes a death-blow to his Presbytery, and Episcopacy, and Papacy, may all be Catholic, and Apostolic Church''), and other places own worldly prospects by a gratuitous exposure of his own folly or shame. An enemy, sometimes a powerful enemy, may be made by what would seem a trifling word; and a friend, on the contrary, may be made by an observation that might by the speaker himself be regarded as trivial and insignificant. The attention of others may often be alive to what we say, when we are little disposed to suspect it. None of us can safely venture to calculate what may be the effect of a word on our future fortunes. Joseph tells his dreams to his envious brothers; and first we see him dragged into Egypt a miserable bond-slave, and then we see him all but seated upon Egypt's throne. lay bare the springs of human action, the more we shall be convinced that, considered in its influence upon our present condition, the sentiment of Solomon is literally accurate, and that "death and life are in the power of the tongue."

But we do not part with it upon these terms. It. would be but small praise of any passage of the inspired word to say of it that it conveyed a valuable to notice its superior sense, and to show how, in reof the tongue." And here, it must be quite unnefact that spiritual death is the frequent and melancholy effect of the impious efforts of some men's tongues. The Apostle has sanctified the maxim of the heathen poet, that "evil communications corrupt good manners." And when we think of the terrible ravages of infidels and heretics, who have for the most part laboured with perverse activity to circulate and perpetuate their soul-destroying errors, when we think of the horrible successes of those who have in various ages exerted themselves to relax morality, and to ruin or corrupt the faith, we have striking proof of the fact that "death" at least "is in the power of the tongue." There are such men ever at work; Satan is never destitute of labourers. We are our selves witnesses of the melancholy process. There are agents of ill about in the land, seeking whom they may devour, endeavouring to produce a general scepticism, and to inculcate doctrines subversive not only of morality, but of society itself. I need not call upon you to become in imagination spectators of the ruin of Korah and his company; I need not invite you to look upon the wretched Jews, incited by the persuasions of the chief priests and scribes, to reject and crucify the Lord of life and glory, and bringing down upon themselves the ruin of their place and nation. It is likely we most of us are acquainted with instances in which the efforts of evil men and deceivers have brought some we know into the snare of the devil, by leading them to make shipwreck of the faith, or to give themselves to unbridled profligacy.

But life too is in the power of the tongue. If there schism are no more than laymen, and are so admitted to strifes which will never be terminated except by the fourscore and five persons of the priestly family.— means of preaching, and other verb, that life, yea, eternal "life, is in the power of

lead to speak of others in the language of justice, and moment that though the sentiment of the proverb may gentleness, and charity. As he thinks as well as he apply with an accuracy that cannot be doubted to the the Word, is in His own Father, so we also, hereby receiving primordia atque initia, tanquam ad fontes, rediisse."—Apologia a priest." And thus we see how in the primitive Christian priesthood, the Arminianism of their founder would He does not propagate idle reports, or carry about labours of the minister of the Gospel, yet it cannot, can of others, so he speaks as well as he can of others. miserable efforts of the sophist, and to the sacred vile slanders, much less does he speak of others with with any thing like equal accuracy, be applied to all. unfairness and severity. When he hears what is It does, strictly, and literally, in this sense apply to amiss of others, he is ever ready to meet it, by ex- all. Every one of us, from the highest to the lowest. Jerome himself too, could not but say that ordination, rejection of the Catholic Faith as contained in the Nicene plaining what is suspicious, by putting a good con- has spiritual "death and life in the power of his struction on what is equivocal. Wherever he can, tongue." Every word he speaks, we do not say hus he will bear his testimony to the integrity and good an effect upon those who hear him, but possibly may character of others. As he is desirous of their wel- have an effect upon those who hear him; it may tend

thought, where are we? Whence have we departed? come out together? Can truth be more than one? If there be one head only, can there be many bodies? "Is Christ divided?" (1 Corinthians i. 13.) They thirst.* They ask for "the old paths," (Jeremiah may walk therein. Already, as an encouragement to this return to unity, we see in that old Church, to which we owe our heritage as Christians, a revival, such as ages have not witnessed, of the Missionary work. From the foundation of the first British Colonial See, in 1787, to 1814, there were but two Colonial Bishoprics. Since 1814, in about the same the Church of England, and restored that visible intercommunion with her Christian kindred, in Scotland and America, which had been hampered by the civil power; enabling the Bishop, whom I have already quoted, to exclaim, from a full heart, " It was a day of good omen which proved, that, for brotherly communion's sake, zeal and love would cross the broad Atlantic, and which exhibited the blessed, but unwonted, sight of the Bishops of two the same celebration." These are the faint and disof a brighter day. What hinders us to hope, that, even now, there is the approximation to new life, in of acrid humours, which relieve the system, and restore its health; that Rome herself, brought down from the high places of her pride, the unclean spirit cast out of her, the blood that stains her hands washed off, may yet be seen, sitting at the feet of Christianity, in Rome itself, within thirty years of the upon her, to consume her? How much better to death of Christ, which gave occasion to cast upon pray for her conversion, than to wish for her destructhere should spring a phœnix from the fires, another Church of England?

> ON THE MODE OF ORDAINING BISHOPS, PRIESTS, AND DEACONS IN THE PRIMITIVE CHURCH.

(From Bishop Beveridge on the Thirty-Nine Articles.) ARTICLE XXXVI.

OF CONSECRATION OF BISHOPS AND MINISTERS.

The book of consecrating of archbishops and bishops, and ordering of priests and deacons, lately set forth in the time of Edward the Sixth, and confirmed at the same time by authority of parliament, doth contain all things necessary to such consecration and ordering, neither hath it any thing that of itself is superstitious or ungodly; and therefore whosoever are consecrated and ordered according to the rites of that book since the second year of the aforenamed king unto this time, or hereafter shall be consecrated or ordered according to the same rites, we decree all such to be rightly,

and the same manner of consecration of archbishops tence of the others." Hence is that of the council and bishops, and ordering of priests and deacons; for at Chalcedon, "If any bishop shall for money make though there be some expressions inserted into the ordination, or sell that grace which cannot be sold, or both agree in that which is the form and substance of deacon, he that is convinced of doing this, let him be shall be consecrated by the archbishop of the province alone." dered by the bishop only.

church must be allowed of.

equals of Angels, but also through the same and into the same the name of the Nestorians, or Chaldeans; the Monophysites, world may believe that thou hast sent me; forasmuch as by

Peacemaker."—Theophylact, on the text.

"We Anglicans," says the Rev. G. S. Faber, "who are

'Nos, et ex Sacris Libris, quos scimus non posse fallere, + "He did not say, 'That they may be one as we are,' mean- certam quandam Religionis formam quæsivisse: et ad veterum

"These are the words of soberness and right reason."-

which may be employed by the Holy Spirit in the and complete conformity.

Oh, we do not speak in vain. "With the tongue," says the Apostle, "bless we God, even the Father; our distinctive character as Churchmen." and therewith curse we men, which are made after the similitude of God." But prayers, and praises, and holy conversation, cannot be in vain-nor can many years ago and before the present great controcurses, and railings, and idle talk, be in vain. It is versy respecting Church principles arose, from the may be a base hypocrite; but if the work of grace has shire, a truly evangelical and excellent Clergyman: been begun in us, if the love of Christ does constrain I seem to think I can tell you something which you who are us, there is nothing then can be regarded as so sure a pledge of our spiritual progress, as our employing our number of very amiable and estimable men, many of them much tongues to the glory of God. There can be no mis- in earnest, and wishing to do good. But I have observed one unitake about the man who speaks profanely—"Out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh." If the love of the one Holy Catholic Church. I think that the causes of language of the world is in the mouth, the love of the this bave been mainly two:-the Church has been kept out of world is in the heart. And the more the sinner speaks as his sins incline him to speak, the more he branch of it which is in this country, and partly out of false rivets himself to his sins. By unusual provocations, we may expect to quench the Spirit, or to bring down on ourselves a judgment. We have but to look upon a Moses, excluded from the privilege of entering in the privilege of the creek of t Canaan, because he spake unadvisedly with his lips, will judicially have its reprisals; and whereas the other articles and a Peter distinguished by a promise for a timely of the Creed seem row to have thrown it into the shade, it will monds. Mr. Flood continued to hold Edmonds above confession of his faith in the Saviour, to perceive then seem to swallow up the rest. We now hear not a breath the water till he was a corpse in his hands, and was the correctness of the statement that "death and life about the Church: by and by, those who live to see it will himself well nigh exhausted. Poor Edmonds, when nions and feelings evinced by that election, because our village are in the power of the tongue."

greatly amiss in ourselves, when we press our con- will be yet more confusion attending its revival. The effects sciences with the question, have we acted as those of it I even dread to contemplate, especially if it come suddenly; who believed that death and life are in the power of and wee betide those, whoever they are, who shall have in the the tongue? The Lord himself says unto us, that "every idle word that men shall speak, they shall" the doctrine of the Church Catholic, and the privileges of give account thereof in the day of judgment. For by Church membership, cannot be explained from pulpits; and can support the heart in such peril, and which, in the thy words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned." And yet here much discovered the shall be condemned." And yet here much discovered the shall be condemned. They will be thou shalt be condemned." And yet, how much do most of us say in thoughtlessness, how very much one great outery of Popery from one end of the country to the sures the waters in the hollow of his hand, and who, without the slightest view to edification! May the other; it will be thrust apon minds unprepared, and upon an in reference to what is more than the body's safety, thought of this humble us! May it tend to convince beautiful picture; others will be frightened and run away and us more strongly than ever of our weakness and sinfulness, and lead us to feel more strongly our need of where they shall find. How the doctrine may be first thrown not overflow thee; for I am the Lord thy God, the an Almighty Saviour, and a Divine Sanctifier! The forward we know not, and the world may any day turn their holy one of Israel, thy Saviour." Saviour is preached to us as a propitiation for sinbut he is also preached to us as a Deliverer from sin: and none of us can have duly felt his mighty power to renew us by his Spirit unto holiness, till he has been brought to feel the importance of his communications, and to remember that "death and life are in the power of the tongue.'

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1843.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. Episcopacy to be viewed as a Divine appointment. First Page. Poetry-A Thought on the Gene- Observations on some passages in

ral Resurrection.

The Conversion of the World depends upon the Unity of the Church.

On the mode of Ordaining Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, in the Primitive Church.

The Conversion of the World depends of the Tongue.

Fourth Page.

The last days of the Rev. Peter Roe, of Kilkenny.

The Gold Wreath.

Private Theatricals. At one of the recent meetings of the Central Board extending, and must continue to extend more and more.

of THE CHURCH SOCIETY, it was resolved "That the Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Robinson, the Hon. R. S. considerable number of men, will be magnified beyond Jameson (Vice Chancellor, and Speaker of the Legis- what is due. In some respects Mr. Sikes's prediction lative Council), the Hon. Capt. J. S. Macaulay, R. E., has been fulfilled to the letter, but the great majority the Rev. H. Seadding, Dr. Boys, J. G. Chewett Esq., of the clergy and laity of every branch of the Anglican and the Secretary, be a Committee to prepare, under Communion, we are well assured, regard the Church the sanction of the Lord Bishop, suggestions and in- only as the handmaid of its crucified and adorable structions to persons engaged in building or enlarging head, and can see no lustre in it but what is borrowed the font, or basin, is 7 feet 6 inches in circumference, Churches."

The Committee held its first Meeting on the 15th Lord. instant, when Capt. Macaulay was elected Chairman. On the motion of the Chief Justice, it was agreed that the Committee should endeavour before their next 17th February, we meet with the following instance Meeting, to procure information upon the best plans of Church extension, and we citc it, as one case out of Churches on different scales, and that the Clergy of thousands, to prove how faithfully the Church in and Laity should be requested, as they now are through | England endeavours to meet the great and dangerous the medium of this journal, to favour the Committee | crisis impending over the nation :with information on the following prints:

What would be the best plan of a church to accommodate not more than 200 persons?

- 1. As to proportions, -length, breadth, and height? 2. As to formation of roof?
- 3. The description of spire, or tower?
- 4. The disposition of the seats and aisles? 5. The kind of ceiling?
- 6. The windows? 7 The entrance?
- 8. The position and plan of the Communion-table, pulpit, and reading desk?
- 9. The vestry?
- 10. Whether any galleries, and where? 11. Admitting of enlargement, and by what kind
- of addition? The Committee adjourned until the third Wednes-

day in May. Amongst our English Ecclesiastical Intelligence will be found a very extraordinary and painful letter

from the Rev. J. H. Newman, amounting to a recantation of the justly severe language which, in various publications, he has used with reference to the Church | tate the work. of Rome. Did we think, as Mr. Newman seems to others to follow the example. think, we should feel ourselves at variance with the articles and authoritative formularies of the Church of England, and should, at least, be compelled to resign all ecclesiastical preferments derived from that Church.

