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TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1843.

WHOLE NUMBER, CCLXXXVII.

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BY WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D.D., Vicar of Leeds, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and Prebendary of Lincoln.

"I PREPER THE ANTIQUITY OF THE PRIMITIVE CHURCH TO THE NOVELT" OF THE CHURCH OF ROME."-BISHOP RIDLEY.

opinion of those who thus assume authority to decide, Rome, though the members of both seem to rely on Damely, of its embodying that primitive tradition, which, demned" as a wickedness and a novelty.** (sometimes, it must be admitted, without any great their traditions with undoubting confidence.* the truth as it is in Jesus.†

But what does this offence amount to?

and is sanctified and cleansed by the Word.

proncency in theology), let them receive that gentle is so plant, we will like said, be plant, we will like and the latter and treatment, that allowance for conscientious prejudices, the Bible and t refuted by argument; if they violate the regulations and we too, will have the Bible and the Bible a or principles of the Church of England, let the fact what need have you of commentators? Their combe proved and let them be suspended: but admonish ment is an addition to the word of God." But the for loving your Prayer Book, forgive them this wrong. Origen expressly stating that in his time every person Christ in his spirit and power, and the corporeal prethem affectionately as brethren in Christ: do not Bible having come down to us in a dead language, we resort to the arts of the profane; do not misrepresent do absolutely require some commentary to elucidate tem of deference to antiquity must lead to Popery : the Greek, the Romans the Roman Language.* resort to the arts of the profane; do not misrepresent their principles, or ridicule that conduct which, however absurd it may appear to others, they believe to be pious: do not denounce them without hearing shewn how ours actually is so. Again, there is allu- in the sense of the religious world, Popery is. Some forcing the practice of auricular confession, see that the Fathers are not utterly to be despised; what they have to say, or without reading, with un-sion in Scripture to many antiquated rites and cus-what they have to say, or without reading, with un-sion in Scripture to many antiquated rites and cus-but some regard to antiquity may be of service to our near the same regard to antiquity may be of service to our prejudiced minds, what they may have written: do to the assertion and some acquaintance with the history and because the Papists in their ministrations wear a surrejudiced minds, what they may have written: do not call them opinions of the age in which the New Testament was plice in common with ourselves; others speak of the Idy Communion, that if "any one cannot quiet belief of what to my mind is absolutely blasphemons, been virtually told of late, "if these books contain plice in common with ourselves; others speak of the Idy Communion, that if "any one cannot quiet belief of what to my mind is absolutely blasphemons, been virtually told of late, "if these books contain plice in common with ourselves; others speak of the Idy Communion, that if "any one cannot quiet belief of what to my mind is absolutely blasphemons, been virtually told of late, "if these books contain plice in common with ourselves; others speak of the Idy Communion, that if "any one cannot quiet belief of what to my mind is absolutely blasphemons, been virtually told of late, "if these books contain plice in common with ourselves; others speak of the Idy Communion, that if "any one cannot quiet belief of what to my mind is absolutely blasphemons, been virtually told of late, "if these books contain plice in common with ourselves; others speak of the Idy Communion, that if "any one cannot quiet belief of what to my mind is absolutely blasphemons, been virtually told of late, "if these books contain plice in common with ourselves; others speak of the Idy Communion, that if "any one cannot quiet belief of what to my mind is absolutely blasphemons, been virtually told of late, "if these books contain plice in common with ourselves; others speak of the Idy Communion, that if "any one cannot quiet belief of what to my mind is absolutely blasphemons, been virtually told of late, "if these books contain plice in common with ourselves; others speak of the Idy Communion, that if "any one cannot quiet belief of what to my mind is absolutely blasphemons, been virtually told of late, "if these books contain plice in common with our speak of the Idy Communion, that if "any one cannot quiet belief of what to my mi Jesuits in disguise: do not hold them up as persons written is important; here, then, we also require a discussion description of the same doctrine with the Bible they can be desirous to deceive. For why should they wish to commentary. Is it said that you can get all this from a deceive you more than their accusers? Their princi-modern commentator? this is true, and one modern Roman Missal and Breviary. Some religionists reples are not those which lead to preferment: they can only maintain them because they believe them to be out reference to the original authority, and one may others only think it Popish to suppose that infants de-

Let me state, in a few words, what their principle Fathers, to ascertain whether the modern commen-Let me state, in a few words, what their principle Fathers, to ascertain whether the modern commen-to be guided by the Bible only, think the doctrine of the contract the contract of the contract the contract of the co Let me state, in a few words, what their principle rathers, to ascertain whether the modern commen-is. In all questions of doctrine and practice which there may be some errors,—it is not to Popery that it ¹⁰ In all questions of doctrine and practice which they fully admit doing so; since for what you know of these things, you their corruptions, still worship the Trinity in Unity van that such clergymen by their corruptions, still worship the Trinity in Unity van the result of the instruction. The trinity is not to Popery that it the result of the instruction of the instruction of the instruction. that the first and last appeal lies to Holy Scripture. are as dependent upon the Fathers as we are, the dif-To the Law and to the Testimony; if they speak not ference being that you derive your information from you may in this way prove almost any Scriptural truth this point we are under no concern; we still say to is an insult to the understanding, a contradiction to arguments, for as much as they are worth, and we have,

be decided by this appeal. The records of past ages of Holy Scripture from which agrees with us that God is to be worshipped; but he that men were ordained not merely to make themprove this, and daily experience shews it. Each you and I deduce a different doctrine. What is it adds again an inferior worship due to the saints, toprove this, and daily experience snews it. Each that any disputant does? His favorite commentator gether with the Virgin and the angels. He receives tion in Society, --but to devote all their energies, when you are engaged in controversy with the Socin- have much in common, not only with the Church of and, as the sense of Scripture, it zealously maintains is brought down from the shelf, and to him deference Christ as a Mediator; but again he adds the mediaits own interpretation. If there be, then, no further is paid. Why? Because he is recognized as the tion of the Virgin, saints and angels. He agrees with appeal, the question can never be decided. There is, organ expressing the sense, *i. e.* the tradition of his us in believing our Lord's real presence at the Eutherefore, another test, which, in the opinion of those own sect or school, just as a Romish commentator ex-

OR, POPERY REFUTED BY TRADITION.* person who praises the modern tracts to the disparage-in the protestant sense. Now, however learned, however mighty in the services, of that most heavenly food; often misrepresented? How but by referring to Ori-Scriptures, however skilful as critics or profound as St. Athanasius, to whom we are too the day, and among others by the clergy of the English heavenly food; often misrepresented? How but by referring to Orimetaphysicians, those persons may be who are usually our Prayer Book is indebted for much of its excellence; religious world would relax. They may have their church. In vain did the Pope of Rome give his all expressions of our Liturgy: they did, indeed, look gen, and Eusebius, and St. Athanasius, and St. Hilary, our Prayer Book is indebted for much of its excellence; religious world would relax. denominated High Churchmen, they are regarded by many as weaker brethren, utterly ignorant of the it may be, by what is called the religious world; which is called the religious world; which is called the religious world; which is called the religious world is the control is the first of whom, after enumerating the council is the first of whom, after enumerating the council is the first of whom, after enumerating the council is the first of whom, after enumerating the council is the first of whom, after enumerating the council is the first of whom after enume Gospel. If it be so, if they are we ker brethren in the is, nevertheless, no more infallible than the Church of theirs, which is the one I have assigned; "Thus much we cancel the their of whom, after entimerating the cancel the theory of theirs, which is the one I have assigned; "Thus much we cancel the theory of theirs, which is the one I have assigned; "Thus much we cancel the theory of theirs, which is the one I have assigned; "Thus much we cancel the theory of theirs, which is the one I have assigned; "Thus much we cancel the theory of the so, if they are we can be the theory of theory of theory of theory of theory of th

copy the mistakes of another, and hence false facts may benefit from that Sacrament: some persons and advice''; though such be the recommendation of —Is it part of the Revelation of God to man? The than an enlightened Christian. become current in the world : but the first commen-think the Catechism Popish, and others that it is Po-the Clurch of England,[†] we know that auricular con-Romanist affirms that it is, and he refers to our Lord's In what has now been said, it has not been my wish brought against them, their regard for Antiquity and the categories before they can untheir respect for the Fathers is the most prominent. is to say to the Fathers. Even admitting, then, that derstand them: a higly respectable, though, as I think, ran Council in 1215. is to say to the Fathers. Even admitting, then, that deistand them: a night respectable, though, as I think, it is a work of supererogation for us to consult the an awfully mistaken class of religionists, who profess It is sometimes insinuated that those who have a words in the literal sense. To this all Protestants quity may lead us—and, since all things connected

mem. And where both parties agree in their inter-pretation of the words of Scripture, this appeal will plan is to make Scripture its own interpreter, by com-pretation of the words of Scripture, this appeal will plan is to make Scripture its own interpreter, by com-to ancient and true doctrines. Thus the Papist holds pretation of the words of Scripture, this appeal will pair is to make Scripture is own interpreter, by com-bring all controversies to the most satisfactory deter-bring all controversies to the most satisfactory deterbring all controversies to the most satisfactory deter-mination. The private Christian, looking into this sadmitted by those who are complained ment are canonical; but then he adds to them other ministers to marry who have no sort of necessity": that he sees no more difficulty in believing the doe-own conduct; and the Church puts on her ornaments, ing one Scripture by another? But I have also shewn with us in believing that after death there is a heaven perhaps he thought, as the Fathers thought, and instead that after having done this, there are still many points and a hell, but then he adds a purgatory. He agrees same was taught by St. Paul, in the 7th chapter of refine and you point out the difference between things of returning railing for their railing would convince But a little observation will convince us that the on which we cannot come to an agreement, -aye, and with us that sins are to be remitted by the merits of the First Epistle to the Corinthians: they -St. Paul, above reason and things contrary to reason, which is them by argument, while we treat them with that But a little observation will convince us that the controversies which arise in the Church can seldom important points, too. Now take any passages or col-controversies which arise in the Church can seldom important points, too. Now take any passages or col-controversies which arise in the Church can seldom important points, too. Now take any passages or col-controversies which arise in the Church can seldom important points, too.

person who praises the modern traces to the disparage thers, and this detected to the the open by the Rom potestant scale they very likely to fall down and wor- Fathers did hold the doctrine of our Lord's real pre- stance in 1414. ment of the ancient: and more probable, in it is in concluder of the mass of ship the saints departed who know that among the sence in the Eucharist, (real though spiritual, or rather I will refer to one other topic and then conclude. the nature of truth to be better understood hear to the agous world is, that the conclude. But are the fathers one of the strongest arguments, as they deemed the more real because spiritual, or tather to the more real because spiritual, or tather to the data and the conclude. That which, in my humble opinion, makes the Charch generations. Is it said that one is scriptural the other mass of mankind appointed to be teachers? We may it, which could be brought forward in favor of our deny, but unequivocally assert. That is to say, they of Rome, and all Churches connected with her, by regenerations. Is it said that one is scriptural to the office of Lord's divinity was the fact that prayer was to be made held what the Church of England holds, and what ceiving the decrees of the Council of Trent, to be abnot scriptural? This is only repeating the tast of t sertion in a different form. If the frace contain any reacting to accurate them has separated them thing of doctrine more than an extract from Scripture to do so is the very reason why the Church is endowed. God. The injunction to pray to Him was, in their ject i for, as Bishop Cleaver observes, "the great from the Catholic Church itself, that which renders all thing of doctrine more than an extract noil Scripture and union with them utterly impossible, is this :---that to without note or comment-and then it is Scripture But in no sense will the objection hold as applicable minds, an assertion of his divinity. In vain to them object of our Reformers was, whilst they acknowledged union with them utterly impossible, is this :---that to Nothing can be more striking, nothing more perfect itself—it must be a deduction from or an explanation itself—it must be a deduction from or an explanation itself and the creeds of the Church of England; for it is aswothing can be more striking, nothing more perfect is a deduction non all commandment i they will not even commence an ar-in its charity, than the manner in which, in the 8th of Scripture, and we have just as much right to assert is ented, and has never been contradicted, that on all commandment i they have made additions. To the three Creeds which and the creeds of the charity is a flexible of the relate they have made additions. in its charity, than the manner in which, in the sth chapter of this Epistle, and the 14th chapter to the chapter of this Epistle, and the 14th chapter to the that the deduction made from Scripture in an ancient that the deduction made from Scripture in an ancient that the deduction made from Scripture in an ancient that the deduction made from Scripture in an ancient that the deduction made from Scripture in an ancient that the deduction made from Scripture in the the the deduction for Consubstantiation"*: the that the deduction made from Scripture in an ancient that the deduction made from Scripture in the the the deduction for Consubstantiation is embodied in the the the deduction for Consubstantiation is embodied in the the the the the deduction is embodied in the the deduction is embodied in the the deduction is embodied in the the the deduction is embodied in the the the deduction is embodied in the the deduction is embodied in the the the deduction is embodied in the the deduction is embodied in the the deduction is embodied in the the the deduction is embodied in the the the deduction is embodied in the the deduction is embodied in the the the deduction is embodied in the the the deduction is embodied in the the deduction is embodied in the the deduction is embodied in the the the deduction is embodied in the the the deduction is embodied in the the deduction is embodied in the the the deduction is embodied in the the deduction is embodied in the the the deduction is embodied in the the the deduction is embodied in the the deduction is embodied in the the the deduction is embodied in the the deduction is embodied in the the the deduction is embodied in the the the deduction is embodied in the the deduction is embodied in the the the deduction is embodied in the the the deduction is embodied in the the the the deduction is embodied in the the the the the the sumpter of this Epistle, and the 14th chapter to the Romans, St. Paul treats the weaker brethren, and that the deduction made non benchand of Consultantiation of Cons the make added the Church of England toat the body and blood of Christ are verily and indeed taken bed with the Prayer Book its weight and authority as an inter-directs that they should be treated by others. Would to God that in these days, those who esteem them-¹⁰ God that in these days, those who esteem them-selves, or are accounted by others, the stronger brethwhere we to prove that in so doing the Romish other form? We are both tract readers; the orly teth, would act on this principle and walk by this rule! en, would act on this principle and walk by this rule! other form f we are both the difference being that some of us go for these tracts to to the religious world;—to the Church of which the difference being that some of us go for these tracts to to the religious world ifference being that some of us go for these tracts to the day and holy mysteries;[†] of that high mystery, that the day are too the too the the day are too the too the

though not the light of the gospel itself, for which we Does the Romanist bring forth his specious argu- is no vain ceremony, no bare sign, no untrue figure of Apocrypha''? How but by reference to the Councils contentines, it must be admitted, without any great in a factoring contactions with and bare sign, no untrue figure of a performance of Chalcedon, and Laodicea, and Nice, and to the But it is said, "Scripture is so plain, we will have look to Scripture, may be serviceable to weaker breth-proficiency in theology), let them receive that gentle

his opinion should be correct as that of another But a popular argument against this use of the Fa- brose, || and St. Hilary, I expounding that Scripture But it is said that those who defer to tradition laity, an injustice, robery, and wrong, not sanctioned hold the dogma of Transubstantiation. That the even by the Romish Church till the Council of Con-

to be Popish, because Popery consists in novel enaccording to this word, it is because there is no tight in them. And where both parties agree in their inter-them. And where both parties agree in their inter-I am defending, Scripture itself allows and sanctions, presses the sense, i. e. the tradition of the Church of stantiation. He agrees with us in believing the Comclination on the part of some Protestants to the doc- dead. And as to the dogma of Transubstantiation, man stands fairly and boldly in the middle way: he Fathers to shew that the ancient faith was, as the will they ever consent to withhold the cup from the avoiding those errors have been within their reach they * Bishop Cleaver's Sermon, Nov. 25, 1787: See also Bishop Ridley's Treatise against the Error of Transubstantiation; Bishop Poynet's Treatise of Reconciliation, or Diallacticon, and would this have been had he been blessed with my Archbishop Cranmer's Defence of the Catholic Doctrine. B. iii. superior advantages ! And what a sinner am I, that with all my superior advantages I am in my conduct. * See Perceval's Roman Schism, 40, 56, 132, 346, 225, his inferior ! and this sends us to our knees and our self-denials, that we may obtain pardon for the past through the merits and intercession of an Almighty Saviour; and grace for the future, to form habits of In short, we learn from Scripture, as well as from antiquity, that a firm uncompromising adherence to our principles, a calm, steady, zealous promulgation of their opinion, constitute that Church which is to be heard under penalty of being accounted a heathen or Protestant has recourse to persecution whether physical or moral, to the horrors of the inquisition or to railing

the Churches of God.

words of our text Now this it is that induces them to study the writ- Catholic faith.

Record," entitled "The Christian Spectator," that those who hold the principles advocated in the present discourse, are enemies to the cause of Christian Truth, more formidable than the Socialists; the Socialists being Atheistic sensualists. that the object of either party could be more plainly declared The one would throw down the Christianity of the Bible, the other would dig up the foundations of Christianity altogether. These their purposes they loudly proclaim and fiercely pursue, their real fault being their rejection of the tradition of the on the bannet of both source of the bannet o Rec. Wm. Dalby's Letter to the Editor of the British Magazine. dition of the Church of Rome? or according to the tradition of However much in error the supporters of that Society may consider High Churchmen to be, they are surely going too far when they speak of them in such language as this.

