TORONTO, CANADA, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1842.

Poetry.

THE SILENT TOWER OF BOTTREAUX. A CORNISH LEGEND.

From a work just published, entitled, "England in the Nineteenth Centry," we abridge the following little legend:—
Batteaux and Tintagel are villages near each other on the Cornish Batteaux. The latter bousted a peal of bells, of a particularly musical sound, and within hearing of the men of Bottreaux. These bells sorned, and within hearing of the men of Bottreaux. These bells was borne 4 corpse from the field of blood near Camelford to Tintagel, and archivas he was borne away from his native Castle to be interred and archivas he was borne away from his native Castle to be interred and takin as he was borne away from his native Castle to be interred and takin as he was borne away from his native Castle to be interred and takina as he was borne away from his native classed to be interred their own, and an order was sent for them to London. They were despatched by set, and had a prosperous voyage, until the vessel despatched by set, and had a prosperous voyage, until the vessel heard on the calm treeze of evening. The pilot was pleased with the voice of his native bells, and thanked God he would be home that evening. The following verses, by the Rev. Mr. Hawker, of North Tamerton, may tell the rest:—

The ship rode down with courses free, The daughter of a distant sea; Her sheet was loose, her anchor stor'd, The merry Bottreaux bells on board. "Come to thy God in time!" Rang out Tintagel's chime,-"Youth, manbood, old age past,-"Come to thy God at last!"

The pilot heard his native bells The pilot heard his native bells
Float down the breeze in fitful swells,
"Thank God," with reverend brow, he cried,— "We make the shore with evening's tide!" "Come to thy God in time!"
It was his marriage chime,—
Youth, manhood, old age past, His bell must ring at last!

"Thank God, thou whining knave, on land, "But thank at sea the steerman's hand;" So spake the Captain o'er the gale,-"Thank the good ship and ready sail." "Come to thy God in time!" Sad grew the boding chime,—
"Come to thy God at last,"— Boom'd heavy on the blast.

Uprose the sea, as if it heard The mighty Master's signal word,-What thrills the Captain's whitening lip? The death-groans of his sinking ship. "Come to thy God in time! Swung deep the funeral chime,-"Grace-mercy-kindness past, "Come to thy God at last!"

Still, when the storm of Bottreaux' waves Is waking in his weedy caves, Those bells, that sullen surges hide, Peal their deep tones beneath the tide. "Come to thy God in time!" Thus saith the ocean-chime,-"Storm-billow-whirlwind past, "Come to thy God at last!"

The legend adds that the good pilot was saved, and that the sound of the bells, dill, as if multied by the waves, is heard in solemn tollings at fine trails down to the present day, during the frequent tempests that assail that part of the coast.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

(By the Rt. Rev. G. W. Doane, D.D., Bishop of New Jersey)

And, now, as to my impressions of the Church of England. Let me say, once for all, she is awake to her responsibilities, and to her privileges. To the one, she is girding herself with giant strength. The other, she is clasping to her bosom with the fervor of a woman's love.

1. I see that this is so in the anxious care with which she is devoting all her energies to the religious education of her children. I speak not merely of the catechetical and other parochial instruction, which is felt to the full measure of its value, and proportionately plied. I speak not now of the schools, and colleges, and universities, founded by ancient piety, and pregnant now, and teeming with, the very spirit of their founders; nurseries of men in Church or State, with minds well fitted for that highest service of a man, to which their hearts are dedicate, the service of the true and living God. I speak rather of the devotion of the world with her commerce, so she is compassing it the highest energies and of the most persevering patience, on the part of statesmen and of prelates, and and the sun sets not upon the chain of her possessions of the whole body of the clergy and the laity, to Christianize the education of the people, by bringing it, where God first placed it, in the Church.* More than enough of such societies as that "for the diffusion of useful knowledge," so called, in express exclusion of all knowledge of the soul and God, have they already had. More than enough of plans of education by the government, professing to include the children of all who take the name of Christians; and, that they might do so, excluding Christianity altogether. The commission of the Saviour to the apostles, to go, teach all nations, is understood and felt to have descended, through all ages, to their successors; and to include emphatically those who alone can properly and hopefully be taught, their infant children. And the devout determination is-and skill, and power, and wealth, and picty, are now enlisted,† which give assurance of that blessing, which is itself successthat every child of England, no matter what his lot in life may be, shall have the privilege of being trained up, under Christian teachers, in a Christian school, with Christian prayers, "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." The holy ambition of that great and understanding nation is, to realize the gracious, scriptural promise, "All thy children shall be taught of the Lord." The blessing thus, and only thus, shall certainly be theirs, "Great shall be the peace of thy children."

11. I see that the Church of England is awake to her responsibilities and privileges, in the immense exertions which are making, every where, to supply her whole vast population with the means of grace. The present has been called in England "a church-building age." And it is so. Every where, new churches are arising. Every where, old churches are repaired, enlarged, and beautified. The Several of the present bishops have consecrated each one hundred churches. When the Bishop of London, a few years since, proposed a plan for building fifty churches in that city, there were those, and not a few, to say to him, as one once said to Paul, "Thou art beside thyself." The fifty, within four or six, are built; and it is his purpose soon to propose the crection of as many more. Again and again, my visits in the country were cheered by

" "Go ye and make disciples of all nations"-" teaching

. Matthew, xxviii. 19. 20. † I allude here more particularly to the admirable National Society for the Education of the Poor, of which the Rev. John Sinclair is the able and efficient Secretary. The Venerable Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, is a most powerful agent in the cause of Christian education, through its giant wielding of the press. Nothing was more animating and encouraging, of all that I saw in England, than its immense stores of Bibles, Prayer Books, Tracts, and whatever else tends

to diffuse sound learning and true wisdom.

The amount of grants for additional accommodation at publie worship, as stated in the twenty-third report of the Church Building Society, is 348,036L; (1,740,180 dollars;) while the additional sittings reported amount to 576,356, of which 406.336 are free. Add the new accommodations, as stated in the 21st Report of her Majesty's Commissioners, (349,889, of which 193,412 are free,) and it makes 926,245 new, of which 599,748 are free, sittings.

the sound of workmen, erecting, on the estate, and at fathers, and their fathers' God. They felt that their Church,—these men, we say, after driving upon one gold, the silver, and the precious stones, to adorn his the cost of those whose hospitality I was enjoying, own spiritual heritage, and their children's priceless rock and quick-sand after another, are at length fairly chapels, for the accommodation of the tenantry and patrimony-a pure faith, with a spiritual worship, in | run aground. In Germany, Switzerland, and many charge of one whom we all know and love, as the from them. They came up " to the help of the Lord, author of "the Christian Year," I visited two beauti- against the mighty:" and they who had vainly boasted, ful new chapels-there is another there, besides the that, if the Church were but removed, they could do parish church—but just completed, one of them at well enough, have learned what that means, "Whosothe sole charge of the noble patron of the living. + ever shall fall upon this stone shall be broken; but or Nor is it only by the erection of new churches, or the whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder." enlargement of the old, that increased provision is (St. Luke xx. 16.) The reaction of the national heart, made for worship in the church; but, in the metro- in favour of the national Church, calm, sober, quiet, polis, and other portions of the kingdom, dissenting constitutional, has changed the politics of England; chapels are constantly abandoned, sold by their pro- and given to her a ministry, which for its own comprietors, and bought, and set apart, as chapels of the pacted strength, and for the public confidence which Church of England.

111. Again, I see that the Church of England is unknown for years and years before. most thoroughly awake, in the high standard which her clergy entertain of pastorul duty. Ido not hesitate to THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND NOT POPISHLY say, that we, of this Church-of myself, at least, I may take liberty to speak-may learn of them; and find our lack of service constantly reproved by their devotion. Of the body of the parochial clergy, it is true, to the letter, that they are spending and being spent, for Christ. The demand for ministrations exceeds the supply an hundred fold. In parishes where ten or twenty labourers could find abundant work-parishes of fifty or an hundred thousand souls -the rector, with his two or three or four laborious curates, wears his life out, in continual and unequal toil. What with the increased attention to the schools; what with assiduous devotion to the sick and poor; what with the frequent, often daily, public services; what with the thousand various calls to every work of piety and charity, the clergy sink and fail beneath their load: or are obliged to seek, in rest and foreign climes, the hope of longer service. The pastoral care is held as one which cannot be delegated. even in its least details. A minister is never, but on the rarest occasions, out of his parish. Exchange of service is most uncommon. The shepherd knows his own sheep, and goes in and out among them, and they hear his voice, and follow him.

1v. It is in the interest manifested by the people in the word and ordinances, that I see a further proof, that the Church of England is most thoroughly awake. Every seat in every Church is filled. The sea of faces that you look down at from the pulpit, is as animating as it is amazing. You are struck with the quietness, order, and decorum of the bouse of God. You are struck with the attention of the servants of the sanctuary, in providing places for the strangers that come You are struck by the devotional air and manner of the worshippers. You are struck by their attention to the service, the universal reading of the lessons in their little Bibles, the universal chorus of the worship, in confession, and petition, in creed, and psalm, and authem. I was present and officiated in churches, under almost every circumstance: in the metropolis. in towns and villages, and in the rural parishes .-Every where, I saw the house of God well filled, and His worship reverently honoured. It is He, indeed, who sees the heart. But the outward aspect, is of men in earnest for their souls.

v. But I have not yet touched the point of chief reliance, as to the impression that the Church of England is awake. "Love is life's only sign." "lie that loveth not, knoweth not God." As a tree when it ceases to strike down deeper roots, and shoot out wider branches, has begun already to decay; so, a Church, that goes not out of itself, in search of other souls, is struck with death. Glorious, in this respect, are the true signs of life, in works of universal love, within the Church of England. As she compasses she has resolved, God being her helper, to send forth a bishop. † The noble enterprise has been responded to, throughout the Church, as if by acclamation. And, on Thursday next, if it please God, a presbyter is to be consecrated to that forlornest hope of human nature, savage and cannibal New Zealand.§

And mark, how God Himself attests the truth of these impressions, that the Church of England is awake, and faithful to her trust. How long is it since the heart of every man among us, since the universal heart of Christendom, trembled for the Church of England? The kings of the earth did seem to have set themselves, and the rulers to have taken counsel together, against her. Already, her enemies counted on her as one forsaken of her God; and anticipated the savage exultation of her overthrow. But, as the hand once rashly laid upon the ark was struck with death, (2 Samuel vi. 67.) so have they who conspired against her altars, and her towers, faded away, in their strength. The very acts by which the ministry hoped to remove the Church out of the way of their mad purposes, bringing together, in a godless league, the Romish and the Atheist influence, for their own maintenance in power, recoiled upon their head.

The blow which fell on the cathedrals was felt in every heart. The men of England remembered their

· Since my return, a beautiful chapel, erected by Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., M. P. on his estates, at Killerton, has been completed and consecrated. The blessed Sunday which I spent with that delightful Christian family, is among my greenest

+ Sir William Heathcote, Bart., M. P., of Hursley Park, of whose most generous hospitality we liberally partook. I never felt the value of sanctified wealth more strongly, than in the power and will combined, to build a church, and to present to the care of it a pastor, such as Keble.

† Those to follow immediately after New Zealand, are in the ollowing order: for the Mediterranean, (to reside at Valetta, in Malta, with the title of Bishop of Gibraltar;) of New Brunswick; of the Cape of Good Hope; of Van Dieman's Land; and

§ The Rev. George A. Selwyn, Curate of Windsor, has since een consecrated Bishop of New Zealand. I had the pleasure to make his acquaintance: and can congratulate the cause of missions most heartily, on his selection for that interesting outpost. The hour, in Mr. Coleridge's garden, at Eton, in full and free discussion of the modes of missionary work, will never be forgotten I am sure by either of us. The following notice of

some of his plans is from the Englishman's Magazine.

"As soon as possible after setting foot in New Zealand, it is his intention to use as a temporary church, a tent which be carries with him for that purpose; an altar, with its necessary appurtenances, heing erected in its eastern end. Here, the daily service of our Church will be commenced, on the first morning after the bishop's arrival, never thenceforth to be silenced till

the end of all things.

"A piece of ground will next be marked out and consecrated for the site of the future cathedral; not with any intention of erecting hastily a building, which might, by courtesy, bear that name, but that the remains of those who depart in the faith, may be interred in consecrated ground; and, if need be, that a temporary wooden edifice may serve at present for the offices of prayer and praise. In a country where labour is worth three times as much as it is in England, the erection of a choir is to the most sanguine mind as much as, perhaps more than, can be hoped for during the present generation. But, whatever is built, will be built solidly and substantially, and as our ancestors built."

neighbouring parishioners. In Hursley, the parochial a scriptural Church—was in danger of being wrested it enjoys,† give promise of stability, and of prosperity,

AFFECTED. (From The New York Churchman).

Exeter Hall, London, is the arena on which Low Churchmen, Presbyterians, Methodists, Independents Socinians, &c., meet to celebrate the anniversaries of the Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society, the Reformation Society, and some half-dozen more of the favourite hobbies of the age; the grand theatre where they who have renounced theatres may crowd into a week the excitement which shall last for a year; the grand temple where they who have renounced the idolatry of the Papists may do homage to idols of their own.

The treat this year has been one of remarkable zest; remarkable, not for the variety, but for the intensity of the emotions excited. Oxfordism, the semi-Popery the Popery, the horrid Popery of Oxfordism-this is the chord on which * * * * * [the declaimers] of all sects have played in the season of 1842, in order to excite their own passions and the passions of their auditories. "The man of sin has arisen in his might; Antichrist has seized on the Church: 'To your tents, O Israel!' and let every man and every woman be prepared (with no disrespect or unkindness, but in the sweet temper of mercy and charity) to wage the war of extermination against the united phalanxes of Popery and Oxfordism." So runs the strain.

Now to those who are under the influence of a charm, it were needless, and perhaps cruel, to say a word to break its force. But men who look on from a distance will be apt, before they yield to the spell, to ask the magicians what they mean by Popery?