The letter, we confess, seems to extenuate the worst abominations and tenets of Popery, and the sooner the Church is rid of such wavering Protestants as Mr. Newman, the sooner will her peace be restored. There may be others, in holy orders, ready to follow his steps; and though their defection would be a serious blow, and a matter of rejoicing to the enemy, yet, we feel assured, that the cloud would soon pass away, and our Reformed Church soon counterbalance the loss a hundred fold, by additions from the ranks of

Protestant Dissent. We grieve over this sad perversion of a pious and highly-gifted mind, and perceive, in consequence, loss of four lives, which took place at Delaware, on becomes Principal, in the place of the Rev. Dr. more clearly than ever, the necessity of neither going Sunday last, and which had so nearly proved fatal to McCaul, now Vice President of the University: beyond, nor falling short of, the Prayer Book. A our friend Mr. Flood and others. clergyman who mutilates the baptismal service, who

to awaken the sinner to a sense of his dauger, or may nected with the superstitions of the ages preceding the tree, was almost immediately swamped: the party, in Wednesdays the children are catechized from the readto awaken the sinner to a sense of his danger, or may harden him in his impenitence. It may be to the believer a word of edification, or it may bring him believer a word of edification, or it may bring him believer a word of edification, or it may bring him believer a word of edification of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, to have a believer and most immediately swamped: the party, in the read with the superstitions of the ages preceding the tree, was almost immediately swamped: the party, in the read with the superstitions of the ages preceding the tree, was almost immediately swamped: the party, in the read with the superstitions of the choice of the specific tree, was almost immediately swamped: the party, in the read with the superstitions of the ages preceding the tree, was almost immediately swamped: the party, in the read with the superstitions of the choice of the party, in the read with the superstitions of the choice of the party, in the read with the superstitions of the ages preceding the tree, was almost immediately swamped: the party, in the read with the superstitions of the choice of the party, in the read with the superstitions of the choice of the party, in the read with the superstitions of the choice of the party, in the read with the superstitions of the choice of the party, in the read with the superstitions of the choice of the party, in the read with the superstitions of the choice of the party, in the read with the superstitions of the choice of the party, in the read with the superstitions of the choice of the party, in the read with the superstitions of the choice of the party, in the read with the superstitions of the choice of the party, in the read with the superstitions of the choice of the party, in the read with the superstitions of the choice of the party in the read with the superstitions of the choice of the party in the read with the superstitions of the choice of the party in the read with the superstitions of the choice of the party in the read with the superstitions of the cho into grievous temptation. If there are any of us who make a profession of the faith, that speak in levity, or say aught that may be chargeable with inconsistency, it is pretty sure to throw difficulties in the way of the into grievous temptation. If there are any of us who the people, and fill them with the liveliest and most make a profession of the faith, that speak in levity, or say aught that may be chargeable with inconsistency, it is pretty sure to throw difficulties in the way of the into grievous temptation. If the people, and fill them with the liveliest and most a level with the surface of the Concert of Sacred Muscy for the purpose of defraying the debt due upon immediately after the second Lesson at Morning Service, which has been the practice since Easter, 1842. The was brought to notice the Lord Muscy for the propose of the Concert of Sacred Muscy for the people, and fill them with the liveliest and most distressing apprehensions, is in danger of becoming, both outwardly and in heart, a Popish Dissenter.—

If the people, and fill them with the liveliest and most distressing apprehensions, is in danger of becoming, both outwardly and in heart, a Popish Dissenter.—

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If the people, and fill them with the liveli unconverted, and to afford scandal to the real bias, we hope that the Church will make every effort party got into the boat, and they proceeded to for the occasion. We have no doubt that the great Christian. But if, on the contrary, our communications to deliver herself: and that, if her Bishops be not another tree, where the rope was also fastened, in body of Churchmen in this city and neighbourhood be such as become the Gospel, and we speak under already armed with sufficient power to expel such un- order that by this expedient others might escape from will attend upon the appointed evening, and at one an habitual sense of our obligations, as those who dutiful and faithless servants from the temporalities their first position, and thus diminish the danger, as and the same time gratify their love of music, as ist are bought with a price, and therefore bound to glorify of her ministry, she will obtain from the State more there was every reason to apprehend that the tree to in the promotion of a pious object, and pay a deserved God, often, when we least expect it, we may say that stringent powers, and the means of enforcing a real which they first clung might give wav under the great compliment to the indefatigable and very respectable

Important, however, as may be the effects of what Popish movement, such as it is, within the Church. skiff, a miscrable thing that had been long condemned, we say on others, they cannot be greater than they That movement we regard as comparatively trifling, was patched up, and a young man, Mr. Frederick life are in the power of the tongue." A word may pensate for the loss and scandal which it may occa- not be given, put off to the sufferers. Several of the determine our condition for ever, and mark us as the sion. The same principles which, carried to excess, party, by means of the rope, had reached the large lot with the evil-doers, or forfeit our allegiance to the will, we firmly believe, still more and more promote partners in suffering and of those on shore. Mr.

hear of nothing else; and just in proportion, perhaps, to its It is to be feared that we may find much that is present suppression will be its future development. Our confusion now-a days is chiefly owing to the want of it: but there backs upon us, and this will probably lead to those effects I have

Even in our hamble walk of duty, we can, indeed, bear witness to the "woe" which "betides those who have, in the course of Providence, to bring forward" this long-neglected article of the Creed, in all its bearings and aspects. Did we not feel planted upon the rock of Scripture, and most fully assured that to reject the evidence by which a visible Church, with a threefold ministry, is proved, is to reject the doctrine of Infant Baptism, the observance of the Lord's Day, and, above all, the divine authority and inspiration of the Bible, we might well faint and give up the contest in despair. But no misgiving ever crosses our sky for a moment. Opposition, calumny, falsehood, the gnashing of teeth from enemies, and the faithlessness or halting of friends, cannot bend our determination to do what we conceive to be our duty. The very fury which rages around us is a proof that a practical belief in the existence of the Holy Catholic Cherch, and a conviction of the sin of departing from it into the ranks of schism, are everywhere

Neither have we any fear that the Church, by any from the countenance of our glorified Redeemer and

In the London Church and State Guzette, of the

When Mr. Kidd was licensed to the perpetual curacy of Didsbury, on January 5th, 1841, he found the population of the chapelry to be 4,204, with a superficial area of 10 miles, neluding the townships of Didsbury, Withington, Burnage, marble, and that marble fonts will not be much dearer and a part of Heaton Norris. There was only church accomation for 300, and that at the extremity of the chapelry, and without one free or unappropriated sitting for the poor. This was the state of affairs in January, 1841; but now, thank God, in February, 1843, owing to the efforts which have been made, and the zealous co-operation with Mr. Kidd of a local Church Extension Committee for the chapelry, he is last week, the Committee have received the following enabled to declare :-

blessing of God upon the united efforts and prompt liberality of my people, which I hope I shall never forget nor abuse, we have brought the Church in this chapelry very much nearer than the Rev. Dr. A. N. Bethune £1 5s.; Mr. J.G. Beard, one of the Committee, has subscribed £10. ought the Church in this chapelry very much nearer to the beautiful theory of our Zion-that every sheep should have a fold, and every fold a shepherd; whilst I am bold to fect counterpart of the theory noticed above. I know it is but machinery—the scaffolding. I know, too, that the machinery s not the fabric; neither is the scaffolding the Church; but previously erected, and erected, too, on a scale commensurate with the designed building-to guide the labourers and facili-

It is saddening to add, that the salutary effect of worship. these indefatigable labours is likely to be diminished by a schismatical invasion of the parish. The Wesleyan Methodists have resolved on erecting a Theological Institution at Didsbury, and Mr. Kidd has availing ourselves of its useful contents. entered his solemn protest against the erection of a sectarian place of worship in his district.

Rev. C. C. Brough, the Rector of St. John's, in the columns. It would be a great favour and convenience Township of London, and are much indebted to our to us, if we could be obliged with a second copy. excellent friend for this mark of his attention:

"St. John's Rectory, London, "21st April, 1843.

"My dear Sir,—I have been requested to inform confirmed and made permanent: you of a melancholy occurrence, attended with the

"The bridge at Delaware having been recently violates the generally recognised rubrics, or who shor- swept away, a temporary scow was constructed for the tens the prayers according to his own convenience and purpose of crossing the river, which had swollen much becomes Second Classical Master: caprice, and sets up a standard of his own in the per- beyond its banks. The Rev. Richard Flood and formance of divine worship, is in danger of becoming thirteen others, returning to their homes after Church a settler in this Province, and a gentleman, as we a Protestant Dissenter, in matters of doctrine as well on Sunday last, embarked on board this scow. After learn, of very excellent qualifications, obtains the as ceremony. A clergyman who introduces strange proceeding for some distance, it was carried violently situation of Third Classical Master. gestures and exploded ornaments, or observances con- by the current, and coming in contact with a small

work of conversion, or be made effectual to the ad- We have thought it right to present this letter to little boat was upset, and thus almost all hope seemed ticulars will be announced next week. monition or the consolation of the people of God. our readers, that they may form a general idea of the to be cut off After a considerable time, another are upon ourselves. In this sense truly "death and and simultaneous with events that far more than com- Tiffany, of Delaware, to whom too much praise canchildren of God, or the children of Satan. By a are luring Mr. Newman into Romanism, have, in the tree, into which they climbed; but from the length of rash word, we may bind ourselves down to eternal exercise of their legitimate and scriptural influence, time occupied in these expedients, three of the party ruin. We may, for instance, by a word, cast in our restored thousands to the arms of the Church, and sunk into their watery graves, in the view of their King of heaven. By a word, again, we may express the cause of unity and Apostolic order. We must Flood and two others, the one a mechanic of the our adherence to the cause of truth, and bring our- not be driven from a truth, because it has been neighbourhood, the other Captain Somers, formerly of selves within the influence of that society and that abused; nor must we, to use the language of the Bishop of Montreal, in his Lordship's late charge, teaching that may be blessed to our eternal advantage.

But what, you may naturally ask, have the simple assemble of Montreal, in his Lordship's late charge, their original position. Mr. Flood, who was through-" strengthen the hands of Rome, by declining to assert out perfectly calm, directed Mr. Tiffany's first efforts of men-what have we to do with that election in its results? to Captain Somers, who was almost in a state of The following prophetical observations proceeded, him into the boat, it was discovered that one of the exhaustion. After several ineffectual attempts to get drowned men had laid hold upon his legs, and held them in the grasp of death. While efforts were thus true that the man who uses the language of piety, Rev. Thomas Sikes of Guilsborough, Northampton-being made, Captain Somers lost all power, and sunk lifeless beneath the water: he has left a wife and eleven children to mourn over the afflicting event .-Mr. Tiffany next directed his efforts for the rescue of Mr. Tiffany next directed his efforts for the rescue of Mr. Flood, and providentially succeeded in getting which, I opine, will better illustrate my meaning than any him to the shore in a most distressed condition, as thing else I could say. may well be judged, after being upwards of three

hours in the water. " Captain Somers and Mr. Rawlins, a youth about others of the party, been communicants at the Lord's Table, and received the Sacrament at the hands of Mr. Flood. There were two Indian chiefs of the party, who also had been communicants. The names ting in judgment and gravely deciding upon those qualifications of the persons who perished were Captain Somers, James Rawlins, George Robinson, and William Edhe became nearly powerless, asked Mr. F. if there was any sign of the raft. The reply was a fitting one-'Christ is the only raft of which I can now assure you.'

"Mr. F. was marvellously supported, and was enabled, in his perilous situation, almost throughout to pray with and address words of solemn counsel to his fellow-sufferers. How precious is that hope which beautiful imagery that may well be associated with the proclaims, 'When thou passest through the waters, I

This is indeed a heart-rending story, and most sincerely do we condole with the widows and fatherless children on whom God has been pleased to lay the chastisement of his merciful hand. To the touching and appropriate reflection with which Mr. Brough concludes, we will venture to add the observation, that it must be a consolation to all who are more immespared the life of that beloved and zealous clergyman, the Rev. R. Flood,—and that He so signally in the hour of trial and anguish!

Amongst our Canadian intelligence will be found another account of this sad accident, varying but little from that communicated to us by Mr. Brough, and where, blended together in the barn or in the stack, it could Association may be convened by the Chairman, on the supplying some additional particulars.

Mr. Morris, the statuary of this city, has just completed a Baptismal Font, for the new Church at the Toll-Gate on Yonge Street. It is Gothic in design, and octagon in shape, and the material of which it is formed, is Hamilton stone, with the exception of the frieze and base mould, which are of marble. In height it is 3 feet, 8 inches, and stands on an octagon pillar. The part which may be more emphatically designated -2 feet 4 inches in width,-1 foot in depth,-is capable of holding 9 gallons of water, -and at the external base is surrounded with leaves, worked in the solid stone. The cost is £15. Mr. Morris, we think, has been very successful in his first attempt of the kind in this country, and we sincerely trust that he will meet with ample encouragement to devote himself to those branches of his art, which contribute to the solemn and fitting administration of the initiatory Sacrament of the Christian Religion. We are informed than those of stone,—the former material, though more expensive, being more easily worked.

Since the list of Subscriptions towards the erec-"The sum of the whole is this: - That now, through the contributions: - From Mrs. William Boulton £2 10s.

We shall have great pleasure in being made the medium of handing any donations to the Building say, no village throughout the length and breadth of the land, of similar extent and population to this, presents a more permen to bestow all their energies and means upon the extension of the Church. We are taunted by the then we know the Church will never rise up in its due and Dissenters with the trifling falling off of our numbers, 1843. then we know the Church will never rise up in its due and just proportions—will never arrest the attention, or help to the conversion, of those without, unless the scaffolding had been by the removal of the Seat of Government and the Court of Chancery-and we are bound to do all i our power to banish even the semblance of th This is beautiful and touching, and should, indeed, excite reproach, that we drive away our poorer brethren, b refusing to assist in providing for them places

> The Journal of the South Carolina Diocesan Con vention, for 1843, has been received, and we purpos

" The Faithful Bishop," a most admirable Sermon with copious and valuable notes, by Bishop De Lan cey, has also reached us. At different times, w We have received the following letter from the hope to transfer almost every page of it to ou

We understand that the following tempora arrangements have taken place in Upper Canada College, and believe that they will be ultimately

The Rev. Charles Mathews, First Classical Master, F. W. Barron, Esq., Second Classical Master, becomes first Classical Master:

The Rev. H. Scadding, Third Classical Master, And - Ripley, Esq., of University College, Oxford,

pressure upon it. Unhappily, in this process, the members of our well-conducted Choir. Further par-

Communications.

ELECTION OF A MINISTER—ANTI-CHURCH

Sir,- The election of a Clergyman to minister and officiate in St. George's Chapel. † Montreal, whatever may be its other results, for good or for evil, has at least manifestly proved that the great majority of the Catholic inhabitants of that great Emporium of the Province, are actuated and influenced by those high and holy principles of orthodoxy, which alone pre-vailed in the first and purest ages of the Church.

As to the election itself, I would simply remark that it appears to me not only an anomaly in our holy and apostolic institution, but (if you will pardon the harshness of the expression) a gross absurdity, inasmuch as it necessarily implies, that those who are to be taught have a degree of knowledge superior to that possessed by him who is to be their teacher, and that they have made as great an advancement in the pilgrimage to the heavenly Canaan as can well be attained, while sojourning in this wilderness, or they must decide upon his ability to guide them on a path they had never travelled, "to a land that is very far off."

Suppose some sad and irreparable misfortune should befal my pupils, (which heaven forefend!) such as to deprive them of those great and invaluable benefits they derive from my instructions, and a number of candidates should apply for that particular office, out of the many I now hold, which doubtless would be the case as it is the most profitable in a pecuniary point of view: and then suppose these very pupils, imbued only as they are with an elemental knowledge of mathematical science (I use the term in its most comprehensive sense), sitwhich would be requisite in my successor, to enable him to guide them in those algebraical, trigonometrical and even logarithmical calculations, which I am proud to say some of them are rapidly approaching. How absurd!
We are more intimately concerned, however, with the opi-

quiet has been disturbed,—the serenity of our devotions has been broken,—our faith has been shaken, yes positively shaken, for our attachment to the Church had been hitherto with us a matter of faith, whereas now you may hear the people talking about "outward circumstantials of modes and forms," and their agreement in the essential doctrines of Christianity, thus separating what God hath joined together, and becoming little better than vacillating schismatics and sectarians, whose adhesion to any particular denomination being founded only on opinion, they can change it with the same facility they do their garments: the plague hath begun, symptoms of it are manifest even in my school; and it grieves me to see the fair heritage of our common Lord, in this small and insignificant portion of his vineyard (if any thing can be called insignificant involving eminated by those who must be actuated by a principle very different from that which has been elicited by this election, and that five do constitute a quorum. which, however little connection it may have with these renarks, has at least given rise to them.