Thus these persons conceive that a way to peace is the meaning attached to the passage or passages un-the meaning attached to the passage or passages un-us the three creeds; he adds the creed of Pope Pius of that iniquitous and demoralizing and soul-destroy-the meaning attached to the passage or passages un-us the three creeds; he adds the creed of Pope Pius of that iniquitous and demoralizing and soul-destroyprovided in harmony with the common rule of life, and der consideration in the first ages of the Church, beprovided in narmony with the common rule of life, and der consideration in the first ages of the Church, be-the law by which society is held together; for how fore modern controversies were started. And what much of law and of the rules of society is based on makes the value of these primitive writings the greater at the Lord's Supper, the worship of images, and other the control of the cont precedent! They conceive that they act in the spirit in this respect is, that the Fathers not only possessed in the fathers not only possessed of the Church of England; for it is plain to every one many written documents now lost, but it was part of then, the very great absurdity of accusing persons of in the year 1074: and then the innovation was sturdwho has considered the language of the Church that a deference to antiquity pervades her Articles, forms the deference to antiquity pervades her Articles, forms the they had received in its purity from the apostles, and the doctrines which they happen to hold are doctrines argument of some of her most instructive Homilies, to hand it down to their children; they transmitted held also by the Papists. Why on this ground, all and breathes through every portion of her prayers: the once-kindled lamp from sire to son, never sufferthey conceive that when they stand in the ways and see ing its light to grow dim, or its heat to evaporate.— the latter by adding to the and ask for the old paths where is the good way that we And as a member of a lately-founded sect can soon the Church of Rome, as strongly enforced in the Vamay walk therein, they act, as I have shewn, in accordance with a principle provided for us in Scripture, and of charity to maintain that middle to the Calls the gospel, so did a primi-

name of the Fathers; a prejudice which certainly was the manner in which it is not unfrequently attempted their deference for antiquity must, in the very nature not felt by Ridley, or by Cranmer, or any of the learned and pious confessors and martyrs to whom we owe the "Such a Father differs from me, a modern teacher," of things, cease; that is, they must renounce their principle before they can countenance Popery. Reformation of our Church. And why should it be felt therefore such a Father must be in error": the whole now? for, let me ask, who are the Fathers? They authority of which judgement depends upon an as- knowledge the Supremacy of the See of Rome, when are merely ancient writers who lived in the earlier sumption, more bold than modest, that the modern they remember how Polycrates and the Bishops of ages of the Church. Now one would think that there teacher is infallible : or if he defend himself by Asia opposed the opinion of Pope Victor and despised could be no great sin in our venturing to read the saying that his is the opinion of the religious world, his excommunications?-how the same Victor was works of these ancient authors. It is said that we again, I ask, Is the religious world itself infallible? rebuked for his arrogance and indiscretion by Irenæus?* ought to refer for our divisity to the Bible and the We know that the great object with the religious how St. Cyprian saluted the Bishop of Rome by no Bible only. God knows, my brethren, that I wish the world is to produce not unity in the Church, but higher title than that of brother and colleague, and Bible were more exclusively read than it is, and no union among Sects; - to do this many scriptural feared not to express his contempt of Pope Stephen's one can regret more than I do to find the Bible so principles must on all sides, be conceded, and much judgment and determinations when that prelate gave generally superseded by tracts. But those very tracts regarded as non-essential, which to some persons ap- his countenance to heretics ?+--when they remember are most diligently distributed by the very persons pears to be essential. We cannot allow, then, a re- how Liberius Bishop of Rome, in the 4th century apwho most vehemently blame us for venturing to read ference to the opinion of the religious world to be of plied to the great St. Athanasius to sanction his conthe Fathers. Nay, by those persons themselves these any authority in such a case. But as a matter of fact, fession of faith :--- "that I may know," said that Pope tracts are read : in many instances they are the foun- we do admit that many of the Fathers did err. Who of Rome to Athanasius, "whether I am of the same tains, not always surely the purest, from which they ever thought them to be infallible men? Nay, the judgment with you in matters of faith, and that I may drink in their theology. But what is a tract? It is student of the Fathers can point out to you the kind be more certain, and readily obey your commands? a little treatise or sermon composed by some person or of error to which any particular Father may have had When they learn from Gregory the Great, himself persons, not, certainly, infallible. Now similar trea- a tendency, and he can probably shew how that error Bishop of Rome in the 6th and 7th centuries, that tises and sermons form the works of the Fathers. Both was detected and animadverted upon by his cotempo- "the Fathers of the Council of Chalcedon were they parties, then, you will observe, are tract readers, and raries. But admit that they erred, -what then ?- who first offered to his predecessors the title of uniwhy should he who reads an ancient tract be blame- Are we not to read them because they were liable to versal Bishop, which they refused to accept"s; as well worthy, while he who reads a modern tract is held error? In many of the works published by popular they might, since Gregory tells us elsewhere in this worthy of praise? But it is said the modern tracts Tract Societies, I could point out, not only errors, epistle, that it is "a title blasphemous to Christian are sound in doctrine, and ancient tracts not so. And, but if I were to use the language of those who con- ears"? When they remember that the fourth Latelet me ask, who says this? Is it said by an infallible demn the Fathers, I should say, grievous heresies: ran was the first of those Councils which even Romanman? What proof do you bring from Scripture that yet, are we on that occount to refuse to read any ists call general, that recognized the authority of the modern tracts must be sound in doctrine, and ancient modern Tract? But this is what they ought to do Roman See as Supreme over the Church,-a Council tracts not so? It is merely a matter of opinion, and who censure us for studying the Fathers, because the which assembled in the year 1215? How can they when one man praises the ancient tracts to the dis- Fathers were not infallible men. What we chiefly de- ever recognize the Church of Rome as "the mistress paragement of the modern, it is quite as probable that sire in reading them is, to ascertain, not what the private and mother of all churches," when they know that the _ opinions of individual Fathers were, but, for reasons I Fathers of the second general Council, that of Con-

delivery. The copy from which this is printed, is of the second edition, and bears date 1840: London, Rivington. \dagger We have certainly just cause to complain of the Religious Tract Society, although it is supported by many good and pious men, when we find it stated in a recent number of its "Monthly Record," entitled "The Christian Spectator," that those who sition those who essential and what is not. Of this propo-sition those who essential and what is not. Of this propo-sition those who essential and what is not. Of this propo-sition those who essential and what is not. Of this propo-sition those who essential and what is not. Of this propo-sition those who essential and what is not. Of this propo-sition those who essential and what is not. Of this propo-sition those who essential and what is not. Of this propo-sition those who essential and what is not. Of this propo-sition those who essential and what is not. Of this propo-sition those who essential and what is not. Of this propo-sition those of those who essential and what is not. Of this propo-sition those who essential and what is not. Of this propo-sition those who essential and what is not. Of this propo-sition those who essential and what is not. Of this propo-sition those who essential and what is not. Of this propo-sition those who essential and what is not. Of this propo-sition those who essential and what is not. Of this propo-sition those who essential and what is not. Of this propo-sition those who essential and what is not. Of this propo-sition those who essential and what is not. Of this propo-sition those who essential and what is not. Of this propo-sition those who essential and what is not. Of this propo-sition those who essential and what is not. Of this propo-sition those who essential and what is not. Of this propo-sition those who essential and what is not. Of the principal and what is not. Of the principal and what is not. Of the principal and the principal and what is not. Of the principal and what is not. Of formularies of the Church of England.

the testimony of the Church from the beginning. And Rome. Is there any sin, then, if the High Church- munion of Saints; he adds the invocation of them.-to this test St. Paul, in our text, sets us an example of man (applying this conceded principle in a different likewise err :--some of them may have carried their likewise err :--some of them may have carried their like on the like to elevate ourselves and to judge periphrasis may render not vulgar; it is not considered making an appeal. We have no such custom, neither manner) looks to the Fathers, not as an inspired authority, but to ascertain from their writings what was Pope over all Bishops and Priests. He receives with think that they did so§: but they were not the authors certainly our mode of proceeding is far easier and the wildest passions of the fanatic, and to exhibit, in-

in accordance with which St. Paul reasoned in the in common with us; but whether such an interpretation was or was not contrary to what he called the additions to the Gospel truth. To accuse those of thians, where we read at the 13th verse; The fire that it found its most able advocate in Pascasius offers, to warn either side of the errors committed on ings of the primitive Fathers of the Church. There But it is said that some of the Fathers were some- is evidently absurd; they are the very last persons to seems, however, to be a prejudice against the very times in error. Now I certainly do protest against the very times in error. Now I certainly do protest against the very the birred of the character of the char

How can those who have respect for antiquity ac-

Peter, and upon this Rock will I build my Church : the and St. Cyril, ++ and St. Chrysostom, ++ and St. Am- failed.

Euseb Eccles. Hist. Lib. v. c. 24. Cyp: ad Pomp 74.
Athanas: Ep. ad Epictet.
Greg: Epist: Lib. 7. Ep. 30. Conc. ii. 966. Perceval's Roman Schism, p. 32: Augustine De Verb. Dom. Serm. 13. Nazian. Test. de. Vet. Testam. ++ Cyril de Trin. Lib. 4. tt St. Chrysost. Hom. 55. in Mat.

true faith is, that when our life in this world is brought to a close, our state of probation ceases +; aye, and we can shew that the first authoritative decree con-

of Florence in the year 1438. And be not astonished, brethren, at the admission made by Bishop Fisher; I could produce to you similar admissions from Romish divines on almost every point. Of all vulgar errors, as you must have already perceived, none can be greater than that which Their principle is obedience to those who from time to time occupy the place of ecclesiastical rulers. These, in odious stamp of heresy. ##

Ambros. Com. in Ephes.

§ 1 may add that some of the opinions advanced on this sub-

¶ Op. p. 496 Ed. 1597, Art. Cont. Lutherum.

++ Perceval on the Roman Schism, p. 354.

11 Bishop Jebb, Peculiar Character of the Church of Eng-

land, p. 289.

that opinion, may, I suppose, dogma of Transubstantiation. All that we say is

an inclination so to do, who have respect for antiquity, shall try every man's work of what sort it is. If any Radbert, in the ninth century; and that when this that side, and of the danger, when warned, of adhering man's work abide which he hath built thereon, he shall error was first introduced, it was spoken of by Raban to them. But here he remains: he advances no furshall suffer loss, yet he himself shall be saved yet so as bishop of Mentz, as an error broached by some indi- judge, when our Lord commands is Judge not. What by fire. By such a passage some persons may be viduals "unsoundly thinking OF LATE," and by the amount of truth it may be necessary for each individual, staggered, but we can answer, We have no such custom, contemporary Divines of the Churches of England and for his salvation to possess, he knows not. He only neither the Churches of God : and for the truth of our Ireland it was strongly opposed. We know, more- knows that each man will be judged by that he hath. position we can appeal to Bishop Fisher, a martyr to over, that it was not authoritatively received even by not by that he hath not; and that our duty it is, without the Romish cause, who expressly tells us that "the the Roman Church till the Fourth Lateran Council in respect of persons, without caring for whom it may doctrine of Purgatory was rarely, if at all, heard of the year 1215. So then, brethren, those who defer seem to condemn, to declare all the counsel of Godamong the ancients; and to this very day, the Greeks to Primitive Tradition, and study the writings of the We treat no error with toleration; we treat no person believe it not :" and he adds, with reference to the Ancients, may be thought by some persons to be the with unkindness or disrespect. If we see the Protesdoctrine of Indulgences, "so long as men were uncon-most judicious opponents of Romanism,§-but cer-tant Dissenter or the Romish Dissenter surpassing us cerned about Purgatory, nobody inquired after Indul- tain it is, that they cannot receive the Romish doctrine in holiness, we do not pronounce them to be free from gences, for on that all their worth depends." Yes, of Transubstantiation until they have renounced these error, nor do we represent their errors as trivial, or and we can quote passages innumerable from the principles. No, nor with reference to the Eucharist conceal from them our opinion, that if the means of

> cerning Purgatory was made so lately as in the Council + Exhortation to Communion Office.

372, 429.

§ The question as to the proper manner of opposing Romanism is one of great importance. I can state it on high authori-ty, that the Papists alwys calculate on twenty or thirty converts to their system, after a meeting in any place of the so-cal- stricter piety. would represent the Papists as appellants to antiquity. led Reformation Society. The declamatory violence at these meetings disgusts some persons, in others doubts are suggested while weak arguments are used to answer them, and recourse is eventually had under the idea of hearing both sides, to the Roa publican; consequently there is no room for an ap- cause is bad. There are many anti-popery sermons and peal to antiquity, and accordingly the attempt to appeal from the present to the ancient Church has been norant of the doctrines of the Church of Rome, or of the doc- accusations, we reply, We have no such custom, neither branded by them, as Bishop Jebb shews, with the trines of the Church of England. And it is no new art of the Churches of God. Romanists to attack the Church in this way by their own emissaries in disguise. "In the 16th century, one Cummin, a friar, contrived to be taken into the Puritans' pulpits, where, as This valuable discourse was preached in St. Andrew's Church, Manchester, upon the text, "But if any man seem to be contentious, we have no such custom, neither the Churches of God," 1 Cor. xi. 16; and was published at the request of the Second general councils, the distinctive features of every sect, (and where Church is the mostler). The copy from which this is printed, is of the second general councel, that of Content 1840; London Rivington.
Fathers of the second general councel, that of Content of Second general councels, "I preached against set forms of prayer, and I called English prayers, English mass, and have persuaded to the second the heady setting forth of extremities I did never low.—
Opinions of individual Fathers were, but, for reasons I have before assigned, what was the general system of God," I Cor. xi. 16; and was published at the request of the distinctive features of every sect, (and where Church of Jerusalem, which is the mother of all charges without substantial necessary causes the distinctive features of the Church of Jerusalem, which is the mother of all charges wither to be content in the second general councels, the distinctive features of the Church of Jerusalem, which is the mother of all charges wither the distinctive features of the Church its a Church is the Church is a Church." For this the Provide the weak and the weak and the weak and the weak and ignorant consciences, I have ever the distinctive general to pray spiritual general consciences, I have ever the the weak and ignorant consciences, I have ever the the weak and the weak and the weak and ignorant consciences, I have ever the weak of the tweak of the second general consciences. I have ever the the features of the second general consciences. I have ever the trans of the second general consciences and the second general thought might do much good in Christ's congregation, and so commended him and gave him a reward of 2000 ducats for his No, my brethren, whatever difficulties some persons I assure you 1 do at this day."—Bishop Ridley's Letter. Ap-pendix to Strype's Cranmer, ii. 965 No, my brethren, whatever difficulties some persons I assure you 1 do at this day."—Bishop Ridley's Letter. Ap-pendix to Strype's Cranmer, ii. 965 Commended in man gave min a reward on 2000 means to un good service. Are there not many at the present day, of whom if they were to apply to the Pope for a reward on the same score year on Mr. Elmes, and every other clergyman in all the world could witness that they have well deserved it at I may add that some of the opinions advanced on this sub-t by some of the learned and pious writers of the Oxford misgiving when they find themselves treading in the footsteps Romish argument founded upon that text will fall Tracts appear to me to be incautious. I admit that the argument of the Heathen revilers of Christianity, and of the Popish hire-They are accused, with the Papists, of "an intense dislike of the peculiar doctrines of scripture." Comparing them with avowed Infidels, the work referred to says: "It is not possible divisions among Protestants, in some of their publications they | It was not till the time of William of Corboil, about 1129, that are said to have spoken of the writers of the Oxford Tracts as the marriage of Secular Priests was put down in England. An- allies. In the report, bowever, of one of Dr. Wiseman's Leeselm seems to have attempted it about 1102, but Henry I. op- tures to Romanists at Manchester, it appears that "he broke posed him. It is plain that many Bishops in that reign and out in a strain of passionate invective against the writers of the later were married men. See Collier of Geoffrey Rydal, Bishop of Ely.1174-89. Collier, i. 381. neuts that had been left undisturbed for a century.' - Manches-

ter Courier, Oct. 26, 1839. 'To the falschoods of Popish Priests I have traced many of the absurd stories propagated by Dissenters against consistent Churchmen. Preseval, 420; and the Councils, pp. 41, 56, 159, 362. ‡ Parkinson's Hulsean Lectures, 1838, p. 84.

QUAKERISM IN IRELAND.

(From the Irish Ecclesiastical Journal, November 29.)

The Rev. John Elmes, Vicar of St. John's Limerick, has lately published a sermon, entitled, " Quakerism Exposed," which he preached on Sunday evening, March 20th, last. It appears that two of the leading year on Mr. Elmes, and every other clergyman in Limerick, and left at each time an invitation to atpreachers. Mr. Elmes, finding that several persons had been so foolish as to accept the invitation, gave notice that he would preach on the subject of Quakerism the following Sunday. On the Saturday morning, three of the principal Quakers waited on Mr. Elmes; in order to dissuade him from preaching; and the same day had an interview with him, at which. among other things, they said, "that some of his clerical friends, who looked on them as brethren,

+ Præf in Librum Regum. See the quotations at length in

to contain a considerable quantity of curious infor- and well-conducted assemblage of worshippers. mation relative to Quakerism.

106

The following specimen of the questions put to this on the character of this heretical sect, which some ill- lic. It is written by a Scottish Episcopalian, whose informed persons regard as brethren and fellow-Pro- statements, from the opportunities of information testants:

" Do you believe that George Fox, the founder of your sect, was inspired by God? Yes 111

" Do you believe that Robert Barclay, its apologist, was divinely inspired ? "Yes!!!"

" Do you believe in the actual resurrection of the same bodies which we now have, only purified, and made meet Scotland, who are mostly Episcopalians, shall begin to be reunited with the soul?

" No answer. the 15th Chapter of First Corinthians was referred to, them insensible to their highest Christian duties, their but no positive or specific reply would be vouchsafed."p. 31

" Do you believe that the soul of man is eternal, or that it existed previous to our bodies? "No direct answer."—ib.

" Do you believe that the Holy Scriptures have an au-thority independently of, and superior to, any light which ceive exists within you?

you conceive exit " No answer. " Their silence was sufficient, and, therefore, I proposed

the next query. "Do you believe that all men, Mahommedans and Pa-gans, have Christ within them?

" No answer."-p. 32. " If they have not Christ within, will any of them (in

your opinion) be saved—and how? "No answer."-p. 33. "Do you believe that the ministers of the Church of

the Apostles? No."-p. 34. " Are we justified before God by Christ within us, or

by the imputation of his merits to us?

"By the imputation of his merits to ns."-ib. "When I informed them that the 'inspired Barclay' was directly opposed to them on the subject, they mani fested not only surprise but doubt, and on being pressed again with this strange discrepancy, they were induced to declare that whatever Barclay said they were satisfied to abide by as a standard, from which they desired no

of England is superstitious, will worship, and abominable

"There was some hesitation in replying to this, and an apparent reluctance to utter their sentiments, but at length they stated their accordance with the principle laid down by Barclay, declaring it 'will worship,' but saying that 20,000/. About ten days ago there was a meeting nevertheless, in my own instance, I must confess that the they did not like to use the gross and abusive terms, be-cause they desired not to offend."-p. 34, 35.

Churchmen who are ready to give these schismatics the right hand of brotherhood, notwithstanding their denial of the ministry and sacraments of Christ, would do well to read Mr. Elmes' discourse. Of course many Quakers seem amiable and devout, but can amiability and a mystic devotion atone for pernicious heresy? And if they can, why do the same persons refuse to communicate in religious fellowship with Romanists and Sociaians?



would be displeased at his preaching against the body." Previous to this interview, Mr. Elmes had prepared some written questions, which he asked the deputation, to him. The Address and Reply are very pleasing and well-written documents. The present, we under-stand, was The Holy Bible, with D'Oyly and Mant's an account of inspired scriptural language to him. The Address and Reply are very pleasing and well-written documents. The present, we under-a just appreciation of *inspired scriptural language* or dilustration and of the control interview, which it displayed, a on account of its condemnation of *inspired scriptural language* or dilustration and of the control interview, which it does to me answers he read to his congregation in the sermon ing £12. The Church was densely thronged in which he has since printed, and which will be found every part : and we never witnessed a more devout

A valued Scottish friend in this Province has kindly self a good degree", and serve his Master in the higher deputation, and their answers, will throw some light given us permission to make the following letter pub- grade of the priesthood "to the glory of His name and which he has, may be fully relied on; and bears date "Brechin, St. Andrew's Day, 1842." Canadian

Churchmen feel the deepest interest in the affairs of the Church in Scotland, and recognize in it, though shorn of all temporal wealth, the true branch of Christ's Catholic vine in that Northern portion of her Majesty's dominions. When the nobles and landholders of to exert themselves as they ought, and to fling off the "Some little discussion arose on this topic, in which unworthy Erastian timidity which has too long rendered depressed communion will more extensively revive,

and more adequately fulfil the spiritual duties assigned to it by its Divine Head:

hearts, is progressing steadily. During the last year hve or six new charges have been established. One at Katerline, in this Diocese, to which a Clergyman is appointed; one at Inverury, in Aberdeen Diocese; Diocese; Diocese; I stumbled ne at Dumblane, in the Diocese of the same name of course, to this also a Clergyman has been appointed. And in the southern Dioceses, Chapels are building, or congregations have been formed at Airdrie, Helensburgh, Hamilton, Annan, and it may be, some other places which have escaped my memory at present .----England are true and proper ministers of God, appointed according to God's revealed Word, and the practice of but I am unable to give you further particulars about the other places; only I am aware that Clergymen have been found for some of them. You will gather from this that we are in great want of Clergymen .---We feel this very much, as regards the filling up even of the old-established charges, and much more so in the case of new ones. But I hope the establishment of Trinity College, and the other measures we are taking to remedy this difficulty, will, with God's blessing, be effectual. Had we a few more Clergy and a little money at command, many new charges might be "Do you think that the public worship of the Church established throughout the country. Our Church Society is still prospering and doing much good .---And you will no doubt have heard of the success which has attended the proposal of establishing our site was fixed upon. The spot chosen is, I am told land; and he a member of the Kirk too. Your old and now eminent friend, John Henderson, Esq., has been instructed to prepare plans, and it is expected to me to do, the Bishop and the great body of the Clergy. In that the work will be commenced in the spring. I his reprehension of the latter, his censure, by the strict that the work will be commenced in the spring. I has representence on of the latter, his change, by the strictest implication, is severe upon the former; coupled with this, the proclamation to friends and foces, of a state of things in the diocese of Quebec, according to the complexion he puts upon the former; the diocese of Quebec, according to the complexion he puts upon the first of the diocese of Quebec, according to the complexion he puts upon the first of the diocese of Quebec, according to the complexion he puts upon the first of the diocese of Quebec, according to the complexion he puts upon the first of the diocese of Quebec, according to the complexion he puts upon the first of the diocese of Quebec, according to the complexion he puts upon the first of the diocese of Quebec, according to the complexion he puts upon the diocese of Quebec, according to the complexion he puts upon the diocese of Quebec, according to the complexion he puts upon the diocese of Quebec, according to the complexion he puts upon the diocese of Quebec, according to the complexion he puts upon the diocese of Quebec, according to the complexion he puts upon the diocese of Quebec, according to the complexion he puts upon the diocese of Quebec, according to the complexion he puts upon the diocese of Quebec, according to the complexion he puts upon the diocese of Quebec, according to the complexion he puts upon the diocese of Quebec, according to the complexion he puts upon the diocese of Quebec, according to the complexion he puts upon the diocese of Quebec, according to the diocese of Quebec, according to the complexion he puts upon the diocese of Quebec, according to the complexion he puts upon the diocese of Quebec, according to the complexion he puts upon the diocese of Quebec, according to the complexion he puts upon the diocese of Quebec, according to the complexion he puts upon the diocese of Quebec, according to the complexion he puts upon the diocese of Quebec, according to the complexion he puts upon the diocese of Quebe

nost sure and most to be depended upon. Our old unfortunate schism is nearly healed. Last year the congregation at Aberdeen came under the Bishop.— We expect that the one at Montrose, in this Diocese, will, in the spring, follow that good example; and I hear also that something is doing towards bringing about the same at Perth But it gives me great pain to say that we are at this moment threatened with a

otes, in three volumes, handsomely bound. Wherever Mr. Wilson is known, he has friends who of England's sweetest bards-may I not call him the *immortal*-

The star and

respect and value him: and many look forward to the COWPER. day of his Ordination, in the confident hope that in the office of a Deacon" he will "purchase to himthe edification of His Church.