If by Popery were meant the multiplicity of bowings, crossings, and genuflexions, the kissing of images, the adoration of the sacrament, the worship of saints and relics, the praying of souls out of the torments of Purgatory, the infallibility of the Church of Rome, that is to say, the Pope, and such other notions and isages as are, in any measure, distinctive of the Church of Rome, all this outery against Popery would be very harmless. But these are merely the tail of the dragon the body is a more palpable substance.

The visibility of the Catholic Church of CHRIST the perpetuity of the Christian priesthood; a settled and immutable faith which has an objective reality independently of individual consciousness, which is always one and the same, and is to be taught to all men on the authority of God, and not left to be guessed and reasoned out of the Bible by every man for himself; the regeneration of men by baptism or initiation into the Church of Curist on the profession of this one immutable faith; the necessity of a good life as the fruit of faith in order to our final justification; the nurture of the divine life, which is a life of penitence and faith, by the eucharist in connexion with the doctrines of CHRIST, and the Apostolical Succession as the root of the whole, this, in the vocabulary of Exeter Hall, is—Popery.

Now we have no wish to prevent any man from choosing for himself-a thing, by-the-by, plainly impossible—but we do wish men to see things as they are, and not to be misled by names. Let them, if they will, renounce Apostolical Succession, baptismal regeneration, an objective faith, and justification by works, as the fruit of faith, at the instigntion of those who call such doctrines Popery; but if so, they must take in their place total actual depravity, regeneration into an invisible Church, (which for the very reason that it is invisible is accomplished nobody knows when, nor where, nor how,) and the doctrine of obedience and a good life being no condition of justification; and in connexion with these, preaching, sometimes violent and denunciatory, sometimes soft and winning, but which, either way, avows or insinuates the belief, that bigotry and damnation hold universal empire, except in such favoured spots as the Tabernacle of New York or Exeter Hall in London.

The simple truth is, that they who have for ever alked about a crisis, have at length approached one. The men who rejected the succession of the Apostles, and the faith and doctrine and dogmatic teaching transmitted through and with that succession; who formed societies of their own, and digested out of the Bible (as they supposed) confessions and rules which should take the place of the primitive creeds and formularies, and so fathered on their posterity a new tradition in place of the old; and who, by just and decent consequence, denied that regeneration could consist in admission to their societies, and so of sheer necessity resolved it into initiation into an invisible

* This has been thought by some an over-statement. they know not the influence which the Church of England has with hearts. I content myself with what must be regarded an intelligent'and impartial authority, the following editorial article from the Journal des Debuts at Paris :

"The Church was the power before which the Reform Mi nistry fell. The political reasons for their downfall are only secondary; they fell more especially because they were believed to be hostile to the Church. We must bear in mind that England is above all things a Protestant nation. In France, the state recognizes all religions. In England, it recognizes but one. The Sovereign of Great Britain was Protestant, before becoming Sovereign; she forfeits her crown upon changing her religion. You are to reflect that in England, the name of Protestantism is associated with the idea of national independence as the name of Popery is with that of foreign domination; and then you will comprehend with what indignation the English saw their government beneath the yoke of O'Connell, the repre-"This reaction of Engsentative of Ireland and of Poperv. land against the very person of O'Connell, is one of the mos striking facts which have resulted from the late elections. The ninistry was already lost; when rashly touching the corn laws, it precipitated its fall."

† This, too, is doubted; because only one side gets a hearing this country [the United States]. I confirm it, by the facts that, since Sir Robert Peel's accession to power, the deposite in the Savings Banks have increased; the excise, which indicates the ratio of consumption, has increased; and the municipal elections, the nearest to a popular suffrage, under the Reform Bill, have gone strongly for the Conservative interest. Moreover, on the tonghest of all trial questions, the duty on corn, the majority of 91, with which he came in, has grown to 123.

parts of our own country, sheer infidelity has followed in their wake. In some parts of Europe the very name of Protestantism is synonymous with Infidelity, draw all men unto him. The kingdoms of this world And now, when these orators of Exeter Hall see the clergy of the Church of England, turning from an exclusive reliance on the Church as a State Establishment, falling back on the Apostolical Succession, and CHRIST, which are utterly subversive of their selfcreated and now crumbling societies, and which they, for that reason, have confounded with the corruptions of the Church of Rome, they cry out in the very tierceness of despair, Popery, Popery! This is the whole secret of their clamor.

That this clamor has not received, and may not further receive, some shade of palliation by a few straggling secessions to the Church of Rome, we do not mean to deny. Such a result is no matter of surprise, nor yet to us a matter of unqualified regret.-Better be in a corrupt Church than none; and this, without a pure Church derived from the Apostles, and teaching authoritatively an immutable and traditionary faith, was bidding fair to become the only alternative for the Protestant world. But that genuine Popery, the infallibility of Rome, the Mexentian Creed of Pius IV., and the multiplied corruptions of worship which are fastened to it, that this is to last and flourish and gain permanent strength and accessions, we have no more belief than that the sun will rise in the west.-The Church of England is now, as she has ever been, the bulwark of the Reformation; agreeing with Rome in all the immutable principles of the Church of Christ, (else she were herself no branch of that Church,) - in the visibility of the Church Catholic, in Baptismal Regeneration, in a dogmatic faith, in the divine authority and perpetuity of the priesthood, in life-giving and life-sustaining sacraments, through the energy of the Word and Spirit of Goo; but differing from her (else she were not reformed) in having renounced the trade of indulgences, the fable of purgatory, * * * the supremacy of the Pope as the Vicar of CHRIST on earth, the infallibility of Rome as the Judge of controversies to the present Church, and, in short, in having made the Reformation which Rome professes to have made. With these views we count the renewed clamor at Exeter Hall about the semi-Popery and Popery of "Oxfordism" to be mere vociferation; and only the more violent because things are nearer to a crisis.

THE WORLD DRAWN TO CHRIST. (From the Episcopal Recorder.)

The first time we enjoyed the high gratification of hearing the so much celebrated Rev. Henry Melvill, was in St. Andrew's Parish Church, High Holborn. London, on the text: "And I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me." Some of his illustrations on the subject of the world's being drawn to Christ by the power of the cross were most striking, and surpassingly eloquent. While it is quite impossible to convey to one who has never heard Mr. Melvill any thing like an adequate conception of the thrilling power with which he conveys his thoughts to other minds, it is equally impossible ever to lose the impression made by one of his discourses.

On the occasion referred to, the discourse was opened with some remarks upon the internal proof of the truth of Christianity afforded by the text. It was a prophecy. It predicted a certain result—a result the most improbable of all earthly contingencies. To all human appearance, nothing could be more preiudicial, or diastrous to the anticipated success of Christianity, than the circumstances attending its founder's death. He died the most ignominious of deaths. As though the vilest of malefactors, he was doomed to hang on the cross and perish by piece-meal. The lifting up of Christ on the cross, then, was the most

unlikely thing in the world to draw men towards him. Again: all human experience showed, that nothing vas more repulsive to the natural heart, than those peculiar doctrines which stand connected with the preaching of the cross-nothing at which the unrenewed mind sooner revolted than those demands. which call upon men to renounce their own righteousness,-and depend entirely upon the atonement of Christ for nalvation. How improbable then, was the prediction, which Christ uttered, that when he was lifted up, he would draw all men unto him! When Mahomet put the sword into the hand of his followers and held out to them a Paradise, where the winc sparkled in the goblet, and the smile of beauty waited o welcome the arrival of the warrior who fell fighting the Prophet's battles, it might have been anticipated that such a religion, catering for the corrupt appetites, and pandering for human passions, would meet with success in a world like ours. But the prophecy in the text was against all probability-ran counter to all ordinary calculations, and yet the result showed that He who uttered it did not err. From the day of Christ's crucifixion, wherever the cross has been preached-wherever Christ has been held up, men have been attracted to it—souls have been saved.

The attraction of gravity was employed by the preacher, among other illustrations, to indicate the way in which Christ draws all men unto him. The earth, by the unseen power of gravity, draws all things to it. Though the vapor and clouds and lighter substances do not rest upon its bosom, but float upon the wings of the air, this is owing to the upward pressure of the atmosphere-the earth all the time draws these floating aubstances towards it. Take away the atmosphere, and the tiniest leaf, the smallest particle, the least most, that floats in the heavens will instantly fall to the earth, as though it were a ponderous mass of lead.

In like manner Christ draws all men unto him. His Spirit-His Word-all the appliances of the Gospel are constantly, and in a thousand ways acting upon them, but a carnal atmosphere engendered, and emanating from themselves, and by which they are completely surrounded, keeps them, by its resistance, away from Christ. The heavy laden sinner, borne down with the weight of inward sorrow, is drawn directly to Him, and in his bosom finds rest. The reason that others are not drawn to him, is not because Christ does not draw them, but because the carnul atmosphere in which they are enveloped, by its resistance, keeps them back from Ilim.

His remarks upon the second coming were very striking. When Christ should "come with clouds" -when he should sit upon the judgment seat, he rould emphatically—literally draw all men unto him. He now attracts towards him the gold, the silver, and the precious stones: but then He will draw all :-- the

crown: the chaff, the hay, and the stubble to be burnt up by the breath of his mouth-by the kindling sparks of his vengeance. Prophecy would be fulfilled. Millenial glory would dawn upon earth,-Icsus would would become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ. The sleeping dead would rise. On the re-

surrection morn Jesus would draw all men unto him. In countless myriads would they gather around his on the kindred immutable principles of the Church of | throne. Patriarchs and Prophets, Martyrs and saints of all ages, would then be brought together in one happy, glorified band, and Christ sitting on the throne of his glory, would be the great Magnet, around which they would be drawn. But who among those present, would be included in that happy throng,-have a part in the first resurrection, - and a place near the throne? Impenitent sinner, why dost thou madly oppose the drawing of a Saviour's hand? Yieldyield-and that before it be forever too late! Know full well, that Jeaus is exalted to be a Prince as well as a Saviour. All power in heaven and earth is given unto him. Those who are not attracted by his grace, will be crushed by his rod. Those who are not drawn by his Spirit, will feel to their everlasting sorrow the strength that dwells in his mighty arm. That power once laid on you, will be in its result, what the drawing out, in an instant, of every nall and fastening in a ship at sea, would be to the mariners on board.

This is but a faint sketch of some of the illustrations that Mr. Melvill used to show how the world would be drawn to Christ.

VISIBILITY OF THE CHURCH. (From " The Apostolic Church" by [the Rev.] 1). Fullium.)

Eugenius.—There is a difficulty that occurs to my nind respecting a succession of any kind. It would appear, by the extensive corruption which overspread the church during the dark ages, that her visibility was lost; and therefore, I cannot see, how either an episcopal or presbyterial* succession could be pre-

Episcopius.-It is to be observed, that visibility, considered simply in itself, and a glorious visibility, are two very distinct things: for frequently the richest metal may exist, when the outside of the lump or mass which contains it shows no indication of its presence. When pure gold is mixed with a greater quantity of base metal, so that both become one mass or lump, it would be impossible to discern the one from the other with the naked eye: but when the refiner comes and separates them, each metal appears in its own proper colours, and they are easily distinguished from each other: such was the state of the church during the dark ages. The purer metal of the Christian body was not outwardly discernible from the base, while they were incorporated in one external mass: but when the time of refining came, the reformed churches were then purged of those corruptions which had been creeping into them for so long a time. And, "as gold refined does not then first begin to be gold, though it begins then first to be refined gold; so our church," says Mr. Mode, "did not begin at the Reformation to be a church, though it began then first to be a reformed church."

Eugenius .- This may satisfy your own mind, but would hardly have the same effect upon the mind of a Romanist. He would challenge you to shew your church to have been always visible, and to give him the names of those who have been of your belief in all ages, since the time of the apostles. What reply would you make to such a challenge?

Episcopius .- The demand, if unde in its utmost latitude, would be manifestly unreasonable, as he might as well require a man to show him the sun in the firmament of heaven, when the face of the sky is overcast with clouds. We believe that the sun has risen in a cloudy day, notwithstanding it would be impossible for any man to point him out. Now this belief is produced by other evidences, as convincing of the reality of the fact, as if we saw that glorious orb, without an intervening cloud to celipse the spectacle. We enjoy the light of the day, which is never without the sun; and sometimes may get a glimpse of him for a moment, when some supervening cause renders the vapours, which crowd the atmosphere, less dense than usual. In like manner, when the corruptions of Popery, for many ages together, had overspread the Christian firmament, it was impossible, from the darkness which prevailed, to discern the company of those who preserved inviolate the true Catholic faith; but, yet, their existence could not be doubted, since so many rays of gospel light appeared at different times through that darkness. The corruptions of Popery did not invalidate the ordinances of God, but only hindered their effect upon an extensive portion of the nominal members of the charch. That power, therefore, which was always necessary for the well-being of the body of Christ, was not conveyed, at any time, through a succession of non-officials, but of functionaries, who were unfaithful in the discharge of their duty, notwithstanding they had been marked as the priests of the Lord by the sucred impress of ordination.

Eugenius .- I believe the world was never without sincere and devoted servants of Christ, even in the darkest ages: but I say, that the church in her collective enpacity, by her corruptions and impostures, unchurched herself, and became a synagogue of Satan; and I am still at a loss to know how it is possible, through such a channel, to have an apostolic succession, either episcopal or presbytcrial.