A passage or two from one of these tracts, as a specimen of many others, will suffice, without any comment from me to conder). satisfy your readers, that their general and natural tendency

Toplady, B. A., are the following notes:

"The late Dr. E-n, Bishop of St. David's, dissuaded a lady conder), diately affected by this calamity, that the sufferers from hearing Mr. Whitfield preach. for fear it might hurt her 4th Resolution.—That a Treasurer be appointed, who were called away while returning from the solemn duties of worship, and that their last act upon earth was one of faith, penitence and obedience. Deeply grateful indeed are we to the great Head of the grateful indeed are we to the great Head of the Church Him who away Peter from hearing Mr. Whitfield preach, for fear it might hurt her head against the piety shall render an annual statement of the accounts of the hall render an annual statement of the accounts of the hall render an annual statement of the accounts of the hall render an annual statement of the accounts of the accounts of the hall render an annual statement of the accounts of the hall render an annual statement of the accounts of the accounts of the hall render an annual statement of the accounts of the acco Church, Him who saved Peter from sinking, that He | Christian church, if St. Paul had never wrote a line of his of Accounts—all approved by the meeting.

This puts me in mind of a candid and judicious remark, the Rev. R. Flood,—and that He so signally strengthened his minister with grace and holy courage tion from myself, in a letter, with which he favoured me, some to be offered as are used at the meetings of the General years since : 'I have seen a field here, and another there, stand Society thick with corn. An hedge or two has parted them. At the proper season the reapers entered. Soon the earth was dis-burthened, and the grain was conveyed to its destined place; (seconder), not be known that an hedge once separated this corn from that.

Thus it is with the Church. Here it grows, as it were, in special meetings of the Committee; also special meetings different fields, severed, it may be, by various hedges. By and of the Committee to be called by the Secretary, on the by, when the harvest is come, all God's wheat shall be gathered request in writing of any two of the members of the nto the garner, without one single mark to distinguish that Committee, and that no alteration or amendment in the once they differed in the outward circumstantials of modes and forms. —To these truly evangelical, and truly benevolent sen-

to do so. I have the honour to subscribe myself, Sir,
Your faithful servant and subscriber,

JOHN FLETCHER, School-master, Parish Clerk, &c. &c. &c. M-y, April 10, 1843.

* [We believe this anecdote to be a gross falsehood .- ED. CH.] duct in the Chair.

THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE COLOURED POPULATION.

Mr Editor,—I thank you and your correspondent at Nisgara neerely, for the Christian courtesy with which my communication in relation to the Church and the coloured population n this country, was received, and write you now to inform ou, that I have sent to my booksellers in New York, (Messrs, Wiley & Putnam,) with directions to forward to Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, Toronto, for you, a parcel containing several works which will give you more light on this interesting subject; and from which I hope you may glean much information which may be interesting to your readers, respectfully asking your acceptance of them. I am, Faithfully,

A LAYMAN OF THE CHURCH IN SOUTH CAROLINA. [We are much gratified at this amicable and Christian termination of the discussion. As the most satisfactory manner of showing how faithfully the American Church acts towards the coloured population within her fold, we subjoin the following document, which we take from the Journal of the Proceedings of the Diocesan Convention of South Carolina ABSTRACT OF PAROCHIAL REPORTS,

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White.	Coloured	. Total.
27	168	195
301	396	697
328	564	892
67	38	105
171	42	213
2087	1379	3466
2369	714	3083
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1826	151	1977
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147	166	313
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Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

RECTORY OF HAMILTON. Notitia Parochialis for the Year ending Easter, 1843. Rev. J. Gamble Geddes, Incumbent. Baptisms

month, and also on the great Festivals. Marriages are invariably solemnised in the Church.

The Church is provided with all the necessary appendages for the decent performance of public worship and administration of the Sacraments,—an elegant Bible and Prayer Book for the reading-desk, together with altar services, having been presented to the Church during the last Summer by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

The Sunday School continues to be well and numerously attended, the number of children having greatly increased since the opening of the large and commodious school-room in the basement of the Church: the library attached to it has received a valuable addition to its shelves, by means of a grant of £10, from the Hamilton Parochial Branch of the Church Society. The subscriptions to the Society in Hamilton amount to upwards of £110, of which £100 have been actually paid. During the last year the completion of the exterior of

he Church has been effected, at an expense of apwards of £300, the greater part of which was the proceeds of a pazaar held for that purpose. The churchwardens deserve great credit for their judicious expenditure of the funds placed at their disposal. The finishing of the Sunday hool-room cost upwards of £50; and in addition to his, a new organ, of greater power and compass, has sen procured, at a cost of £150.

The department of sacred music is conducted by Mr. Clarke (a gentleman of great professional celebrity, and composer of several pieces deservedly admired ed by that indefatigable friend of the choir Mr. Jam

The incumbent endeavours to adhere as closely as possible to the Rubrics of the Church, and has thus far had no reason to complain of a want of co-operation on the part of his parishioners.

THE THREE RIVERS DISTRICT ASSOCIATION OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

On the 9th March, a meeting for the purpose of forming this Association took place at Three Rivers. The Lord Bishop of Montreal opened the proceedings with prayer; after which his Lordship addressed the assembly at considerable length, and, in his usual impressive manner, on the prospects of the Church of England in this country, "I on nd the urgent necessity that existed for all members of that Church to stand forward in its behalf, and to maintain it both by their personal influence and by contributing a portion of their substance, that their children might inerit the blessing of that pure form of worship which was now being planted among them, principally through the efforts of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. His Lordship's address was listened to with much satisfaction. The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. S. S. Wood, Rev. G. M. Ross, Rev. Henry Burges, and C. N. Montizambert, Esq.

The following Resolutions were then ado Rev. S. S. Wood, M. A. (mover), the Hon. Matthew Bell

1st Resolution .- That in order to forward the objects of the Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec, it is expeient to proceed to the formation of a Branch Association for the District of Three Rivers, and that it be denominated "The Three Rivers District Association of the Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec. Rev. G. M. Ross (mover), H. F. Hughes, Esq. (se-

conder),
2nd Resolution.—That a permanent Secretary be apthe fate of an immortal soul), all but torn as under, and all this pointed, and that a Committee of 12 members be annually through the instrumentality of numerous tracts industriously elected to conduct the business of the Association, in conjunction with the whole of the Clergy of the District,

[Rev. Henry Burges, B. A., was the Secretary nominated by the Bishop, and approved of by the meeting.] Rev. Henry Burges, B. A. (mover), Dr. Gilmor (se-

3rd Resolution .- That an annual meeting of the Assois to produce such effects as I have ascribed to them, and that ciation shall take place on the first Wednesday of June, I may say of them as was said of the sower of other tares in the parable,—"an enemy hath done this!"

In a tract, entitled, "Life, a Journey," by the Rev. A. M.

In a tract, entitled, "Life, a Journey," by the Rev. A. M.

Rev. N. Guerout (mover), S. W. Woodward, Esq. (se-

G. Marler, Esq. (mover), Rev. G. M. Ross (seconder), 5th Resolution.—That all the meetings of the Associa-

C. N. Montizambert, Esq. (mover), James Brown, Esq.

6th Resolution.—That special general meetings of the ial meetings of the Committee; also special meetings request in writing of any two of the members of the timents, I deem it my honour and happiness to subscribe, with hand and heart."

I can entire the submitted to a special meeting of the Committee, at least one month before a I can easily furnish you with more shortly, if you wish me General Annual Meeting, and adopted at such General

Annual Meeting.

The 7th Resolution was then put and carried unanimously (mover, Mr. Sheriff Ogden, seconder, Hon. Matthew Bell)—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Lord Bishop of Montreal, for his kind and able con

The meeting was then closed with prayer, and the fol-

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

THE REV. J. H. NEWMAN. (From the Oxford University Herald.)

To the Editor of the Oxford University Herald.

communication, made to a Conservative contemporary, which report ascribes to Mr. Newman; if Mr. Newman's -and I have every reason to believe it to be so, it will be read with interest by your subscribers of all opinions, and on your own principle of "open to all parties, but influenced by none," I now claim admission for the paper in question.

Your obedient servant,
An OLD SUBSCRIBER. February 9th, 1843.

SEVERE LANGUAGE TOWARDS ROME.

the Roman system, used, not merely arguments, about which I am not here speaking, but what reads like decla-

1. For instance, in 1833, in the Lyra Apostolica, I called it a " lost church.

eause of Antichrist Of this and other Tracts, a friend, with whom I was

"I e. in the following passage:—"Also in 1833 I spoke of the Papal Apostacy' in a work upon the Arians," the title of the work being, the "Arians of the Fourth Century, by the Rev. J. H. Newman."

† Letter to Dr. Jelf, p. 30. day accidentally put in my way the Tract on the 'Apostolical Succession in the English Church,' and it really does seem so very unfair, that I wonder you could, even Of the οἰκονομία you have yourself given the following account in the extremity of οἰκονομία and φενακισμός, have consented to be a party to it."

just what I mean."

5. In 1834, I said in a magazine. might seize the demoniacs of primitive times, and makes her speak words which are not her own. In the corrupt

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Papal system we have the very cruelty, the craft, and the ambition of the Republic; its cruelty in its unsparing sacrifice of the happiness and virtue of individuals to a phantom of public expediency, in its forced celibacy within, and its persecutions without; its craft in its its grasping ambition in the very structure of its polity, in its assumption of universal domain; old Rome is still alive; no where have its eagles lighted, but it still claims the sovereignty under another pretence. The Roman Church I will not blame, but pity—she is, as I have said, spell-bound, as if by an evil spirit; she is in thraldom

I say, in the same paper,—
"In the Book of Revelations, the sorceress upon the even hills is not the Church of Rome, as is often taken for granted, but Rome itself, that bad spirit which, its former shape, was the animating principle of the fourth monarchy. In St. Paul's prophecy, it is not the fourth monarchy. In St. Paul's prophecy, it is not the Temple or Church of God, but the man of sin in the Temple, the old man or evil principle of the flesh which exalteth itself against God. Certainly it is a mystery of niquity, and one which may well excite our dismay and orror, that in the very heart of the Church, in her ighest dignity, in the seat of St. Peter, the evil prin ciple has throned itself, and rules. It seems as if that spirit had gained subtlety by years; Popish Rome has succeeded to Rome Pagan; and would that we had no reason to expect still more crafty developments of Antihrist amid the wreck of institutions and establish which will attend the fall of the Papacy! I deny that the distinction is unmeaning. Is it nothing to be able to look on our mother, to whom we owe the blessing dided by that indefatigable friend of the choir Mr. James diddles, who, with several other young gentlemen, kindly columneer their valuable services. The manner in which the music, both vocal and instrumental, is performed is ighly gratifying, and would do credit to any Church in the Diogram.

I also say,—
"She virtually substitutes an external ritual for moral obedience; penance for penitence, confession for sorrow, profession for faith, the lips for the heart; such at least is her system as understood by the many."

Also I say, in the same paper—
"Rome has robbed us of high principles which she has retained herself, though in a corrupt state. When

we left her, she suffered us not to go in the beauty of holiness, we left our garments and fied." Against these and other passages of this paper the same friend, before it was published, made the following

"I only except from this general approbation, your second and most superfluous hit at the poor Romanists; you have first set them down as demoniacally possessed the evil genius of Pagan Rome, but notwithstanding, are able to find something to admire in their spirit, particularly because they apply ornament to its proper poses; and then you talk of their churches : and all that is very well, and one hopes one has heard the end of name-calling, when all at once you relapse into your Protestantism and deal in what I take leave to call slang." Then, after a remark which is not to the purpose of these extracts, he adds—

"I do not believe that any Roman Catholic of education would tell you that he identified penitence and penance. In fact I know that they often preach against

this very error as well as you do,"

6. In 1834 I also used of certain doctrines of the Church of Rome, the epithets "unscriptural," "profane," "impious," "bold," "unwarranted," "blasphemous," "gross," "monstrous," "cruel," "administering deceitful comfort," and "unauthorised," in Tract 38. mean to say that I had not a definite meaning in every one of these epithets, or that I did not weigh them before I used them

With reference to this passage the same monitor had said-"I must enter another protest against your cursing and

swearing at the end of the first Via Media as you do. (Tract 38.) What good can it do? I call it uncharitable to an excess. How mistaken we may ourselves be on many points that are only gradually opening on us!

I withdrew the whole passage several years ago. 7. I said in 1837 of the Church of Rome "In truth she is a Church beside herself, abounding in

noble gifts and rightful titles, but unable to use them religiously; crafty, obstinate, wilful, malicious, cruel, unnatural, as bad men are. Or, rather, she may be said to resemble a demoniac, possessed with principles, thoughts, and tendencies not her own; in outward form and in outward powers what God made her, but ruled within by an

8. In 1837, I also said in a review-"The second and third Gregories appealed to the peo-

ple against the Emperor for a most unjustifiable object, and in apparently, a most unjustifiable way. They became rebels to establish image worship. However, even in this transaction, we trace the original principle of Church power, though miserably defaced and perverted,

'Had yet not lost All her original brightness, nor appeared Less than Archangel ruined and the excess Of glory obscured.

Upon the same basis, as is notorious, was built the Ecclesiastical Monarchy. It was not the breath of princes, or the smiles of a court, which fostered the stern and lofty spirit of Hildebrand and Innocent. It was the neglect of self, the renunciation of worldly pomp and ease, the

appeal to the people."

I must observe, however, upon this passage, that no reference is made in it (the idea is shocking) to the sub-ject of Milton's lines, who ill answers to the idea of purity and virtue defaced of which they speak. An application is made of them to a subject which I considered, when I so wrote, to befit them better, viz., the Roman Church as viewed in a certain exercise of her power in the person

of two Popes.

Perhaps I have made other statements in a similar tone, † I do not see why they should call it a Chapel. In England, whenever a Chapel of Ease has a steeple to it, it is, in all instances, to which my knowledge extends, and they are not a few, invariably called a Church; while those, without such an appendage, are as invariably called Chapels. The distinction may by some be thought fivious, but Bradford in Yorkshire, and Warrington in Lancashire, two of the largest parishes in England, as well as many others, will bear me out as to the fact.