THE DIOCESAN PROFESSOR OF THEOLOGY will reame his course of Lectures at Cobonrg, after the Christmas recess, on Wednesday the 12th January next,-to be concluded on Friday the 7th April next. The subjects of Lectures for the ensuing Term will e, The Old Testament History; The Thirty-nine Articles, commencing with the twelfth ; and Church Government ;---accompanied with exercises in the Four Gospels in Greek ; in the Epistles to the Ephesians, Colossians, and Philemon; and in Minucius Felix, a Christian Father of the third century.

Communications.

"The Church, for that I believe is nearest both our CONFIRMATION AT PARIS, IN THE DISTRICT OF GORE.

> apon an error into which the writer of that interesting account has, I doubt not, inadvertently fallen. Speaking of Paris, the writer states, that "the candidates for Confirmation ware only ten in number"; whereas I presented to his Lordship twentytwo candidates for Confirmation,-twenty of whom received the rite at his Lordship's hands in the Church at Paris, the other at the Mohawk Indian Church near Brantford. Only two years had elapsed since a Confirmation was held this Church before, and then ten persons were confirmed. If the above mis-statement affected myself alone, I would not notice it; but in justice to the people among whom I am appointed to minister, I feel called upon to do so; and I assure you, Sir, they will feel obliged by your giving this letter a place Paris, Dec. 28, 1842. W. Morse.

> > CONFORMITY TO THE RUBRICS.

Dear Sir,-I am extremely unwilling to trespass upon the pace of your journal, knowing that many articles of interest to your readers wait insertion; and if I did not feel that the subect to which the few remarks I offer have reference is of some importance, I should not beg the favour I now ask in requesting you to notice them. The pressure of other avocations pre-vented me doing so at an earlier date.

I read in your paper of the 16th instant an article subscribed sic characters, "Philokosmos," and the writer solicits, which has attended the proposal of establishing our new College. The subscriptions are somewhat above what I suppose none of your readers would willingly den him, namely, that his remarks may be received "in brotherly ove;" of the College Committee in Edinburgh, at which the excellence of the motive by no means convinces me of the propriety of the office he has undertaken, and I am disposed to a very beautiful one, in Glen-Almond, nine miles west in the view I take of the subject. My disagreement with him or north-west from Perth. Mr. Paton, the proprietor, very liberally has given, gratis, thirty-two acres of it forward. I hold it to be in every way objectionable, that an land; and he a member of the Kirk too. Your old individual Clergyman (presuming that he is one) should in taking place, or likely to take place, so far as we can judge at present, but we are gradually and steadily advancing,—and this kind of progress is perhane the liberty to ask, Did he in private, or by means less notorious advancing,—and this kind of progress is perhaps the most sure and most to be depended upon. Our old and all, respecting their faults? or, as a course which a little

On Sunday the 25th December, being Christmas to say that we are at this moment threatened with a new schism by a Presbyter in Edinburgh. You will between the Diocese of Toronto and that of Lower Canada, and, concerning the latter, cries, "Alas! we present to the eagerly explose set of," &c., a Church propounding certain rules for Day, the Cathedral Church of St. James in this city easily guess who,-the Rev. D. T. K. Drummond.- the administration of her services, &c., "and yet the majority presented an aspect accustomed at that season, and You know him and his ways well. I need only there- of those Pastors using these rules so as to suit their awn co typical of the holy joy with which the birth of our fore say that Bishop Terrot felt called on, about six of this Diocese, that each one, in the administration of the viour ought ever to be welcomed. Festoons, com- weeks ago, to check him in his irregularities.- services, does 'whatsoever is right in his own eyes.'" These Saviour ought ever to be welcomed. Festoons, composed of the twigs of the hemlock tree, were suspended throughout the Church after one uniform design, and the Canon was, his practice of gathering together a the Canon was, his practice of gathering together a the Canon was, his practice of gathering together a the Canon was, his practice of gathering together a the Canon was, his practice of gathering together a the Canon was, his practice of gathering together a the Canon was, his practice of gathering together a the Canon was, his practice of gathering together a the Canon was, his practice of gathering together a the Canon was, his practice of gathering together a the canon was, his practice of gathering together a the canon was, his practice of gathering together a the canon was, his practice of gathering together a the canon was, his practice of gathering together a the canon was, his practice of gathering together a the canon was, his practice of gathering together a the canon was, his practice of gathering together a the canon was, his practice of gathering together a the canon was the canon was at their own convenience to the canon was th description. In front of the easternmost of the three exercises,' without using the Liturgy. The Bishop that would justify language such as this respecting brethren, description. In front of the easternmost of the three windows over the communion table, was placed a mitre, framed out of hemlock branches,—and in front of the mond asserts it was private,—and finding that his framed out of hemlock branches,—and in front of the westernmost window was a Crown, of the same mate-Diocesan was not to let the matter pass, he at once Diocesan was not to let the matter pass, he at once the single instance of "the Primary Charge" of his own * rial. The fir-tree literally beautified the place of the resigned his charge, without appeal of any kind, and Diocesan, but a place preceding it in the order of those referred Lord's sanctuary : and though we missed the blushing proclaimed himself a martyr for Prayer Meetings, &c. to is given to "the Charges of the British and Irish Bishops. In the close of this paragraph we have the following words : "It becomes the Ministers of our Church to conside the position in which they stand, when they neglect the rules the Church to suit their own fantasies, or those of their with so much propriety or beauty. There was nothing met the two last Sundays in some place for public congregations." Thus he undertakes to pronounce what the 83 Collections, amounting to £351 1 91 ives are that lead to the irregularities of which he complains, and accordingly repeats a second time language, the justice of which those upon whom it reflects will be competent to judge. minded Churchwardens (Clarke Gamble and T. D. altogether the matter has been exciting no little tions of the Catholic Church where grave injunctions on rubri-Harris, Esquires,) the congregation are upon this, as well as on many previous accessions, exceedingly in the last of the section of the last of the section well as on many previous occasions, exceedingly in-debted. Assisted by several youthful and zealous members of the Church they succeeded in imparting out of him. point, is entitled to the exercise of his opinion; but the term be dealt upon some such case in point; and others, stigmatized. with "suiting their own convenience," may be acting under Kirk about their ears, and the saying seems about receiving another verification, that as division was data upon missionary labour in Canada, and the parties thereto The services of the Choir, must not be overlooked. their sin, so division should be their punishment. justified by the sanction of the Ordinary. Is it not well under-They performed their part in the most decorous and They had a great Convocation, as they call it, in stood that the Clergy have, in numerous instances, to supply pression on the congregation by their execution of that noble Anthem by Handel, "For unto us a Child closed doors for eight or ten days, it is reported that is born, &c." Neither can we let this opportunity pass without stating how much credit is due to Mrs. cation to Covernment, and, in the event of this not equally plain, that Clergymen and their congregations have This highly respected lady brings earnestness and have signed a resolution of leaving the Establishment. and forests which can scarcely be encountered with safety? heart, as well as talent, to her task, and is unwearied As I understand this 'claim of rights' includes a can scarcely suppose that your correspondent is a stranger to these things, and I hope that the readers of your paper in time which she devotes, to the cause of sacred Music. them be rescinded, and that they be allowed full scope state of the Diocese of Quebec, attribute the irregularities To her and to the voluntary labours of the Choir, our Service owes much of its propriety and solemnity: it seems most unlikely that Government will yield. circumstances I have alluded to in relation to missionary labour of the congregation, male and female, should not be found ready to take a part in singing the praises of With regard to the brevity which he recommends in the so willing to sacrifice their time, so serious in their demeanour and so successful in their performance. Tou win nave neard long ago of the visit of the wrath demeanour and so successful in their performance. Tou win nave neard long ago of the visit of the transferred by one impressed with a sense of his obligation to "preach the word," to "set it forth and shew it accordingly," to "reprove, rebuke, exhort," &c. &c. Are there no Scriptural truths to be enlarged upon, no errors in doctrine exposed and combated, no evils in practice decried and censured, all requiring line upon line, and precept upon precept? The amhassadors of Christ can but ill acquit themselves to the ning the almost extinct embers of devotion,-in puri- of that Church would have been called upon to act as that rests upon them to pray and beseech sinners to be recon fulness of heart they feel upon these subjects, and to the duty fying the thoughts, and leading them heavenward by Chaplain to the Sovereign of these realms? Every ciled to God, by a studied conformity to the recommendation A. B.

For an unanswerable justification of the first verse of the Hymn under consideration, I would refer "Cantator" to the

ollowing passages from Scripture : Zech. xiii. 1. "In that day there shall be a *fountain* opened to the house of David and to the inhabitants of Jerusalem for in and for uncleanness

1. John, i. 7. " The blood of Jesus Christ His Son cleanseth s from all sin."

Rev. i. 5. " Unto Him that loved us, and washed us from ur sins in His own blood."

Rev. vii. 14. "These are they which have come out of great bulation, and have washed their robes, and have made them hite in the blood of the Lamb." After a perusal of these passages from the Word of God, I think "Cantator" will acknowledge that he should have paused before pronouncing such unhesitating condemnation upon the verse quoted ; and I teel confident that the remaining verses of

truly Christian poet, I hope I may be allowed to subjoin the Hymn in full:

"There is a fountain fill'd with blood, Drawn from Immanuel's veins; And sinners, plunged beneath that flood, Lose all their guilty stains.

" The dying thief rejoiced to see That fountain in his day; And there have I, as vile as he, Wash'd all my sins away.

" Dear dying Lamb, Thy precious blood Shall never lose its power, Till all the ransom'd Church of God

Be saved, to sin no more "E'er since, by faith, I saw the stream,

Thy flowing wounds supply, Redeeming love has been my theme, And shall be till I die.

"Then in a nobler, sweeter song,

I'll sing thy power to save ; When this poor lisping, stamm'ring tongue Lies silent in the grave.

" Lord, I believe thou hast prepared (Unworthy though I be,) For me a blood-bought free reward, A golden harp for me!

"'Tis strung, and tuned for endless years, And formed by power divine; To sound in God the Father's ears No other name than Thine."

And this is what "Cantator" has denominated "trash !"-Notwithstanding his philippie, I am not willing that the Dis-senters should "have this Hymn all to themselves." As I am in a criticising vein, I will make an obse

courts of our Zion." This is a sneer,-and I hesitate not to say, savours more of Pharisaism than of the doctrine of the lowly Jesus. I will yield to no one in admiration of and love "our Zion," neither, I think, is it possible for any one hold Schism and Dissent in much greater dislike than I do; but, at the same time, I believe that argument and affectionat persuasion are much more effectual means of convincing Disenters of their error, than any thing in the shape of a sneer .-Let us remember, that if our privileges are peculiarly great, in the same proportion is our responsibility; let us keep down the

man, in making these animadversions upon the passage quoted. Before closing my remarks, 1 would assure your correspondent in every part of public worship, and no one will rejoice more to see it established. Would not this end be most easily accomplished at present by the general adoption of that collection which has been lately re-published under the sanction of ou Dioce

I trust that as what I have said is meant in all kindness, " Cantator" will now, to the extent in which we differ, have sufficient ingenuousness to write himself-

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with the bread of eternal life. Let all our instruction be the instruction of the Bible, as explained and illustrated the instruction of the Bible, as explained and illustrated by the Church, with an humble reliance upon Him who has promised to preserve that Church from all the malice of men and devils, so that "the gates of hell shall not

These precious volumes,-now most kindly given, and most thankfully received,—shall, to the latest hours of my existence, be duly prized and valued by me; and I shall often, with unfeigned delight, point out to my chil-dren this invaluable token of your affection and esteem. And wherever the Providence of God may cast my future lot, I shall never cease to think of the Sunday School of the Hymn will bear as close a scrutiny, when brought to the st. James', and my earnest prayer to God shall be, that test of Scripture. In order to repair, as far as I am able, the injustice done to a God and His Church upon earth, we may be received to "an inheritance, incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away," which He has provided for all His faithful children. Farewell!

J. T. WILSON. Toronto, Dec. 28, 1842.

ATTENDANCE OF PROTESTANTS AT ROMISH WOR-SHIP.-Last Saturday evening being Christmas Eve, High Mass was performed in the [Roman] Catholic Church of this town, with a greater degree of pomp and solemnity than had ever been observed in Bytown before. The increased interest in this imposing ceremony which was manifested on this occasion, is chiefly to be attributed to the great and valuable influence of the Rev. P. Phelan, (now the Pastor of the [Roman] Catholic congregation in this town,) over his flock, and which was displayed by hose not only belonging to his own Church, but by man belonging to other religious denominations, numbers of whom embraced this opportunity of attending to show their re-spect for a character the good accounts of which had long preceded his arrival in Bytown. An addition was made to the solemnity and effect of the proceedings on this occasion by the attendance of the Amateur Band belonging to this town, [some of whom we suppose are Protestants,— ED. CH.] which accompanied the Choir in the service of the night, and for whose accommodation the worthy pastor had caused a temporary gallery to be erected. The crowd that attended was very great, far more than the Church could contain; but notwithstanding the assembling of so large a mass of people in a space far too li-mited for their accommodation, the whole proceedings were conducted with that becoming decorum and propriety which ought to characterize every religious solemnity, so that not the slightest accident occurred.—Bytown Gazette, 29th Dec. [We hope among the Protestants present there were no Churchmen, sanctioning, by their attendance, what their Church in her 31st Article pro-As I am in a criticising vein, I will make an observation I upon an expression used by your correspondent, and which, I think, would have been better avoided. He says, "This is a think, would have been better avoided. He says, "This is a truth against the "novelties of Romanism."—ED. CII.] nounces as "blasphenous fables, and dangerous deceits." Let us be Protestants in *deed*; and in no other way can

ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS OF MONTREAL. (From the Montreal Herald.)

Persons belonging to the Church of England 6564 Do Church of Scotland 6371 Do Church of Rome British Wesleyan Methodists..... 1488 Canadian Wesleyan Methodists..... Episcopal Methodists 118 Other Methodists Presbyterians not in connection with the Church

Congregationalist or Independents Baptists and Anabaptists ... Lutherans Quakers ... ravians and Tunkers Dutch Reformed Church... Jews ... Persons of all other religious denominations not

herein enumerated

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE CHURCH .- We are CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, COLLECTIONS in aid of the Funds of the Society made in he several Churches of the Diocese, in compliance with he Lord Bishop's Circular:—

It is unnecessary for me, after an intercourse of so lative merits of each of these gentlemen no doubt, are strict accordance with those which you have so justly and forcibly expressed. Let us go forth in the strength of the Lord, with the Bible in one hand and the Prayer-book in the other, to seek out the lamba of control of the strength of book in the other. The seek out the lamba of control of the strength of book in the other. The seek out the lamba of control of the strength of book in the other. The seek out the lamba of control of the strength of book in the other. The seek out the lamba of control of the strength of book in the other. The seek out the lamba of control of the strength of the lamba of the strength book in the other, to seek out the lambs of Christ's flock, for whom He shed His blood, that we may feed them and indefatigable parish priest, and an earnest and effective preacher, as all who witnessed his ministrations at

hear of his receiving the due reward of his faithful services; though, as we understand, the particular church for which both of these Reverend Doctors are candidates, is not only continguous to one of the largest Jewish Synagogues in the city of London, but that the parish opine that Dr. McCaul would be the most fit and proper man, by his superior knowledge of their original language, to preach to them, from their own Scriptures (if they had ut ears to hear him,) "that that same Jesus, whom their forefathers crucified, was both Lord and Christ."-Noti's

ARCHDEACON ROBINSON .- The Rev. Thomas Robinson M. A. of Trinity College, Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, and late Archdeacon of Madras, has been elected morning preacher of the Foundling Hospital. The Reverend Gentleman was the personal friend and Chaplain of Bishop Heber.

POPERY .- On Sunday 6th instant, the Romish priest of this Island forbid the people to deal at the shop which has been established at this Settlement. He also forbid them to give any employment to a clothier who resides here. If the power of these men were equal to their malice, no one refusing to succumb to their tyranny could exist in the country. Blessed be God the days of their usurpation are numbered in the divine purpose; and the time of their downfall and Christ's exaltation are at hand. --Achill Hera'd 24th Nov.

RECANTATION FROM THE CHURCH OF ROME .- We are happy to state that on last Sunday, in the Colebrooke school-house—in which divine service is held until the parish church, now undergoing enlargement, be again ready to receive the undergoing enlargement, be again parish church, now undergoing enlargement, be again ready to receive the congregation—a young man, who had been brought up in the communion of the Church of Rome, publicly recanted, after the reading of the com-munion service, the errors of the apostate church. He fully and cordially embraced the scriptural doctrines of the church of England, receiving justification by faith alone in the finished work of our Redeemer, as the alone procuring cause of his salvation. The Rev. Dr. Smith, the rector of the parish, preached a most excellent sermon upon the occasion. The Rev. preacher took for his text, --1st Tim. ii. 5, and proved with his usual ability, that image worship, the invocation of saints, purgatory, and church mediation, as held by the Church of Rome, virtually destroyed the unity and worship of God and the work of Christ, as the one mediator between God and man. We have learned with much pleasure that there is considerable inquiry going on at present amongst the Roman Catholics in this part of the country, and that the minis-trations of the alternative statement of the country and that the ministrations of the clergymen are frequently attended by some of that persuasion anxious to hear the word of God.—Fermanagh Reporter.

WITHAM CHAPEL. (From the Essex Standard.)