Episcopius .- It is not to be forgotten, that whilst those churches which were in communion with the Roman pontiff, taught numerous errors of a very pernicious tendency, they retained the essentials of Christinnity too. And it is difficult to say, while a church holds what might be called the catholic faith, how far she may go in grafting errors upon that faith, before she loses altogether the character of Christian. For instance, our own church was originally pure, and independent of any foreign jurisdiction; but, being afterwards united by ecclesisstical constitution with the Church of Rome, she was deformed by that superstition and ignorance from which she was emancipated at a subsequent period. Now, under all these changes. she continued to be the same church, though more or less corrupt in her doctrine and worship; and, at every period of her history, had some degree of claim to the character of a Christian church.- I will state what I think to be a parallel case: A man who was once vigorous in health and sound in body, had impaired his constitution by intemperance, weakened

* [That is, assuming that there is such a thing as "presbyterial succession"; but of course the author does not really admit that there is, thus great object of his work is to prove, what Blabop Onderdunk of Pennsylvania has so successfully shown, "that Episcopal ordination has the clear authority of Scripture, and that Presbyterian ordination has no scriptural authority whatever."]

time. In this deplorable situation, in which his To these, add the persons mentioned in the subjoined identity could not possibly be ascertained from mere paragraph, and the extent of the late apostacies, so outward appearance, a skilful physician was called to for as we can gather, is ascertained:

To these, add the persons mentioned in the subjoined of a jubilee, is offered to the faithful," who are ordered to pray in behalf of popery in Spain. Mr. Joseph Thomas Brown, who outward appearance, a skilful physician was called to for as we can gather, is ascertained: time. In this deplorable situation, in which his outward appearance, a skilful physician was called to for as we can gather, is ascertained: his assistance; and by the application of powerful restoratives, the disease was baffled, and the patient ultimately restored to his original soundness; the bloom of health returned to his cheeks; and the vigour and strength of manhood braced his renovated frame. Now, under all these circumstances, would it be reasonable to deny the identity of that man? He did not appear the same person at all both in sickness and in health: in the latter, he was ruddy, corpulent and robust: in the former, he was pale, thin and weak; in health, his mind was vigorous, his judgment strong and penetrating, and his understanding quick; but in sickness, not only the imbecility of his mind was apparent, but sometimes he was under the influence of temporary delirium: yet, notwithstanding all these changes, both of body and mind, he was still the same man, and the vital principle was still the same in its nature, which kept him alive both in sickness and in health. I need not make the application, as I am persuaded your own good sense has done so already.

Engenius.—I am perfectly able to comprehend the design of your parallel; and must acknowledge that there is considerable reason in what you advance.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1842.

The Montreal Herald of the 31st March, and the 30th May, contained two articles concerning the Church of England, replete with several material inaccuracies, which we shall point out as briefly as

"At a recent election of a Professor to fill the chair of Poetry, the candidates were voted for an Puscyite and anti-Puscyite, and the latter had a small majority."—Herald, 31st

Mr. Garbett had 921 votes, Mr. Williams 623. This cannot be called "a small majority."

" Episcopal Clergymen, of great reputation, have declared union of the two Churches practicable."—Ib.

Will our contemporary name these Clergymen? It is the first time that we have heard that such is the case. Dr. Puscy himself has said that "mion with Rome, as she is, is impracticable;" and in No. 20, of the Oxford Tracts, it is asserted that " Popery must be destroyed, it cannot be reformed."

"Henry the VIII, whose fast abolished Popery and established Episcopacy in his dominions."—16.

Episcopacy, in England, is coeval with the planting of the Christian faith. It was not established by Henry VIII.

"Although the Church of England is rapidly extending its Influence in the 'north countrie,' in consequence of the disgraneful quarrels and heart-burning strifes among the ministers of the Church of Scotland, the vast majority of the people, of their fathers, and would die rather than exchange the beautiful simplicity of their form of worship, for all the geneganes and pageantry of any other. They believe that the Prayer-book contains little but the Mass book translated into English, and that the Pope offered to confirm it, if the Church of England would join that of Rome."--- Ib.

We hope the Herald does not mean to imply that the Church of England retains any "gewgaws" or "pageantry" in its worship. The language, if correctly construed, bears that interpretation.

"They [the Scottish Presbyterians] cannot close their eyes to the facts that the efficiency of Episcopal ordination is de-rived through the Roman Catholic prelates, that at the accession of Queen Elizabeth, nine thousand and eleven [R.] Cutholic prients out of aine thousand four hundred, joined the Church of Enghand, and that both denominations worshipped together in the Episcopal church, until the Pope interfered, when the Parliament transferred the entire powers exercised by him in England to Henry the VIII. and his royal successors, in consequence of which one of the titles of our Queen is 'Defender of the Faith.'"-Ib.

Presbyterian, as well as Episcopal, ordination, is traced,-with respect to the former we think unsuccessfully,-through the Church of Rome. "The Presbyterians of the Scottish Church," writes that eminent living Presbyterian Minister, the Rev. J. | nity College to co-operate in the plant. The effect of the mo Cumming, "trace their ordination upward through the Church of Rome."

The Pope, and not the Parliament, was the first to call Henry VIII. the "Defender of the Faith," for having written a book against Luther.

"A considerable number of the clergy of the diocese of London addressed their discrean, in a formal protest, against the proposed appearance of the King of Prussia as aponsor at the royal christening, accompanied by a request that their objections might be communicated to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in order that his Grace might interfere, and prevent what they atyled so dangerous an innovation upon the prescribed qualified tions of sponsors, and so terrible an assault upon the protection with which the canons of the Church have surrounded its Pro-testantism. * * The clergy of the sec of Winchester appear The clergy of the see of Winchester appear also to have been moved with a godly jealousy on this momentous subject, for they issued a protest against the competency of the Monarch of Prussia to assist at the haptism of the Principal of Wales, designating him 'a Dissenter.' This precious protest is said to be in the possession of Prince Albert, who doubtless transmit it to his posterity as a relic worthy to be preserved and referred to in future times, as a memorial of what the emulators of Archbishop Land would introduce in the nineteenth century, at whatever cost, into a country which has, to a happy extent, cast off the 'baneful domination' of priesteraft."--Herald, 30th May.

What proof has the Editor of the Herald of the London Clergy having protested? We have seen

The Clergy of the Archdencoury of Surrey, in the Diocese of Winchester, concurred in an address to the ready conferred upon our own Diocesan, appears, in Queen, expressing their satisfaction at the office of part, in another column. sponsor having been entrusted to a Monarch so remarkable for his Christian excellence as the King of Prussia. An amendment had been moved by the Hon, and Rev. Mr. Perceval, but no one seconding it, the address was carried unanimously. Mr. Perceval spoke in the most respectful terms of the King of language of the great Bishop Bull) "we honour the Prussia, as a Sovereign "impressed with the fear of God, actuated by a noble desire to benefit the Church of Christ, and calculated to be an honoured instrument in the hands of our great Master for that purpose."-The objection was that the sponsorship of a godfather, not a Churchman, was "a compromise of ecclesiastical principle."

Archbishop Laud has been very unfairly dragged into the question. He baptized, we believe, a child of Charles L, when the sponsors, if we recollect rightly, were a Lutheran and a Roman Catholic. So that, in this instance, at all events, Mr. Perceval was not an "emulator" of the off-calumniated martyr.

The real truth is, that Dissent in England is retreating before the advance of sound Church principles: and the Dissenters, seeing this, endeavour to raise the cry of Popery against the Church. This old and worn-out device, however, succeeds but ill. Some defections from the Protestant faith have certainly occurred, and a few more names may yet be added to the melancholy list. An Oxford tradesman, a boy at school, a student at Oxford, whom we know to have been labouring under a consumptive disease, and a highly excitable nervous system, are among the victims; and to these may be added a Mr. Firebrace, a remarks, in the London Church Intelligencer: judge in British Guiana; but for aught we can tell. the last-named person was a Dissenter and not a

both his body and mind, and brought himself to a bed ! Churchman, and that the former is the case, is very | Bishop of Rome, published "pastorals" to the members of their of sickness, on which he languished for a considerable | probable, for some of his family are Swedenborgians. To these, add the persons mentioned in the subjoined

> "On Moiday, the 21st instant, Mr. Renouf, of Peinbroke College, Oxord, the author of the tract on B. Eucharist, called tract No. 9 , was received into the Church at St. Mary's College, Oscott. We are informed that another Oxford divine, who has not yet been received, expresses his approbation of the step." -- Correspondent of The True Tublet, [a Roman Catholie paper,] of Mareb 26.

> Admitting, however, that there may be a few more similar cases, there is really no proof whatever that the Church of England is in any serious danger of Popery. A great re-action is going on against Dissent, and from a horror of ultra-Protestantism some few weak minds may verge towards Romanism, and finally fall into its snares. But "Rome makes no progress." to borrow from Bishop Doane, "that involves the slightest apprehension for the integrity of Gospel truth." The whole number of Romish chapels in England and Wales is but 487, and of Romish priests but 624; while in 1838, the Clergy of the Church of England were 15,543; and the number of new churches built within the last few years equals, if not exceeds, the whole number of Romish chapels in England, new

> While the Church has lost a few weak sheep, who have straggled from her fold, it is found convenient to forget that she has gained immensely from the various sects by which she is surrounded. Our columns have abounded with instances of this description. The latest and most striking case of the kind is one which we noticed several months ago, but it has now come before us in a fuller and more unquestionable shape, and we therefore record it again:

> Conventions thos Methodism.-During the last year eight Methodist preachers of Bolton, Laucashire, renounced their errors, and obtained admission to the privileges of Church munion. The following particulars are from the preface to the sermon preached at the opening of Christ Church, Bolton, (lute Ebenezer Chapel,) by the Rev. James Slade, Vicar of Bolton. "The congregation at Ebenezer Chapel belonged to what is called the Methodist New Connection. The Rev. Thomas Berry, minister of the chapel, had long been greatly dissatisfied with the system of dissent, a fact which he never concented. Last year, an opening presented itself for the dis-pusal of the chapel: and it appeared, that his desire to join the Established Church was shared by some of the leading members of his congregation. Upon this he communicated with me, and, as his character was well known to me, I directly laid the case before the bishop, who at once consented to ordain Mr. Berry, provided that the congregation and chapel, with all its appurtenances, were transferred to the Church. With the exception of a small portion of the people, this entire transfer was readily agreed to be made. The hishop accepted the promise held out, and Mr. Berry was ordained accordingly. It was now found that his condjutor in the ministry of the chapel had previously formed an intention of leaving it, and of going to the University. Six of the local preachers also came over to the Church; as did all the trustees, who had long been like their minister, much dissatistied; as did likewise the greater portion of the school, both of teachers and scholars. The building was licensed, till the consecration could take place, and was opened as soon as the requisite alterations were made."

> Look again at Scotland, and in the accompanying paragraph for which we are indebted to the New York Churchman, behold the growth of that attachment to Apostolic order, which Dissenters are so much chagrined to perceive increasing in every direction around them:

EPISCOPACY IN SCOTIAND.

At a meeting of the Town Council of Edinburgh, held o the 17th of May last, a motion was made to remit to the College Committee a proposal for the institution of one or more Eriscopal Chains in the University of Enishungu! It was introduced to the Conneil by Sir WILLIAM DRYSDALE who remarked, that from whatever cause it had arisen, the fact was underlable that of late years the principles of the Church of England had greatly increased in Scotland; that to arrest their progress was impossible; that already 19-20ths of the Scottish nobility, more than a majority of the landholders, and many of the wealthiest and most influential families, were Episcopalisms; that in his own family three sons out of fice had ecome members of that Church; that he knew many familie whose sons are educating for Episcopal elergymen; that in consequence of such a state of things the confemplated establish ment of Trinity College at Perth or Dunblane would inevitably withdraw a portion, and in all probability a considerable por tion, of students from the University of Edinburgh;" and that in short, the best way for the University to meet the crisis was to adapt itself to the demand of the age, and to establish one or more Episcopal chairs herself, and ask the patrons of Trition on the Town Council had a mixture of the hidicrous. Baillie Johnston asked Sir William Drysdale if he were in earuest? Never more serious in my life, responded Sir William "I really," rejoined the Baillie, "thought the whole thing was a joke l' Others, however, took Buillie Johnston to task; and the resolution was gravely discussed and finally carried! We find the whole proceedings in the Edinburgh Witness of the 18th ult., and shall give them to our renders next week. "For our part," says the editor of the Witness, a staunch Presbyterisu, "we regard Trinity College with no favour!? Quite likely; but why blame Trinity College? Its friends have never desired the proposal, and however gratified they may be by it, they will feel compelled, for reasons which Sir William Drysdale seems not to appreciate, with all imaginable courtesy and gralitude to decline the proffered honour

The charge of Popery, as brought against our Church, is well met by an article on the first page, for which we have also to acknowledge ourselves under obligations to the Churchman.

We have adverted to the articles in the Montreal Herald in a spirit, by no means angry or resentful. We believe that that journal is, to a certain extent, friendly to our Church, but that its Editor, is naturally much more at home when discoursing about the State, than when discussing the affairs of the

The Pastoral Letter of Bishop Power, who arrogantly usurps the title of "Bishop of Toronto," al-

This document furhishes another proof that Popery clings to its worst superstitions with unfailing tenacity. The Blessed Virgin Mary is placed upon an equality with our Saviour, and her heart is said to be "immaculate." We, on the other hand, while (to use the blessed Virgin as a most singular elect vessel of God, as one in the highest degree of all mere mortals honoured by God," will not venture to assert, "that she was born without original sin, and never committed any the least actual sin, and, consequently, never needed a Saviour. These are wild things, which very many of the Papists, drunk with superstition, say of

The "Office and Mass of the Sacred Heart of Jesus," ordered to be used by Bishop Power, is, we sup- Charles Mathews officiated upon the occasion; and pose, the same, in effect, as "The devotion and office of the sacred heart of our Lord Jesus Christ, with its propriate and animated sermon from 2 Kings, iv. 8, 9, nature, origin, progress, &c.; including the devotion to the heart of the blessed Virgin Mary, &c. Thir. teenth edition, 1830." Of this latter formulary of devotion, Mr. Cramp has said, in his invaluable and most intelligible work, "A Text-Book of Popery", that it preacher with many powerful arguments for recomcontains "specimens of a profane and idolatrous service, usque ad nauseam."

Bishop Gaulin's Letter, offering Indulgences for sale, and Bishop Power's recent epistle, are documents of an intimately kindred spirit.