The meeting was then closed with prayer, and the following donations and subscriptions were announced:

Donations.

Perhaps I have made other statements in a similar tone, and that, again, when the statements themselves were unexceptionable and true. If you ask me how an individual could venture, not simply to hold, but to publish such views of a communion so ancient, so wide-spreading, so fruitful in saints, I answer that I said to myself, "I am not speaking my own words, I am not speaking m tion." Yet I have reason to fear still, that such language is to be ascribed, in no small measure, to an impetuous temper, a hope of approving myself to persons I respect, and a wish to repel the charge of Romanism.

An admission of this kind involves no retractation of the description.

what I have written in defence of Anglican doctrine.
And as I make it for personal reasons, I make it without consulting others. I am as fully convinced as ever, indeed I doubt not Roman Catholics themselves would Sir,—I was in hopes that you would have inserted a confess, that the Anglican doctrine is the strongest, nay, the only possible antagonist of their system. If Rome is to be withstood, it can be done in no other way.

December 12th, 1842.

> The following letter has been handed to us for insertion TO THE REV. J. H. NEWMAN.

Rev. Sir,—In the Oxford Herald of Saturday last there appears a Letter, which, claiming you for its authors although without any name attached to it, has naturally created a great sensation in the University by its retrac-SEVERE LANGUAGE TOWARDS ROME.

It is true that I have at various times, in writing against in which you were considered to have "pledged yourself" the most strongly" (to borrow your own expression!)
"against the Church of Rome." Allow me to point out one or two difficulties which have occurred to me in the perusal of your Letter, which have probably suggested emselves to other persons as well. You refer to a series 2. Also, in 1833, I spoke of "the Papal Apostacy" of passages penned by you, between the years 1833 and in a work upon the Arians.

3. In the same year, in No. 15 of the series called the communion infected with heresy, crafty, obstinate, cruel, Tracts for the Times," in which Tract the words are often mine, though I cannot claim it as a whole, I say—
"True, Rome is heretical now—nay, grant she has malicious, and as having bound itself, you feared, at the Council of Trent by a perpetual bond and covenant to the cause of Antichrist;" and you further cite with an thereby forfeited her orders; yet, at least, she was not heretical in the primitive ages." If she has apostatized, it was at the time of the Council of Trent. Then, indeed, it is to be feared the whole Roman Communion bound itself, by a perpetual bond and covenant, to the "evenin the extremity of οἰκονομὶα and φενακισμός." have permitted yourself to use them.

in your work upon the Arians:—
"The Alexandrian Father who has already been referred to

On the passage above quoted, I observe myself, in a pamphlet published in 1838,—

"I confess I wish this passage were not cast in so declamatory a form: but the substance of it expresses included in the substance of it expresses ashamed to come short of the truth, he is satisfied with the assumed to come short of the truth, he is satisfied with the approval of God, and of his own conscience. Whatever is in his mind, is also on his tongue; towards those who are fit re-Communicants,—Total number 215
Greatest number at any one time, 112
Divine Service is regularly performed in Christ's Church on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; also on the principal Fasts and Festivals. During Lent there are week-day services on Wednesdays and Fridays: on the (adds the from th great r elear, t trust o feeling we can in their to shar Shrews into the Popi Ireland for the see by tween . return, (apt na and giv NECI CHURC H. Sto Church

examin causes in the c Stockpo Bishop as the 1 Lancasl poured Anothe the con mobs w sons ari instruct the den by men in talen unaccor right d they ha

schools 1

It is not in conne part in to ascer stance o youth f premise inference the cor At the close of your Letter you say, "If you ask me how an individual could venture, not simply to hold, but to publish such views of a communion so ancient, so wide-spreading, so fruitful in saints, I answer that I said to myself, 'I am not speaking my own words, I am but following almost a consensus of the divines of my Church. They have ever used the strongest language against Rome, even the most able and learned of them. I wish to their system. While I say what they say, I am safe.'" You add, "Such views too are necessary for our position."

At the close of your Letter you say, "If you ask me how an individual could venture, not simply to hold, but to accuse, he expressed in intention of shooting the Chancellor. That personage, thereupon, applied to the magistrates for a warrant to a close, he expressed his intention of shooting the Chancellor. That personage, thereupon, applied to the magistrates for a warrant to a present of shooting the Chancellor. The pressed his intention of shooting the matter to a close, he expressed his intention of shooting the matter to a close, he expressed his intention of shooting the matter to a close, he expressed his intention of shooting the matter to a close, he expressed his intention of shooting the Chancellor. That personage, thereupon, applied to the magistrates for a warrant to a close, he expressed his intention of shooting the matter to a close, he expressed his intention of shooting the matter to a close, he expressed his intention of shooting the matter to a close, he expressed his intention of shooting the matter to a close, he expressed his intention of shooting the matter to a close, he expressed his intention of shooting the matter to a close, he expressed his intention of shooting the matter to a close, he expressed his intention of shooting the matter to a close, he expressed his intention of shooting the matter to a close, he expressed his intention of shooting the matter to a close, he expresed his intention of shooting the matter to a close, he expressed

Now, Sir, in your letter, which is dated Dec. 12, 1842, you make no reference (why, I shall not stop to enquire) to your Letter to Dr. Jelf, dated March 13, 1841, in which, and therefore not quite two years ago, you used the fellowing language, which I am wholly unable to account for by the foregoing explanation.

really mean that these are not your own words, and that not may really mean that these are not your own words, and that not may really mean that these are not your own words, and that not may reper whilst, where the church was seen, there, as by an unknown spell upon the hearts of many, peace divines of your Church?" Is this οἰκονομία οτ φινακτσμός, prevailed, and every solicitation to revolt was studiously resisted. It was the case in my own district—it was so in others."

But you inform us that you satisfied your conscience in others."

and holy?

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient, humble servant, A MEMBER OF CONVOCATION. Feb. 21, 1843.

* Panzani. See his Memoirs by Berington. [We do not believe this story against Bishop Montague.-

ample with which we are about to confirm our opinion is so extravagant that we approach it with considerable doubt and fear—doubt, whether we ought to make our columns, even at second hand, the vehicle of an impious fraud—and fear, lest in so doing we offend the just reserve and rational sensibility of true Christians on such subjects. But we believe that imposture is best countered by being exposed to the daylight of truth, and hence that the duty devolves on us of quoting from the hence that the duty devolves on us of quoting from the Freeman's Journal—the acknowledged organ of the Roman Catholic priests and b shops of Ireland in the 19th century—the following pretended miracle, obviously manufactured in a foreign loom for the use of the Irish

(From The Freeman's Journal of yesterday)

"The Univers of the 12th February, inst., contains the

following remarkable statement: —
"The accounts from China attest facts of another description, and which to Christians, will explain those we have above announced. The silence we have preserved during the last fortnight will be a guarantee to our readers that if we speak out to-day, it is on testimony the most weighty and worthy of belief. A letter which we received yesterday from Rome contains the following: - Authentic letters from the Chinese missionaries con firm the astounding miracle of the apparition of our Lord in the presence of a vast number of the faithful and un-

"The Univers states it has received other details, but (adds the Freeman) confirm its details :-'Intelligence of undoubted authority has arrived

from the Apostolic Vicariate of China, stating that a great multitude of Christians and Pagans belonging to that nation saw in the air, the heavens being serene and clear, the image of Christ Jesus crucified."

The Health of Her Majesty.—Her Majesty continues

We really resist the indulgence of an impatient desire to comment on this audacious forgery; for we could not trust ourselves to comment upon it with the reverent feeling in which such themes should be discussed. But we cannot forbear calling attention to the course of fraud which seems to be the universal policy of the Church of Rome at present—namely, the lying miracles inherent in their church. The Chinese impostor, however, puts to shame the invention and credulity of all modern Shrewsburies, and throws the Estaticas and Addoloratas

POPISH PROPAGANDA.—A short time since it was anced that the sums extracted from the pauperism of Treland, and sent to the propaganda secretary at Paris
for the last year amounted to above 7,000l.! We now
see by the Freeman's Journal that the sum collected between January 2nd and February 6th, being one month's
return, amounts to 1,056l. 3s. 4\frac{1}{2}d.\frac{1}{2} and that Mr. Clineh

H. Stowell to Sir Robert Peel, on National Education and Church Extension;—" The late disturbances, if closely examined, indicate, not uncertainly, both the primary Bishop of this diocese, in the notes to one of his Charges, as the most ecclesiastically and educationally destitute in Lancashire, probably in the kingdom. Here was the medical examination. At Guildhall on the 21st ult., Charles crater of the volcano from which successive eruptions poured into all the manufacturing neighbourhoods.— the state of his mind. The man laboured under a delusion, instruction, and who were, consequently, an easy prey to the deamogague; but these were highly officered, and led by men neither wanting in knowledge, nor contemptible in talent, whose knowledge and talent, however, were unaccompanied by sound principle, and unguarded by right disposition. The great proportion of these had been taugit, for educated in the true sense of the word they had not been experimentally the contempt of the self-word they had not been experimentally the contempt of the self-word they had not been experimentally the contempt of the self-word they had not been experimentally the contempt of the self-word they had not been experimentally the contempt of the self-word they had not been experimentally the contempt of the self-word they had not been experimentally the contempt of the self-word they had not been discussed in the true sense of the word they had not been discussed in the true sense of the word they had not been discussed in the true sense of the word they had not been discussed in the true sense of the word they had not been discussed in the true sense of the word they had not been discussed in the true sense of the word they had not been discussed in the true sense of the word they had not been discussed in the true sense of the word they had not been discussed in the true sense of the word they had not been discussed in the true sense of the word that they work the discussed in the true sense of the word that they had not been discussed in the true sense of the word that they are true leaves to the disturbances; and proposed in their advertisement, and the turnation of the self-word that they are true to the fall threats were allored as possible to the fall threats were allored as possible true the fall threats were allored as possible true the fall threats were allored as possible to the fall threats were allored as possible true the fall

rinciple of the state, and of the disastrous consequences

for by the foregoing explanation.

"As to the present authoritative teaching of the Church of Rome, to judge by what we see of it in public. I think it goes very far indeed to substitute another Gospel for the true that Seeditions as well as socialist lecturers have visited and the substitute and goes very fur indeed to substitute another Gospel for the true one; instead of setting before the soul the Holy Trinity, and Heaven, and Hell, it does seem to me, as a popular system, to preach the Blessed Virgin, and the Saints, and Pargatory. Or, to use words in which I have only a year ago expressed myself, when contrasting Romanism with the tree through the angient Character that satisfactory whence these insulportinate spirits even which the teaching of the ancient Church, 'that a certain change in objective and external religion has come over the Latin, nay, and in a measure the Greek Church, we consider to be a plain historical fact; a change sufficiently startling to recal to our minds with very unpleasant sen- and Scholes, and a nucleus of other such densely inhabited, startling to recal to our minds with very unpleasant sensations the awful words, 'though we, or an angel from heaven preach any other Gospel unto you than that ye have received, let him be accursed."

Now, Sir, when you here say that the corruption of the Romish system is a "plain his orical fact," and "you judge by what you see of it in public, 'that it "goes far to substitute another Gospel for the true one," do you qually, most disproportionably supplied, there insubordingly the passed—it was cheering in this point of view, that, where the ordinances of religion were most inade-quately, most disproportionably supplied, there insubordingly the passed in the proportionably supplied to the passed in the proportionably supplied to the passed in the proportionable passed in the passed in the

But you inform us that you satisfied your conscience with another reflection, viz. that "such views were necessary for your position." I am at a loss to understand you here. Is your excuse that of Bishop Montague, when the Pope's agent* reproached him with his censures of the Church of Rome, "Oh, they are things of form, chiefly to humour the populace, and are not to be too much regarded?" And if you do not mean this, allow me to ask what you do mean?

In others."

Thanks-giving.—Among the recent donations to the Pastoral Aid Society, is one of 100%, which is thus amounced:—"A part of a large share of the abundance of the late harvest, offered also in thankfulness for other special mercies, since then vouchsafed by Almighty God.

Directed to be sent by Sir William Geary, Bart." It may be recollected that the hon. bart. experienced a severe accident a few months ago, which for some time placed his life in imminent danger.

practice and reeling than your writings now snew you to be; why not suspect that a further approximation may yet church attached to their property, whilst they still raise a remain; that further discoveries of truth in what to-day seems erroneous, may be reserved for to-morrow, and seems erroneous, may be reserved for to-morrow, and the property whilst they still raise a unitors had not, though they had frequently applied, been able to see the Company's accounts as forwarded from Canada.

The Secretary, on being appealed to, stated that no such appliance of the Constitutional. that you may be laying up for yourself the pain and repair of having beforehand branded with opprobrious and afflicting names that which you now discover to be good and holy?"

The pair of the expense attendant on that divine worship, which, even in a temporal point of view, leads to results at which all patriots and philanthropists cannot but rejoice.—Church & State Gazette.

State Gazette.

The bottom appeared to, sated that he such application, the two being appeared to, sated that he such application. It is the sectionary, in being appeared to, sated that he such application. It is the section of the subject of the two being appeared to, sated that he such application. It is the section of the subject of the subj

dral, published in The Lincolnshie Caronicle:—
"New Church, Newport, Lincoln.—The undersigned begs to return his most sincere thanks to the friends of the establishment by whose prompt assistance he has been enabled to remove the most pressing causes

A vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and addition then terminated the proceedings; and it was announced that the friends of the establishment by whose prompt assistance he has been enabled to remove the most pressing causes.

Death of Dr. Southey.—We regret to announce the Fanzani. See his Memoirs by Bernigton.

[We do not believe this story against Bishop Montague.—
ED. Ch.]

PIOUS FRAUDS.

(From The Dublin Evening Mail.)

Popery, said the advocates of emancipation, is not what it was. Some explained the meaning of this oracle by saying that Rome had shared in the general enlightenment of the world; others, by showing that the Pope had become an old woman. Without entering upon, the question as to whether Popery is better or worse than it. he has been enabled to remove the most pressing causes question as to whether Popery is better or worse than it was, we may assert that it is as bad as ever. The example with which we are about to confirm our opinion is so extravagant that we approach it with considerable doubt and fear—doubt, whether we ought to make our columns even at second hand, the vehicle of an impious

Later from England.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA. (From The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, April 20, and chiefly from Willmer's European Times.)