On Tuesday the Bishop of London consecrated the new Episcopal Chapel of All Saints, at Witham, and a noble edifice it is; and being built within a few yards of the main street, it will be a great auxiliary in the holy work

of inducing the poor to attend a place of worship on the principles of the Established Church, the parish church being at Chipping Hill, about a mile from the town.
The style of the building is the early English, and it is in the form of a Calvary Cross. The walls and buttresses 1068 have a very beautiful appearance, being panelled exter-nally, if we may so term it, with black flints, and bordered with white brick. The building is enriched outside as well as internally with much architectural ornament. On 365 one None entering the western porch the eye is immediately attracentering the western porch the eye is immediately attrac-ted by a fine and large window, of stained glass, over the altar, executed by Mr. Whale, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It is in three compartments, in the centre of which, in opaque colour, are written the Lord's Prayer and the Belief. The other divisions comprise the Ten Command-ments. On the Communion Table was placed a splendid service of silver gilt, the present of J. F. Fortescue, Esq., the High Sheriff. In the side of the chalice are set seve-ral rubies taken by Mrs. Bramston's father (the late Sir Nicholas Trant) from an Indian Chief, in the Mabratta 94 22 Nicholas Trant) from an Indian Chief, in the Mahratta

Micholas Trant) from an Indian Chief, in the Mahrato-war. The roof of the chapel is very handsomely con-structed, and along the walls on each side are ranged as corbels carved busts of six of the Apostles. The length of the building is 101 feet, and the width in the nave 36 feet; the length of the transept is 60 feet. The accommo-dation for the communication and the side

make an Moses an thousand of the con shekels. dren of Is and adorn with whi sought to of God's stances, a promote i kept in v Israelites heart, wh and preci whole na separate n duly set a spiritus of the G even into pensation Almight Law and while th were the all things be consid in the or self that istered w vested of ken. H who kne outward building common fron the of God t energy, Shall th hall, or

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berries of the holly, the mistle-toe, the laurel, and &c. Some have been found ignorant enough to follow other evergreens which the English Shrubbery sup- him, and having invited him to remain in Edinburgh plies, we never in England beheld a Church adorned as a Presbyter of the Church of England!! they of excessive in the decoration : it was chaste and elegant, worship. He and his friends have put forth a great -designed with grace and simplicity, and executed in many pamphlets, displaying the most gross ignorance a corresponding manner. To our active and liberal- of every thing that a Churchman ought to know; and well as on many previous occasions, exceedingly in- bud. At any rate, a little time will show. Poor man, calculated to kindle heavenly thoughts, and enlist the Kirk about their ears, and the saying seems about senses in aid of inward devotion.

reverential manner, and produced a very solemn im- Edinburgh last week. Four hundred and eighty from each other, and that bantisms frequently take pla pass without stating how much credit is due to Mrs. cation to Government; and, in the event of this not Gilkison, the Organist and conductor of the Choir. being listened to, that between two and three hundred in the efforts which she applies, and prodigal in the demand that all decisions of the civil courts against and it is greatly to be regretted that more members In that case a secession seems inevitable, and it is found ready to take a part in singing the praises of effects upon the Establishment.

gation at large feel sincerely grateful.

large mass of worshippers a feeling of peace and bro- subjects. therly good-will?

taken in ordering it, it has not with standing led to a great the Church. expense of it was to be defrayed by voluntary subscrip- Churchman newspapers which you send me. I find tion, and Mr. Gamble still remains indebted for a large them most interesting." portion of the sum that it cost. We trust that this debt will soon be discharged.

Glass, being the centre of the three over the Commun- ceeded to Cobourg to pursue the course of theological ion Table, was exhibited for the first time. It repre- studies, prescribed to Candidates for Holy Orders. sents our Saviour healing two sick persons in the In the situation above named Mr. Wilson has la-Temple, and is designed after West's celebrated pic- boured most zealously and efficiently during the last ture. A compartment underneath contains the Royal thirteen years, and retires from it respected and be-Arms. It is the project and work of our loyal and enter- loved. prising fellow-eitizen Mr. Craig, undertaken at his own As the Manager of the Sunday School attached to

"Our neighbours are likely soon to pull down their

God. To the Choir, -so persevering in their duties, "You will have heard long ago of the visit of our

demeanour, and so successful in their performance, of the Presbyterians that she did not patronise them. his of it acc under many disadvantages, --- we know that the congre- Certainly it is a striking fact that she should have And is it not a high reward to those gifted with knows the history of the Scottish Episcopal Church asked Mr. Ramsay to officiate before her. Who that vocal and musical talents, to be instrumental in fan- would have supposed, fifty years ago, that a Minister "many a note of linked sweetness,"-in making the thing connected with her Majesty's visit was calculated suggested-" Let the Sermon be shorter." poor forget their woes,-and in diffusing through a to afford the greatest satisfaction to all her loyal

" This year we have got an organ for our Church. The organ is a very indifferent one and too small A member presented us with 50% to purchase an for the Cathedral. We hope that it will be given to instrument, and 200%. to provide a salary for an one of the contemplated two new Churches and re- Organist. The congregation entered heartily into placed by a better and larger. It was owing to the the proposal, and an additional sum was subscribed, efforts of our respected Churchwarden, Clarke Gamble, sufficient to enable us to get a very excellent organ, Esq., that it was procured at all: and though it has built by Bruce, in Edinburgh, and also to make a good not answered the expectations formed or the pains many alterations and improvements on the interior of

MR. J. T. WILSON, has resigned the Second Mas-On Christmas Day, also the Window of Stained tership of the Central School in this city, and pro-

Diocese of Toronto, Dec. 26, 1842.

* [φιλοκοσμος referred to the Bishop of Toronto's Charge : but our printer made a mistake.-ED. CH.]

PSALMS AND HYMNS.-ISLINGTON COLLECTION.

Mr. Editor,- The Church of the 30th Dec. contains a letter, signed "Cantator," urging very strong objections against a collection of Psalms and Hymns for public worship, "selected for the use of the Parish Church of Islington." Of this collect tion I know nothing further than what is stated by " Cantator," improvement in the performance of the service. The "I have to thank you for The Church and nication have, I must confess, left upon my mind an unfavourable nication have, I must confess, left upon my mind an unfavourable increasion of it. But I connect help protesting against his renpression of it. But I cannot help protesting against his remarks upon the Hymn which, as he states, stands as the 93rd in the collection,—a Hymn which I have long admired and prized as being both scriptural in its conception, and in good

taste as regards composition. It opens with this stanza: "There is a fountain fill'd with blood, Drawn from Emmanuel's veins; And sinners, plunged beneath that flood, Lose all their guilty stains."

Upon this beautiful verse "Cantator" remarks:

" Can any thing be more repugnant to feelings of holy devo-

Through the Rev. Job Deacon. 3 10 0 St. Paul's Church, Newmarket, through the Rev. G. C. Street .. 3 0 St. Paul's Church, Fort Erie, through Chas. Stanton, Esq., Churchwarden..... The Church at Colchester, through the Rev. 2 10 F. G. Elliott..... 2 10 0

T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer. 4th January, 1843.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. WILSON.

To J. T. Wilson Esq., Superintendent of the Sunday School in connection with the Cathedral Church of St. James, Toronto

Dear Sir,-We the Director and Teachers of the Sunay School in connection with the Cathedral Church of St. James, Toronto, beg leave to present you with a small ribute of our affection and esteem on your departure from foronto, and the consequent dissolution of that connec-ion which has so long and so happily existed between us. While we cannot but regret your departure, inasmuch as we shall be deprived of your valuable assistance in superntending the business of the School, we rejoice that you re about to engage in a higher and holier calling, where those qualities by which you have pre-eminently adorned the situation of Superintendent of this School for the last seven years will be more apparent, and have a wider range. for exercise

The Sunday School, which is so deeply indebted to your diligent and persevering superintendence, we are happy to say is in a high state of prosperity, and pro-mises, under the Divine blessing, to be of lasting benefit to many poor children who otherwise would be deprived of all sound religious instruction, and be exposed to the seductions of those numerous enemies of our Church who are ever on the watch to draw them aside from the "old paths" of Evangelical Truth and Apostolic Order.

In taking our leave of you, we acknowledge with thank-fulness the very anxious desire you have at all times evinced, (often at great personal sacrifice of time and conenience,) to preside at the Teachers' weekly Meetings, which were organised with your assistance, and which, prospered with a blessing from above, cannot fail to be of the utmost advantage, both to them and the Scholars of the School. The kindness of your demeanour while ocsupying the chair and directing those little meetings, and the friendly and affectionate manner in which you sought to impart instruction and advice, have always commanded our highest respect, and won our warmest regard.

The humble Testimonial which accompanies this Ad-dress, we hope you will receive as a slight proof of our esteem. And when you shall hereafter be called to the high and sacred office of the Ministry, we confidently trust you will look back upon your connection with this School with feelings of pleasure and satisfaction. We bid you farewell!

Toronto, Dec. 28th, 1842.

To the Reverend the Director, and the Teachers of the Sunday School in connection with the Cathedral Church of St. James', Toronto :

Reverend Sir, and dear Friends,

With feelings of the deepest emotion, I beg leave to thank you, with the tribute of a grateful heart, for the inestimable Gift which you have now so kindly offered for my acceptance.

thing could enhance the value of that Book. If any which is above all price, it is the very handsome manner in which you have conferred the favour. Nothing but the necessary course of preparation, requisite for the high and holy calling, which in God's good Providence may await me, has induced me to sever that cherished connection which has so long and happily existed between us. It affords me the most pleasing and heartfelt gratifica-tion, to know that my poor and imperfect services have met the cordial approbation of the Director and Teachers of the Institution. Never shall I forget the hours of sweet of the Institution. Never shall I forget the hours of sweet communion which we have enjoyed together at our weekly meetings, while meditating upon the sacred mysteries of our redemption, and while (I trust) with hearts glowing tion than to see such coarse language as this applied to the shedding of that blood 'which cleanseth from all sin?' This

mediately beneath the grand central window is an elegant modern gothic altar-piece composed of a series of gothic arches, with pediments adorned with crockets and finials, and with the heads of human beings and angels supported on elegant marble columns, with highly ornamented bases and capitals. It is splendidly gilt, and decorated with ngs similar to some early examples around the stalls n Salisbury Cathedral. The two first compartments towards the north contain the Ten Commandments, over which are placed the Alpha and Omega. In the centre is a cross surmounted by a small panel containing the monogram I. H. S., the whole being placed on an azure ground semè with gold and stars. The first compartment owards the south contains the Lord's Prayer, and the next the Apostles' Creed. On the north of the altar consequently is the Old Law, and on the south the New Law nected together with the cross."-From Mr. Addison's "History of the Temple Church."

AN EXAMPLE TO RULERS .- The States have decided manimously on rejecting the establishment of a Jesuits' College in Jersey. The Lieut.-Governor of Jersey, Major General Sir E. Gibbs, says, "I consider that such an establishment is inimical to the institutions of the United Kingdom, and likely to undermine the loyal attachment of the inhabitants of this island to the British Throne."

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF CASHEL .- His Lordship's death took place on the 15th instant at an early hour. The deceased Prelate was elevated to the Episcopal Bench by the late Whig Ministry, and is said to have been very decidedly liberal in his politics; but he was neverthele much esteemed and respected by all parties for his high standing and acquirements as an eminently learned scho-lar, as well as for his kindliness of heart, and mild unassuming deportment. The extensive church patronage he enjoyed was uniformly exercised in maintaining the interests and promoting the welfare of the working Clergy of the dioceses over which he presided. Doctor Sandes was for many years a senior fellow and bursar in the University. In 1836 he was consecrated Bishop of Killaloe, from nce he was translated to Cashel in 1839. His Lordship had met with a severe accident whilst traveling in England some years ago, by the upsetting of a coach, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered. He had been for the last two months at Brighton. From the period of his return to Dublin he continued speechless. His inability to articulate was caused by paralysis. He was, however, perfectly conscious of his approaching dissolution, and to the last recognised his friends. His Lordship was in his 64th year.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE BISHOP OF CASHEL .- The remains of the lamented Dr. Sandes were removed at a little before 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning from the de-ceased prelate's town residence in Fitzwilliam-square to their final resting-place in the vauits of Trinity College. The hearse was followed by two of the carriages of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the servants attired in their state liveries of blue and silver, besides a long train of the equipages of the principal nobility, the judges, several of the bishops, and nearly all the leading gentry at present in town. On the arrival of the funeral cortège at the gates of the college, it was met by the scholars, three by three, in order of juniority, the fellows and professors in the same order, the provost, and his beadle with the mace. In this order, the procession, followed by the chief mourners and friends of the deceased, three three, moved round the Library-square, by the south side, and then entered the chapel, where the last solemn service was read, with full choral accompaniments. The whole ceremony was conducted on a scale of more than usual grandeur and solemnity.

RECTOR OF ST. JAMES'S DUKE'S PLACE, LONDON .- A very active canvass is at present going on in the city of London, for the Rectory of St. James's, Duke Place, which has recently become vacant by the death of the late incum-bent, the Rev. Dr. Povab. The living is in the gift of the has recently become vacant by the death of the late incum-bent, the Rev. Dr. Povab. The living is in the gift of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, who would seem, each of them, to have his favourite candidate for it, if we may judge from the number of clergymen who are said to have already offered themselves. How much trouble, and which the Lord commanded. Take ye from among you an of only a number of company of the said to have already offered themselves. How much trouble, and which the Lord commanded. Take ye from among you an of only a number of company of the said to have and other valuable things, saying to them, "This is the thing which the Lord commanded. Take ye from among you an of anxiety, and eventual disappointment, might his Lordship and his brother Aldermen have saved themselves, and bring it an offering to the Lord; "and the children of Israel how much humility and vexation might these clergymen every man and woman brought a willing offering for all manalso be spared, in proportion as they may have found it necessary themselves to resort to a personal canvass, had this little piece of Church patronage been placed at once and were so liberal that the wise men appointed to receive the at the disposal of their Diocesan, the Bishop of London, who would certainly have been less under the influence offerings said unto Moses, "the people bring much more than enough for the service of the work which the Lord hath comprising fellow-citizen Mr. Craig, undertaken at his own risk, and remains to be defrayed by voluntary contribu-tions. We must now draw this somewhat extended notice of the Morning Service on Christmas day to a close. of private feeling and mere personal esteem, in his selec-tion of a successor to the late Rev. Dr. Povah, than the the Midianites, and had taken a great booty, a large portion of

dation for the congregation consists of pews on each side, capable in all of seating 300 persons—free seats for 300 adults, and for 100 children. The total cost of the erec-tion was between 3000*l*, and 4000*l*. The site, including the burying-ground, comprises an acre. The architect employed was Mr. Brown, of Norwich, and he has executed his task with a skill and activity that has given general satisfaction to the subscribers towards the noble undertaking.

Excellent arrangements were made by the churchwardens-Mr. J. Crump and Mr. W. Hutley, aided by the Vicar, and a committee of 14 gentlemen, to carry out the interesting proceedings of the day in a satisfactory manner.-Each of the pews was marked with a number, and the tickets of admission were marked with a corresponding number, so that no person had any difficulty in finding their appointed stations. The assemblage of carriages conveying ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood, was very great, and the chapel was crowded to overflowng with persons of every class, mingling without disinction of rank or degree in one delightful union of reigious feeling. Upwards of 60 of the clergy from the neighbourhood and various other parts of the country were present. Among the congregation we observed Lord and Lady Rayleigh, C. G. Round Esq., M.P. and lady, the High Sheriff, Archdeacon Burney, Mrs. Oliver; J. Bullock, J. E. Walford, J. Pattisson, H. Pattisson, W. W. Luard, Esqrs.; Mr James Beadel, and Mr. Nash; indeed, without further particularising, we may say that nearly every influential person in the town and neighbourhoood, taking an interest in the promotion of the doctrines of the Establishment, attended on the occasion.

On the south side of the western entrance there was eraphine, which was played with great effect by Mr. Hughes, organist to the parish church. About half-past 11 o'clock the Bishop arrived, and pre-

viously to entering the church consecrated the burial ground. On his lordship entering the church, with the usual attendance of the clergy and laity, the seraphine poured forth its melodious strains, and a more heart-stir-ring scene human nature could not witness. The beauty of the building—the vast assemblage of benevolent individuals of rank and wealth-the mingling of the sober-hued dress of the clergy, with the splendid attire of the ladies-the cleanliness and neatness of clothing in which the humbler classes appeared-and the interest and pleasure that irradiated every countenance, formed a coup d'ail which not only gratified the eye, but cheered and warmed which not of every Christian spectator and partaker in the celebration of so happy an event. At this moment how many a heart was filled with the purest emotions of true philanthropy, with the desire of "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will toward men."

Pure thoughts were borne Like fumes of sacred incense o'er the clouds,

And waited thence on angels' wings through ways Of light to the Source of all."

Of light to the Source of all." The Bishop then repaired to the Communion Table, where the Vicar presented to him the petition praying him to consecrate the church. This was read aloud by the Registrar, and then the Bishop, with his Chaplain and the elergy, walked from the east to the west end of the chapel, and back again, repeating alternately the 24th Psalm-Previous to the reading of Divine Service the Chancellor read aloud the sentence of consecration, which the Bishop signed, and commanded it, together with the petition, to registered in his registry.

The service of the day was read by the Vicar. His lordship then preached an excellent practical sermon from the 1st, 2d, and 8th verses of the 25th of Exo-

"And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, Speak unto the children of Israel, that they bring me an offering: of every man that giveth it willingly with his heart ye shall take my offering. And let them make me a sanctuary, that I may dwell among

The following is an outline of the right reverend prelate's sermon :---

This was the command given to Moses on Mount Sinai, and

of gold, chains, and bracelets, rings, earrings, and tablets, to 1841, which averages I have extracted from the list published alluded to. Finally, when all was completed, and Wombell itself; do not hasten to take advantage of the first gushings of FIRE.-On Sunday morning last, the dwelling of the Hon. r_{a} gold, chains, and bracelets, rings, earrings, and tablets, to make an atonement for ourselves before the Lord." "And Moses and Eleazar the priest took the gold of the captains of the congregation;" and the weight of the gold was 16,750 shekels. He then adverted to the several offerings of the chil-and adornment of the temple o with which the servants of God under the old dispensation sought to provide a suitable place for the honour and worship of God's greatness. We lived under better things and circumstances, and in a better state of society, and the disposition to promote the glory of God ought always to be the chief object kept in view; we should remember that God required from the Israelites that they should give their offerings with a willing heart, which was not less pleasing to Him than the gold, silver, and precious stones, which were offered in such abundance.— The temples of God were not merely places of sacrifice for a whole nation, and of prayer for a whole people, but each was a separate place of worship, and Divine Service performed by men duly set apart and appointed to fulfill the same end, and in each a spiritual altar is raised. In every one of them the light of the Gospel is kept continually burning, and shedding light even into the darkest places of the earth; for the Gospel dispensation is more spiritual than that of Moses. The service of Almighty God had from the beginning been attended with some ceremony, and spiritual ends had been promoted both under the Law and the Gospel, by the ontward use of visible signs; and while the glory of the Lord and the edification of the people were the chief objects to be kept in view, the Apostle said, "Let all things be done decently and in order?" and decency might be considered to imply magnificence and splendour, for it did so in the ordinances of civil life. If any one could persuade himself that it would be better dispensed if it were publicly admin-istered without any regard to outward circumstances, and divested of the majesty and emblems of authority, he was mista-He might not think externals important; but no one who knew human nature would call in question the effect of outward observances even in religion. It was fitting that a building set apart as a place where all might resort, and join in non acts of prayer and supplication, should be distinguished fron those of an ordinary kind. Does it become the servants of God to build up a house to the God of Heaven with no more energy, pains, and cost, than one for the most trivial purpose? Shall the beauties of architecture be lavished on the concert hall, or on places of assemblage for the promotion of science and art, and the place of Christian worship be only distinguished by the meanness of its structure? The Divine Spirit sanctifies the holiest temple in the heart of the believer, and regards the pious thoughts that are breathed out in prayer beyond all outward circumstances; and perhaps no prayers have been more graciously received than those breathed by the primitive Christians in dens and caves of old; but when Kings become the nursing fathers and Queens the nursing mothers of the Church -when it combines within it the chief part of the nobility, of the gentry, and of all other classes, then ought even its out-ward dignity to be asserted. As soon as the earlier Christians were permitted to exercise public worship they built their churches with all the magnificence that their means allowed; and when Christianity became the religion of the Roman Empire, the splendid temples of the Heathen were converted into Christian churches. And after their persecutions they built them more beautiful than before. The Emperor Constantine, whatever were his motives, felt it incumbent on him to increase the zeal of the people, and spared no expense in adorning the nes in all parts of his empire, and particularly in the city