Since writing the above we have chanced to meet with a brief article, most appropriate to the preceding

Porisi Industry.-The papists who call themselves Bishops in England bave, in obedience to their sovereign lord the of our mother country.

sect here in England, appointing specified periods "during which a plenary indulgence, having the privileges and graces district, has published prayers to be offered for Spain; and from them we relect the following piece of undiluted idolatry.

"Hail, boly Queen, Mother of Mercy, our life, our sweetness and our hope; to thee do we cry, poor banished sons of Eve; to thee do we send our sighs, mourning and weeping in this vale of tears: turn then, must gracious advocate, thy eyes of mercy towards us, and after this our exile ended, show unto us the blessed fruit of thy womb, Jeeus! O most element, most pious, and most sweet Virgin Mary.

F. Vouchsafe that we may praise thee, O blessed Virgin. "B. Give us strength against thy enemies."

If this be not worship of the Virgin Mary, we know not what worship is.

In the Toronto Examiner, of the 15th inst., we find a report, borrowed from the London Patrict,a dissenting journal,-of a speech delivered in London, on the 14th May, by the Rev. John Roaf, Congregational minister of this city. The occasion was the schools, there were forty-two daily schools in full employment. the following statement, respecting Western Canada, formed part of the Annual Report:

"The [Congregationalists] of Canada had formed themselves into a Missionary Society for the special purpose of promoting the religious welfare of the native Indians, the Roman Catholics, and of the fugitive negroes from the Slave States of America. There are nine students in the Academical Institution. The result of the operations in Upper Canada was stated to be as follows:- Fifteen ministers in connexion with the Congregational Union; nine students in course of education; seventeen chapels reared, and three in course of erection; schools, itine rant labours, Bible and tract distribution, proceeding vigorously whilst temperance is advocated, and moral influence is growing where, eight years ago, scarcely a vestige of Congregationalisi was to be found. The Report concluded by stating that in mer to enable the Society to conduct its operations during the next year, 3,000l, at least, should be subscribed, and by calling upon its friends to exert themselves to raise that amount. The receipts for the past year have been 2,200L, and the expenditure 2,5734"

The speech of Mr. Roaf occupies several columns but we have only room for the few subjoined extracts: "As to the Episcopalians, I dare say they will be very indignant at my not culling them the most numerous body. It is very difficult to state precisely what are their opinions; but, us regards Puseyism, the common notion is, that there is but one on-Puncyite in Canada. (Hear.) It may be incorrect, but such is the common rumour in the colony. I should here observe, that, in some cases, where you will see reports in the returns made to Parliament of clergymen and congregations belonging to this body, I will pledge myself that there is no congregation whatever. (Hear, hear.) The word clergyman is applied in Canada to ministers of all denominations, though, in some cases, the Episcopalians have endeavoured to appropriate it exclusively to themselves, and have actually used the title of rector for men without titles, [sic] parishes, or places of worthip. Great efforts have been made by this body; but, in Canada, there is no landed aristocracy, and you may judge to yourselves, when there is no large wealthy aristocracy, what are the hopes of Episcopacy. (Hear, hear.) Efforts, however, are made, legacies are left, money is expended to accomplish their object. A clergyman in England recently left 6.000% to aid in the creetion of churches (falsely so called,) and cheap ands are being bought up to constitute a rich endowment, when they shall have risen in value."

"But, it may be asked, ' What have you done?' What do ou expect to be done in five years, but to make preparations for large proceedings. I think we have done a great deal. During that period, an insurrection has distuthed the Colony. The effects of that event were most disastrons. It was an event by which Providence evidently intended to wear us from human reliances; for it drove numbers out of the colony who had previously been the object of a carnal confidence on our part. They were taken away, I believe for our spiritual good, though, numerically, it was an injury. The common feeling when we went to Canada, was 'The men that have turned the world upside down, have come hither also.' The common impression was this is the Ishmaclitish sect, which is against all endowments for religion, and which will not if they can help it allow any of us to have the Clergy Reserves.' (Hear, hear.) No sooner did the rebellion break out, than an attempt was made to iden tify us with it, in order to drive us out of the country. Thank God, not one of our church members was drawn into the rebellion much as some of them have suffered from it. After we received your sympathy, not one of our ministers ever entertained the idea of quitting Canada. The Congregational brethren have nothing whatever to do with politics, unless my Letters in behalf of Religious Liberty, as affected by a Thanksgiving Proclamation, can be considered politics. refused to participate in a legislative grant, of which we migh have availed ourselves; and we are not a little vain at having had the first opportunity of actually making such a refusal (Cheers.) We have declared publicly that we will have noth with the Gavernment man

We do not know what Mr. Roaf means by denving that the "Episcopalians" of the Church of England are "the most numerous body." If the whole Province be meant, they certainly are not; for as Mr. Roaf himself remarks, "nearly half of the population of the Colony," including what were formerly called Upper and Lower Canada, "are Papists." But in Western or Upper Canada, the census taken about two years ago, decidedly gave a majority to the "Episcopalians." We know not the relative strength of the various Protestant denominations in Lower Canada, but from a very recent census of the city of Quebec, officially taken, we find that the Church numbers 4,000 members, while all the other Protestant bodies, combined, do not reach 3,000.

With regard to Mr. Roaf's charge of false returns, respecting Rectories, &c., for such is the implication, there is not the slightest foundation for it. The impressions which he seeks to create by his language are entirely unwarranted by facts. He has expressed himself too vaguely to admit of a specific refutation, but we altogether deny the essential accuracy of his representations.

His vindication of the loyalty of the Congregationalists, or Independents, is somewhat curious and contradictory. If "not one" of the Congregationalists, as he asserts, was drawn into the Rebellion, how came it to "drive numbers out of the Colony who had previously been the object of a carnal confidence on our part," that is, on the part of Mr. Roaf and his asso-

The Congregationalists, or Independents, have ever been notorious for their enmity to the Church and Crown. When the Presbyterians had bound their royal victim, Charles L, the Independents murdered him. Dici itaque verè potest victimam Presbyterianos ligasse, Independentes jugulasse, is the foreible language of Salmasius. The sect retains, in Canada, its antimonarchical and anti-episcopal characteristics.

The new church, near the toll-gate on Yonge Street, was opened for the performance of divine service on the morning of Sunday last the 12th inst. The Rev. we had the gratification of hearing him deliver an ap-10, 11. The building of a little chamber for Elisha by the Shunamite, was very skilfully and eloquently applied to the spiritual wants of the neighbourhood in which the new church stands, and furnished the mending the people to use every effort towards seeuring the services of a resident minister. A respectable congregation of one hundred persons had assembled, and a collection of about 31, 14s, was made in aid of the building fund. It was a matter of sincere rejoicing to all present to take part in the simple and well-conducted services of this new little sanctuary. There seemed to rest, upon all who worshipped there, a spirit like that which sanctifies the village churches

This church will continue to be supplied with two the news.

The Rev. Dr. McCaul, Principal of Upper Canada people a bundred times, and that she told the delegates, Mr. College, has kindly consented to preach a Sermon in this church, on the morning of Sunday the 26th inst., further says that I have her remuision to this. Mrs. P. in aid of the building-fund, which, we understand, falls very far short of the sum remaining due. The gifted and persuasive preacher, we are sure, will be an sorry to be obliged to trouble you so much on this subject, very successful in his appeal.

We regret that we can only find room for that part of the account of the Annual Meeting of The Newfoundland and British North American School Society, which relates to Canada:

"The Report went on to say, that in Canada matters were going on quite as prosperously as in Newfoundland. From communications just received from the Rev. Mr. Willoughby, the Superintendent, it appeared that at present, besides Sunday anniversary of the "Colonial Missionary Society," and The Committee had received a letter from the Bishop of Montreal, in which his Lordship expressed his entire and complete approval of the objects of the Society, which he expressed himself to regard, under the existing state of things, as the great bulwark of the Protestant Church in the colony. (Applause.) A letter had been received from one of the six teachers of the Society, who had been ordained by the Bishop of Montreal, stating the strong desire which had been evinced on the part of the French Canadian Roman Catholics, to send their children to the schools of this Society. (Loud applause.) To forward this desirable object, the Committee had to state, that their noble President (Lord Bexley) had made a donation to the Society of 500 capies of the Book of Common Prayer for the use of the French, and 300 copies for the use of the English atendants upon the Society's schools: and the Committee expressed an earnest prayer that his Lordship's gift might fully inswer the purpose for which it was intended, and might be the means of promoting the great principles of the Reformation as taught in the formularies of the Protestant Church."

It appears that the remittances from Canada had increased by 1881. 7s. 2d. over those of the preceding year; and that the whole receipts of the Society for the past year were 3,470%. 9s. 9d., and the expenditure 3,447L 11s. 7d. Lord Bexley, the President of the Society, was in the chair.

The Montreal Commercial Messenger contains this absurd paragraph:

"The Earl of Guilford has turned preacher. He preaches though he has not taken orders. Perhaps, if he were not an Earl, he would not be permitted to speak from the pulpit. Religion from the lips of an Earl will enter the portals of many cars, perhaps, which would be closed thereto, from the lips of one undistinguished amid the multitude. It is not particularly orthodox however to allow a layman to fill the pulpit; and we wonder not a little that those who love that doxy so much, and who hate all other doxics so fervently, should permit the very dangerous precedent in question."

The Earl of Guilford has been very many years in holy Orders. He was ordained before he succeeded to the peerage. There are other noblemen, besides him, who are ministers of the Church of England.

The Messenger seldom meddles with ecclesiastical matters, but to blunder and mis-represent.

The first page contains an extract from a valuable work, evincing much research and thought, by the REV. D. FALLOON. At the time it was written the author was only a layman, but he was ordained a deacon by the Bishop of Montreal in October last, and appointed to Clarendon, upon the Ottawa, between 40 and 50 miles above Bytown,-a pastoral charge within the diocese of Quebec.

Mr. Falloon was formerly a student of Trinity College, Dublin, and brought high recommendations with him to this country, from several clergymen of good standing in Ireland. Besides the work already alluded to, he has written " An Historical View of the Church of England;" and we feel the strongest assurance that in him, the Canadian Church has a literary champion, whenever occasion may call, capable of defending her upon sound scriptural principles, and of confronting her adversaries with unanswerable argu-

On the 28th May, we appealed to the Laity of our incurred in printing and distributing Tracts. All that organ, around which nearly all the youth of the or 21.!!!

We would direct attention to Messrs. Rowsell's Advertisement of books, on the fourth page. Our worthy publishers have imported a very extensive and varied stock both from England and the United States; but what we particularly wish to observe is that they offer for sale a large assortment of theological works, of the highest character, and that, as we understand, they daily expect to receive an additional supply of English books, including numerous most excellent publications in almost every department of theology, selected with especial reference to the wants of the Canadian Church. They have also reccived from New York an assortment of cheap books suited to Sunday School and Lending Libraries.

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are no be opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Church.]

> THE THOROLD METHODISTS. Thorold, 13th June, 1842.

Sir,-Ilaving read in the Christian Guardian, a statement, purporting to be notes taken by Mr. Jacob Keefer and Mr. John Carr, delegated by the Methodist Society in this village, I beg a space in your columns, for the following condensed remarks, since those I previously sent to you were too verbose to be printed at length

These delegates called at my house, and requested me to give up my author for the statement, that one of their number had, in one of their meetings, used the words that he had "seen Jesus Christ, held him by the hand, and jumped with him as high as the stool." This I refused to do, unless before other witnesses than my own family. I then offered to go with them, and call together the gentlemen who had united with me .-This they declined. I then offered to give a full statement of the whole affair, if they would meet the five signers of the letter together: but they could not think of fixing a day for

They also asked me what I meant by "secret and insidious neans," as said to be used by their Society. I gave them such answers as they could not gainsay, since they themselves had been the chief actors therein; but they wisely omitted this portion of their "notes," when writing to the Guardian .-They then went to Mr. Mount, who, like me, declined giving them much satisfaction, unless all the signers of the letter were together. Mr. Mount says that they omitted such parts of what he said to them as suited their purpose. Meeting Mr. Jacob Keefer in the village the next day, I took him into Mr. Mount's office, and gave up my author in these very words :-Mrs. F. told the words to my daughter Caroline, who came into the room just as I had commenced writing my letter to Mr. Fuller: I inserted the words in my letter, and when it was inished, took it with me to Mrs. F.'s, and reneuted the words to her, and asked her if they were the same as she had told my daughter, and Mrs. F. admitted that they were." Mr. Mount is ready, at any time, to unite with me in proving (on oath if accessary) that these were the very words used by me to Mr. Jacob Keefer, in his presence, and that I did not say before Mr. Keefer, that "I read the letter to Mrs. F.," as Mr. Keefer states I did. Now, as I never had any conversation with Mr. Jacob Keefer regarding Mrs. F.'s being our authority for these words, except in Mr. Mount's presence, I am certainly at a loss to know how Mr. Jacob Keefer can make this false statement.

Subsequently to the publication of the Sermon and Letter, declared, before myself, my wife and family, that the words We have in consequence determined, with the advice and

In the afternoon, divine service was again performed. used in my letter, respecting H.'s having seen Jesus Christ de. See, were the very same as those which she had told my daughter. Since writing the above, I sent to request Mrs. P. services at 11 o'clock a. M. and 3 o'clock p. M., on to come to my house, and state whether she denies having tall every Sunday. On Thursday, the 23rd instant, a my daughter the words alluded to (about H. having seen Jesus meeting will be held for the purpose of disposing of Christ, &c. &c.), which words my wife read to her. Mrs. P. Carret, ac. ac., success and any daughter the words as they are written, and that she has repeated them to other further says that I have her permission to insert thir, her declaration, in this letter. As her husband was not present, I did not ask her to affix her name to this acknowledgment. but really the statements in the Guardian were so wide of the but reany the statements in the Communication were so wase of truth, that I cannot allow them to pass without refutation.