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet steamer Britannia, Hewett, arrived at Boston about one o'clock yesterday morning. The Britannia had sixty-four passengers to Halifax—left nineteen at that port, and took on board twenty for Boston. A large quantity of specie was brought out. By this arrival we have received from our correspondents copious files of papers-London to the evening of April 3d, and Liverpool to the 4th, both dates inclusive. The commercial news is rather favourable; there were large sales of cotton at Liverpool during the last two weeks in March, amounting to over 100,090 bales, and prices advanced about \$\frac{1}{8}d\$.

THE ASHBURTON TREATY.-Lord Palmerston brough forward his long promised and often deferred motion, for copies of all communications relating to the treaty of Washington, on Tuesday the 21st of March. The result was a miserable contents itself with quoting some observations from the Guzette du Simplon of the 8th of February. Our letters defeat of his Lordship in every sense. In the debate he was utterly overthrown on every point by Sir Robert Peel—the debate was cut short on the second day by the absence of a quorum, so little care did ministers take to secure a vote in their favour-and finally Lord Palmerston himself abandoned

to be in the enjoyment of excellent health; and notwithstan-ding the proximity of the event which is looked forward to with so much interest, Her Majesty and Prince Albert are daily to be seen walking in the gardens of Buckingham Palace as early as eight o'clock in the morning. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal are also in the enjoyment of robust health, but during the prevalence of the present cold easterly winds their royal highnesses are not allowed to go out, and the picture-gallery is appropriated to them, as the place of their infantine exercises and sports, instead of the open grounds of the palace. Their royal highnesses have to be dressed and en parade every

morning by nine. Both her Majesty and the Prince are remarkable for their early hours.

return, amounts to 1,056l. 3s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$.! and that Mr. Clinch (apt name) attends every Sunday to receive subscriptions and give information.—Statesman.

Necessity of Education being conducted on Church Principles.—Extract of a letter from the Rev.

H. Stowell to Sir Robert Peel, on National Education and was remanded, and will be detained during the pleasure of the Secretary of State. On the 20th ult. at Bow street, John Edward Freak, aged twenty-eight, was charged on suspicion of causes of the evils under which we labour, and the means which must be employed to remove them. One feature ingham Palace. A Policeman of the A division observed him fact that the whole had its rise and its centre in that crowded tract of country which extends from Oldham to Stockport, the very district pointed out by the admirable Stockport, the very district pointed out by the admirable very incoherently, and made use of threatening and violent poured into all the manufacturing neighbourhoods.—
Another prominent characteristic of the late riots was the combination which they presented of unsanctified nowledge with purblind ignorance. The bulk of the mobs was composed, as appeared in the cases of the persons arrested, of such as had been altogether strangers to instruction, and who were, consequently, an easy prey to the demagogue; but these were highly officered, and led by men neither wanting in knowledge, nor contemptible is tolant whose have learned and eminent divine, the Bake of the state of his mind. The man laboured under a delusion, the state of his mind. The man laboured under a delusion, that some passage in Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, reflecting the Advertisent of the Belfast News-Letter, we find a short extract, copied from the organ of the Ulster priests, strongly and clearly indicating the spirit which at present actuates the recognised champions of the privileges claimed, as a matter of just right, by the ministers of "Holy Mother Church" in this island. The extract has reference to the construction, and who were, consequently, an easy prey to the demagogue; but these were highly officered, and led by men neither wanting in knowledge, nor contemptible is tolate. Whose learned and eminent divine, the Books of Subscription for the secretion of a new Episcopal Church in the above-named town on Tuesday last, by that learned and eminent divine, the Bishon on Tuesday last, by that learned and eminent divine, the Bishon on Tuesday last, by that learned and eminent divine, the Bishon on Tuesday last, by that learned and eminent divine, the Bishon on Tuesday last, by that learned and eminent divine, the Bishon on Tuesday last, by that learned and eminent divine, the Bishon on Tuesday last, by that learned and eminent divine, the Bishon on Tuesday last, by that learned and eminent divine, the Bishon on Tuesday last, by that learned and eminent divine, the Bishon on Tuesday last, by that learned and eminent divine, the Bishon on Tuesday last, by

on the fifth count; twenty-one, including O Connor, W. Hill, and tarrey, on the fifth count; twenty-one, including William Scholcield, the court of the charitst preacher, and Richard Pilling, (who is said to have boasted, that he originated the strike in the Manchester district,) were acquitted; and seven including the younger Scholefield, had been acquitted by consent in the course of the proceedings.

Scotland.—Great preparations are making in Scotland for the new secession of Non intrusionists from the Established Church. Members of the body are perambulating the courty, giving lectures and canvassing for support for the "free Presbyterian Church." The project, in which Dr. Chalmers takes the lead and an active part, is to create a general fund by substituted in allowances for the support of the several churches and their ministers; an arrange ment intended to protect the poorer congregations from the leads of the upper classes. Dr. Chalmers announced at a lecture in Glagow, that, in his capacity of convener of the lecture of the protectant Church—in fact, Jordship, as associated with episonacy, is a purely secular dignity, voluntarily to the imperation of the contract of the several churches and their ministers; an arrange that a proper of the several churches and their ministers; an arrange that a proper of the several churches and their ministers; an arrange that a proper of the several churches and their ministers; an arrange that a proper of the several churches and their ministers; an arrange that a proper of the several churches and their ministers; an arrange that a proper of the several churches and their ministers; an arrange that a proper of the several churches and their ministers; an arrange that a proper of the several churches and their ministers; an arrange that a proper of the province, by good the contract of the inferious of the cevision of the celesiastical for the inferious of the several chur

IRELAND.—Illicit distillation is greatly on the increase in Ireland since the act of last session, laying an additional duty on whiskey.

CANADA COMPANY.—The Annual General Court of the Proprictors was held on the 29th ult., at the house of the Company, St. Heleu's place, London, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report, and of electing four directors and one auditor, in conformity with the provisions of the charter.

Mr. Charles Franks, the governor, having taken the chair, entered upon the business of the day by reading a statement, from which it appeared that the sale of lands on the Company's estates effected during the past year amounted to 37,477 acres, at an average price of 12s. 11d. per acre currency, and that in the Huron tract 28,127 had been disposed of, at the rate of 11s. 7d. per acre, giving a total of 65,064 acres, and producing, together with other sales, a nett profit of £66,270. The expenses of management in London amounted to £2,230, and in Canada to £5,070. The total on the debit side of the Church and Dissent.—The following is taken from an address by the second senior vicar of Lincoln cathedral, published in The Lincolnshire Chronicle:—

M. T. Smith, and Mr. A. Stewart, were re-elected directors, and Mr. Poynder and Mr. Evedson auditors of the Company.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and auditors then

> colony in the back woods of America, where guilt and sorrow should be unknown, and perfect equality, freedom, and happiness should reign for ever. A better knowledge of the world soon dissipated these Utopian reveries. As a poet, with an exuberance of imagination seldom equalled, and a mastery of versification never surpassed-and as a prose writer, at once anguage in which he wrote. The "wild and wondrous tale" anguage in which he wrote. The "wild and wondrous fale" of "Thalaba," and the almost equally wondrous "Carse of Kehama," are the poetical pieces on which his fame will principally rest. As a prose writer he was a perfect model of style—easy but not feeble—stately but not cumbrous—and rned but not pedantic. Besides innumerable articles in the Quarterly Review, to which he was a principal contributor, we believe, for nearly thirty years, his chief prose works are a "Life of Nelson," "The Book of the Church," "A History of the Peninsular War," "Letters from Spain and Portugal," "Essays on the Progress and Prospects of Society," "A History of Brazil," "Lives of the British Admirals," &c. He wrote biographies of Kirk White and Chatterton, and edited their works, besides editing collections both of the prin-

> cipal and minor English poets.
>
> He was appointed poet-laureate in 1812. He was twice married—first in very early life, and again but a few years before the mournful overclouding of his intellect, to Miss Caroline Bowles, a lady whose name as a poetess had been long and favourably known to the public, and who in the last sad blank years of his life watched over him with the tenderest solicitude, and did all that the most devoted affection could do to lighten the heavy load of his existence.
>
> In all the relations of life Dr. Southey was universally

> owed, by those who knew him best, to be truly exemplary. By his own family he was adored; and we have always understood that the burthen of maintaining the family of a man of genius, whose irregular habits ill qualified him for the discharge of the ordinary duties of life, chiefly devolved on Dr. they. Advantage, we fear, was but too often taken of the kind and amiable disposition of Southey by those who were less provident or less industrious than himself. Till his mind was unhinged, he maintained his habitual kindness of disposition; and the accomplished gentleman who accompanied him, a year or two ago, on a continental tour, undertaken for the sake of his health, dwelt with fond affection on the many amiable traits of his character which broke forth amidst all his

Dr. Southey was a gentleman in the best sense of the word. His house at the Lakes was ever open to all who presented themselves with suitable introduction, and there are few persons of any distinction who passed through that picturesque region who have not partaken of his hospitality.

CHURCH EXTENSION .- Some anonymous donor has pre-

sented to the Bishop of London 5,000% to be expended in build-LAMENTABLE.—A Protestant Clergyman in Cavan, who life is in peril in consequence.—Limerick Chronicle.—[We hope this is not true: if it be, the Clergyman ought to resign his

From our English Files.

USURPED DIGNITIES-AUDACITY OF ROMANISM.

At the close of your Letter you say, "If you ask me cation, and 'the means of grace,' administered by the back, but has never been able to procure a settlement, and, as to add a single word to the following able and dignified com-

unlawfully assembling, and forcing peaceable subjects to leave their occupations; and the fifth, which alleged incitement to mere commoners; and the first absurdity is, that according to disaffection, to hatred of the laws, and to combine in producing a cessation of labour: fifteen prisoners, including Bairstow, Thomas Cooper, and Leech, were found guilty on both those counts; sixteen, including O'Connor, W. Hill, and Harney, on the fifth count; twenty-one, including William Scholefield, Absurdity the third is, that there is not, and never has been, in the Counts and the state of the English language, Bishop and Illian Scholefield, and Harney, on the fifth count; twenty-one, including William Scholefield, and the state of the English language, because the state of the second producing to our contemporary's enlightened use of the English language, Bishop at all! Absurdity the second based our contemporary's enlightened use of the English language, Bishop at all! Absurdity the second state our contemporary's enlightened use of the English language, Bishop at all! Absurdity the second state our contemporary's enlightened use of the English language, Bishop at all! Absurdity the second state our contemporary's enlightened use of the English language, Bishop at all! Absurdity the second state our contemporary's enlightened use of the English language, Bishop at all! Absurdity the second our contemporary's enlightened use of the English language, Bishop at all! Absurdity the second our contemporary's enlightened use of the English language, Bishop at all ! Absurdity the second our contemporary's enlightened use of the English language, Bishop at all ! Absurdity the second our contemporary's enlightened use of the English language, Bishop at all ! Absurdity the second our contemporary's enlightened use of the English language, Bishop at all ! Absurdity the second our contemporary's enlightened use of the English language, Bishop at all ! Absurdity the second our contemporary's enlightened use of the English language, Bishop at all ! Absurdity the second our contemporary's enlightened use of the English language, Bishop at all ! Absurdity the second our contemporary is enlightened use of the English la

bostility of the upper classes. Dr. Chalmers announced at a lecture in Gla-gow, that, in his capacity of convener of the financial committee, he should, at the first general assembly, support an equal distribution of the funds. He also mentioned the sacrifices which several ministers had made.

IRELAND.—Illicit distillation is greatly on the increase in Ireland since the act of last session, laying an additional duty

PIEDMONTESE PEDLARS IN ENGLAND. (From "Borrow's Bible in Spain.")

perhaps convey a message to my poor countryman," said a voice to me one morning in broken English, as I was standing at the door of my Posada, in the royal street of Coruna.

exertions in obtaining a canoe from his residence with as much dispatch as possible, otherwise the calamity must have been more extensive and frightful.

I looked round and perceived a man standing near me at the door of a slop contiguous to the inn. He appeared to be about sixty-five, with a pale face and remarkably red nose. He was Truly the ways of the Lord are inscrutable—and his judgedressed in a loose green coat, in his mouth was a long clay pipe, ments are righteous, though His objects be hidden from poor in his hand a long painted stick. "Who are you, and who is your countryman?" I demanded;

"I do not know you." "I know you, however," replied the man; "you pu the first knife that I ever sold at market-place of N ******.'

I knew you formerly in England as an itinerant pedlar, and occasionally as master of a stall in the market-place of a country town. I now find you in a sea-port of Spain, the proprictor, seemingly, of a considerable shop. I cannot see why you should regret the difference.

Luigi (dashing his pipe on the ground).—Regret the difference! Do you know one thing? England is the heaven of the Picdmontese and Milanese, and especially those of Como. We never lie down to rest but we dream of it, whether we are in our own country or in a foreign land, as I am now. Regret the difference, Giorgio! Do I hear such words from your lips, and you an Englishman? I would rather be the poorest tramper on the roads of England, than lord of all within ten leagues of the shore of the lake of Como, and much the same say all my country men who have visited England, wherever they now be. Regret the difference! I have ten letters, from as many counymen in America, who say they are rich and thriving, and incipal men and merchants; but every night, when their eads are reposing on their pillows, their souls austandra, hurry-ing away to England, and its green lanes and farm-yards. And there they are with their boxes on the ground, displaying their ooking glasses and other goods to the houest rustics and their laughing just as of old. And there they are again at nightfall in the hedge alchouses, [though not indulging in drink to any ex-cess, for these Piedmontese are a sober race,] eating their toasted cheese and their bread, and drinking the Suffolk ale, and listenng to the roaring song and merry jests of the labourers. Now,

ing to the roating song and merry jests of the labourers. Now, if they regret England so who are in America, which they own to be a happy country, and good for those of Picdmont and of Como, how much more must I regret it, when, after the lapse of so many years, I find myself in Spain, in this frightful town of Coruna, driving a ruinous trade, and where months pass by without my seeing a single English place, or hearing a word of the blessed English tongue.

Myself.—With such a predilection for England, what could have induced you to leave it and come to Spain?

Luigi.—I will tell you: about sixteen years ago a universal desire seized our people in England to become something more than they had hitherto been, pedlars and trampers; they wished moreover (for mankind are never satisfied,) to see other countries: so the greater part forsook England. Where formerly there had been ten, at present searcely lingers one. Almost all went to America, which, as I told you before, is a happy country, and specially good for us men of Como.