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which he called by his own name, where he erected a church in honour of the twelve Apostles, its floors and walls being of marble, and its roof being covered with gold. A church being erected to the glory of God and the edification of man, it should be distinguished from all other buildings by its solemnity and dignity. The visible memorials of religion will sometimes reach the eye when the ear is dull, and will not hear; the eye dictates to the imagination, and that moves the affections.--Sometimes the sight of the altar, and the decent preparations for the service, may compose a wandering mind more than the bearing of a sermon. No matter by what means the feeling is aroused, it has the same refreshing virtue; the fire that is kin-filed by a spark from the flint burns as brightly as that which is caused by the beams of the sun. It is unreasonable to suppose that God does not approve of splendour in places of Christian wor thip as it serves as a testimony of our love and affection towards Him. There is a principle wisely recognised by the laws of every Christian country, and of our own particularly, that whatever is granted for the service of God is for God and to God, as standing monuments of our love of Him; and our churches ought to be distinguished from places of ordinary resort, that they may bear the impress of their sacred character. He who denies that principle must be prepared to maintain that in this age of luxury and art we should consent to worship God in the wicker huts of former days. It was a holy and a THE MURDER OF LORD NORBURY .- By a letter, dated

as an atonement for sin, but they believed them to be wellpleasing to God ; and it must be displeasing to Him that so small the man had got better, and the Government had imp a portion of our abundance is laid out to His glory compared with the vast sums expended in workly magnificence and show We are therefore deeply thankful to Him from whom all good desires proceed, that He hath created a better spirit in the Church with the difference of the spirit in the Church, which is leading us to imitate, though imperfectly, the pious munificence of earlier and ruder, but holier times. It suggests the idea of not merely multiplying places of worship (though that is our first duty), but of making them suitable to the boly purposes to which they are devoted, and to be memorials of the piety and zeal of a Christian people. Let there also be a visible expression of the Church's desire to obliterate the temporal distinction between the rich and the poor when they meet together in the presence of their God. The Church should teach a practical lesson of hun,ility to the rich, while it teaches the poor man to lift up his heart, and remind him that we are all His children-the members of one family, lying under one sentence of condemnation, but all redeemed by the precious blood of the same Saviour. How can those blessings be found in the Church while there are in it outward distinctions between the rich and the poor? Are arrangements made for the poor assembling in the immediate presence of God, in whose sight all are equal? The spirit of the Apostle's remonstrance on this point ought to be engraven on the hearts of all-"My brethren, have not the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Lord of Glory, with respect of persons. For if there come into your assembly a man with a gold ring, in, goodly apparel, and there come in also a poor man in vile raiment, and ye have respect to him that weareth the gay clothing, and say unto him, 'sit thou here in a good place:' and say to the poor, 'stand thou there, or sit here under my footstool, are ye not then partial in yourselves, and are become judges of evil thoughts? Hearken, my beloved brethren, hath not God chosen the poor of the world, rich in faith, and heirs of the kingdom which He hath promised to the n that love him?" Remember the noble army of martyrs, who sealed with their blood the truths of our Saviourand that holy man whom the Church celebrates this day-one the good of society requires, but, on the contrary, they will be on proceeding further to Mesmerise him, at the expiration of more inclined to respect their superiors, when they see them laying aside worldly distinctions, and acknowledging in the presence of the Father of all that His Church binds them all together as His children. Looking at the question in this point of view, it may be considered that the expense of decorating the church with ornaments of richness is laid out for the comfort and advantage of the poor; and the people may see that there is a stately edifice into which the poorest may enter with the richest, and may be equally well received : but let us be careful not to set too high a value on outward things ; let not that lead us to think there is any intrinsic worth in the grandest temple or in the richest offering made to the treasury of the Lord, but not willing to think that the most solemn observance of out-ward forms will be an atonement and an apology for sin. With respect to the offerings you are invited to make this day, let overy man do as he feels disposed to do form it to have the day, let every man do as he feels disposed to do from his heart; not essarily, but cheerfully. Let him remember that Christian charity involves the principle of self-denial, and is not merely the giving out from our abundance. We ask not only for the n, but for the exigencies of the Church at large. ask not for that which you will never miss, but we ask for some sacrifice, for it is combining the principles of benevolence with self-denial that gives all grace to charity. May the Lord dis-

		Per	QI	larte	r.
The Merry Stratched Dears			8.	d.	
Wheat			16	3	
Barlay			5	3	
Date Oats			4	8	
Ryo			8	4	
Roons			8	10	
Pena			6	1	
The following she	ows the increased quantit	ty sold	du	ring	the
the party of the same state and the		0	nar	ters.	

	Quarters.
Wheat	51,652
Barley	., 41,000
Oats	16,095
Rye (decrease)	593
Beans	4,664
Peas	
Lest the Anti-Corn Law League should have deny the accuracy of the above figures, I app	the effronter
atement for their special gratification :	

Comparative averages of the prices and quantities of Grain sold during the corresponding weeks of the two years.

and any and correct	TANK LATE ADDRESS OF A STATE							
Weeks	ending.							
Nov. 25, 1842.								
Qrs. s. d.	Qrs. s.							
Vheat 108,541 49 8	Wheat 56,889 65							
arley113,308 28 1	Barley 71,653 33							
Dats 58,212 17 10	Oats 42,117 22							
tye 133 31 8	Rye 726 40							
Beans 8,278 31 6	Beans 3,614 40							
	Peas 2,044 40							

I remain, Sir, your humble servant, A FARMER'S SON.

THE CATTLE TARIFF .- All that we have said to quiet un necessary alarms on this subject—and we have not said a little, at the risk of tiring a large portion of our readers—has been amply verified. It is found that the importation of foreign catthe is gradually going off, while the consequences to those who speculated in this losing game are too suddenly coming on, for it was announced the other day in Smithfield that one of the largest butchers in Newgate market had failed on this very score, to the amount of several thousand pounds. France is no country for horned cattle, and all there is will not meet the demand at home. It is only from Spain, Holland, Hamburgh, Holstein, and Hanover, that there is any chance of making purchases Those that have been imported hitherto are generally very old, and very meagre, and require too much care and fattening to leave a profit greater than can be obtained on our beasts. The average prices have varied from 10/, 12/, 14/, and 17/ a head. which, with the charge on board steamers, and the duty, has made it a losing concern. As the winter advances, the num-bers imported decrease. Spanish beasts it appears will not do for us, as they lose too much, being fed upon Indian corn, and cannot support the change of climate when they come, any more than they could the knocking about in the Bay of Biscay, when coming. Though the price of stock is everywhere much reduced, there is no commensurate reduction among the butch-ers. In London, at the west end, prime joints are actually nine-pence per lb! To be sure we are not quite so hardly used in the country, but still there is room for improvement. Let the knights of the steel take the hint.—Ten Towns' Messenger. GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PPICE OF MEAT .- At Winton at 5d. per pound; and this was it the largest shops in High Street, but several of the smaller butchers in the back streets sold beef and mutton of excellent quality at 43d. per pound. This is good news for the poor.

The Manchester Courier says, "The unexpected and exciting news of the complete triumph of our arms in Affghanistan and China, has produced an extraordinary sensation in our staple markets. Shirtings are up fully 9d, per piece, and printing cloths 6d.; and at this advance many more might readily be disposed of than have been actually sold, had they been on hand, but stocks are quite cleared out, should not another piece be sold for a fortnight, there would be no pressure upon the market. Under these circumstances, we apprehend that many looms will be forthwith set to work that for a long period have been partially or wholly at a stand.

moble zeal for the house of God that led our forefathers to erect, at a vast expense and labour, those majestic churches regiments, which arrived by the last overland mail, and which are the pride of this Christian land, and have strength- | which has been kindly shewn to us by a brother of the writer, a ened the devotion of thousands of the Church's children, com-manding all respect, and touching the hearts of the children of the late Lord Norbury has been discovered. It seems that the murthis world, but which are standing reproaches of the indifference of the Christian people of the present day. Our ancestors, perhaps, trusted too much to the efficacy of grants to the Church of death, made a confession before his officers that he was the abot Lord Norhury Ry means of great medical skill

The Church.

removed to another found, and the second of the sense of those assembled, to describe all he felt or him in the presence of those assembled, to describe all he felt or knew, after he was Mesmerised. His reply was, "I never knew This is no place for any legal discussion of the question. We Knew, after he was Mesmierised. His reply was, "I never knew anything more, and never felt any pain at all; I once felt as if I heard a kind of crunching." I asked if that were painful? He replied, "No pain at all! I never had any; and knew nothing till I was awakened by that strong stuff" (the sal-volatile).— The "crunching," no doubt, was the sawing his own thigh-bone. He was left easy and comfortable, and still found so at nine o'clock that night, about which hour I again mesmerised him (in a minute and three quarters), and he slept an hour and a

half. I may further add that, on the Monday following, the first dressing of his wound was in Mesmeric sleep. Of this ressing, usually accompanied by much soreness and smarting, he felt nothing, slept long after it was completed, was ignorant of Mr. Ward's intention, and, after awakening, remained unonscious of its having been done.

Conscious of its having been done. Mr. Ward, the operator, says. "The patient is doing remark-ably well, and sat up on Sunday last, to eat his dinner, just three weeks from the operation, and he has not had a single bad symptom—none, even of the nervous excitement, so frequently erved in patients who have undergone painful operations, and who have suffered much previous anxiety, in making up their

In the discussion which followed, a great deal of incredulity was expressed by the opposers of Mesmerism; one gentle-man (Dr. James Johnson) referred the whole to imagination, or stoicism. He was bound to believe the testimony of the centlemen who had brought forward the case; but he would frankly add, that he could not have believed it, had he seen it him-

Dr. Marshall Hall contended that the patient must have felt, or the other leg would have been convulsed. Several gentlemen, of the highest standing, argued in favour

of Mesmerism; and the discussion was put a stop to by the Chairman, in consequence of others blaming the Council for al-lowing the paper to be read.

lowing the paper to be read. There is, perhaps, sufficient well-authenticated evidence in this paper to prove that Mesmerism is worth the candid examination of the medical profession; inasmuch as its application has been confined to the assuaging of those excruciating pangs which frequently overbear the stoutest heart, and render mortal so many surgical operations. A discovery which could render a patient insensible even to the pain inflicted in the simple opera tion of drawing a tooth, would be obviously a benefit to mankind; and if the followers of Mesmer had confined their experiments solely to the furtherance of such objects, they would not now have so up-hill a battle to fight against public opinion. We remember reading some time ago a letter containing a number of experiments, which, had it not been authenticated by the bona fide signature of an individual whom we know to be a devout believer in all the crotchets promulgated by Mesmerists, and Phrenologists to boot, we should have supposed had been written to render the science as ridiculous as possible. Amongst other wonders related of Animal Magnetism, it states that a youth was so strongly attracted through three walls, that he could not be held by the most determined efforts, and, " but for a thick cushion placed betwixt him and the wall of the apart-ment his face would have been awfully smashed." The same youth successively discovered a half-penny and a shilling, pla-eed upon his head, to be of the reigns of George 111. and Wilham IV., although his eyes were fast shut at the time; and told the hour to half a second when a watch was placed in a similar situation, though he had been asleep a full hour! Our facetious and able cotemporary, the John Bull, thus inchester on Saturday last, the most respectable butchers in the city sold the prime joints of ox beef and the finest weather mut-

referred :---"We now give the account of the operation to which we ad-verted last week---of entting off a man's leg, without his know-ing anything of the matter. It was read on Tuesday last to the "Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London;" but the leg was not produced, nor the man from whom it was taken. Some say that it was a lay figure operated upon, others a cast from the antique. Our own suspicion still is that the leg was a cork one, infected with caries or dry rot."

CONFESSION TO CLERGYMEN.

(From the Times.) Many persons have probably observed the frightful case of

Many persons have probably observed the frightful case of infanticide which was reported in our paper a few days back.— A woman of the name of Frances Bennett being dangerously ill, and as she supposed at the point of death, confessed in her agony to her own sister, to a policeman named Fowler, and to the clergyman of the parish, that she had murdered successively no less than six illegitimate children. the offenzing of an illino less than six illegitimate children, the offspring of an illici connexion with a man named Yapp, and with him buried them in a place which she pointed out. Search was made, and the skeletons of six infants found ; but the woman recovered, and inquest, which was adjourned to Wednesday, the 9th (yesterday), and of which we shall probably soon have to communicate the result. We observe upon this case not for its atrocity, which rather repels remark, but because a curious and important point of English law seems likely to be raised by it, which has not yet received a definitive judicial decision. The clergyman having deposed to the above effect, refused to proceed beyond this statement, alleging that all further communications were made to him simply in his spiritual capacity, and were therefore invio-On Tuesday the 22nd ult., a paper, containing "an account alable. The coroner after some efforts to overpersuade him, "left of a case of successful amputation of the thigh, during the Mesmeric state without the boundary of the stier." was opened, and certainly presents us with a question of very grave cie.-Kingston Herald. interest.

(From the Standard.)

The *Times* this day, raises a question upon the subject of confessions made in contemplation of death to clergymen, which deserves serious attention. Our respected contemporary thinks that such confessions ought to be privileged, as the com-munications between attorney and client-husband and wife. We have the misfortune to differ from the Times upon this We have the misfortune to differ from the *Times* upon this point. The privilege already allowed by law rests upon very special and not very high ground, and we think that to extend it as the *Times* proposes would be injurious to the interests of religion and to the character of the clergy. The doctrine of the Scripture is clear, that a public confession before all bis brethren ["one to another"] is the only confession upon which the sinner can place any dependence as a means of grace, and the interest is the only confession in the procession.

and thus in the Scripture view a private confession is no con-fession at all. But if the law once comes to sanction private confessions by its protection, the public confession will rarely, if ever, be made. Of this the practice of Roman Catholies affords painfully frequent proof. As regards the clergy, we do not understand how a minister of religion can be justified in receiving a confession, involving proof of wrongs offered to the state or to individuals, without impressing upon the penitent the awful consequences of withholding these proofs. For our-selves, we should very much dislike to be the depositaries of secrets of the kind, for we cannot help thinking that he who conceals the evidence by which a crime may be punished or concease the evidence by which a crime may be punished of prevented, or a just right asserted against a wrongdoer, is very much in the condition of a partaker of other mea's sins. The Church of England has gone on very well for three contaries without auricular confession—but let the law privilege such

confessions, and we must naturally expect that the system of compulsory periodical confessions made in private, will creep into our Church, as it crept into the Church of Rome. After all, what evil is said to result from the actual state of the law? A criminal withholds from the clergyman who attends him some piece of evidence (for it is about evidence only we are concerned) necessary for the administration of justice. Is the disposition which permits the desire to withold this piete of evidence that truly religious disposition which the laws ought to respect? or is it the disposition in which a clergyman can safely have a penitent? We think not; and therefore, upon every ground we maintain the advantage of that state of the

law which gives the clergyman a motive to urge his penitent to a proper frame of mind.

Canada. OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S HEALTH. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL was much refreshed by a drive in his sleigh yesterday. He rested well during the night, and on the whole feels comfortable this morn-

ing.	
W. T. H.	J. FARNDEN.
	WM. GWYNNE.
Gøvernment House,	
December 29th, 1842.	
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOV night and continues in a comfo	J. FARNDEN.
and the state of the second	WM. GWYNNE.
en provident of a state of the second	JAS. SAMPSON.
Government House, December 30th, 1842.	
HIS EXCELLENCY THE C markably well last night, and morning.	OVERNOR GENERAL rested re feels in a comfortable state th
ino ing.	J. FARNDEN.
	WM. GWYNNE.
Government House,	
December 31st, 1842.	

PORT OF QUEBEC .- You have herewith a statement of the essels that have arrived at the port of Quebec since 1838; eing a document interesting to all connected with the Colony. Lower ports and River craft not included.

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time to escape, by a back-stair; the flames having already pierced the roof of the western portion of the building, and raging fiercely without, close to the window of their room. servants being all absent at early mass, no assistance was had until upwards of three quarters of an hour afterwards, by which time the devastating element had made such progress that all attempts to check it were fruitless : one small portion of the eastern end alone was saved. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been from the stove in the dining-room o ibrary, having been overheated by a servant, previous to his leaving for Church. It was seen, we are told, by persons on the opposite side of the river, as early as three o'clock, but those in the honse were not aware of its existence until after four. The loss of the valuable library is one in which all

lovers of science, of the fine arts, and of polite literature; must deeply sympathize. It was the work of years, and was surpassed by few on the continent. The beautiful collection of floral exotics, and of plants indigenous to the country, has been long well known, and justly famed, and their total destruction s second only, (if indeed at all) to that of the library. The wiary, and its contents, also fell a prey to the fire. Some of the plate, though melted into a shapeless lump, has since been recovered. An insurance, we learn, exists to the extent of about $\pounds 2,000$, a portion of which, $\pounds 300$, is on the stable, which

has not been burnt.—Quebec Mercury. ITEMS.—A public Meeting (almost exclusively) of French Canadians, held at Quebec, has concurred in an Address of pidly becoming disgusted with the present Rebel-rewarding Hincks-Wakefield Administration. It is said the Cabinet are divided. The French party insisting on the removal of the Seat of Government to Lower Canada: the English-speaking, but not, English-hearted, party in the Cabinet insisting on re taining it in Upper Canada. stitutional Associations: and we hear that the Province is ra-

(From the Canada Gazette.) Secretary's Office, (West.) Kingston, 31st December, 1842.

The Members of the Home District Clerical Association are respectfully informed that the next Quarterly Meeting will be held (D. V.) on Wednesday and Thursday, the 18th and 19th January, at the house of the Rev. J. Gibson, Georgina, Lake Sincos, ADAM TOWNLEY,

Secretary, H. D. C. A. Detember, 1842; N.B.—The Rev. G. C. Street, of Newmarket, begs that such of the Clergy as find it convenient, will assemble at his residence on the Monday previous, and then proceed on Tuesday to Georgina. A. T.

Kemptville.	Dec, 5, 1842.	Localisation	LNRI	Secrétary.
and the second se		and the second participants of the	a her by a country	

Clergy as find it convenient, will assemble at his residence on the Monday previous, and then proceed on Tuesday to Georgina. A. T. TO. THE MEMBERS OF THE EASTERS CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. To THE MEMBERS OF THE EASTERS CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The Severend and Dear Brethren. - You are hereby-information to the solution of the set of the common of the set of the set of the common of the set of the common of the set of the common of the set of the set of the set. Members of the Easters of Perth, on the second, instead of the first wednesday in January. Memptillo, Dec, 5, 1842. The Church Sectiff of the Diotest of Coronto. A MEETING of the Lay Constitutes is requested at the Society's Committee Room, in King Street, on Saturday next, first January, at Three Stack, P. M., to appoint a Secretary to the Lay Committee, and for other matters. Ist December, 1842. THE CHINGING OF THE PROPERTY OF THE DECEMPTICIES OF TOPOLOGY OF THE SECONDER THE CHINGING OF THE CONTENT OF THE DECEMPTICE OF TOPOLOGY OF TOPOLOGY OF THE SECONDER THE CHINGING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE DECEMPTICE OF TOPOLOGY OF THE SECONDER THE CHINGING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE DECEMPTICE OF TOPOLOGY OF THE SECONDER THE CHINGING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE DECEMPTICE OF THE SECONDER THE CHINGING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE DECEMPTICE OF TOPOLOGY OF THE SECONDER THE CHINGING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE DECEMPTICE OF TOPOLOGY OF THE SECONDER THE CHINGING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE DECEMPTICE OF TOPOLOGY OF THE SECONDER THE CHINGING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE DECEMPTICE OF THE SECONDER THE CHINGING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE DECEMPTICE OF THE SECONDER THE CHINGING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THE DECEMPTICE OF THE DECEM

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR DEPOSITORY, 144, KING STREET, TORONTO.

BOOKS AND TRACTS, CIRCULATED BY

The Society for Promoting Christian Anowledge. (Continued.)

SUPPLEMENTAL CATALOGUE,

CONSISTING CHIEFLY OF BOOKS AND TRACTS COMBINING AMUSEMENT WITH INSTRUCTION. No 1-Subs.) Subs.

Abridgement of De Foe on the Plague, with Evelyn's account of the fire of London..... Ditto new edition, with wood cuts..... Anson's (Jabrd) Voyage round the World, with a Map Beattie S Fvidences of the Christian Religion.... Beauties of History, or Pictures of Virtue and Vice... Bereuis's (Rev. E.) Thirty-three Village Sermons... Bereuis's (Rev. E.) Thirty-three Village Sermons... Christmas Stories, (with wood cuts) Apridgment of Waldo on the Liturgy Sermons on sickness, sorrow, and on death ...

Blunt's (Rev. J. J.) History of the Reformation Trades, with numerous cur's Collection of Poetry at

THE NEWGATE CALENDAR, OR CABINET:

107

A NEW YEAR'S NUT TO CRACK. BY JUNIUS SUVENAL, JUNICE.

All Demagoues are tyrants when in place, When out—the willest of the steppent-race; Whense-like McKenzie-raised to Great Lord Mayor. These-Statan whispering bland-for Eve's despart [-J. J. J. milton: Printed for the Proprietor-and sold by all Booksellers. 1843. Price, Two Shillings and Sir Peace.