Your's respectfully,
John Wellsterd. P.S.—I hope you will not refuse this short refutation in indication of our characters.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

THOMAS M. MOUNT.

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

Agreeably to appointment, the Nineteenth Session of the Association was held in the Rectory of Belleville, on the 25th and 26th ult.; and although the attendance was not very numerous, (several of the brethren being prevented by parochial engagements, and one by illness, from attending,) yet both Clergy and Laity realized, in no slightdegree, the truths set forth in the first article of the Consutution of the Association, viz.: "That the frequent meeting of the Clergy to consult together upon Church afairs has, under the divine blessing, a powerful tendency to promote unity of purpose, brotherly feeling tendency to promote unity of purpose, orotherly feeling and Christian sympathy, among them,—to the mutual edification of the ministers, and the general benefit of their flocks." Indeed, whether we regard the strengthening of the bonds of unity and love, by which the brethren are drawn together, or the increasing attachment of the Laity to the Church of Christ, evinced by their zeal for her welfare, and their respect and courtesy to her ministry, these desirable objects seem to be more fully attained at every succeeding meeting.
Belleville is one of the most considerable of the dis-

trict towns in Western Canada. Besides the benefits it derives from being the county town of the Victoria District, its local advantages are such, that it must maintain its position amongst the most thriving and populous towns of the Province. Prettily situated on the margin of the Moira River, it commands from the upper town a pleasing view of the Bay of Quinté to the South,—while on the other three sides, it is surrounded by an extensive and rapidly-settling tract of fertile back country. The settlers in the several townships lying contiguous to, and in the rear of Belleville, resort to it as their market, pouring into it their surplus produce for shipment for the European market, and receiving thence their supplies of every imported necessary and luxury of life. It is surprising that the fine tract of country laid open for settlement by the safe and pleasant navigation of the Bay of Quinte,on which there are comfortable steamers daily traversing its whole extent,—has not attracted more settlers of the respectable classes. This, I believe, can partly be accounted for by the unguarded remarks of some misinformed writers on Upper Canada, respecting the unhealthiness of this section of the country; but I need not say how unfounded the assertion is.

The reverend individual, into whose hands the interests of the Church at this important station are at present committed, has been labouring most indefatigably for the last seventeen years, in a humble but very extensive field. and his preferment to the Rectory of Belleville, at the unsolicited recommendation of the Bishop, afforded sincere satisfaction to his many friends. His kind and conciliating manners, have already won for him the affections of his new and fast-increasing flock. The congregation at Belleville was organized in the

year 1821, under the ministry of the late Rev. Thomas Campbell, whose memory is held in deserved respect, not only by the members of the congregation, but by the early inhabitants of the town. A neat mural tablet has been erected in the Church, by the members of the congregation, expressing the high esteem in which he was held. The Church, under the name of St. Thomas, was commenced a year or two previous to the appointment of the first missionary. It is a neat building of brick, in the Grecian style of architecture, and is capable of accommodating (I should imagine) about 400 persons. It is pleasantly situated on an elevation near the centre of the town, and commands an extensive view of the town, bay, and surrounding country. The church-yard is one of the most suitable and best arranged in the diocese.-The church, internally, has lately undergone much improvement. Galleries and new sittings have been erected, o meet the increasing demand for church-accommodation. It has been neatly painted. Handsome cushions and suitable hangings of purple velvet, have been provided for the pulpit, desk and altar, by the congregation. The Church to relieve us from a debt of 201. which we had psalmody is rendered excellent by the addition of a good we have received in answer to this appeal has been gation are seen to rally, uniting their vocal powers in the angelic exercise of singing the praises of God; and a liberal contribution has been made, by the members of the Church, to procure a bell, which is probably now on

> On Wednesday evening, at 6 o'clock, Divine Service was performed in St. Thomas' Church: on which occasion the Evening Prayer was read by the Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, Rector of l'eterboro', and a Sermon, on ministerial faith-fulness, was preached by the Rev. W. M. Shaw, Misionary to the township of Emily, &c., from 1. Cor. iv. 2. It is not for me to administer censures or praises, but I should be unfaithful to the task imposed on me by my brethren, were I not to express the satisfaction derived by both Clergy and Laity from listening to this excellent discourse. The sound and scriptural views, respecting the Christian ministry, the doctrines to be inculcated, and the relative duties of ministers and people, so ably de-clared by this youthful servant of the Lord, were the theme of all those privileged to hear bim.

its way from England.

On Thursday evening, at the same hour, the members of the Association again assembled with a highly-respectable congregation, for Divine Service. The Rev. J. Shortt read the Evening Prayer, and an edifying and cloquent Sermon was delivered by the Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, Rector of Peterboro', from Acts viii. and parts of 30th and 31st verses.

It is to be regretted, that a parish of such importance,

and demanding so much supervision as that of Belleville, should not enjoy the exclusive services of the incumbent: for here Popery and Dissent lift their glittering heads, in nore than ordinary strength, and, I grieve to say, hesitate not to combine their forces, when occasion offers, to act against the Church. In connection with the parish of Belleville, Mr. Grier regularly attends Sidney Church, and makes frequent week-day visits to the destitute town-ships, by which he is surrounded; and wherever he goes, he is encircled by zealous and attached Churchmen, or persons friendly to the Church, who are earnestly pleadng for spiritual instruction. How long, Mr. Editor, are ep, scattered in a wilderness infested with wolves, to be left without shepherds?

SALTERN GIVINS, Sec. Mid. Cler. Association Mohawk Parsonage, 1st June, 1842.

PASTORAL LETTER OF THE TITULAR BOMAN CATHOLIC EISUOP OF TORONTO. (From the Catholic.)

MICHAEL POWER, By the Grace of God, and the authority of the Holy Apostolic See, first [Roman] Catholic Bishop of Toronto,

gr. gr. gr. I'o the Reverend Clergy, and to the faithful of our new

Diocese-health and blessing in the Lord. RENOTE as is your situation from the Centre of [Roman]

Catholic Unity, and humble as may appear your lot am the children of God, still you are not forgotten by the Supreme Pastor of the Church, the legitimate Successor of Peter, whose paternal solicitude extends to every part of the [Roman] Catholic World. The common father of all Christians, Gregory XVI. having taken into serious consideration the vast extent of territory heretofore placed under the jurisdiction of our Venerable Brother the Right Revd. Bishop of Kingston, has been pleased to erect the whole of the more Western portion of Canada into a separate and distinct bishoprick: and by Apostolical letters bearing date the seventeenth day of last December and addressed to Us, He has likewise been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint us the first Bishop of the newly crected diocess and immediate suffragan of the Holy Roman Sec. We were at the same time authorized by letters of the same date, to make choice of the most suitable and

approbation of our Episcopal Brethren, to take our title from the City of Toronto, and there to establish our Epis-

ln order to obtain the favour and blessing of Almighty field, We, by these presents, consecrate our Diocess and all those confided to our care to the most Sacred and most Adorable Heart of Jesus, and place them under the specal protection of the most pure and immaculate Heart of Mary, the mother of God. Let us, Dearly Beloved, frequently withdraw in spirit into the sacred Heart of our Redeemer, ever sensible to our necessities and to the wants of the whole Church, and there make some reparation for the innumerable offences daily committed against this sanctuary of the Divinity and fountain of all graces. Let us likewise beg of the Virgin Mother of the Saviour. by the immense love and tender affection which her heart always bore to that of the divine Son, to intercede for us. that we may all be of one heart and one mind, that we may obtain the true spirit of charity, humility, meckness and patience, and keep ourselves in the love of God, waiting for the mercy of the same Lord Jesus Christ until life everlasting. Now the God of Peace be with you all,

Amen. We hereby confirm and ratify as far as it may be neressary, all the statutes, ordinances, reservations and exceptions of our venerable Predecessors: we likewise renew all verbal permissions, granted without limitation of

ume, until the first day of August exclusively.
We are authorized by an Indult from the Holy See bearing date the ninth of January, to introduce into our diocess the Office and Mass of the Sacred Heart of Jesus to be said on the Friday after the octave of Corpus Christi. The Office and Mass are of the first class from this date.

The Diocess of Toronto comprehends all that part of the former Province of Upper Canada or diocess of Kingston to the west of the District of Newcastle, following, from Lake Ontario, the line which separates the Newcastle District from the Home District to lake Muskogo, and then drawing a line in a north easterly direction through the Muskogo and Moon rivers and lakes, to the mouth of the more westerly branch of the Two rivers, which empties itself into the Grand or Ottawa River.

THE present Pastoral Letter shall be read in the time of High Mass, or during the principal Mass, the first Sunday or Festival after its reception.

GIVEN under our Hand and Seal, at La Prairie on the festival of the apparition of St. Michael the Archangel, this 8th day of May, 1842. † MICHAEL L. † S.

BY HIS LORDSHIP'S COMMAND,
J. J. HAY, Sec. ad hoc.

(True Copy.) J. J. HAY, Sec. ad hoc. Note.-The Office and Mass of the Sacred Heart of Jesus are obligatory on the Clergy from this date: if however they are not to be found in the Missal or Bre-

viary in their possession, we dispense with its recitation for this year. TRINITY CHURCH, MONTREAL.-At Trinity Church yesterday a collection was made in aid of the funds of the Ladies' Benevolent Society. It amounted to the hand-

some sum of 444. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Mackie Chaplain to the Bishop.—Montreat Messen-

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CONVERSIONS FROM POPERY .- On the evening of Tuesday last five converts from the Church of Rome were received into the Church of England at the church of St. Simon, Gloucester-street, by the Rev. J. R. Connor. The service used was the formulary compiled by the Rev Hugh M.Neile. The converts consisted of two males and three females. One of the males was a young English gentleman, and the other an operative, from Ireland. The females were intelligent-looking young women. At the conclusion of the service, Mr. Connor delivered an appropriate address from 1 Cor. xii. 31-"Yet show ! unto you a more excellent way." Several Clergymen were present on the occasion.—Liverpool Mail, April 30.

ANOTHER CONVERSION.—It is stated that a Prince of Lucca has joined himself to the ranks of the Protestants. CONVERSION OF THE JEWS .- On Sunday, the 8th, four respectable young men, members of the House of Israel, were received into the Church of Christ, by holy baptism, at the Episcopal Chapel of the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, in the presence of a very numerous congregation. On Wednesday evening last, after the annual sermon on behalf of the Operative Jewish Converts' Institution had been preached by the Rev. Charles Goodhart, at the above chapel, no less than 50 Hebrew Christians assembled in the large room of the institution to celebrate its 11th anniversary, by partaking of a simple, yet substantial, supper, provided for them by the committee.

Buston—We hear with pleasure that the splendid

chapel built for the Irvingites, on St. Augustine's Back, in this city, is likely to be purchased and dedicated to the service of the Church.—Bristol Journal.

Berlin, March 19 .- Brownish .- Eight of the 27 Anabaptists who caused themselves to be baptised a second time in the lake of Rummelsburg, on an intensely cold day, have been taken ill, and three of them have already died—namely, a man 73 years of age, a girl 12 years old, and a boy of 10. We have been positively assured that the Government intends to prohibit, under the severest penalties, all baptism by immersion, without u special permission from the local ecclesiastical authorities.

"PUSEVITE."—The Bishop of Worcester has issued a letter to the Rural Dean of Birmingham, in which he forbids the public use of the term "Pusevite" as applicable to those who entertain Tractarian opinions.—Berks Chronicle.

TRUE BENEFICENCE.-A gentleman of the name of Slade, an eminent and opulent merchant, a native of the town of Poole, has undertaken to build, at his own expense, five new churches in the colony of Newfoundland.

A LIBERAL CONGREGATION .- The Rev. Thomas Bagnall Baker, Minister of Woburn Episcopal Chapel, St Pancras, London, has received, during the course of the last year, (1841), the following approvable marks of Christian liberality. He received, at the beginning of the year, 400t, from the members of his congregation, and a denation of 1000th form and a constant of 1000th ionation of 1000/, from one person, to remove the incumbrances connected with his chapel, which is proprietary. About the middle of the same year, another person beautified the desks and pulpit with crimson velvet, cushion, &c. In December last, some other worshippers in his congregation presented a set of church books, bible, &c. for public worship. In the same month was also presented to him, a suit of clerical robes.

MUNIFICENT BEQUEST .- The late Mrs. Woodcock, of Cheltenham, has left to trustees the sum of £2,000, three per cent. consols, in trust to pay the dividend thereof for the benefit and towards the support and maintenance as well of the Church of England charity schools established in Sunderland and Bishop Wearmouth, as of the aged poor in those places in equal shares.

Canada.

THE CANADA COMPANY. (From the Patriot.)

The Canada Company have adopted a system of disposing of their lands in the Huron District, which will offer to Emigrants and others very striking facilities in permanently settling themselves and families on farms of their own, obtained by an casy course of payment on long credit.

The Company offer their lands to actual settlers on a species of lesse. No money is required down, and a rent of about five pence an acre is required for the first year, gradually increasing to the end of the twelfth year, when it will amount to forty pence the acre. At the end of that time the Company will grant a free Deed of the land, the consideration for which Deed will be the regular payments of the rents during the twelve years. Thus in fact the rents spread over that long period, amount in aggregate to the purchase money of the land,—such as the Company would sell it for absolutely in the first instance, exclusive of course of the interest of the various payments, for the long period for which credit is given.

By this system the poor but industrious settler can readily obtain land, and may enter on it with the almost positive cer-tainty that patience and attention will enable him easily to meet his payments. He is asked for no money on going on the land, and may thus be the better able to expend any little capital be may have in the purchase of farming implements and other

Decessaries. Twelve years' credit is the longest ever heard of in this country, and certainly places the agricultural settler in a position of far greater advantage than he ever could have enjoyed before. The old system of the Company was a credit of fice years, and one fifth of the money down. Few settlers of com-mon industry but can readily pay for their lands in a much less period than twelve years, and we doubt not but that thousands vill eagerly avail themselves of the proffered terms of the Canada Company.