The BE SOLD OR RENTED,

THAT delightfully situated COTTAGE residence, on Division Street, one nile from the Church and Post Office, now occupied by Mr. Neville. The house contains Dining and Drawing Rooms, this Closet, large Kitchen, Wash House, a Rain Water Cistern under, which holds a six months' supply, with Pump attached a very extensive Wood House adjoining Wash House, a capital Well of Water, Cellar under a greater part of the house.—Also a large Burn and Three Stall Stable, Cow House, &c. &c., all of the heappy country, and specially good for us men of Como.

A Farm of 56 Acres of Land adjoining to be sold or rented.

For further particulars, apply to D'Arey E. Boulton. Esq., or J. C. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg; M. F. Whitchead, Esq., Port Hope; John Verner, Esq., Post Office, Nontreal; Messrs. Rowsell, Foronto; or the occupant on the premises.

Cobourg, April 26, 1843. country, and specially good for us men of Como. In an evil day I left England and came to Spain.

Myself .- Did you not say that you had a countryman at

Luigi.—Yes, a poor honest fellow, who, like myself by some strange chance, found his way to Galicia. I sometimes contrive to send him a few goods, which he sells at St. James at a greater profit than I can here. He is a happy fellow, for he has never been in England, and knows not the difference between the two countries. Oh, the green English hedgerows! and the alchouses! and, what is much more, the fair dealing and security. I have travelled all over England and never met lately adopted the Cross on the hinder part of his surplice, has become an object of popular indignation. It is said that he has received notice not to go to his church in future, as his papists, upon my telling them to leave all their mummeries and go to the parish church as I did, and as all my countrymen in England did; for know one thing, Signor Giorgio, not one of us who have lived in England, whether Piedmontese or men of charge, and pray to God to forgive him for the scandal and breach of unity to which his infatuation is likely to lead. actually become a member of it.

Myself .- What do you propose to do at present, Luigi? What are your prospects?

Luigi.—My prospects are a blank, Giorgio; my prospects are a blank. I propose nothing but to die in Coruna, perhaps in the hospital, if they will admit me. Years ago I thought of fleeing, even if I left all behind me, and either returning to

"' Were we not to endeavour to exercise some little discre tion, as to the parties to whom we should grant leases, the general benefit we trust we are producing might be attended with some alloy—for instance: Take the people employed upon the excavation of the canals, who, as a body, (although here are no doubt individual exceptions among them.) ar from the nature of their previous employment, but ill calculated to encounter the hardships and privations of the 'Bush,' with a probability of advantage to themselves, the province, or the ompany. By facilitating, more than can be avoided, such a class of settlement, we should be rendering a very questionable benefit to any party. When the excavators have hired out, been some little time in the country, and acquired sufficient knowledge and aptitude for their new career, the case is, of ourse, essentially altered. I know we cannot always obtain the infermation we would desire, upon each applicant, although, for their own interest, we will endeavour to do it: so, again, to

On Sunday afternoon, as the Rev. Richard Flood, the worthy Parson of Delaware, and 17 other gentlemen of his congregation, were returning from Divine Service, in crossing the river in a small scow adjacent to the site where the Bridge has been swept away, the temporary convenience was hurried down when, sorrowful to relate, four human beings met a watery grave. The whole party clung to the tree, and remained there for upwards of 4 hours, and until a canoe could be obtained from the village of Kilworth, six miles distant from the theatre of the unhappy tragedy; four of them were chilled through, and thereby unable to retain their situation, perished in view of their companions and spectators on sho plan devised for their rescue having failed, owing to the rapid and velocity of the river, long before any assistance from Kilworth had time to arrive. The dreadful occurrence took place about two o'clock, P. M., but before the canoe arrived on the spot, and the last of the sufferers was rescued, one by one, from their frightful situation, the sun was sinking, never more to

in London and the surrounding country—as never before, such an appalling calamity has been experienced in this neighbour-The names of the persons who perished are, Major Somers

James Rawlings, George Robinson, and William Edmonds, all natives of England. Mr. Somers was a highly respectable and well educated gentleman, and was connected with the 5th regiment of Middlesex Militia, and during the rebellion was a very efficient and Toronto, 13th April, 1843. zealous officer in the discharge of his duty. He has left a wife and amiable family of young ladies and gentlemen, to lament the tragical end of a kind husband and an affectionate parent. George Robinson, well known as one of the best Stage-drivers on the Western route, has left a wife to mourn his timely fate. The other two individuals, Rawlings and Edmonds, were single men, and although they have filled an untimely grave, it must be some source of consolation that they have left no orphans to lament their sudden demise. Our Correspondent Mr. Lardner, informs us that the greatest credit "Are you going to Saint James, Giorgio? If so, you will is due to Mr. Francis Carey, of the village of Kilworth, for his

> more extensive and frightful. None of the bodies have as yet been found, or is it likely

dispatch as possible, otherwise the calamity must have been

dependent creatures here below. ITEMS .- Two vessels have arrived at Quebec from England : Two vessels have arrived at Quebec from England: the Great Britain from London, and the other, we believe, and Cobourg, (weather permitting), on MONDAY next, the 10th to repair to your stall, and listen to you and your countrymen discoursing in Milanese.

Luigi. At those were beauty and some time and some ti discoursing in Milanese.

Luigi Ah, those were happy times to me. Oh, how they been acquitted—we think that his conduct was that of a Chiisbeen acquitted—we think that his conduct was that of a Chiisbeen acquitted—we think that his conduct was real mercy and imperaance when I saw you ride up to the tian warrior, and that his severity was real mercy and impera door of the posada. I instantly went in, closed my shop, lay down upon my bed and wept.

Myself.—I see no reason why you should much regret those times.

Lines of the posada. I instantly went in, closed my shop, lay down upon my bed and wept.

St. George's Day has been duly celebrated in all directions. In this city, we are told that the Rev. H. Scadding preached an appropriate and practical sermon.

(From the Canada Gazette.)

SECRETARY'S OPPICE. (West.)

Kingston. 13th April, 1843.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to grant a License to Dr. Throphilus Mack, of Amherstburgh, to practise Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, in the Province of Canada.

Serrary's Opping,
Kingston, 17th April, 1843.

His Excellency the Governor Germal has been pleased to es
the Honourable William Henry Draper, to the Legislative Cour
cit of this Province.

Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT will be held on Wednesday the 3rd

DEPOSITORY, 144, KING STREET,

AT THREE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTER JOHN KENT, Secretary. Toronto, April 28, 1843.

LAY COMMITTEE dames and their daughters, and selling away and chaffering and Of the Church Society of the Biocese of Coronto. THE Stated Monthly Meeting of the Lay Committee of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at the Society's House, 144 King Street, on Saturday afternoon, the 29th inst., at 3

> Secretary to the Lay Committee, C. S. D. T. Committee Room, 27th April. 1843. THOS CHAMPION.

Cobourg, April 26, 1843. NOTICE.

THE Subscriber continues to transact business as a GENERAL AGENT and COMMISSION MERCHANT—Also, will act as a BROKER in the Purchase and Sale of COLONIAL and FOREIGN PRODUCE of every description and Exchange.

Office St. Helen Street. F. H. HEWARD.

University of King's College. THE OPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY, announced for April 24th, is unavoidably

POSTPONED.

Due notice will be given of the days, on which Students will be Matriculated, and the Inaugural Lectures delivered.

As the commencement of attendance on the regular duties is necessarily deferred, the delay will afford the opportunity to those Candidates qualified for admission, who have been prevented from presenting themselves by the unusual lateness of the Season of Navigation, of keeping the ensuing Term. JOHN MCCAUL, LL.D.,

Vice-President, King's College. King's College, Toronto, April 20th, 1843. 302-3.

OTICE is hereby given, that the Books of Subscription for the new Stock of the Bank of Upper Canada, as authorized by the Provincial Act 6th Victoria, chapter 27, will be opened on Monday the first day of May next, at the following places, viz: ext, at the following places, viz:—
, at the Bank of Upper Canada.

"Office of the Bank of Upper Canada.

Office of the Bank of Upper Canada.
Agency of do do.
Office of Jacob F. Pringle, Esq.
Office of J. G. Irvine, Esq.
Agency of the Bank of Upper Canada.
Agency of do.
Gore Bank.
Office of the Bank of Upper Canada.
Office of do. Hamilton, ... Niagara, Office of do. CONDITIONS.

These Books will be closed on the thirtieth day of June following. Ten per cent. on the amount subscribed, must be paid at the time subscribing; but Subscribers may pay up their whole subscription than shores. ent Contingent Fund will be divided amongst the holders

By Order of the Board, THOS. G. RIDOUT,

HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Company for the Election of Directors for the ensuring year, will be held at the Office of the Subscriber, No. 7, City Buildings,

on Monday well June Mead at 10 o'clock, A. M., when a statement of its affairs will be submitted.

By order of the Board,

J. HAINS, Secretary.

383-6 ON MONDAY STR JUNE NEXT,

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. REMEMBER. ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thinks to his friends particularly and the public generally, begs leave to inform them that he has Removed his Tailoring Exablishment, from his old stand, East side of the Market Square, to

No. 6. Waterloo Buildings,

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY. BY AUCTION.

THE Subscriber is instructed to Lease, by Public Auction, on Tucsday, May 2nd, 1843, at so much per foot, several BUILDING LOTS.

On Grave Street, Market Street, Front Street, and York Street, being a portion of the Square on which the Lord Bishop of Toronto The Leases to be for twenty-one years, renewable for ever, with The Leases to be for recompose years, renewable for every successful conditions for Buildings.

These Lois are beautifully situated in a healthy part of the city, commanding a view of the Harbour, the Bay, and Lake Ontario, and will form excellent building lots for private gentlemen's residences.

Every information can be obtained by applying to J. M. STRACHAN, Esq., King Street, Toronto, where Plans of the Lots may be seen.

Sale at Twelve o'clock precisely, in front of each lot as it is sold. Toronto, April 20, 1843. WM. WAKEFIELD, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE. THIS Company will be prepared, on the 25th instant to take risks in the MARINE DEPARTMENT, as empowered by Act of their frightful situation, the sun was sinking, never more to rise upon the unhappy men who thus unfortunately perished in the prime of life.

The castrophe has castadeep gloom over our inhabitants, both in London and the surrounding country—as never before, such

Authorised by Act of Parliament to grant

of the Company, viz.:

JOHN MACAULAY ... Kingston.
JO EPH WENHAM ... Montreat.
WILLIAM STEVEN ... Hamilton. T. W. BIRCHALL.

302-tf

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT. TO BE DISPOSED OF,

A COUNTRY STORE within eighteen miles of the City of Toronto, eligibly structed in a well settled neighbourhood, yielding a nett Profit of £500 per annum.) together with the good will in the business. Any person possessed of Capital and a know-adge of business could not meet with a more suitable situation. Apply, if by letter Post-paid, to—

MOORE & BROTHER.

Toronto, 11th April, 1843. THE STEAMER GORE,

CAPTAIN ROBERT KERR,

WILL commence her trips from TORONTO to WELLINGTON SQUARE. (an i HAMLEON, should the ice permit), on
MONDAY next, at Etort o'clock.

THE STEAMER AMERICA. CAPTAIN HENRY TWOHY,

from Bridgewater.....Capt. Petrie is reported as the Conservative Candidate for the County of Russell, vacated by Mr. Draper's elevation to the Legislative Council......A Constitutional Society has been formed at St. Thomas. Mr. Ermaturional Society has been formed at St. Thomas. Mr. Ermaturional Society has been formed at St. Thomas. Mr. Ermaturional Society has been formed at St. Thomas. Mr. Ermaturional Society has been formed at St. Thomas. Mr. Ermaturional Society has been formed at St. Thomas. Mr. Ermaturional Society has been formed at St. Thomas. Mr. Ermaturional Society has been formed at St. Thomas. Mr. Ermaturional Society has been formed at St. Thomas. Mr. Ermaturional Society has been formed at St. Thomas. Mr. Ermaturional Society has been formed at St. Thomas. Mr. Ermaturional Society has been formed at St. Thomas. Mr. Ermaturional Society has been formed at St. Thomas. Mr. Ermaturional Society has been formed at St. Thomas. Mr. Ermaturional Society has been formed at St. Thomas. Mr. Ermaturional Society has been formed at St. Thomas. Mr. Ermaturional Society has been formed at St. Thomas. Mr. Ermaturional Society has been formed at St. Thomas.

THE CANADIAN LAW COURTS. DESCRIBING the several Courts of Law and Equity, which have been erected from time to time in the Canadas; with copicus notes explanatory and historical, and an Appendix of much useful

CURIZ CANADENSES,

Itur in antiquam Sylvam, stabula alta ferarum Procumbunt piceæ: sonat leta securibus ilex, Fraxincæque trabes: cuneis et fissile robur Scinditur: advolvunt ingentes montibus ornos.—Firgil. BY PLINIUS SECUNDUS.

Price 6s. 3d. bound in cloth.
H. & W. ROWSELL. Toronto, March 29, 1843.

JUST PUBLINERED. THE ANNUAL DIGEST of Cases decided in the Queen's Bench and Practice Courts during the year 1842. By John Hillyard Cameron, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

For sale, price 2s. 6d., by the Publishers,

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

January 24, 1843. THE SECOND EDITION OF THE -PROVINCIAL JUSTICE,

MAGISTRATE'S MANUAL, BY W. C. KEELE, ESQ.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. IS NOW IN THE PRESS, AND WILL BE SHORMLY PUBLISHED, AT "THE CHURCH" PRINTING OFFICE, TORONTO.

COMPRISING the whole of the new Criminal Law, and a variety of other useful and necessary matter, with numerous forms for the guidance of JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. The work full bound will be delivered to subscribers (only) at £1 5s. reders (post paid) received by Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, Church Printing Office, Toronto, where a Subscription-list has been opened. Editors of the following papers inserting the above weekly, with he notice of publication when issued, will be presented with a full the notes of bioleanous with issued, will be presented with a full bound copy of the work.

Quebec Mercury, Montreal Herald, Kingston Chronicle and British Whig, Cobourg Star, Toronto Patriot, Colonist, and Herald, Hamilton Gazette, Niagara Chronicle, London Herald,

Toronto, 30th March, 1843.

tf-269 THE EVERY BOY'S BOOK. BEING A DIGEST OF THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION, Compiled and arranged for the use of Schools and private families, by JOHN GEORGE BRIDGES. PRICE, 2s. 8d.

The above Work is now ready, and the Subscribers to it are respectfully informed that it can be had on spilication at the Store of H. & W. Rowsell, Booksellers, Stationers, and Printers, No. 163, 1996 Street. TO LET, The Premises No. 2, Waterloo Buildings,

KING STREET TORONTO, AT PRESENT OCCUPIED BY H. & W. ROWSELL, THEY BEING REMOVING TO No. 163, KING STREET.