CURIE CANADENSES

In a few weeks will be published; CURIÆ CANADENSES.

THE CANADIAN LAW COURTS,

BEING A POEM, DESCRIBING the several Courts of Law and Equity, which have notes explanatory and historical.

ltur in antiquam Sylvam, stabula alta ferarum Procumbunt picze: sonat icta securibus flex, Fraxineague trabes: cure's et fissele robur Scinditur: advolvunt ingentes montibus ornos.—Virgil. BY PLINIUS SECUNDUS.

Toronto, January 6, 1843. 247-6

GEORGE SAVAGE & Co., Clock and Watchmakers, Jewellers, and Silversmiths

CIOCK and Walenmakers, Jewellers, and Silversmiths West end of King Street, and next door to II. § W. Rowsell's, Church Printing Office.
BEG leave to return thanks to their friends and the public gene-field the same time by t inform them, that they have just received, direct from the Maiuflacturers, a large addition to their Stock, viz...-Gold and Silver Lever and Vergo Watches, Jowellery, Plated Branches, Gruth Frames, Cake Döskets, Trays, Toast Racks, Candlesticcs, Wine Coolers, Communion Scritices, Sauffers and Trays. Tea Setts, Egg Stands, &c. & Aslo Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacles, Thimbles, Pencil Cases, &c., Solar Lamps, Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Setts, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, and Dressing Cases ; Spiked Walking Sticks ; also a Canteen, containing 77 oz. of Spoofs, Forks, &c. & c., 7s. per oz. ; also 16 doż. Nests Crachles, Isi 3d per Nest ; all of which they are deterfolmed to sell at unusually low prices for Cash.

N. B. Chronometers, Clicks, and Watches, repaired. Jewellery, Silver Ware, &c.made and repaired. 285-3ai FORWARDING FOR 1843.

DO H. JONES & Co., Montreal,

Hi & S. JONES, Kingston and Brockville;

 Secretary's Office, (West.)

 If & S. JUNES, Kingston and Brockville;

 Mingston, 31st December, 1842.

 His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint James S. Howard, Esquire, Treasurer for the Home District, in the place of F. T. Billings, Esquire, resigned.

 MERCANTILE Houses, Private Individuals, Banks, and other Corporate Bodies, destrous of obtaining Goods of any description from England, by directing their Correspondents, Agents, or Friends, to consign them by skip, or mail, or by both, a Bill of Lading and Invoice will receive their property *accidenti sciencitet*, with the same (D. V.) on Wednesday and Thursday, the 18th and 19th January, at the hand 19th January, at the same duite, as they undertake to pass them through the Custom House, pay duites, and forward them to their destination.

 P. S. _AB Litters forther the conduction of the Rev. Ji Gibson, Goorgina, Lake Since.

 P. S. _AB Litters for the Litters forther the addition.

P.S.-All Letters from versons in Canada to be addressed to H. & S. JONES, Brockville. December 23, 1842. 285-6ml

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL.

VALUABLE BOOKS.

The Library of the late John Fleming, Esq.

The Library of the late John Fleming, Esq. THE Subscribers have grant pleasure in announcing, that they have been honourred with instructions to sell by Public Auction, without reserved the well known LIBRARY of the late Joins Flexinse, Esq., op MONTREAL, consisting of ELEVEN THOUSAND VO-LUMES OF RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS in every depart-ment of Ancient and Modern Literature, collected with great care during a period of Thirty Years, and at a cost exceeding Theenig Thousand Dottars The Sale Will take place (in MORTREAL) the FIRST OR SECOND WEES' IN FEBRUARY NEXT. Early notice will be given, with full particulars.

WEEN IN FEBRUARY NEAT. Early notice with the Relation of the Printer 1 A carefully arranged Catalogue is now in the hands of the Printer 1 and, in order to prevent disappointment to their friends at a distance, the subscribers pledge theinselves that ho work will be soil from the collection at private sale. Catalogues may be had thi and after the 12th January, 1843, of-Massre, ARAQUE & RAMSAY, Montreal; A. H. ARMOUR & Co., Hamilton; H. Sconir, Foronto; RAMSAY, ARMOUR & Co., Kingston; T. CAT & Co., Quebec, J. & J. LEEMING, Auctioneers, Montreal; & RAMSAY, Booksellers, Montreal, will

J. & J. LEEMING, Auctionéert. 3. Messrs. ARMOUR & RAMSAY, Bookseliers, Montreal, will attend the above sale, and purchase for gentlemen favouring them with their orders, charging ten per cent commission for their trouble. All communications to be post-paid.

285-81 SHEET ADMANACK FOR 1843. JUST PUBLISHING THE MERCANTILE SHEET ALMANACK FOR 1843, containing read variety of useful information-Price, 4d. For sale by A. Davidson, Niagarat Ruthver & Co. and Armour & Co., Hamilton: C. H. Morgan, and Gravety & Jackson, Cobourg, Ramsuy, Armour & Co., and Chronicle and Gazetto Office, Kingston; the Depository of the Church Society, Toronto, and by the Publishers,

amounting (we are informed) to upwards of 501., was liberally given by that lady in aid of the Building Fund. This is another instance of Mrs. Gower's well-known general benevolence and generosity, which has been displayed on many similar occasions.

From our English Files.

SIR R. PEEL'S CORN BILL.

(To the Editor of the Standard.) Sir,-The beneficial effects resulting from the admirably-

MESMERISM.

(From the Notlingham Journal, 2nd Dec.)

Mesmeric state, without the knowledge of the patient," read to the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, by W. Topham, Esq., and W. Squire Ward (of Oilertou), Esq., M. R. C. S., formerly House Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

There was an unusual attendance of Fellows and visitors, and the subject excited great interest, as appeared from nearly every man of eminence or consideration in the profession in London being present.

The paper propounded no theory, but professed to be a mere statement of facts. The patient was James Wombell, aged 42. a labouring man, of a calm and quiet temperament, who had suffered, for a period of about 5 years, from a painful affection of the left knee. On the 21st day of June last, he was admitted into the District Hospital at Wellow, near Ollerton, Not-tinghamshire; no longer able to work, and suffering much pain. It was soon found that amputation of the leg, above the knee-It was soon found that amputation of the leg, above the knee-joint, was inevitable; and, it was eventually proposed, that it should be performed, if possible, during Mesmeric sleep. The pa-tient suffered very much from want of sleep, not being able, from the severe pain, to obtain more than two hours' slumber out of seventy. Mr. Topham first saw him on the 9th of September, and Mesmerised him every day (excent the 18th) to the 24th. and Mesmerised him every day (except the 18th) to the 24th. The first attempt was only partially successful, but on the fol-lowing day he was asleep in twenty minutes; his susceptibility gradually increasing, on the 23d sleep was produced in four minutes and a half. The duration of the sleep varied from half and that holy man whom the Church celebrates this day one who was amongst the poor, and who now, with many, stands before the Throne of the Lamb. By the removal of the great before the Throne of the Lamb. By the removal of the great Topham. "he was suffering great agony, and distressed even to an hour to an hour and a half; he was invariably awakened by the violent pain from his knee. "On one oceasion," says Mr. distinction between the several orders of society the poor will be encouraged; not to break through the conventional rules which the good of society requires but on the conventional rules which the good of society requires but on the conventional rules which the good of society requires but on the conventional rules which the good of society requires but on the conventional rules which the good of society requires but on the conventional rules which the good of society requires but on the conventional rules which the good of society requires but on the conventional rules which the good of society requires but on the conventional rules which the good of society requires but on the conventional rules which the good of society requires but on the conventional rules which the good of society requires but on the conventional rules which the good of society requires but on the conventional rules which the good of society requires but on the conventional rules which the good of society requires but on the convention of the good of society requires the society requires the good of society requires the society req ten minutes more he was sleeping like an infant. Not only What are his relations to the law? The civil ruler has yielded his arms were then violently pinched, but also the diseased leg to the terrible necessity-more terrible as the guilt which deitself, without his exhibiting any sensation; yet this limb was so sensitive to pain, in his natural state, that he could not bear even the lightest covering to rest upon it. That night he slept seven hours without interruption. After constantly Mes-career of crime with short time for repentance; and to omit merising him for ten or twelve days, a great change was observed in his appearance. The hue of health returned; he became

cheerful, felt much stronger, was easier, both in mind and body, slept well, and recovered his appetite." On the first of October, the operation was performed by Mr.

room, to make the necessary arrangements. From the suffer-"ing inflicted by the slightest movement, it was found impossilow bed on which he then lay, was therefore lifted upon a tem-porary platform. Ten minutes after being Mesmerised, he was by means of the bed-clothes beneath him, towards the crime? drawn. end of the bed. The movement, however, excited that pain Contrast with this the respect with which the law views all self-denial that gives all grace to charity. May the Lord dis-pose you, not only to recognise the duty, but to feel the bles-sing; and may you be able to say, with a humble reliance on His mercies, "Remember me O my God concerning this, and wipe not out my good deeds that I have done for the house of my God and for the offices thereof." A collection The discass line of the base o

Sir,—The beneficial effects resulting from the admirative-adjusted Corn Bill of Sir R. Peel will, I think, be demonstrated to the apprehension of your readers by the following comparative statement of the weekly averages of grain sold during the week I pointed out, to one of the surgeons and another gentleman ending on Friday last and the corresponding week of the year present, that peculiar quivering of the closed eye-lids already by gentler methods. Allow the heart of the criminal to soften

We suspect the dicta of judges will, amidst some variance be found to tend to the conclusion that such evidence, though it may be admitted in a court of justice (for even this question bas been raised) cannot, or ought not to be compelled ; and cer tainly the reasons for this last conclusion are of the most

weighty kind. Few persons deny that the earnest clergyman has a place in a Christian country. Few persons doubt that that place is not the preservation of property, not the punishment of guilt; not the administration of justice, but simply and directly this,—the salvation of those souls which he finds thrown upon his charge. In this mak his ministrations can scattered be called for In this work his ministrations can scarcely be called for more imperatively than in such a case as the present—in the case of the deeply guilty, terrified, almost despairing, criminal-in the case of a mind from ignorance, from long habits of crime, from sickness, and from terror, unable to support or guide itself, yet crying in despair, we will not say for *consolation*, but for would be, indeed, hard to believe that at such a moment, when if ever man could pronounce on the eternal prospects of his fellow-creature, he would say they were hanging on a thread, the English law interferes to check the bursting confidence, and throw back the criminal into a surly and hardened obstinacy, or, at best, into dry and measured half-confidence by telling him that all he divulges may-nay, must-will be compelled to come forth as evidence, not only against his own

Let us take the case of a convicted, but unconfessing felon any means of mitigating that responsibility-of rendering effectual that short time which alone can be conceded, is guilt.----Under this obligation, what does the state do? It sends to the riminal a minister of religion. It places in the hands of that minister a book of religion, sanctioned by and embodied in its own laws, in which it bids him "move sick persons," and not less urgently one would think men appointed to die, "to make "special confession of their sins, if they feel their conscience "troubled with any weighty matter." Can it be supposed that society interferes in the last moments of this man, sacrificed hy itself and for its own good, to harden his heart and close his g inflicted by the slightest movement, it was found impossi-e, without needless torture, to place him upon a table. The itself has made for his spiritual good, by telling him that those

cond incision, the position of the leg was found more inconve-nient than it had appeared to be, and the operator could not proceed with his former facility. Soon after the second inci-sion, a moaning was heard from the patient, which continued at intervals, until the conclusion. It gave me the idea of a troubled dream, for his sleep continued as profound as ever.— The placid look of his countenance never changed for an in-tront i his whole frame rested, uncontrolled in metfect atline. stant : his whole frame rested, uncontrolled, in perfect stillness and repose ; not a muscle or nerve was seen to twitch. To the his trial for his own sake, both before and after trial for the sake and repose; not a much of the repose; not a much of the sawing of the bone, securing the arteries, and applying the bandages—occupying a period of upwards of twenty minutes—he lay like a statue. Soon after the limb was removed, his pulse becoming low, from the loss of

Quebec, Dec. 2, 1842. Quebec, Dec. 2, IS42. IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.—A statement of the Dupts and scorts of the United States, for the last year, has [Quebec Gazette. mports and exports of the United States, for the last year, has ppeared in the papers, from which we learn, that the imports rom the British North American colonies, amounted to 1,968,-000 dolls.; and the exports, to 6,656,000 dolls. The greatest part of this trade is with Canada, so that we import from the States, produce amounting to about four millions of dollars more than we import from the *Regiew*. part of this trade is with Canada, so that we import from the line of the Duke of Mattorouga, the States, produce amounting to about four millions of dollars more than we export. No woulder that there is such a drain for spethan y

At a meeting of several ladies at Holland House, on the 24th inst., a Society was formed for the relief of the indigent sick of Rathin is city, and the following resolutions were adopted. 1st.

and a Committee of Visitors. 3d. The officers shall be elected annually, on the first Tues-The Natural History of Domestic Animals day in December by the Subscribers : but any vacancies which may occur during the year shall be filled up by the Committee. 4th. There shall be a meeting of the Committee on the first

Luesday of every month. 5th. It shall be the duty of the Patroness, or Vice Patroness,

the funds of the Society, to pay the accounts when approved by the Committee and signed by the Patroness, or Vice Pratroness, Davys's (Bi heep) Notume for a Lending Library present at every monthly meeting a statement of all sums ceived and paid, and also to read the names of all Subscribers

and donors, with the sums and articles given by each. 7th. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a regular

keep a file of these orders or tickets for inspection as vouchers at the monthly meeting. The hours of attendance shall be, from 3 to 5 P M to 5. P M

9th. Each Visitor shall keep a record of the persons visited, with such remarks on the character and condition of the Pa-tients and their families as may seem proper, and furnish the Secretary with a copy at least three days before the monthly meeting. 10th. Members of the Medical Profession shall be requested James Ford.....

to undertake the duty of prescribing, in those cases in which the Visitor may consider their assistance necessary. 11th. Recommendations for relief will be received from any Medical Gentleman giving his professional aid, but no person

shall be relieved unless previously visited. 12fh. The following shall be the form of the Ticket to be

given to the Dispenser : - has been visited, and I consider - case to be such, as the

Society should relieve, the following are the articles, which you will please dispense. Signed --- Visitor Ward No.

Date ----

13th. The temporary use of bedding, and similar articles may be afforded in cases requiring such aid, and the Visitor who orders them shall be responsible for their safe return. 14. No person shall receive relief longer than one month

unless with the sanction of the Committee, on the case being reported to them.

The following Ladies were then elected as the officers of the Society for 1843 :

Patroness-MRS. STRACHAN. Vice-Patroness-MRS. H. J. BOULTON.

VISITORS. Mrs. Baines, Mrs. Ketchum. Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. King, Mrs. Billings, Mrs. H. Boulton Mrs. Lyons, Mrs. McCaul, Mrs. W. Boulton. Mrs. McCutchon; Mrs. J. Cameron Mrs. McElderry, Mrs. W. Campbell Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Monro, Mrs. Draper. Mrs. Elmsley, Mrs. Newbigging, Mrs. Esten Mrs. O'Neill, Mrs. Fitzgerald. Mrs. Paterson. Mrs. Hervey, Miss E. Powell, Mrs. W. Heward Mrs. Radenhurst, Mrs. W. Jarvis, Mrs. Rudverd, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Sherwood,

Mrs. Kelly.

Mrs. H. Kelly, Treasurer, MISS WHITE MRS. NEWBIGGING. Secretary, Medical Adviser (for Jan.), DR. WIDMER. Dispenser, MRS. FORD.

Further subscriptions and donations are solicited in aid of the same day. the funds of the Society. December 31, 1842

Mrs. H. Sherwood:

net's (Mp.) History of the Ref

cit. — Kingston Herald. SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE INDIGENT SICK IN THE CITY OF TORONTO. CITY OF TORONTO.

Paley's Natural Theology Rasselas, by Dr. Johnson, portrait Robinson Crusoe, new edition, by the Rev. J. Flump

This Society shall be called "The Society for the relief Indigent Sick in the City of Toronto. Buddigent Sick in the City of Toronto. B

Fishes

" Reptiles " Wonderful Animals Agathos and other Sunday Stories, by Wiberforce 5th. It shall be the duty of the Patroness, or vice Patroness, to exercise a general superintendance over the affairs of the So-ciety and to preside at the monthly meeting. 6th. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to collect and keep 6th. It shall be the duty of the presents when approved by

Domesticated Animals (with many engra Easy Lessons on Mechanics.....

Elements of Botany Fables and Mo al Maxims, selected by Anne Parker First Book for the use of Schools

9th. Each Visitor shall keep a record of the persons visited, Hull's (Rev. John) Pocket Manual for Sunday School

my Crowe. isons of Praise in easy verse. e and Death of Lord Rochester. e of Abp. Sancroft, by Rev. G. D'Oyly D.D. tht in Darkness. Mary and Florence, or Grave and Gay... Memoir of Davies of Devauden..... Parents' Poetical Anthology..... Penny Sunday Reader, 14 vols., per vol. (sold only in Pest of the Village, a Tale, shewing the Evils of In. Poems selected by E. Parker Lessons for Good Children, cloth Prisca Loppouloff, or Filial Piety recommended. Pridden's Early Christians, cloth. Railroad Labourer, The Reading in English Prose Literature, cloth

 Reading in English Prose Literature, cloth ...

 — Biography ...

 — Poetry ...

 — Biography ...

 — Recovery, The (with numerous cuts) ...

 Recovery, The (with cuts) ...

 Saturday Magazine, vols. 1 @ 20, each vol...

 Susan Carter, part 1

 — mert 2

 swearer's End - of Shipwrecks ... - about Travellers

"Resoluted—That, as this Society is required to pay cash for pur-chases made of *The Society for Promoting Christian Knotoledge*, no credit be given to any individual or Association, for any publications sold at the Depository of this Society." Church Depository, 144 King Street, Toronto, November, 1842.

HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THE business of this Institution will be resumed, after the Christ-mas recess, on Monday, the 9th instant. The business of Mrs. CLOMBE'S SEMINARY will also be resumed on

M. C. CROMBIE.

Toronto, 6th January, 1843.

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. December 21, 1842.

THE WEST CANADA ALMANACK, FOR 1843.

News Room ; Fire, Jie and Marine Assurance Offices; Fire Depart-ment of the City of Toronto. For sale by A Davidson, Niagara ; James Ruthven & Co., Hamil-ton; Thorms/Craig, London; C. H. Morgan, Cobourg; Gravely & Jackson, do.; W. Green, Dundlas; Ramsay, Arthour & Co., and Chronicle and Gazette Office, Kingston; Depository of the Church Society, Toronto; and by the PdUliahers,

Friday, December 9, 1842. H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

VOL. LOF "THE CHURCH" WANTED: A CLERGYMAN, who has two half-bound copies of Vol. 3 of The Church, will be glad to exchange one of them for a copy of Vol. 1. Any person having duplicates of Vol. 1 would confer a favour by making the exchange. Apply to H. & W: Rowsell, Toronto. Dec. 29, 1842, 286

286 BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend at the rate of Eight per cent. per annun ou the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year be payable on and after Monday, the 16th day of January next. The Transfer Hook will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the latt day of January, inclusive: By Order of the Board, T. W. BIRCHALL. Managing Director.

British America Assurabce Office, Toronto, 27th December, 1842. Managing Director 286-3in

WESTERN CANADA CHURCH OF

ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS. THE SUBSCRIBERS to this Institution are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned (or to the Publishers of The Church, where it may be more convenient), an instalment of rive Fig cert, upon the unmount of chieft respective shares, on or before the tenth day of January next.

andt wond over H. J. GRASETT.

Toronto, December 15, 1842. Secretary and Treasurer.

POST OFFICE NOTICE MAILS FOR ENGLAND will be closed at this Office on the following days, viz:

Via Halifax, on Friday, the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock, P.M. Via Boston, on Wedneyday, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Post Office, Toronto, January 3, 1843.

BIRTHS

On the 11th December, at Melbourne, the lady of the Rev. C. B.

Fleming, of a son. On the 14th December, at Woodcote Place, the lady of George On the 14th Slack, Esq., of a son. MÁRRIED.