The Huron District,-the splendid Estate of the Company, is, as every Western traveller knows, one of the most fertile and beautiful sections of country in Canada. Within its million of acres some six or seven thousand settlers are already located,-forming one of the most thoroughly loval and well-behaved populations in any part of British America. Its chief town, Goderich, is rapidly assuming a flourishing and attractive appearance. It already contains many hundred inhabitants, a handsome Gaol and Court-house, (with little business for either.) an endowed Rectory, grist and saw mills, and almost the only harbour on the eastern shore of Lake Huron. Vast sums have been expended there by the Company, and few, very few seasons will elapse, before a busy trade will be carried on from its excellent port to Moutreal and Quebec, when the wheat fields of the Huron begin to send their surplus produce to market. The chimate and the roads are both excellent; and we look forward with certainty to seeing, at no distant day, the Huron District one of the best peopled and richest sections of country in this vast and rapidly advancing Province.

COLONIAL RANK .- Her Majesty has been pleased to direct that those Gentlemen who were Members of the Executive Council of Upper and Lower Canada, respectively, at the date of the Union of the two Provinces, should retain the titular dis-tinction usually accorded to them, and should take precedence in the Province of Canada, according to the date of their several appointments, immediately after the Members of the Executive Council of the Province for the time being. By Command, T. W. C. Mundocu, Chief Secretary. - Canada Gazette.

Public Lands .- The Canada Gazette contains a proclamation, announcing the Royal Assent to the disposal of public lands, of which the following account is borrowed from the Mon-

"We learn that, by the last intelligence from England, official information has been received of the Royal sanction having been given to the Act, passed during the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, intituled "Au Act for the disposal of Public Lands." By this Act, it is provided that, with certain exceptions therein mentioned, no free grants of public lands shall be made to any person or persons what-oever; and claims to free grants arising out of any Government regulation, shall be determined by the Governor in Council. Claims for land under orders in Council are to be commuted for land scrip; such scrip to be issued by the Commissioner for Crown Lands and received in payment for public lands, equal in value to the land granted, calculating the value of such grant in Canada West at the price of four Shillings currency per acre; and the said scrip shall be issued in amounts not greater than five pounds in any one note, such notes being assignable by delivery .--Militia scrip issued in Lower Canada, shall be assignable by delivery, and received in payment for public lands at its nominal Receipts to be taken for scrip, and such scrip to b in full discharge of the claim. All unlocated lands shall be personal property, and dealt with accordingly; but the law re-lating to located lands, shall remain unaltered. No new claim, founded on Government regulations, shall be allowed, unless made before the first of January, 1843, and the price of public ands shall be regulated by the Governor in Council. Governor shall appoint a resident Agent in every District, who under the directions of the Commissioner for Crown Lands. shall make public sales, receiving the purchase money and granting receipts therefor. When the price is paid in full, the purchaser shall have his Letters Patent, free of expense. The rest of the provisions of the Act relate to the conduct of the Commissioners for Crown Lands and the District Agents."-

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.-We understand that the Members of the Executive Council of the Province are summoned to meet His Excellency the Governor General at Montreal, forthwith. The Hon. Robert Baldwin Sullivan, President of the Council-the Hon. John Henry Dunn-the Hon. Samuel B. Harrison—and the Hon. President of the Board of Works, Hamilton II. Killaly, proceeded downward yesterday in the Royal Mail Steamer Brockville. This call of the Council probably refers to a number of new appointments necessary to be immediately made, and to take into considera-tion various matters connected with the general interests of the Province, previously to the departure of His Excellency for Halifax.—Kingston Chronicle.

THE NEW APPOINTMENTS .- Mr. Hincks has, within the last few days, proceeded to Montreal for the purpose of being sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council and Inspector General of the Province, he having received his commission these appointments. It is rumoufed that Mr. Baldwin will oppose Mr. Hincks in the approaching election for the County Oxford, and the result will show how far Mr. Hincks still retains the confidence of his constituents. In our columns today will be found the appointments of the Hon. Mr. Justice Vallieres to the Chief Justiceship of the King's Bench of the District of Montreal, and of the Hon. Mr. Mondelet as resident Judge of the District of Three Rivers. The same Gazette contains Commissions of the Peare for the Districts of Quebec Three Rivers, and Montreal. The augmentation of new Justices appears to be very great, and persons who were removed from the Commission in 1837 for their disloyalty, are fully

restored to the honours of the magistracy.—Ib.

St. Patrick's Society, Quenec.—The Earl of Caledon. who is an officer of one of the regiments stationed in that city, has given a donation of 251. to this Society.

FIRE AT MONTREAL .- About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, (Sunday, 12th instant), fire was discovered issuing from a wooden building on the premises of Mr. Tomkins, baker, Main-street, St. Lawrence Suburbs, and before the engines could be brought to the spot the flames had communicated to some wooden houses adjoining, on Lagauchetiere-street, and soon after extended across Lagauchetiere-street and to St. Dominique-street. We have not been able to ascertain the exact number of houses destroyed, but from a cursory survey, we make out that twelve dwelling houses and nearly as many out-buildings have been burnt down to the ground. Among these were two or three very good stone houses, besides as many more greatly damaged. At one time there was great anxiety manifested for the safety of the Montreal General Hospital.—A flake of fire, driven by the wind, lodged in the blinds of the cupola and ignited; and it was not without difficulty that two persons succeeded in reaching the summit and with an axe cut away the part on fire, thereby preventing its extending any further. This fire is the most destructive that we have had to record in this city for many years: to estimate the loss of property just now is impossible. The streets in the neighbourhood were filled with property of all descriptions, and the greatest confusion reigned when we left the scene of confiagration last evening. We must not omit to say that there appeared to be a great deficiency of water at hand when the engines first on the spot, from what cause we know not, and we believe that had one or two of them been well supplied at first the flames could have been confined to three or four buildings The military were early on the spot, and rendered good service until the fire was got under. We understand that the greater part of the property was insured,—the loss will consequently fall heavily upon the Insurance Companies of this city.— Montreal Courier.

OFFICE OF HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF AGEST FOR EMIGEANTS,
QUEUEC, 11th June, 1842.
Number of Emigrants arrived at this Port, during the Week ending

| England | 376 | |
|---|---|---------|
| Filgrand | 3649 | |
| Ireland, | 5.773 | |
| Scotland | 1042 | |
| Lower Ports, | 31 | |
| | 5097 | |
| Passengers not included | | |
| | | |
| ously reported, 286 | 11,195 | |
| 210 | 16,292 | |
| rresponding period last year, | 13,509 | |
| and frequency 1849 | 2783 | |
| 186 313 194 Ant. At. 104 12************************************ | | |
| A. C. BUCHANA | N, CHIEF | AGENT. |
| | | |
| | Passengers not included he above. 13 ously reported. 286 presponding period last year, see in favour of 1842, | Treland |

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The Clergy of the Home District are respectfully reminded that the next Meeting of the Association will be held (D. V.) on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th of July, at the residence of the Rev. George C. Street, Newmarket. ADAM TOWNLEY, Secretary.

Thornhill, 15th June, 1842.

THE NEW CHURCH, NEAR THE TOLL-GATE, ON YONGE STREET, ON THURSDAY next, the 23rd inst., at 12 o'clock, a Meeting, at 0 which the Lord Bishop will preside, will be held in this Church. The object of the Meeting is to organize a Congregation in conformity with the Church Temporalities Act. All persons who are disposed to rent or purchase person or seats will then have an opportunity of doing so, and are particularly requested to attend. The Church will hold

hundred.
In the morning of Sunday, the 26th instant, a Service will be sched in this Church by the REV. Da. McCaut, Principal of Upper and College, in add of the building-fund.
Oronto, 17th June, 1642.

JUST PUBLISHED. I. "THE CHURCH TEMPORALITIES ACT," In pamphiet form.

Price 3d. each, or 2s. 6d. W dozen. IL "HEAR THE CHURCH." A Sermon preached before the Queen by the Rev. Dr. Hook. Second Canadian edition.

Price 2s. 10 dozen,-15s. 10 100. H. & W. ROWSELL, Toropte and Kingston.

Toronto, June 17, 1842.

SCARBOROUGH THE REV. W. H. NORRIS'S COCKOS GRICKAGE YOELIS

THE Course of Education comprises Religious and Moral Instruc-tion, in conformity with the principles of the United Church of England and Ireland; the Greek, Latin and French Languages; Mathematics; Writing and Arithmetic; Book-keeping, &c.; History: Geography, and English Literature

TERMS:

SITUATION WANTED. A YOU'TH, who can be very favourably recommended, wants a situation, as CLERK in a Dry Gossis Store, or in an Office.—Apply to Mr. Henry Rowsell.

Toronto, 17th June, 1842.

FOR SALE.

BY the Subscribers, at reduced prices, superior PORT AND SHERRY WINES, in Bottles and in the Wood, direct from the London Docks, and two years in this country. Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

THORNE & PARSONS.

BOOKS, &c. FROM ENGLAND.

O RDERS for House, Ar. to be procured from England, should be given without delay, so as to insure their arrival in Canada this season. H & W. ROWSELL.

Turimis and Kingston

June 10th, 1812.

Toronto, June 15, 1842.

CLASSICAL ASSISTANT.

A N ASSISTANT is wanted in a small Establishment near To-A routo. He must be thoroughly competent to teach the Classic and Writing, and willing to assist generally. Apply (by letter post-paid), stating full particulars—with references, and salary expected—

W. 11. Nonuis, Scarborough. RDUCATION BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, BY MRS. KING,

d, bisnor's buildings, Near Upper Canada College, N. B.-Three or four Ladles can be accommodated with board, 5c. at £8 150. per quarter.

May 12, 1842. FRMALE EDUCATION.

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

May 12, 1842.

45.3m HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

TillS Institution will be re-opened, after the Christmas recess, on Manday, the 3rd of January, 1842.

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

M. C. CROMBIK.

Principal, H. D. G. S.



TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS. TIWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF LAND, of the finest description, in Canada West, late Upper Canada, are on Sale, by the CANADA COMPANY, upon the lowest and most favourable

tha CANADA COMPANY, upon the lowest and most favourable terms possible.

About 3,000,000 Acres, scattered throughout every part of the Province, payable one-fifth in Cash, the balance of the purchasemoney by Five Annual Instalments.

About 3,000,000 Acres, in the Huron District, which are disposed of by way of Lease. No money is required downs. The Hents are spread over Twelve years, commencing at 5d, per Acre, payable at the end of the first year. When the Rents are paid, the Settler will receive a Deed for the Freehold. The last and highest Rent is 40d, per Acre. These Lands are distant Ninety miles South of the Owens Bay Settlement.

The Huron has already a population of upwards of 7,000 souls.—Full particulars may be had, upon Application (if by Letter post-paid) to the Company's Offices,—to RICHARD BIRDSALL Esquire, Applied, Colborne District, and to Dz. ALLING, Guelph, Wellington District.

Aspinder, Canorine District, and to s lington District. Canada Company's Offices, Toronto and Goderich, 1st June, 1842.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

Title property of John Barwick, Esq., at Thornhill, Yonge Street.
in all respects one of the most desirable residences in Causala for a genteel family.—A SAW MILL, in full operation, about the centre, with a quantity of Pine. Heference to Carr. Lsu, on the spet, or Mesars. GAMBLE & BOULTON.

A PORTRAIT of the Hon. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON,
Chief Justice of Western Canada. drawn by Mr. Horrnan
Mayra, is now being cabibited at J. E. Patti's Picture Shop, King
Street, for the purpose of receiving the names of Subscribers to a
highly finished Engraving therefrom. The opinious expressed by the
Press, as to the Likeness, &c., have been extremely favourable. Toronto, June 3, 1842.

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

DESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popparezzi, No. 233, King Street, two doors cast of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, or strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of Toronto, 25th May, 1842. 47-tf

CHARLES MARCH.

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER. GLAZIER, GRAINER, AND PAPER-HANGER,

(Late of the Firm of HART & MARCH).

DEGS respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, that he intends continuing the above business in the OLD STAND, No. 205. King Street, nearly opposite the Farmers' Bayk, where he will, at all times, be inappy to attend to any orders he may be favoured with, and which will be executed with the greatest punctuality and despatch. C. M. takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to those friends who have so liberally patronised him, and hegs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the favour hitherto shown him. Toronto, May 26, 1842.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, one thousand pieces of ENGLISH PAPER HANGINGS, cheap for cash. gar Rooms hung by Contract.

EDWARD ROBSON. Yonge Street, No. 44, May 27th, 1842.

CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTEBY, AND PAPER-SIANGING.

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

Torunto, April 13, 1842.

REMOVAL.

JONEPH WILSON, UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER.

IF HOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER.

SINCERELT thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, by desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has now REMONED INTO HE BRICK PRESSESS, corner of Yonge and Temperature Streets, (directly opposite his old residence), where he has fitted up superior accommodation for the carrying on of the above business, and hopes, by strict attention to the manufacturing of his goods, punctuality in executing orders entrusted to him, and reasonable charges, to still merit the kind support he has heretofore received, and that a continuance of their favours will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

by him.

Feather Beds, Hair and Cotton Mattrasses, &c. furnished on the shortest notice. Window and Bed Draperies, and Cornices, of all descriptions, made and fitted up to the latest fashious with neatness and dispatch.

Toronto, Nov. 1, 1841

UNIVERSITY HOUSE. 179. KING STREET.

ITS, KING STREET.

M. WESTMACOTT begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto and its vicinity, that he will receive by the first ships a choice assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for the approaching season.

Pulpit and Church Furniture imported.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS.

APRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to acquaint their Correspondents and the Trade, that they have non-received very large Invoices of Seasonable STAPLE AND PANCY DRY GODDS, which have been dispatched by the earliest Spring Ships, from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde, and as most of these Ears Strady arrived at Montrest, they daily expect to have their Supplies arriving in Toronto and before the end of the month they will have a most complete assertment opened out.