THE Premises are large and commodious, with good yard, (in which is a Well.) Coach-house, Stable, back Store-house, &c. &c. There is a good Cellar, the full size of the Store, and also an excellent Brick-vaulted Cellar in addition, rendering the Premises well adapted for a Grocery or Wholesale Store. Apply on the Premises. Possession can be given as early as may be desired.

Toronto, 2nd March, 1843. MARRIED.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. Paul Shirley, on the 9th day of March, 1843, Mr. Thomas Moberey, to Miss Mary Ann Brown, both of Sheffield.

By the same, on the 21st March, 1843, Mr. Thomas Driver, to Miss Catharine Dowder, both of Canden.

By the same, on the 17th of April, instant, Mr. John Murton, township of Portland, to Miss Sarah Blandagton, of the Addition of the Township of Knagston.

At St. Catharines, on the 20th instant, by the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, Rector, Mr. Michael Boyle, of Port Robinson, to Miss Margaret Smyth, of Grantham.

At Eim Bauk, on Thursday, the 13th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Phillips, D.D., Mr. John A. Donaldson, merchant, village of Weston township of York, to Miss Isabella Grubb, second daughter of John Grubb, Esq., township of Etobicoke.

LETTERS received during the week ending Thursday, April, 27th :--LETTERS received during the week ending Thursday, April, 27th:—
Rev. J. Pyke; P. M., Port Robinson; Rev. P. Shirley, add. sub.;
Mrs. Brown, rem. in full Vol. 6; C. C. Neville Esq.; Rob't Harvey
Esq., rem. in full Vol. 6; Rev. C. C. Brough, rem.; J. W. Breut,
Esq. rem.; W. W. Smith Esq., P. M.; Mr. W. Campbell [fils request
is acceded to]; Rev. H. Burges; Dr. Reynolds [with pleasure];
George Hall Esq., add. subs. and rem. [much obliged]; Rev. John
Black, add. sub [the back Nos. sent except Nos. 27 and 29, and they
shall be procured if possible. The List o Agents shall be published
in next week's paper.]

in next week's paper.]

To Correspondents..." Truth" is anonymous, and therefore inadmissible. We think we know who the writer is, and regret that he
could not trust us. We respect his motives, and would gladly oblige
him. If he had favoured us with his address, we would have communicated to him some reasons, which we think, he would admit as binding, for not mooting the point on which his letter turns.

We have not had time to read attentively a letter upon a delicate,
though important, subjects, but from the glance we gave at it, we
think it ought to be inserted.

Our Prescott Correspondent shall be written to in a day or two.

THE LAST DAYS OF THE REV. PETER ROE, OF KILKENNY.

(From the Review of the Memoir of his Life, in The Christian Observer, for March.)

affected that he was confined to the house, suffering you could get a little rest." "Ah!" he said, "I much from weakness and oppression, till the middle never expect any rest here." She replied, "Well, of March. On Easter Sunday (April 15th, 1838), there is a rest remaining for you that will meet no he preached at St. Mary's Church, and, though interruption." "Yes," he said, "that there is."

stances, he would have rejoiced to see, one best fitted Maker's will," when she came to the line-" Trust have no money to give. What can I do for missions?" the midst of her deep grief, how faith in the adorable much contained in that little word trust." On the talk about them, and endeavour to interest your paing and affecting letter, from which the following are allowed to return to him; and, after much persua- Besides you ought willingly to give up the gratificaextracts:-

to address the servants at public worship. He was tress him, and retired to the next room. severe attack of illness. From this period the unable to bear more, but he begged of her to go on. mamma in general terms of the Christian's support released from its earthly tabernacle, in the most in the prospect of death; and expressed, in the peaceful manner, to be for ever with the Lord. strongest manner, his conviction, that in that hour strongest manner, his conviction, that in that hour consolation could be derived from nothing but the finished work of Christ. He would say, "What an anchor for the soul is the belief of that precious truth—that 'Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners.' I have known it long, and often told it to others, but now I feel more than ever the comfort it affords.' Alluding to a remark that there is not to gratify curiosity; but abundantly sufficient to Christmas," and had received his hearty response. shall be like him'-that 'an inheritance incorruptible, It was, as I observed, a period of unusual interest; cheer the heart under all circumstances." When decide when we come to the sequel of our narrative. suffering more than usual from any particular symptom, It is well known to the members of the Episcopal and unable to conceal what he endured, he would Church, that on Christmas Day, 1842, our Sunday say-" What a mercy it is that when one symptom scholars were invited to bring their offerings to the

and he knoweth them that trust in him." dreadfully from violent retching and excessive weak- their gifts, it was remarked, that a plan could be sugness and oppression, he seemed almost overpowered, gested by which the amount would be considerably and used an expression indicative of his fear lest he increased. All eyes turned towards the speaker, at should manifest impatience; but instantly checking this announcement, with eager delight. "It is, chilhimself, he began to repeat texts of Scripture. " Not dren, that the books which you are to receive on my will, but thine, O Lord, be done: The servant is Saturday, should have a plain binding, instead of the not above his master, nor the disciple above his Lord : pretty one which you have had for some years past; My grace is sufficient for thee, for my strength is the difference in cost to be added to your present made perfect in weakness. Grant, Lord, that it may contributions. I hope there are none here who will be so." Mamma said to him, "You are more than not at once assent to the proposition. However, I patient." He replied, "I desire not merely to feel will ask you the question. Those who are willing patience, but submission and cheerful acquiescence in will please to answer in the affirmative." A full and of ease was granted him. About this time, after a, the very youngest showed by the smile of approbation, night of suffering, having continued silent for a while, that it was the assent of the heart; yet to prove that and being evidently engaged in deep thought, he said, it was unanimous, it was desired that all who dissen-"I know not how this will end, but the Lord knoweth, ted should say so. When what was my mortification and that is enough; it will be as he pleases, and I to hear two negatives from among the older children. am resigned." Throughout his illness he never used A murmur of disapprobation was heard—but beyond either food or medicine without asking the Lord's the simple expression of regret, it was not thought blessing upon it.

on which he ever expressed an anxious thought, and their expressive countenances that they participated in that was the possibility of mamma's strength giving the disappointment, and had formed right conclusions way, so as to prevent her being with him, and attend- in regard to it. Subsequently I heard that one of ing him constantly; she had never left him day or the objectors had remarked to her teacher, that "the night in any of his attacks of illness. It pleased the clergyman had said in his sermon that morning that Lord to spare him and her this trial, until nearly the we were not to have one wreath less on that festive last; but as if to put his patience and submission to day, and now you are taking from us the gold wreath the strongest possible test, she was then for two days on our books." "Ah! my child, what a pervercompletely prostrated by fever, brought on by her sion!—It was said, 'Let there not be one wreath less intense mental suffering when hope was extinguished. for the house of God." What more enduring wreath It was in the night of Monday, the 19th of April, could be woven than that of the precious flowerets of that her illness altogether disabled her; and she lay the heart-yielding up its own selfish, perishing pleafrom that time till the morning of the 22d perfectly sures, in order that those tender plants, left to blight powerless, having lost all recollection, except of the in the wilderness of ignorance and sin, might be transone subject. During this interval, my beloved father planted to flourish in the garden of the Lord, there gratefully accepted the kind attentions of my aunts; to bloom and blossom eternally? and was still cheerful, and thankful for every thing I pass on to the period when the children assem-

following February his breathing was so violently course of that day, Aunt Bess said to him, "I wish an insertion here. greatly exhausted by the exertion, he nevertheless At another time she said, "What a mercy that your ectured the next day, and again on the ensuing Fri- mind is kept in perfect peace." He said, "Yes, day. This was the last time he was permitted to | perfect peace. Many perhaps are now thinking that address his beloved flock in St. Mary's Church. I am mounting up on wings as eagles; but this is not These exertions were speedily followed by another the case; I never looked to ecstacies. I will tell severe attack, by which he was completely laid aside. you what I am: a poor, broken-hearted sinner, rest- sed by the sainted Heber, a strain which breathes In May he went to Dublin; and, having placed him- ing upon the Rock Christ-that is my hope." On forth the deep seated feelings of the heart with inimiself under the care of Mr. Colles, he improved much the morning of Wednesday, between four and five table pathos and sublimity. The address of the Rec- WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, in health: but the amendment was only temporary, o'clock, he asked Aunt Bess was it light; she said, tor followed, and was well suited to impress the minds for, although he had no attack of any length till the "Yes, break of day," he said, of the children with the importance of the object for middle of the winter, yet he had many slight attacks, twice over; and then said, "I believe this is the which their sympathies had been enlisted. He told T. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best which kept him very low. It was a severe trial to him that he could not remain in Kilkenny; but the nature of his malady—disease of the heart—render-meeting of the Sanday-School Society." He then that the cause of Missions was the cause of the Lord Jesus Christ; that a missionary was one who meeting of the Sanday-School Society." He then that the cause of Missions was the cause of the Lord Jesus Christ; that a missionary was one who meeting of the Sanday-School Society." He then ed it necessary that all excitement should be avoided lifted up his hands and eyes, and prayed that the that all they possessed was the gift of God, their kind terms much rest and quiet in Kilkenny as where he had that He would enable the speakers to testify of Jesus upon them to take an active and hearty interest in the fewer friends and acquaintances, and no official duties in simplicity and faithfulness to the people. On cause of Missions, from the fact, that the Church, to distract him, it was thought advisable for him not another occasion Aunt Bess opened the Testament to of which they had been made members by baptism, to return home. Still be did return to Kilkenny in read for herself, thinking he was dozing, when he had declared herself to be a Missionary Society; con-December, and remained there till March, 1839. said, "I am glad you are taking up that book—that sequently all her members, even children, were expec-Though of necessity almost totally shut out from is the book that makes time glide swiftly on." When ted to do what they could to aid her in this sacred intercourse with those whom, under other circum- repeating for him that hymn, "Wait, my soul, thy enterprize. "Perhaps," said he, "some may say, I

fort it affords." Alluding to a remark that there is their happy Sunday-school room. It was a period of not much revealed in the Scriptures concerning a unusual interest. In the morning on their way to the than this pretty one: it is nicely lettered on the back, IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, future state to gratify curiosity, he has said, "No, Church they had stopped to wish their pastor a "happy satisfy the most enlarged desires of the renewed goodly custom that; serving to unite the hearts of all, mind. We know that 'when he shall appear, we pastor, teachers, and children, in one flow of sacred joy. and undefiled, and that fadeth not away'-- an ex- for it was the season of all others, when the mind of ceeding and eternal weight of glory' is laid up for the child reaches forth to the enjoyment resulting us." Just before his last illness, he said, one even- from a cessation of study, and the acquisition of toys ing, while sitting with mamma and me-" I think the and gifts, so lavishingly bestowed on these festive oclesson the Lord seems to be now teaching me is, 'be casions. And here in the Sunday-school room, this still,' it is so contrary to every thing in my natural afternoon, was heard the annual invitation to meet at disposition; but, blessed be his name, he enables me the close of the year, to receive the books doubly valued, to acquiesce." He often said, "This seems the as being presented by the Rector. What were the shortest winter I ever passed; the time glides away thoughts of these little ones as to the plearure in conimperceptibly, and I never feel a desire so much as templation—whether they turned to the beautiful to take a drive." He would add sometimes, as if to gilded binding, or to the more important instruction account for this, "The presence of the Lord can contained in this token of love, we shall be able to

increases in oppressiveness, another becomes less cause of Missions. Many an animated face had distressing; when my breathing is bad, I do not peeped into the box to see "how much was there," suffer so much from my heart; and then again, when and right joyfully were the contributions given by my heart is engaged, my breathing becomes easier." | many a willing hand and heart. A "hand full" was Again, "How thankful I ought to be, that in all my brought by a little infant boy, who had been carefully illness I am not feverish; that would add greatly to storing his little treasure for the expected day. Twenty my suffering." Indeed, the whole tenor of his con- cents and a five cent piece were now grasped in his duct and conversation impressed deeply upon our tiny fingers, and paid over with a pure and holy joy. minds the truth of the promises made to the children | Would that all parents fostered as did this boy's this of God-"Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, lovely spirit! Habits of Self-denial thus early forwhose mind is stayed on thee;"-" Cast thy burden med-the relinquishment of self-gratification for the upon the Lord, and he shall sustain thee;"-" The benefit of others-especially that the light of the Lord is good; a stronghold in the day of trouble; Gospel may spread to those who are sitting in darkness, is a noble training for the little ones of god's About ten days before his death, while suffering household—the Church. When all had deposited my heavenly Father's will." Soon after, an interval decided assent resounded, as I thought, from all: even thousand three hundred pounds. Away then with expedient at that time to notice the circumstance, the There was but one subject connected with earth rest of the little community giving ample testimony by FORWARDING FOR 1843.

that was done for him. On the morning of Tuesday, bled in the church—that venerable edifice so beautithe 20th, when Aunt Ryder (who had arrived from ful in its simplicity, and now rendered still more attrac-Kilkenny the evening before) approached his bed- tive, by the associations connected with the wreaths

side, he said to her, "I am glad to see you, Eliza; of evergreens which hung gracefully on its galleries, I never expected to see you again in this world; and twined around its pillars,-significant emblems since you were here I have been a sufferer—a great of the joy and satisfaction with which the worshippers one. I have had the whole closing scene laid open of the Redeemer hail His birth." Beautiful custom before me." Then turning his head and looking up of the time-honoured zeal, which for more than six-For some years before his death, Mr. Roe was at at her, he added, with great energy and animation, teen centuries has pointed to the prediction of ancient times a severe sufferer. In the month of December, "but it was not a gloomy one." She said, "Oh no, and gives so touching an expression of holy thought, that assumed a very alarming aspect; and early in the said, "Glory! yes, glory, the end glory!" In the I shall be pardoned the further digression, of giving it

> " Fir, and box, and fragrant pine, Bring ye to the sacred shrine; Meet to beautify the place, The gate of heaven and ark of grace. Round the altar garlands twine, Wreathe the precious cross to-day,