MARRIED. MARRIED. On the 22nd December, by the Rev. T. Phillips, D.D., Rector of toblocke, William Hawkins, Seq., of G derich, to Forderica Eliza, ideat daughter of S. P. Hurd, Esq., of Etoblocke. Manual Markins, Seq., of G derich, to Forderica Eliza, ideat daughter of S. P. Hurd, Esq., of Etoblocke. Manual Markins, Seq., of G derich, to Springfield, by the Rev James Marath. M.A. Mr. James Curran, Superintendent of the House of Industry in this city, to Mrs. Mary Jane Freary, aughter of Mr. Jonuthan Howes, of Trafagar. On the 24th December, by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Rector of Manual Markins, Start, New York State. At London, Canada West, on the 20th December, by the Rev. At Andrew's Chitrer, Grimsby, on the 27th uit, hy the Kev. G. R. F. Grout, James Ruthven, Esq. of Hamilton, to Frances Mar-tian, find haughter of the late Col. Robb. Nelles, of the former place. DIED.

DIED.

In this city, on the 25th Instant, Mr. William Alderdice, aged 23 years, --inuch regretted. On the 31st ultimo, at his residence, Erin Cottage, Clarke, Captain George Montgomery, formerly 18th Regiment, and late Barrack-Master, Kilkeuny, Ireland.

LETTERS received during the week ending Thursday, 5th Jan. .--Mr. W. H. White. rem.; Rev. G. C. Street; R. Deacon, Esq. P. M. rem.; Rev. A. F. Atkinson, add. sub.; A. Davidson, Esq. P. M. add. sub.; J. Patterson, Esq. P. M., rem. in full, 2 copies, vol. 6; F. M. Simcoe; W. W. Street, Esq.

To CORRESPONDENTS. — Ossoriensis, A Clergyman of the Church of England, and some very interesting intelligence from Bond Head, with other Communications, have been received, and shall be duly

4. C. CROMBIE, Principal, H. D. G. S. 287-3i
A. C. CROMBIE, Principal, H. D. G. S. 287-3i
CHURCH SociETY --Received, through the Lord Bishop, 10% from Thomas Askew, Esq., for his subscription to the Church Society of the Diocess of Toronto. The printing of Lists of Subscriptions will soon be resumed.

108

Poetry.

ARCHBISHOP LAUD, THE CHURCH'S MARTYR. A SKETCH.

Care any, for our mother's love, to gaze Within a drear, dark cell of other days; To view the martyr ere his hour draw nigh, The sunset glories of his troubled sky? The world would pass that cell in scorn-and some, Whose hearts the world hath seared not, scarce would come To look on him-the man of many foes! For he was stern, austere, despising woes, Disgrace, the scaffold, for the Church's cause : Bold, firm, resolved, where timid doubt would pause. He was not for the many-few would trace In the grave lines of that unbending face, The cold severity of brow and eye ught that might waken kindred sympathy; And fewer still would deem that there lay Beneath that brow of seeming pride, that bid Defiance to the hosts of heresy, A spirit set from earth's low strivings free.

The dungeon-cell is gloomy-saving where The aged man is kneeling down in prayer; For on his bow'd and venerable head A pale, pure gleam, all quivering, is shed ; Circling, with silver light, the locks of grey That round his furrow'd temples thinly stray. His face is bow'd-and the clasp'd hands conc All outward signs that might the soul reveal; But the cold moonlight gleams on falling tears Wrung out from eyes they have not dimm'd for years. Yes! the Ascetie, at his SAVIOUR'S feet, Pours forth the prayer for dying sinners meet, "JESU! have mercy, for Thine own dear sake !"*

The agony hath passed : and now there break pon the midnight silence of the cell Calm words of faith and peace - oh, blessed spell, ing the tempest-waves of grief and fear Tis thine, that potent spell, oh, mother dear ! And the next echoes of that vault of woe Breathe the rich tones thy voice alone may know : "he thoughts that, all-unearthly, upward tend, Upon thy wings of holy flame ascend ; For deeply graven on his heart the lore, Cull'd from the volume of thy treasure-store.

the second second second second second second The echoes of the cell are mute-the prayer Hath died in stillness on the solemn air; And apwards to the deep, clear, azure sky, The martyr lifts his calm and thoughtful eye. He gazes on the orb that seems to keep Her watch, like some good angel, while men sleep,-Marking how, ever and anon, her light Is shrouded, by a passing cloud, from sight; And how, emerging, purer than before, The earth-born cloud o'crshading her no more, Onward she rides, in splendour full, se The tranquil heaven's bright, unrivall'd queen !

The martyr looks on her, till every thought, With earth's poor griefs or selfish feeling fraught, Hath vanished from his soul : strange words are ringing In his rapt ear, eternal comfort bringing : Prophetic voices, through the silent cell, Are breathing o'er his soul their soothing spell; And glorious visions, dawning on the gloom, Seem e'en the dungcon's darkness to illume. He gazes on the glory of that heaven, And thoughts, as sweet as summer's breath at even, Cheer his lorn heart with brighter light than thine, Fair Dian! for the mystic word divine Is with him now.—"O! glorious as the moon Careering in her splendour's highest noon, And dread as banner'd hosts, + the clouds that veil The moon's broad disc, are parted by the gale,-So, scatter'd as those clouds, the foes shall be Who triumph, mother of the saints, o'er thee ! The rays of glory, even now, mine eye Can through the mists and shrouding gloom descry; For faith hath eagle-glances, and her ken Hath visions all-invisible to men. LORD of a Church baptized in blood and tears, Thou wilt be with her through the dreary years; Thy fainting spouse to none but Thee would cling. Her Gracious Guide-her Saviour-and her King! Thine be the arm to shield her in the hour-When the dark broods of heresy have power; ever so safe-so blest, as when her path Seem'd, to the world, o'ershadow'd by Thy wrath !" * * *

The morrow came. The axe its stern behest fulfill'd; the martyr laid him down to rest ! eace to his ashes! for a nobler heart Ne'er played, in stormy time, a harder part. ‡ Peace to his ashes! for a soul more tried, In the red furnace ne'er was purified ;-Peace to his ashes, that in silence sleep

unbounded:

O Lord, thy blessings shed, On Royal Albert's head, God save the Prince. Hear, Lord, a nation's voice, Long in their Sovereign's choice, May England's sons rejoice, God save the Prince.

love for the Queen is the language of England.

The only occasions upon which I saw her, were in |. public. But wherever she goes, she is received with unlimited demonstrations of affection. She is a little woman, with a countenance combining the expressions of firmness and tenderness, dressing in the plainest style, and seeming to meet the affectionate salutations this babe, whom Mr. Bickersteth called, at the Jews Father's servants."-Bishop Reynolds. meeting, "our dear little Prince of Wales."

God bless thee, Queen of England ! A thousand tongues with joy Repeat the prayer for Britain's heir God bless thee, Royal Boy A loving people greet thee, With loyal hearts we own Our thanks that heaven a Prince hath given To grace the British throne.

I was extremely interested in the accounts which I lence, or even of perceiving in what it consists. You may on heard from the most authentic sources of the charac- a death-bed call upon them, after a life spent in irregularities, ter and influence of the Queen and Prince Albert in to turn to God, and you will be astonished to find the extent their domestic relations. Their habit of daily reading of their moral insensibility. We sometimes think that though the holy Scriptures together, as the first employment of the morning—the early hours of their family, and her great attention and devotion to the duties of her sinner, there can be no difficulty in bringing a conviction of his high station; together with the selection of godly and sinfulness home to the mind of one who has violated the defaithful ministers for their domestic chaplain, were facts which much gratified me. The Queen herself cencies of life, and the plain precepts of regularity and temperance. But there is a difficulty. The unhappy beings who oversees the payment of her trades' people, and at have been given up to gratify their appetites, at last come to nine o'clock, they have in their turns an appointed have little or no sense of the enormity of their conduct. They time of access to her. She has kept personal minutes in German and English, of the acts and business of have some good points-they only yielded to strong temptation -they hope to be accepted. When you talk to them of reher privy council, as I was informed by the most pentanee, they cannot enter into the purity of God's law, or see respectable authority, from the commencement of her what is meant by conversion. They would escape the wrath reign; and she has certainly risen every year in the estimation of her people, in reputation for true greatto come, because they fear what is in its nature so terrible; but they have no feeling for the beauty of holiness, no conviction ness of character and more than common talents .--of the duty of obedience. It is too late to impart instruction You cannot fail to perceive the influence of this repuwhen life is fast receding : though they may seek to enter in, tation every where in England. No one speaks slightly of the Queen. She stands among the nation they are not able .- Rev. J. G. Dowling. which she governs with the influence of mind and character most rapidly increasing and enlarging. She HUMILITY. The religion of Jesus has a natural tendency to make men is still very young. But every thing about her indihumble; humility is the greatest beauty of created being; every cates that she will not be found inferior to the Queens believer delights to exalt his God, and to humble himself. If who have ruled before her. England's most prosperous days have been in the reigns of her Protestant we were all ambitious of being thought the least, instead of the greatest, oh! how this world would be changed; how earth, Queens, in two of which the land has been delivered and all that inhabit it, would exhibit every symptom of joy rom the yoke and "the detestable enormities of the Bishop of Rome." And I cannot but think, that if and happiness. This principle is destined to exist in heaven Victoria's life shall be preserved, it will be as an for ever; every one there shall be desirous of exalting his brother rather than himself .- Rev. W. Howels. instrument of peculiar blessings to her nation. As I thought of the influence of England, in maintaining the dominion of Protestant truth, in giving the Gospel THE LITURGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Here, I feel that I am on holy ground. I am glancing at a to the heathen world, and the apparent dependence of her power* upon the life of the Queen, and reflected form of worship, which, though not divinely inspired, was, I upon the vast and incalculable evils which must result | doubt not, in its compilation and composition, divinely superto mankind from the anarchy and overthrow of the intended : at a form of worship, which, being appointed, in the power of England, which would be more than likely counsels of mercy, to be a feast to millions as they groued to arise under a long regency at the present time, I through the wilderness, was therefore most abundantly provicould not but settle down in the feeling, that the most | ded, and well prepared: at a form of worship, which has been important life on earth, for the general interests of the sanctified means of raising multitudes, in their affections, man, was that of this young woman. It has struck far above the atmosphere of this sinful world, even to the gates me as an amazing providence of God; and I have of heaven; and the blessed savour of which they took along often implored the shield of his protection to be around her, as I marked the dangers to which, even from a few infatuated rebels against lawful authority, she might be exposed. Next to the fear of God in allowed me to direct towards the Liturgy of the Church : a ______ Toronto, June 3, 1842. any land, is honour to the constituted authority of Liturgy, reverential yet glowing, humbling yet full of comfort: government, the element of happiness and peace.— And there was no feeling in my heart but joy and respect, as I found enthusiastic loyalty to the Queen, ruling and prevailing among the people of England. ruling and prevailing among the people of England. tress, and which can accompany and assist the adoring saint in Toronto, November 23, 1842. Indeed my whole observation and reflection upon the the highest fervours of his devotion: a Liturgy, which requires arrangement of English society, have convinced me nothing but spirituality in the worshippers, or an anxiety to that there are very fundamental principles of character become spiritual, to be the delight of every heart, 'a joy of FOR SALE Twelve Shares in the Bank of British North America secured and cultivated by it from the throne down to many generations,' an honoured means of edifying the body of president was the Duke of Kent, the father of the the most inferior person. Every individual between Christ, and of educating man to become the companion of God these two extremes, has constantly called into exercise for ever.-Rev. R. Housman pied the chair, he was called away by the expected and action the two most blessed principles of conduct, Advertisements. many persons of eminence,-among whom, besides inferior. These two principles are continually combining to produce an universal and remarkable gentle-PRIVATE TUITION. A YOUNG LADY, of considerable experience in Tuition, is desirous of attending a family or families at their own residences. She undertakes Music and all the usual branches of a Polite Education. References of the highest respectability can be afforded. Applica-tion to be made to Y. Z., at Messrs. Rowsell's, King Street. Toronto, November 24, 1842. 281-tf mon intercourse of life, the moral influence of which, was also present,-but I was amused in reading a a man must be a very superficial observer, not to Reference tion to be n notice soon after in a Philadelphia paper, that the notice and admire. You will not find, I think, a BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. By Mrs. King, a supercilious contempt in a superior. But you will BISHOP'S BUILDINGS, NEWGATE STREET. ever elevated is the character of Mr. Irving, his being at this discussed always meet with a dignity and kindless, where so and at £35 per annum. N. B. Three or four Ladies can be accommodated with Board &c. EDUCATION, of its own station. This was my experience in MRS. DICKSON begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Toronto and neighbourhood, that she has opened a Seminary in Newgate Street, next door to Mr. Ketchum's, for instruction in the undermen-tioned branches of Education :--English Grammar, Geography, Wri-ting, Arithmetic, Plain and Fancy Needle-work, German Fancy Work-Knitting in every variety of form :-- and hopes that from her lon xperience in tuition, she will merit a share of public patronage. England, without a single exception in any one of the TERMS moderate. REFERENCE for character and abilities, to t ord Bishop of Toronto. It is but the ample development of the spirit of loyalty to constituted authority, and fidelity in the exercise Toronto, 25th July. 1842. 264-45 AS GOVERNESS. A LADY accustomed to Tuition is desirous of meeting with the above situation. She is capable of instructing her pupils in English, French, and Music. Address. post paid, to A. B., care of Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto. 278-if regard for him, from even a casual hearing like this.— He was received with the most animated proofs of uni-upon the life of the Queen" for its stability.—ED. CH. J

versal affection by the company, and when the following the millennium, "I can explain it in no other way than THE CHUR appropriate verse was sung in the national anthem this: that it pleased God to infuse this passion into of England, the enthusiasm of the assembly was the human mind, as a secret intimation, that a prince is to ascend the throne of universal empire, in whose reign this devoted loyalty will no longer be a blind and headlong instinct, but will identify our high alle-The So giance to God, and fulfil the first and great commandment of loving him with all our heart, and mind, and soul, and strength." More than once I gave utterance to sentiments like these in public addresses, and The assembly was in all respects dignified and urged upon brethren and friends the great duty of appropriate to the purposes and objects of a Literary prayer for the Queen, and of teaching the habit to all 438 Sun Association. I saw many of those whose names are known in the literary world,—such as Hallam, Moore, needs to be shielded by universal prayer, and it is a Campbell, and many others whom I have not room to high Christian obligation upon all who are her sub- 444 Be describe. The speeches were ordinary, and after jects, to unite in the habitual offering. In these having heard a few, my curiosity was abundantly grati- remarks, I give just the state of my continued feelings 193 Inatter 153 A few V 170 The D fied, and I left the place at an early hour. On this as in this connexion. And, as an American citizen, I on every occasion, I was deeply impressed, and I must | feel myself in a condition to accord, without fear, the say not a little pleased, with the loyalty of the English praise of its manifest excellencies to the British Conpeople. In all my observations there, the conclusion stitution and system of society, having no temptation 480 A was the more fixed in my mind, that the nation was to join in that coarse and radical cry which can 445 G probably never so much devoted to the monarch,-nor imagine no liberty but in the overturn of order, and the crown ever so popular as at the present time .-- no demonstration of the love of liberty but in the un- 192 Valu All classes unite and vie with each other in expressions of this feeling, and I should unhesitatingly say, that ties, and an affected contempt of superior stations and S. II. T. All classes unite and vie with each other in expressions necessary abuse of constituted authorities and digni- 200 The S. H. T. the rights which belong to them.

The Garner.

THE BOLDNESS OF FAITH.

In matters of life and death, impudency and boldness is not 343 W she receives with a sincere reciprocation of feeling. unseasonable. A man will never die for modesty: when the 499 Friend Day after day a crowd of persons most respectable in soul is convinced by the law that it is accursed, and eternally 184 Why a ppcarance and dress, wait around the gates of the lost, if it do not speedily plead Christ's satisfaction at the 274 Cre Palace for the pleasure of saluting her, as she passes throne of grace, it is imboldened to run unto him: when it 354 Addre out to ride. She rides in a low open barouche, so that finds an issue of uncleanness upon it, it will set a pice upon 418 Church she seems immediately among the people, as she drives the meanest thing about Christ, and be glad to touch the hem through the multitudes. I could not witness such a of his garment. When a child hath any strength, beauty, or 171 Bp. Por constant demonstration of feeling by the people, with- loveliness in himself, he will haply depend upon his own parts 269 Ama out the conviction that the loyalty of England is a deep and expectations to raise a fortune and preferment for himself: 267 Jan and mighty principle, and may be surely calculated but when a child is full of indigence, impotency, crookedness 4 upon, by a sovereign, who, like Victoria, has personal and deformity, if he were not then supported with this hope, "I claims to affection and respect. This same interest have a father, and parents do not cast out their children for extends to her children. I found one day an their deformity," he could not live with comfort and assurance: 42? Do immense concourse in the park with their faces all di- so the sense of our own pollutions and uncleanness, taking off rected to one corner of the Palace, and beaming with all conceits of any loveliness in ourselves, or of any goodness in 249 continual smiles. I could not imagine the reason, as us to attract the affections of God, makes us rely only on his 436 The T I met them. They seemed to be looking up in the fatherly compassion. When our Saviour called the poor air. But as I turned round to see the object I could woman of Syrophoenicia Dog, a beastly and unclean creature, yet discern nothing. When I got in among them and she takes not this for a denial, but turns it into an argument: 268 Loss Cheap Rep looked with them, I found it was the Prince of Wales, "The less I have by right, the more I have by mercy; even men that was attracting their cager attention as his nurse afford their dogs enough to keep them alive, and I ask no more." may be add At a Meet held him up at a window before them. Lovely, When the angel put the hollow of Jacob's thigh out of joint, blooming boy! I participated in the pleasure of look- yet he would not let him go; the more lame he was, the more ing upon him. But I thought with sadness of the reason he had to hold. The prodigal was not kept away, nor chases me and the scenes of trial, and danger, and difficulty, through driven off from his resolution, by the fear, shame, or misery of sold at the which he may be called to pass, should he live to as- his present estate; for he had one word which was able to make Church I eend the throne, and I raised my heart in prayer for a way for him through all this, the name of Father. He consiblessing from God upon him, as the tears gathered in dered, "I can but be rejected at the last, and I am already as my eye from the train of thought which the sight of low as a rejection can cast me; so I shall lose nothing by THE him had brought to my mind. There was one verse returning, for I therefore return because I have nothing; and of a new national ode which was sung at the dinner of though I have done enough to be for ever shut out of doors, yet Will of which I have spoken above, that I think is perfectly it may be, the word Father may have rhetorick enough in it to during t at-Law. characteristic of the mind of the nation in reference to beg a reconcilement, and to procure an admittance amongst my

HARDENING EFFECTS OF SIN.