It B. 2 Co's, Importations are so well known, that they do not consider at necessary to state particulars. They may, however, remark, that their friends will find their SENFRAL STORN much larger even than usual, and especially their assertments of PANCY (2010) is, of the newest styles; the whole of which have heen adequate with the greatest care, by their Mr. Isaac Buchanan, and Mr. Robert W. Harris, during the late imparaileled depression in the Home Markets.

is eas, therefore, with the utmost confidence, recommend their I now cars, encernees, with the minimal common con-sistent to the attention of the Teach generally, so they are determined to sell at very loss prices for Cash, or short and definite payments. INIAC BUCHINAS & Ca.

EXTENSIVE SPRING IMPORTATIONS. THE Subscribers beg to inform their customers and the trade generally of Western Canada, that they are receiving by the earliest Spring Ships, just arrived at Montreal and Quebec, a most extensive assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, suitable for the Spring and Summer Trade, and that they will have very complete assortments opened out prior to the end of this month, which have been selected in the British Markets, with the greatest care, by their Mr. Issae Buchanan and Mr. Robert W. Burris whose through and intimate knowledge of the Canada trade is militiently well known to their numerous correspondents throughout the Provinces.

well known to their numerous correspondents throughout the Province.

Their steek will be found to consist of every variety of Tanry and Staple Dry thoods, of the newest styles, suitable for this market, and they tog to assure their friends and the Trade, that as they have been enabled to buy at unprecedentedly low prices during the late extraordinary depends on the Home Markets, they are perpend to self at currespondingly low advances for Cash or definite parameter.

The Subscribers also beg to intimate that they hold a very large and well selected stock of

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS: of all descriptions, which will be greatly increased on receipt of their imports, by the recent arrivals at Montreal, together with a complete assurtment of STATIONERY, the whole of which they will dispose of on most reasonable ferms.

BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co.

Hamilton, 20th May, 1842.

THE Subscribers, a branch of the long established house of GILLESPIES, MOFFATT & Co., or Lesdon, GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co., or MOSIBER, and GILLESPIE, GREENSHIELDS & Co., or QUEBER, beg to inform their correspondents in Canada West and the trade generally, that they are opening, in their Warehouses, at the corner of Yonge and Market Streets, an extensive assertment of tiools,

which has been carefully selected by one of themselves, during the last winter, in all the principal markets of Great British, as well as in New York, consisting of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND SHELF BARDWARE, 40, 40, 40,

As they are enabled to make their purchases on the best terms, and are determined to sell at a moderate advance, they can with confidence e determined to sell at a monterate auxance, they can mist connect commend their stock to the trade. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

JOSEPH B. HALL; GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT. WHOLEBALK DEALER IN AND IMPORTER OF

LIQUORS. WIPES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES, BRY GOODS, AO. AGENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF MADEIRA

FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA.
May 20, 1812. SANFORD & LYNES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS,

DEG to announce to the Public that they have LEASED those Promises lately occupied by Messes. ROSS & Co., and have laid in a well selected and choice Stock of Teas, Wines, and Spirits, with a general assortment of articles in the Line, which they offer low for each or approved credit.

Toronto, February 23, 1842.

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

NO. 197, KING STHART, TORONTO.

THE Subscribers having now completed their extensive Winter as stock of Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, offer for Sale the undermentioned articles, which having been purchased on the most favourable terms in the best European and Asherkan Markets, they can considerity recommend to the attention of City and Country Storckeepers; 200 hinds Porto Rice and Cuba Sugar, 30 hinds London Refined Sugar, 85 cases New York Refined Sugar, 25 hinds and 70 bibs London Crushed Sugar, 25 hinds and 70 bibs London Crushed Sugar, 300 chests Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Southong, and Congou Tess.

200 hinds and tales Mocha, Java, Laguira, and St. Dominge Coffee, 200 boxes, Indivokes, and quarter boxes, fresh Muscatel Raisins, 20 kegs Spanish Grapes, 30 terces Carolina Rice, 120 boxes and kegs Ping and Cavendish Tobacco, 135 pipes and hinds Port, Madeira, Sherry, and Barsellies Wines, from the most respectable Houses in Oporto, Casliz and Madeira, 20 pipes and 60 hinds pale and coloured Cognac Brandy, 40 hinds Spanish Brandy, 20 pincheous East and West India Runs, 100 barrels London Poster and Edinburgh Ale.

Also, an extension and general assortment of articles connected with Reir business.

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co. Toronto, December 8th, 1841. tarthen, Chian, and Clausware Ratablishe

No. 10, New Chy Buildings, REARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH GRORES, KING STREET. THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARK in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfar, Dinner and Dessert Sets: Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call.

Toronto, October 30, 1440.

Taranto, October 30, 1440. FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

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. NEXT DOOR TO THE FARMERS' HANK; and solicits a continuance of that support which he has heretofor received. His constant study shall always be to give to his customer account of the feeting of the constant study shall always be to give to his customer received.

general satisfaction.

N.H...-West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Vestings, &c. &c., of the heat description, always on hand, which will be put up in the newest fashion and best style, with neatness and disjutch. Toronto, May 6, 1842.

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

LWAYS on hand a good supply of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he imports direct from England. \$\tilde{\pi} NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFORMS: CLERGY-MEN'S GOWNS AND BARHISTER'S ROBES, made in the best lyle. Turmto, 27th April, 1942.

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN BRAPER AND TAILOB, 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 West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Docakina, Ac. Ac. Atso-a selection of SUPERIOR VESTINGS, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate

terms.

2.5 Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS,
Barristers' ROBES, Ac. made on the shortest notice and in superlor style. Toronto, August 3rd, 1841.

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE. WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, TORONTO, AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON.

A LEXANDESE DEXON respectfully informs the Military and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied with a superty assortment of Maddlery, Blancaese, Whipe, decades, imported direct from the best Houses in Great Britain, and which constitutes a FIRST-RATE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT.

N.B.—Every description of Harness, &c. made to order, from the best English Leather, by very superior workmen. 51-1 OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, To routo, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange

N.B .- Sleighs of every description built to order. TOBONTO AXE FACTORY, HOSPITAL STERET.

If OAPITAL STREET.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends.

And the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above Establishment, formerly owned by the late I lanks RESPARN, and recently by Charpion, Brothers & Co., where he is now manufacturing CAST STERE AXES of a superior quality. Orders sent to the Factory, or to his Sorre, 172 King Street, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order.

SAMUEL SHAW.

SAMUEL SHAW. Toropte, October 6, 1811.

1842. LAKE ONTARIO. NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOUR TIMES A-WEEK, FROM TORONTO AND HAMILTON TO ROCHESTER.

THE STEAMER AMERICA.

CAPTAIN TWOHY. W. H.L. until further motive, heavy Theronto for Rochester, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg, every Sunsay and Wedin salar Evening, it 9 without; will heave for firster for Foronto, touching at tithence and Fort Hope, every Tuesday and Saturday Morhing, at Author.

> THE STEAMER GORE, CAPTAIN KEER,

WHI. leave Devote for Rob hotter, every Tuesday and Frider, at 12 withouth for Rob hotter, every Tuesday and Frider, at 12 withouth, mount and util leave Rochester for Toronin, every Monday and Photoan Morning, at 9 of tech.

The above Steamers will also ply between Toronin and Hamilton Epo do Travellers may proceed by Rosterond from Rocinsten in Above and Bostov, this will be found the most agreeable and expeditious route for Travellers from the western parts of Canada, who may desire to visit New York, Roston, or Albany.

Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the cutters, unless bunked and paid for.

E. S. ALPORT, Agent, Turento, April 11, 1419 STRAM-ROAT SOTICE-1842.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL,

CAPT. COLCLET GH. WILL over Toronto for Kingston on Tuesday night, the 20th instant, at Twaxix o'clock, touching at Post Hope and Cobourg; and will loave Kingston, on her return, on Thursday remains, the Jist. Afterwards, she will leave Toronto for Kingston every Saturday and Wednesday, as Twelve o'clock, most.

STEAMER BRITANNIC CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON,

PANES Torough daily at Two v. M. for Hamilton. Returning, a leaves Hamilton at Seven which, c.m. for Through, calling at the intermediate Poets toth ways, weather permitting. Hamilton and Rochester Steambast Office,

MOTICE. Office of the Pirot Division Court, Home District, or Court of Requests;

And Police Office, Blome District. IN consequence of the Room in the Court House, where the above I. Offices have been held for many years, being required by the District Council of the House Plate et, the Instruct of the said Offices will be varied on at No. 4, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, King Street. The office will be open every day, from 10 to 3 o'clock, and the Building will be in attendance on Tuesdays and Finlays, to make their attendance of Tuesdays and Finlays, to make

Hy order of the Judge. GEORGE WALTON, Cort.

N. B -Mr. Walton begs to inform the public that, in the same

LAND AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE. Rivery description of Land and Agency Business attended to a Houses and Farms Isought, sold and let a Debts and Rente collected a Petitions written a Bonds, Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Agreements, Leases, Memo-rials and Notarial Centificates, overcuted upon the most moderate termi-rials and Notarial Centificates, overcuted upon the most moderate termi-No. 4, Chewett's Bulldings, Toronto,

DOCTOR SCOTT, ATELY House Surgeon to the Landmiderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital. Removed room 141, King Statut. TO NEWGATE STREET;

Opposite the Brick Methodist Chapel, Toronto, May 25, 1842. DOCTOR SEVEN CORNER OF LOT AND GRAVES STREETS,

Toronto, April 25, 1849. B) Bt . B' Bt B 78 Bt () S Bt 4

(Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S. DUKE STREET.

Toronto, 7th August, 1841. SURGEON DENTIST, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS.

Toronto, Pebruary 5, 1842. A. V. BROWN, M.D. BURGRON DENTENT

KING STREET, ONE DOOR HAST COMMERCIAL BANK. Toronto, December 31, 1841.

WANTES BY.

A STUDENT in the profession of Dental Sciences, by

A. V. BROWN, M.D.

Surgeon Denties.

26.16

MR. MAXON, Attorney, &c.

Mr. HOPPWER MEYER, Miniature Painter and Draughtsman,

179, KING STREET, TORONTO.

LATE STUDENT OF THE British Museum and National Gallery, LONDON: Office at the Corner of Temperance and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

HILLTARNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.

(Empowered by Act of Parliament.) ROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may

No. 6. Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. BIRTHS.

On the 2d instant, at the Parsonage House, St. Sylvester, Canada East, the lady of the Hev. P. J. Maning, of a daughter. At Kingston, Mrs. James Powell, of a son. MARRIED.

On Westreaday, the 15th inst., by the Rev. Dr. McCaul, Principal of Upper Consola College, Lieut.-Col. Furlong, Commanding H. M. 63rd R. gl. of Light Infantry, to Suphin, account daughter of H. J. finulton, Eaq., of Holland House, in this city, late Chief Justice of Newforstuland.

At Kingston, on the 5th inst., by the Venerable the Archdescens of Singston, Granville R. Moyle, Esq., R. N., eddest son of Richard Moyle, Esq., Penxance, Cornwall, England, to Martha, only daughter of the late James Atkinson, Esq., formerly M. F. for the Coupty of Frontense.

of the Jase James Atkinson, Esq., formerly M. P. for the Couply of Fronteniae.

At Kingston, on the 6th Inst., by the Venerable Archdeacou Binari, Mr. Frederick Honor, to Miss Catherine McGanvin, both of Kingston, At Nelson, Camela West, on the 20th ultimo, at the residence of John Weisenhall, Equive, Wm. J. imissch, elgest om of the late Coloniel Instart, C. B., to Encetla, second, daughter of the late V. Hale, Esquire, Jodge, and Espagney, Fast Indies, Gin the 4th Inst., by the Hev. K. R.; Burrapsy Hrs. Holsey Atkins, of Queboc, to Ann, sowind daughter of Mr. R. Ygung, of fix: Augustin, On the 7th inst., by the Hev. D. Robertson, Mr. John Thompson, to Alicia Trankins, both of Montreal.

At Queboc, on the 6th Inst., by the Rev. F. J. Landy, Andrew Rituari, Equilee, Barrister at Law, to Charlotte Einstre, daughter of Philippe Athert Delfaspé, Esquire:

At Queboc, on the 4th Inst., by the Hev. E. W. Sewell, Mr. John Bogate, to Miss Jane Browne, both of that chy, At the British Embassy, Paris, on 30th March, by the Rev. G. La Peere, Arthur William Tooke, M.A., of Harley Place, London, only ross of William Tooke, Esq., tale M. P. for Truro, of Russell Square, London, to Nymphe, only child of Capt. Philip Le Vesconte, B.N., and nieve of Capt. Henry Le Vesconte, R.N., of Beymour, Newcastle District.

D I E D.

At St. Thomas, London District, May 26th, Margaret, wife of Mr. Anson Paul, in the 37th year of her age.

At the same place, on the 10th June, after a long and painful filness, Captais William Drake, father of the above, agod 81 years, deeply immented by a numerous circle of relations and friends. The deceased was a natice of the State of New York, and, at an early period, removed into this Province, and was one of the oldest and most respectable hidaldiants of the London District. He was a constant and eachers appointer of British supermay in these Provinces, which he eminently proved in the war of 1812, and during the late disturbances. He died in peace with his Maker, and in communion with the Church of England.

of England.

At Hamilton, on the 23rd ult., Edward Albert, infant son of J. W. Ritchie, Pag.
At Madeira, on the 2nd of April, Sir Alexander Wellesley Leith,

Bart.

At St. John, N.B., on the 25th May last, after a short illness, Nehrmish Merritt, Esq., (tructier of the late Thomas Merritt, Esq., of St. Carbarines), a long resident, wealthy, and highly respected inhabitant of that town—aged 73 years.

Supposed to have been killed in the late disastrons retrest of the British force from Caubul, Nicholas Power Palmer, Esq., Lieut. 54th Beugal Nat. Infastry, only brother of the Rev. Arthur Palmer, Sector of Guelph.