And here your highest worship pay.' The hymn sung on this occasion was that compofor the work, and who saw with humble joy, even in in a wise and gracious God," he said, "There is I will tell you, children;—you can pray—you can Redeemer upheld her beloved parent in the trying morning of Thursday, the 22d, mamma feeling her- rents and friends so that they may feel desirous to do hour, permits us to lay before our readers an interest- self able to move in bed, instantly entreated to be something in furtherance of this great and good cause. sion, Dr. Swan permitted her to do so. Papa felt tions so attractive to childhood, for the spiritual good "We set out for Kilkenny toward the close of this to be an unspeakable comfort: to her it was the of others less favoured than yourselves." He en-March, 1839, in the hope and expectation that a few only possible alleviation of her sorrow, and for it she couraged them also, by a statement of what had been MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH, months' absence would be the means of restoring dear | felt deep gratitude to the Lord. This was a day of | done by them already, to strive to do even more than papa to health, or at least of renewing his strength so less bodily suffering than the two previous ones—he in past years, and expressed his gratification at their far as to enable him, without injury, to remain at spoke a little to mamma, and, as his custom was, adoption of the plan by which their present contribuhome. He appeared at this time uncommonly well; uttered words of comfort. When night came, he tions had been so materially increased. "I wish, and I remember thinking, with gratitude to God, was very anxious that she should retire to rest, dread- also," said he, "to correct a mistake which has been under what different circumstances we were leaving ing that her strength would fail if she remained made in reference to my remarks on Christmas mor-Kilkenny then, and in the two former years. Thus longer, and promising to send for her if he wanted ning. I told you, children, that I would not have one mercifully was the future hidden, and the sad truth her. She entreated to be allowed to stay; but wreath less for the house of God. Now this ancient that we were to enter our happy home no more, quite between eleven and twelve o'clock, which was the custom of decorating our churches with evergreens is unsuspected. He had intervals of comparative case hour at which he always wished to be settled for the still kept up by us, not for our own individual gratiduring our stay at Hollymount; he never for an hour night, he manifested so much uneasiness at seeing fication, but for the honour of God,—being founded felt well. It was a great trial to him not to be able her still out of bed, that she could not bear to dis- on a prophecy contained in the 20th chapter of Isaiah, 13th verse: 'The glory of Lebanon shall come unto so weak that he did not even attempt to read the Soon after mamma had left the room, Aunt Rider thee; the fir-tree, the pine-tree, and the box together, portion of scripture and prayer, but attended as a began to read for him the 5th of 2nd Corinthians. to beautify the place of my sanctuary.' It was wrong, GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT. listener. At the end of October he had another | She stopped at the end of the 4th verse, thinking him | therefore, to associate the remark, as one of your number has done, with the ornamental binding of your attacks increased in frequency; still, while his She did so, to the end of the 15th. Again he said, books, for this is only intended to gratify your own strength kept up in some measure, his natural kind- "Go on;" when she finished the last verse, he im- taste and pleasure. May you always, my dear chilness sometimes overcame his sense of prudence as well as inability, and he occasionally admitted a will do." After this he spoke with much difficulty, not only of your own pleasure, but of all, and every friend, though an accession of illness was the invariant and said only what was absolutely necessary; but his thing that his cause shall require at your hands." I WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, able consequence. After a little time, however, he mind continued perfectly clear, and his countenance did not see the child who had elicited these remarks became quite unequal to his exertion. He used often to sit for nearly an hour with his Bible or Psalter upon his knees, appearing to be meditating deeply upon the words before him. He frequently spoke to the expression of her half-raised eye as she put forth | Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, her hand to receive hers, and rejoiced at the lesson which had been given; for unless the weeds of selfish-

> and I dare say will last longer than the one we have given up." And as this seemed to be the pervading BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON feeling of all but the two murmurers mentioned, I think we may fairly conclude that the thoughts of these children were directed more to the contents of their book, than to its outside appearance,—a point which you know was to be settled at the conclusion of our narrative. I shall never see a gold wreath on a book without recurring in thought to the lesson contheir book, than to its outside appearance, -a point book without recurring in thought to the lesson conveyed by this simple incident. Alas, that the ductile mind of youth now so easily led, and putting forth such buds of promise, should, by the neglect, nay, by the example of Christian parents, learn to love the glittering toys of earth, and relinquish for them the soulaspiring treasures of the humble Christian, laid upon the altar of faith and love, an acceptable sacrifice to Him who has promised a heavenly inheritance to those who consecrate themselves and their substance to His service-"a crown of glory," which shall be gilded

These scenes of dissipation and riot against which the late Rev. P. Roe, of Kilkenny, raised his voice, UPHOLSTERY, OR PAPER-HANGING continued to vex his spirit till the year 1819; when they ceased. The gentle name of Charity was forced into alliance with the stage. But how stands the account? It is stated that, in the space of six years, a sum exceeding one thousand six hundred and seventyeight pounds was given to charities from the theatre; but how much more was given to folly and sin? How how much more was given to folly and sin? How much was wasted on the inevitable expenses of a theatre? how much misery was engendered by the vices which accompanied it? Whereas Mr. Days the best, as well as the cheapest, selection of English, Irish, French, and American PAPER-HANGINGS, ever imported into this Province. vices which accompanied it? Whereas Mr. Roe, without any gilded baits, raised by the "foolishness of preaching" a large and comfortable alms-house for forty-eight deserving widows; and the Church of England Society-house, erected at an expense of nearly one thousand pounds, for the use of the Religious and Benevolent Societies in connection with the Church; and in addition to the vast sums which he gathered in his own parish and in many other parts of Ireland, for numerous purposes of piety and charity—

Ireland, for numerous purposes of piety and charity—

Toronto, February 22, 1843.

M. BEAUMONI, SURGEON,

All Medical and Chirurgical Society, of London—Member of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, of London—Member of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, of London—Member of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, of London—Member of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, of London—Member of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, of London—Member of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, of London—Member of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, of London—Member of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, of London—Member of the Royal College of Surgeons—late Surgeon to the Işlington and Farringdon Dispensaries (of London), AT HOME DAILLY FOR CONSULTATIONS FROM TEN TILL TWELVE, LOT STREET, NEAR SPADINA AVENUE.

Toronto, February 22, 1843. for Bibles, Missions, Schools, Hospitals, and so forththe collections made at Charity Sermons preached by him in Dublin alone, amounted to more than seven the paltry pretext of charity, for masked balls, church musical entertainments, and the like. When menaye and women-really mean Christian Charity, they do not bargain for twenty shillings' worth of gaiety out of their guinea, leaving the odd shilling for the objects of their bountiful self-denying solicitude. Out upon such perpetrators of charlty! - Christian Observer.

Advertisements.

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

the above places. MERCANTILE Houses, Private Individuals, Banks, and other Corporate Bodies, desirous of obtaining Goods of any description from England, by directing their Correspondents, Agents, or Friends, to consign them to H. Jones & Co., Montreal, at the same time enclosing them by ship, or mail, or by both, a Bill of Lading and Invoice, will receive their property (accidents excepted) without further trouble, as they undertake to pass them through the Custom House, pay duties, and forward them to their destination. P.S.—All Letters from persons in Canada to be addressed to H. &

MARBLE GRAVE STONE FACTORY. No. 2, Richmond Place, Yonge Street, NEXT DOOR TO MR. J. C. BETTRIDGE's.

JAMES MORRIS has always on hand Tombs, Monuments, Pedestals, and Grave Stones; and Marble Work, of every description, promptly executed to order.

Toronto, January 5, 1843.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY, HOSPITAL STREET.

ber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friend and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above bill-hment, formerly owned by the late Harvey Sheprare, and titly by Champion, Brothers & Co., where he is now manufac-CAST STEEL AXES of a superior qu ent to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thank-illy received and promptly executed. Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order.

Toronto, October 6, 1841. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, To-ronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

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, 27th April, 1842.

THOMAS J. PRESTON, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King-Street. TORONTO.

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c. ALSO—a selection of Superior Vestings, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate ed it necessary that all excitement should be avoided as much as possible; and, as he could not have so Lord's blessing might rest upon the meeting, and in superior father in heaven; and enforced the obligation resting heaven; and enforced the obligation resting aristers, ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior tyle.
Toronto, August 3rd, 1841.

GEORGE HELM.

TARELOR,

BEGS to inform the public of Toronto, that he has commenced business a few doors west of the Commercial Bank, King Street, where any orders intrusted to him will be punctually attended to—Having had considerable experience, as Foreman to the late D. STANLEY, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Toronto. February 27, 1843. 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.
Pulpit and Church Furniture imported.
May 12 1842. WH. STENNETT.

JEWELLER AND WATCH-MAKER, STORE STREET, KINGSTON, KING STREET, TORONTO:

KING STREET, TORONTO:

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

Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery carefully repaired, Engraving and Dye-Sinking executed.

The kighest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

July, 1842.

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Opposite the City Hall.
Toronto, February 2, 1843. JOSEPH B. HALL,

LIQUORS. WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES,

DRY © O DS, 2G.
AGENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF MADEIRA FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA.

SANFORD & LYNES, CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS

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

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co.

WAREHOUSE. CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO, Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods,

270-tf JOHN HART.

PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,)

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

with the visible beams of the Sun of Righteousness, and shine with resplendent light in the brightness of eternity.

FRANCES.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS.

ALEMANDEN HAMILTON & JUNETH WILDON TENDER their sincere thanks to their Friends and Customers, as well as the Public generally, for the liberal patronage with which they have been favoured in their individual capacities since their stabilishment in Toronto; and conceiving it mutually advantageous, and as likely to enable them more promptly and energetically to prosecute their business, they have entered into Partnership—and now offer themselves, under the Firm of HAMILTON & WILSON, to execute any work in the Painting, Glazing, Carving, and Gilding,

BUSINESS.

HAMILTON & WILSON, 5, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto. N.B.—Paper-hanging neatly and promptly attended to as usual. Toronto, August 17, 1842.

MR. BEAUMONT, SURGEON

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

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

SURGEON DENTIST, No. 6, BAY STREET. Toronto, December 31, 1841. J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. KING STREET, KINGSTON.

PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. R. TUTON, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, No. 8, WATERLOO BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO. Prescriptions accurately prepared.

MR. HOPPNER MEYER, ARTIST. HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET. Toronto, June 24, 1842.

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co. December 1, 1842.

EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND TO BE DISPOSED OF IN CANADA WEST (LATE UPPER CANADA.) No Money is required down.

TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS. THE CANADA COMPANY offer about Eight Hundred Thousand Acres of their Lands, mentioned in the printed List of this year, which are in Blocks containing from 2,000 to 9,000 Acres each, situated in the Western District, and in scattered Lots, containing from 80 to 200 Acres each, situated in almost every Township in Canada West, on terms, it is believed, the most liberal and advantageous that have yet been made public. By this new plan, the Company dispose of their Lands by way of Lease for a term of Ten Years,— NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN.

The Rents payable annually being only equal to the Interest upon the present upset value of the Lands—thus for example, suppose 100 Acres, being now worth 10s, per Acre, is £50, the Interest thereon is £3, which latter sum, and no more, is the amount of Rent to be paid each year—full power being secured to the Settler to Purchase the Frechold, and take his Deed for the Land he occupies, at any time during the Lease, when most convenient to himself, at a fixed advance upon the present upset price; and of course, thereby saving all future payment of Rents. Assuming the value to be as above, (10s. per Acre) the advance required for the Deed would be 1s. 3d. if paid within the first five years from date of Lease—or 2s. 6d. per Acre, advance, if paid subsequently and previous to the expiration of the Lease.

The Lands offered (excepting only the Park and Town Lots in Guelph) vary in price from 2s. up to 13s. 9d. per Acre—the Rents upon which would be respectively as follows, viz:—

Upon 100 Acres, upset price being 2s. per Acre, the whole yearly Rent would be .. do. 3s. do.
.. do. 4s. do.
.. do. 5s. do.
.. do. 6s. 3d. do.
.. do. 6s. 3d. do.
.. do. 7s. 6d. do.
.. do. 10s. do.
.. do. 10s. do.
.. do. 12s. 6d. do.
.. do. 12s. 6d. do.
.. do. 12s. 6d. do.

In order to afford every assistance to industrious and provident Settlers, the Canada Company will receive any sum, no matter how small the amount may be, for which their Settlers may not have immediate want, on Deposit,—allowing Interest at the rate of Six per cent. per amount for the same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount with interest accrued, shall at all times be at the disposal of the Settler, which is termed "Settler's Provident or Savings Bank Account,"—thus affording to the provident Settler, every facility for accumulating sufficient money to purchase the Freehold of the land which he leases, whenever he chooses to do so, within the term of Ten years; but should bad Harvests, or any other unforeseen misfortunes visit him, he has always the amount deposited, with Interest accrued, at his disposal to meet them.

The Lands are also to be disposed of upon the Company's former plan, viz.—for Cash down, or by One-fifth Cash, and balance in five equal The Company will remit from Canada any sum of money, however small the amount, to any part of the United Kingdom and Europe, free of all charge. The Company will also remit any sum of money from Europe to Canada, by Letters of Credit upon their Commissioners in convenience and too frequent loss arising from bringing his money with him in coin.

The Company, with a view to accommodate Emigrants having no immediate use for their funds, will allow Interest, at Four per Cent. per annum, for Money left with them for any period not less than Ninety Days,—the money, however, being always at the Emigrant's disposal, every kind of information super. Canada, and directions, that can possibly be useful to intending Emigrant's to Canada, will be readily furwithout notice.

Every kind of information upon Canada, and directions, that can possibly be useful to intending Emigrants to Canada, will be readily furnished, free of all charge, by applying, personally or by letter, to the Company's Office in England,—Canada-House, St. Helen's Place, Bishovente Street London.

sopsgate-Street, London.

The new printed Lists of Lands, (which may also be seen in every Post-Office and Store in Canada West,) and any particulars, may be brained, free of charge, upon application (if by letter, Post-paid,) to the Company's Office at Toronto. Canada Company's Office, Frederick-Street, Toronto, 17th February, 1843.

PRIVATE TUITION. THE Reverend the Rector of Bath purposes receiving into his house four young pupils, who will be treated in every respect as members of the family. Terms, for Board and Instruction in the Classics, Mathematics, and the usual branches of English Education, £40 per annum; French and Italian languages, each £1 per quarter. A limited number of Day Scholars will be received, at 12s. per quarter each; Classics, Mathematics, French, and Italian, each £1 10s. per quarter, extra.

MRS. A. R. LAWRIE, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC FROM LONDON, ENGLAND.

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Toronto, November 24, 1842.

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states, in his Review of Dr. MURRAY'S INVENTION:—"PELLUCID SOLUTION OF MAGNESIA.—This very useful and clegant preparation, we have been trying for some months, as an aperient anti-acid in dyspeptic complaints, attended with acidity and constipation, and with very great benefit."

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

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Toronto, September 24, 1842.

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Toronto, Dec. 8th. BANK STOCK. POR SALE Twelve Shares in the Bank of British North America-Toronto, September 17, 1842. LAND SCRIP.

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Toronto, March 24, 1843.

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