A long indulgence of sin of any sort subjects the soul to a thraldom, the force of which it is not easy to calculate. The very habit of calling evil good, and good evil, has fearful con- ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co sequences. Those who at first can scarce venture to laugh at sin, at length come to be absolutely unable to see sin to be sinful. They seem to lose the power of admiring moral excel-

·ch.						
RCH SOCIETY OF THE				ION	TO	NEW IMPORTING HOUSE.
144, KING STREET,	, TOR	ONTO,	un ser			The London, Leeds, Manchester, and Glasgow
BOOKS AND		ACTS	Š,			WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE, No. 3, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET,
CIRCULATE priety for Promoting		stian I	anowl	edg	e.	THREE DOORS WEST OF CHURCH STREET.
(Continued	ł.)					THE Subscribers beg to inform the Inhabitants of Toronto and
ms of the following Books istrated with wood-cuts, for	rewar	ds in Su	nday an	prin ad ol	her	L vicinity that they have opened the above Establishment with a large and well-selected Stock of—
the sign trial the des t		-subs.	Subsci			Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, including a complete assortment of Carpets, Blankets, Bed and Table
School	d	e Hun. s. d.	d.	s.		Linen, Wax Cloths, &c. &c.,-the whole of which, having been re- cently purchased in Britain, they are enabled to dispose of at prices
of Charles Jones the man		011 41				unprecedentedly low. McKEAND, PATERSON & Co.
y Rachel, or the Fortune		sta . ela				UNIVERSITY HOUSE.
Brown		and the				179, KING STREET.
appy Waterman Preparation for Confir-	0	0 2	0	0	11	W. M. WESTMACOTT begs to inform the Ladies and Gentle- men of Toronto and its vicinity, that he will receive by the
vords on the Sin of Lying		Sugar.				first ships a choice assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for the approaching season.
nembering our Creator.		indudia a fraction				Pulpit and Church Furniture imported. May 12 1842. 45-tf
Words on the Lord's		Phe app				SANFORD & LYNES,
er	imore			0		WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
Obligation of the Chris- Sabbath	0	0 21	0	0	2	CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS,
of Common Prayer		en ber				BEG to announce to the Public that they have LEASED those premises lately occupied by Messrs. ROSS & Co., and have laid in a well selected and choice Stock of Teas, Wines, and Spirits, with
s William Baker		a sufficient				a general assortment of articles in the Line, which they offer low for
louse Penitent	0	0 3	0	0	21	cash or approved credit. Toronto, February 23, 1842. 34-tf
y of Tom White, the		han hits				JOSEPH B. HALL,
ilion y of Hester Wilmot Giles, the Poacher		a set the				GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT, wholesale dealer in and importer of
iblic and Private Worship	0	0 4	0	0	3	LIQUORS. WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES,
ublic Worship I's Day of Adversity		AN CRASS				D 吊 Y G O O D S p 公G n AGENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF MADEIRA.
ly Visit to the House of ! rning		Anie i				FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA. May 20, 1842. 46-tf
re you a Churchman, gilt ada, or What is to be	0	0 5	0	0	41	Earthen, Chinn, and Glassware Establishment.
s to Godfathers and God-		- Aline				No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH,
hman's Answer to the tion, "Why do I take my		a free a				KING STREET. THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an ex-
to be baptized." gilt] rteus on the Evidences, gilt	0	0 71	0	0	61	L tensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast,
e Conversations, <i>cloth</i>		and and				Dinner and Dessert Sets ; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply
Talbot Stories Words about Prayer Stories	0	0 10	0	0	81	of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call.
and his brethren Taylor's Introduction to	· ·	0 10	aida ob		03	JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. Toronto, October 30, 1840.
dy Life, gilt Moral Demonstration, gilt		inter and				RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE,
Ken's Manual of Prayers	in ond	AND DO	Contraspond Contraspondentes			ARE RECEIVING AT THEIR
d Oak Tree	0	1 3	0	1	3	BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON
wo Shoemakers	0	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 6 \end{array} $	0	1	23	WAREHOUSE, corner of king & yonge streets, toronto,
Village Conversations on iturgy and Offices		1 8	0	1	5	NEW SUPPLIES OF Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods,
the Kent ository Stories, silk, gilt, each	0	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 & 10 \\ 2 & 6 \end{array} $	0	12	73 2	TIRECT from the Manufactories in England, which, with their
respectfully requested that ressed to Mr. Thomas Cha	mpion,	Post pai	d.			✓ Stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment including every article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of six
ting of the Central Board he d—That the District and	Parochi	al Assoc	ciations	be f		months, for approved paper, or in Retail at their customary low prices
the publications of this So d—That, as this Society is	require	ed to pay	y cash f	or p	ur-	J. W. BRENT,
e of <i>The Society for Prom</i> ven to any individual or As Depository of this Society."	ssociatio	on, for a	ny publi	icati	ons	CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
Depository, 144 King Street						KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.
onto, November, 1842.	ST B	OR I	\$42.	100	-	July 14, 1842. 262-tf
AND			And And			MR. HOPPNER MEYER,
NEW RULE be published, early in Janu						ARTIST, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET,
cases decided in the Queen' year 1842. By John Hilly	's Bench	h and P	ractice	Cou	rts,	FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET. Toronto. June 24, 1842. 51-t
forms. By JOHN HILLYARD	DF CO	URT, wi	ith note	s, re	efe-	DOCTOR SCOTT,
December 9, 1842.		100			3-tf	LATELY House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital,
CSSRS. BETHUNE	& BL	ACKST	ONE,			Removed from 144, King Street, TO NEWGATE STREET,
a test and some tests when and it and	A		State of Lot of	-		

TO NEWGATE STREET, Opposite the Brick Methodist Chapel. Toronto, May 25, 1842. BARRISTERS, ATTORNEVS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, DR. PRIMROSE,

Toror

December 1, 1842. 282-1y WANTS A SETUATEON.

S Book-keeper or Salesman, a person who can give every satisfactory reference. Apply to A. B., care of H. Rowsell Esq., ioner, King Street.
B. Applicant has been accustomed to business generally for 10 N. B. onto, 23rd August, 1842. 268-tf

276-tf

282-6m

43-tf guished by THOMAS J. PRESTON. passing ev WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, there has a No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING-STREET. **TORONTO. J.** P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best me by the prevalence those who West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c. only profe receive the 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 standard a rms. R⁻ Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS, barristers' ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior interpret t same man Toronto, August 3rd. 1841. means of atonement ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT pentance : THE undersigned having been duly appointed AGENT in Toronto for the above Company, is now prepared to effect insurances against loss by Fire, on the most Hberal terms. This Company is composed of a body of wealthy Proprietors, with a paid up Capital of \$200,000: it has been in operation in the United States and in Eastern Canada for nearly a quarter of a century; and its liberality and promptitude in settling all claims for losses, have been universally acknowledged. Dissenter tionate ter had wand " had mud from us;"

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Reference is permitted to be made to THOS. D. HARRIS, Esq., Messrs. J. MULHOLLAND & Co. Messrs. LYMAN, FARR & Co. Applications to be made to the subscriber, at his residence, New Street, where they will meet with pointed attention. JOHN WALTON. Toronto, 27th June, 1842. BRETISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Incorporated under an Act of the Third Session of the Eleventh Parliament of Upper Canada. RE, OFFICE, DUKE STREET, CITY OF TORONTO. A SSURANCE against Loss or Damage by Fire is granted by this Company at the usual rates of premium. T. W. BIRCHALL, PTON

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

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

WATERLOO BUILDINGS,

FOUR DOORS WEST OF THE CHURCH OFFICE, and solicits a continuance of that support which he has heretofore received. His constant study shall always be to give to his customers

Recented satisfaction. N.B.—West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Vestings, Sc. &c., of the best description, always on hand, which will be put up in the newest fashion and best style, with neatness and dispatch. Thereast Mar. 6, 1849.

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

Toronto, 27th April, 1842.

EET.

A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had application at the Office. Toronto, March 11, 1842. 287. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANN OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested at to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive remiums for the renewal of policies. ALEX. MURRAY.

Toronto, July 1, 1841. BRETANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LON.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.) PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to

FRANCIS LEWIS, General Agent. 48-tf No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S

FLUID MAGNESIA. THIS elegant preparation is now in general use in all cases of Bile, Accidities, and Indigestion, Gout, and Gravel. Dr. J. Johnston tates, in his Review of Dr. MURRAY'S INVENTION:- "PELICED OUTFOR ON MACREENT THIS STRUCTURE." oLUTION OF MAGNESIA.—This very useful and elegant preparation, e have been trying for some months, as an aperient anti-acid in speptic complaints, attended with acidity and constipation, and with ry great benefit."

ery great benefit." Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., says, "Sir J. Murray's Fluid Magnesia a very valuable addition to our Materia Medica." Mr. Mayo, "It is by far the best form in which that medicine has

Is a very valuation and the out matterna include."
Mr. Mayo, "It is by far the best form in which that medicine has been hitherto prepared for use."
Dr. Ke nedy, Master of the Lying in Hospital, Dublin, considers "the Fluid of Magnesia of Sir James Murray to be a *very valuable* and *convenient* remedy in cases of irritation or acidity of the stomach, but more particularly during pregnancy, febrile complaints, infantile diseases, or sea sickness."
Dr. S. B. Labat, 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 heartburn."
Sir James Clarke, Sir A. Cooper, Dr. Bright, and Messrs. Guthrie Magnesia, as being infinitely more safe and convenient, than the solid, and free from the danger attending the constant use of soda or potass."
Dre, Evory... emedy, Beaty, Burke, of the Ride Brigade, Comins. Disputy Inspector of Hospitals, and Surgeon Hayden, of Dublin, have Sir James been solicited by the heads of the profession to Mr. Bailey, of North-street, Wolverhampton, to conduct the commer-cial department of the business with all agents.
Sold in bottles, 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d.
The Acidulated Syrue, in bottles, 1s. 103d. each.

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where he of old was wont to kneel and weep; § Where rose the prayer his inmost soul within, Where flow'd the contrite tears for deep-felt sin. Oh, never sound should rouse that quiet air, Save holy voices breathing praise and prayer; Or the hush'd tone, by reverence o'eraw'd, Pleading for long-calumniated LAUD: And never, o'er that last, long looked for home Of him who tarries till his Master come, Be bitter word, or hard, harsh judgment spoken, Nor by the world's rude mirth the hallowed calm be broken !

[British Magazine. January 10th. Anniversary of Laud's Martyrdom.

* Vide " Meditationes Præparantes ad Mortem."

* Vide "Meditationes Praparantes ad Mortent. † Cant. c. 6. v. 10. ‡ "Thave been long in my race; and how I have looked unto Jesns, the author and finisher of my faith, he best knows. I am now come to the end of my race, and here I find the cross a death of shame... But the shame must be despised, or no coming to the right hand of God. Jesus despised shame for me, and God forbid that I should not despise the shame for him !"... The Archbishop's speech on the scaffold. § Archbishop Laud is buried beneath the altar in the chapel of St. John's College, Oxford.

QUEEN VICTORIA. (From "Recollections of England," by the Rev. S. H. Tyng, D.D., written for the Philadelphia Episcopal Recorder.)

Among the occasions and objects of interest which were successively before me in England,-it will be difficult to avoid all which were of a character not purely religious. Perhaps it will not be considered improper if some of a different kind should be referred to; and yet I have hesitated a little how far we ought to make our paper, designed for religious instruction, a vehicle for amusement merely. I will leave the matter, however, to your better judgement to determine,allowing you to reject what may seem irrelevant to our purpose. Among the scenes to which I refer, was the Annual Literary Fund dinner, on the 11th of May, to which I received a ticket through the politeness of the Stewards, and which I was tempted to attend, as an occasion of seeing most of the eminent literary men of this day and nation. The dinner was given in Freemasons' Hall, in Great Queen street, in very magnificent style, and about four hundred gentlemen composed the company. The hall was very beautifully decorated for the occasion, and surrounded as it is, with large and very splended portraits of several of the royal family and other persons of distinction, it had the appearance of great magnificence. The galleries were filled with ladies dressed in a very showy style. And every thing was arranged to do honour to the occasion, and to the distinguished person who presided. Prince Albert was in the chair, it being the first occasion on which he had appeared in such a position. Their last royal Queen,-and the very last occasion on which he occuoccurrence of the birth of her Majesty. At the cross of reverence to some one in a superior station, and of table, in the centre of which the Prince sat, were also condescension and tenderness to some other in an several noblemen, were Archbishop Whately, Bishops Copleston and Gilbert and Stanley,-Mr. Everett, and ness of manners, and respectful courtesy in the com-Chevalier Bunsen and others,-Washington Irving dinner was given to him, and the Prince presided in that connection. I was made a little alive to the as the rule of your observations, and still less, I think, foolish appearance of such notices by this,---for how-of any other guest, --- and I regret to say did not seem is without fear of encroachment upon the proper rights to awaken so much notice, as my American feelings would have desired. Prince Albert is a young man of great personal beauty, and of a most modest and winning manner. He made three short addresses, very of such a state of society, and the arrangement of persimple and unaffected, but highly appropriate. He speaks English with hardly a trace of foreign accent, and with so much accuracy and dignity, and with a voice so musical and sweet, that an entire stranger of that authority by those who possess it. Of this could not fail to be impressed with more than common spirit of loyalty, Mr. Woodward says, in his essays or

nto, 20th October, 1842. HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THE Pupils attending this Institution, will resume their studie Pupils attending this institution, with the 15th instant. On ong the School, Elementary Classes in the English, Latin, god languages, —also in Book-keeping, the Use of the Globes, and a, will be formed. A few vacancies are open for in-door pupils, islness of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed on te day. A French Master is wanted to give instruction in these clons. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) to Mr.

M. C. CROMBIE,

Principal, H.D.G.S Toronto, 2nd September, 1842. CANADA COMPANY



TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS, Wishing to send Money to their Friends

 $T^{\rm HE}_{\rm furthering \ settlement \ in \ this \ country, \ will \ {\rm REMIT} \ any \ sum \ money, \ on \ matter \ how \ small \ the \ amount \ may \ be, \ to \ any \ part \ England, \ Ireland, \ Scotland, \ or \ Europe.$

Canada Company's Office, Frederick Street, Toronto, 29th Nov., 1842.

PORT HOPE BAZAAR.

THE Public are respectfully informed that a Bazaar in aid of the funds for the purchase of an organ for St. John's Church, Port Hope, will be held on Wednesday the 18th of January next, commen-cing at 10 o'clock A. MA great variety of useful and ornamental articles will be offered for sale. Admittance 7jd. Children half price. Port Hope, Nov. 22nd, 1842. 281-tf

A PORTRAIT of the Hon. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Chief Justice of Waters Canada LEVERLEY ROBINSON,

FOR SALE.

BANK STOCK.

C Apply to this Office. Toronto, September 17, 1842. 272-tf

BUILDING LOTS.

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

ALSO: To Let, and immediate possession given, a genteel COTTAGE, with 20 acres of Meadow Land, within four miles of Toronto.

Toronto, October 27, 1842. 277-tf King Street, No. 7 Waterloo Buildings.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, & TRUNK ESTABLISHMENT. THE Subscriber begs leave to offer to the Gentry and Public of Toronto and its environs every article connected with the various branches of the above business, upon most reasonable terms. J. G. has just arrived from England with an elegant assortment of newest patterns, and of the best manufactured Bitts, Bridles, and Whips, and also a well selected stock of fancy and plain Gig and Cha-riot furniture, which he feels confident cannot fail to give every satis-faction.

JOHN GRIFFITHS.

N. B. A Stock of well made Farmers' Harness on hand, and the trade supplied with Saddler's Ironmongery, &c. 281-3m J. BROWN,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

Next door to Messrs. Paterson & Son, Hardware Merchants, KING STREET, TORONTO.

to, December 31, 1841.	26-t
TORONTO AXE FACTORY,	and the
HOSPITAL STREET.	

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

Mr. S. WOOD,

KING STREET.

A. V. BROWN, M.D.

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO 6 BAY STREET.

GEONDENTIST, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS,

DUKE STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

Toronto, February 5, 1842.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgements to his friends. T HE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgements to his friends them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above Establi-hment, formerly owned by the late HARVEY SHEPPARD, and recently by CHAMPION, BUOTHERS & Co., where he is now manufac-turing CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quality. Orders sent to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thank-fully received and promptly executed. Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order.

SAMUEL SHAW. Toronto, October 6, 1841.

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

CABINET-MARING, UPHOLSTERE, AND PAPER-MANGING. THE Subscriber returns his grateful thanks to the Gentry and Public in general, for the kind support he has received from them for these last twenty-two years, and begs to inform them that he is still carrying on the above business at his old stand, No. 44, Yonge-street. Curled Hair Mattresses, either in Linen or Cotton Ticks, war-ranted of the best English Curled Hair, at 2s. 8d. per lb. Best price given for live Geese Feathers. EDWARD ROBSON. 41-ly

Toronto, April 13, 1842. ALEXANDER HAMILTON & JOSEPH WILSON

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 establishment in Toronto ; and conceiving it mutually advantageous, and as likely to enable them more promptly and energetically to pro-secute their business, they have entered into Partnership—and now offer themselves, under the Firm of HAMILTON & WILSON, to execute any work in the execute any work in the

Painting, Glazing, Carving, and Gilding, CABINET MAKING,

UPHOLSTERY, OR PAPER-HANGING BUSINESS.

BUSINESS. Window and Bed Cornices, and Ornaments in Gold or Fancy Woods nade to order, of the latest patterns; also, Gilt Mouldings for border-ng rooms; Looking-Glass Plates silvered and reframed; Portrait and Picture Frames, of all kinds—Gilt, Walnut, or Mahogany. And as none but Workmen of integrity and ability will be employed, hey have no doubt, as hitherto, of giving perfect satisfaction to those tho may favour them with their orders, at No. 5, Wellington Build-ngs, King Street, or at the Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets,

oronto. The Subscribers offer for sale several hundred patterns, composing

the best, as well as the cheapest, selection of English, Irish, French, and American PAPER-HANGINGS, ever imported into this Province.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF FIRE-BOARD PATTERNS, HAMILTON & WILSON, 5, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toror King Street, Toronto, N.B.—Paper-hanging neatly and promptly attended to as usual. Toronto, August 17, 1842. 27

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 occu-pied by Mr. POPTLEWLL, No. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of Toronto. 25th May, 1842. 47-tf

ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED, by consignment, nearly 4,000 pairs of the above articles, made to order by some of the best manufacturers in Europe, and which the Subscriber feels assured require only to be sortment ever imported into Canada. Assortment ever imported into Canada. The stock consists, in part, as follows, viz :--Ladies' Boots, in Silk, Merino, Prunella, Cloth, Morocco, fur trimmed and lined; Ladies' Shoes, in Morocco, Silk, Prunella, Kid, Bronze and Black; together with a beautiful assortment of Victoria Slippers, of the latest fashion, Dressing Slippers, in Worsted, Velvet, Morocco, Carpet, Lamb Skin, &c. &c Gentlemen's Dress Morocco Boots (patent fronts). Cloth ditto, Clarence Boots in great variety, Wellington ditto; Patent Dress Shoes, Albert's Dressing Slippers, and an elegant assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes. The Sold WHOLERSATE AND RETAIL

logant assorance WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. JAMES FOSTER, 4, Cily Buildings, Sign of the Golden Boot.

N.B.-A separate Ware-room is fitted up for the use of Ladies. Toronto, July 29, 1842. 264-tf

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KING STREET, TORONTO:

DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Gold and Glt 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.

Res The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver. July, 1842.

ial department of the business with all agents. Sold in busiles, is, 3d, and 2s. 6d. The Acidulated Syrup, in bottles, is, 10³d, each. CAUTION.—Sir James's preparation being imitated by a retail inrugist, formerly an agent in London, the public is cautioned that none is genuine that does not bear the name of Sir J. Murray on the N.B.-.-With the Acidulated Syrup the Fluid Magnesia forms the most delightful of saliae drinks. Physicians will please specify MURHAN'S FLUID MAGNESIA in their prescriptions, to avoid the danger of adulterations and substitution. A G E N T S: Messrs, Lyman, Farr & Co. " J. BECKET & Co. " W. Lyman & Co. " J. Carter & Co. " J. Carter & Co. J. Birk & & co. J. Heartn, Kingston. Messrs. GRAVELY & JACKSON, Cobourg. Charles HUGHES, Port Hope. Sentember 24, 1849. Toronto, September 24, 1842. 273-ts

H. & W. ROWSELL, BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, AND PRINTERS,

DUUKSEIIIIERIS, STATIUNEKS, AND PKINTERS, KING STREET, TORONTO, HAVE just completed their Fall Importations, and respectfully invite the attention of Bankers, Merchants, Forwarders, and others, to their large and varied stock of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Bill Books, and every description of Account Book; Letter Paper, Foolscap, Pott, and all sizes of Writing Paper, plain and ruled-and both of the best and of the cheapest qualities; Sealing Was-Walers, Otice Tape and Ribbon, Quills, Pencils, Envelopes, Drawing Paper and Pencils, Bristol Boards, Color Boxes, Tinted Papers-Embossed Drawing Cards, Gold and Silver Paper, and every variety of Fancy Stationery. of Fancy Stationery. Their stock of Printed Books is also very extensive and in great

variety. BOOX AND JOB PRINTING neatly executed, and on the most reason-able terms; BOOKBINDING in all its branches, COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, &c. &c. Toronto, November 17, 1842. 280

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October 26th, 1842. H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. 277-4f

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Toronto, September 24, 1842. H. & W. ROWSELL. 273

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