-----Larrens received during the week ending Friday, 17th June :--Lord Bishop of Montreal; Rev. R. Flood; A. Darklson Esq. P. M.; Rev. E. Hersische, aid. sub.; Rev. W. Morse, rem.; J. G. Hodgins Esq.; Mr. W. H. White, add. sub. and rem.; D. C. Gunn Esq., rem. in full vol. 4 and 5; M. W. Bowne Esq., rem. in full vol. 5; Rev. M. Burnham, rem.; G. Manners Esq. [next week.]

27 Communications sent anonymously, and without the postage on them being poid, annot be acknowledged or inserted.

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

CHAPTER XVI.

The Prayer Book is presented to a clergyman, who resigns his home for the south .- Sail down the Hudson .- Early Reminiscences. - Steam-boat adventure. - Eloquent defence of the Church, -Obitmary notice of Rev. Mr. N-

It was my fortune to remain not much more than a year under the roof of this most excellent lady, but the remembrance of those days is sweet. My young mistress, returning home one day from the Sundayschool, brought with her a neat new Prayer Book, which her minister had just presented her. As she showed it to her grandmother, she said, "Do you know, grandina, that our dear Mr. N--- is about going to the south for his health, and next Sunday he preaches his farewell sermon?"

Mrs. W--- replied that she knew it, for he had called the day before and informed her of his intentions. "Oh, grandma! said the little Charlotte, "how pale he looks-all but that little red spot on his check-and how short he breathes; and then he seems so feeble. I was afraid he would sink down in the pulpit. Do you think, dear grandmother, he will die?"

"I hope, my child, his useful life will be spared; but I fear his disease is to deeply seated ever to be removed; he himself has very little expectation of recovering. All things, however, are possible with Goo, and if He please, 'He can even yet raise him up and grant him a longer continuance amongst us; and with due submission to the divine will, I would humbly pray that he may live many years. His death would be a sore affliction to his friends, and a severe loss to the Church of CHRIST."

"But is it not strange, grandma, that such good men, so young, so useful, and so much beloved, should be removed out of the world, while so many wicked, and profane, and worthless persons are spared?"

The dispensations of Providence, my dear Charlotte, are often very mysterious, although we doubt not they are ever righteous, merciful, and wise. You know what the Scriptures says-'the righteous is taken away from the evil to come,' (Is. Ivii. 1.) while the wicked is reserved to the day of destruction.' (Job xxi, 30.) Mr. N appears to be a Christian, ripe for glory, and Goo may see fit to take him speedily to his reward; besides, I fear we do not deserve a man of such eminent piety and talents, and God may also think proper to remove this burning and shining light, as a just punishment for our sins, in not having profited, as we ought, by his faithful and zealous labours."

"O, how I wish," said the little girl, "you had been nt our Sunday-school to-day; Mr. N- addressed the scholars very affectionately; and when he spoke of leaving us in a week or two, every scholar in the school burst into tears-for we all love him dearly.-He said if he should ever return, he hoped to hear that we had all been good and dutiful children, and had improved by the instruction of our teachers; growing in grace as we grew in age. But if he should not come back, he hoped we would always keep in mind what he was going to say to us from those words of Solomon-'Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth,' (Eccles. xii. 1.) And he then went on to tell us that none of us were too young to remember our Creator; and that it was important that we should do it now, for we know not how soon we must die .--He said that Chaise loved little children; and when he was on earth he took them in his arms, and blessed them, and said 'of such is the kingdom of heaven;' but then we must be good children if we would have Cuntar love us; and we must puny to Goo to change our hearts, for the hearts of children are naturally very wicked; and we must learn to love Gon and our neighbours, and do as our Bible tells us, and as our parents and teachers bid us, and then, whenever we die, we shall go to heaven; and he hoped we should all meet again there, if we met no more on earth. I will try to remember all he said, and will pray to our Heavenly Father to make me remember it as long as I live. He gave each of us a Prayer Book, and I saw the tears come into his eyes as he laid his bands upon my head and said, 'Gop preserve and bless you, my dear little Charlotte.' As I was coming home, I thought how happy I should feel if I had any little thing to give him to remember me by. You know he has been so much at our house, and when my dear father died he was so attentive and kind to us all, that Hove him as a brother. And then I thought, if you would allow me, I would give him the Prayer Book I found last year as he has given me a new one to-day: and I dare say, whenever he sees it, he will think of his 'dear little Charlotte,' as he used to call me."

The good old lady was pleased with this expression of kindness on the part of her beloved grand-daughter; and, with her consent, I was the next day presented to her minister, Mr. N---. He was gratified with this new proof of the child's affection, and promised to keep me by him as a token of her love.

The following Sunday he preached his last dis course, from Acts xx. 23. "And now, behold, I know that ye all, among whom I have gone preaching the kingdom of Goo, shall see my face no more."-He spoke of his approaching death with the greatest composure, and said that in going to a milder climate, he rather yielded to the urgent solicitations of his friends, than to any expectation he himself had of being benefited by it.

His exhortation to his people was eloquent and affecting in the highest degree. The whole congregation were dissolved in tears, as they listened to the persuasive language of the dying man. He conjured them not to depart from that Church to which they had professed an attachment; but to keep steadily in the "old paths," to "hold fast the form of sound words," and "carnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints." Then quoting the words of a late pious prelate, he said, with great emphasis-" Should you, at any time, be tempted to go away from your Church, say with unshaken attachment, To whom should we go? Here are pure doctrine, and a primitive ministry and disciplinehere are the words of eternal life, and we know and are sure that if we fail of obtaining eternal felicity, the loss must be attributed to our own neglect,"-After an earnest persuasive, to all his hearers, to "strive to enter in at the strait gate," and to "give diligence to make their calling and election sure," while the day of salvation lasted, he closed with those words of the Apostle:-" And now, brethren, I commend you to Gop and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sauctified," (Acts xx. 32.)

The next day he took his departure for the south. He travelled by slow and easy stages, until he reached the Hudson; there he went on board a steamboat; and, attended by a single friend, he proceeded to New York. An incident occurred, on his passage down the river, which deserves to be recorded; as it serves to show how all the kindliest charities of life. and the holiest affections of the heart, may be out-

· Reprinted, with a few alterations and adaptations, from an

raged, by persons of more zeal than knowledge; and more bigotry and cant, than good manners or good feeling.

My master had retired to the upper deck, far away from the gay and noisy crowd of passengers, that he might indulge, in solitude, his mournful meditations. There he sat alone, wrapped up in the ample folds of now began to fall. His friend was pacing the deck in silence, while my master's thoughts were far away with that beloved flock which he had just left; or with that dear fire-side circle, that bright band of sisters, whom he was never to see again on earth.-The memory of departed days came over him with a pleasing sadness, and the tear stole unbidden to his eye, and coursed down his cheek. Just then the boat was passing his native village, which stood on the western bank of the Hudson. It arrested his attention, and at once diverted his thoughts to another, but not less melancholy, channel. The sun had sunk below the horizon, leaving a rich crimson glow behind; and directly over his native town, shone forth in all its brightness and beauty, the "liquid eye of eve," a fit emblem of his pure spirit which was soon to shine forth, like that star, for ever and ever. The house where he was born, the church in which he was baptized, and where he had so often worshipped, were distinctly to be seen, as the boat glided along. He riveted his eye upon them, and memory, busy memory, was occupied with the scenes of by-gone days, when the train of his meditations was rudely broken by a tall, gaunt personage in black, who thus accosted him: "And so I hear you are going to the south for your health?" My master replied by a slight inclination of the head, and a momentary pause ensued; but the stranger was not thus easily shaken off; lengthening his thin, dark visage, he began, in a whining tone, by telling my master that he looked as if he would not live long-that, understanding he was a Churchman, and feeling a deep interest in his soul's welfare, he considered it his duty to tell him that he thought his state a most dangerous one. Churchmen, he said, do not believe in the necessity of a change of heart ;they rely on their good works, -not on the merits of CHRIST; - and whoever belongs to this corrupt Church, must abjure her errors and come out from her. Many other things he uttered against the Church, in the same coarse and unfeeling strain.

Neither the boldness nor the vulgarity of this atack discomposed or intimidated my young master .-He heard the unknown assailant patiently through; but when he spoke of abjuring his faith, a flush of indignation mantled over his pale face. He rose, and elevating his manly form, he replied with dignity and mildness belitting a minister of Christ, and in a strain of eloquence which I have never heard surpassed. He spoke with the utmost calmness of his of his divine Redeemer, would consummate his felicity. 'And why," he said, "should I fear to die in the bosom of that Church which is 'built on the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ minister of the Episcopal Church in these United States, forget that 'we boast our origin from a Church which, in reference to the soundness of her principles, the talents and piety of her clergy, and her efforts in the cause of the Reformation, still maintains the proud title which at the first she acquired, of being the Cranmer, and Latimer, and Ridley enriched by their blood; in whose cause Chillingworth, and Hooker, and Horsley, exerted the strongest powers of intellect, and employed the most varied and profound crudition : which Barrow, Tillotson, Porteus, honoured by their eloquence; in which Andrews, and Taylor, and Horne, displayed the lustre of a fervent piety; a Church which, striking off the infirmities, the lukewarmness and the weakness of old age, now comes forth in the vigour of Apostolic youth, to carry the cross of the scriptural truth, the regions where error and superstition have held their reign?

As my master pronounced this last eloquent period—the language of an eminent living prelate—the stranger slunk away, without a word in reply, and Mr. - retired, exhausted with fatigue, to his berth

He took passage in the first packet which sailed from New York to Charleston; and for a time, the sea air and the balmy breezes of the south seemed to revive him; but he speedily sunk under his disease, and his spirit took its flight to the mansions of eternal rest and blessedness.

Shortly after his death, the following obituary noice appeared in one of the religious periodicals of the day; which, out of respect to his memory, I take the liberty to transcribe:-

"Died, at Charleston, on a journey for his health, the Rev. W. H. N---. By an intense application to study, and diligent discharge of parochial duties, he induced a consumptive disease, which terminated in dissolution. A young man, dear to his parents and friends, dear to the congregation who had been blessed with his ministerial labours, and dear to the Church in general, he will long be remembered and lamented. Seldom have we been called to notice so promising a flower in the Church, blighted before it was full blown. Possessing genius, education, and talents, which fitted him for usefulness, he adorned them by a piety and virtue, surpassed by that of few of the same age. Well instructed in the principles of the Church, and under the most thorough conviction of their accordance with the Gospel, he was scrupulously exact in the observance of her requisitions, and in the respect and reverence due to her established authorities. He had a solidity and firmness of character highly becoming the sacred office. As a man, he was respected and beloved, because amiable and sincere: and as a Christian minister, thithful, circumspect, and exemplary. He is gone. Thus doth the providence of Gon, in wisdom which we cannot comprehend, see fit to take from us the young as well as the aged. And thus 'in the midst of life we are in death.' Blessed are those who, in 'the communion of the Catholic Church,' are met by death, 'in the confidence of a certain faith, in the comfort of a reasonable, religious, and holy hope, in favour with Gon, and in perfect charity with all the world.' In such a state, we trust, the subject of these remarks departed the present for a better life."

I was sent home, among others of his books and papers, to his afflicted friends in the western part of New York; and was soon after presented, as a token of remembrance, to a clergyman, an intimate friend of the family, in whose possession I now remain.

CHAPTER XVII.

Visit to the Oncida Indians, in New York .- Interesting religious services among them.—Confirmation.—Communion.— An Indian Council.—The Liturgy admirably adapted to the circumstances of the heathen. - Duty of Christians in reference to the Indian tribes.

Several years have passed away since I became the property of my present master; and it has been my

nessed many interesting and instructive scenes, which through the divine blessing, they have been gradually events, however, have occurred, since those related in "knowledge which maketh wise unto salvation."parish on account of ill health. - His last sermon. - Leaves his cloak, to guard against the dews of evening, which the last chapter, which are too important to be omitted in a history like this, and which I shall therefore translated into their native tongue, has doubtless been now relate.

part of the State of New York. The Bishop, at that ime on one of his diocesan tours, passed a night at my master's house, and invited him to go with him form in the solemn services of the sanctuary, and supthe next day to see the Oneidas. My master, pleased with so favourable an opportunity of visiting this interesting people, arose very early, and putting me in his pocket, proceeded with the Bishop to the castle. It was a delightful morning in September; the air was fresh and exhilarating; and, as they had about twenty miles to ride, the top of their carriage was thrown back, that they might have an uninterrupted the circumstances of the heathen, visit the Oneidas in view of the country through which they travelled. I their house of worship. Let them witness the promention this last circumstance, in order to convey a more distinct idea of the scene which follows.

Information having been previously conveyed to the Indians, of the Bishop's intended visit, a party of fifty or sixty of their tribe, with their chiefs and interpreter, came out several miles on horseback to meet him, and to escort him to their church. They had been waiting on the road for several hours; and when they saw us approach, they hastily re-mounted their horses, arranged themselves on each side of us, in single file; and thus attended we proceeded on towards their settlement. It was indeed a novel Here, too, they may see that our Church is not unspectacle, and a most gratifying proof of the affection | mindful of her duty to the heathen; that she is ever which these natives bore towards their spiritual father. The Bishop of New York, in a one-horse carriage, driven by one of his presbyters, escorted by half a hundred natives of the forest, dressed in their fanciful costume, and all going to witness and participate in the most solemn Christian ordinances; and in a church, too, erected by these Indians themselves! As the procession moved along, groups of Indian women and children, with their clean white blankets, some with blue mantles, wrapped around them, might be seen hurrying across the fields towards their place of worship. This was a neat edifice of wood, standing in a retired and quiet spot, and possessing all the requisites for a decent and orderly performance of the service. The Bishop, with such of the neighbouring clergy as could be present, having taken their seats in the chancel, the services commenced with a few verses from the Psalms, translated into Indian, and sung by about one hundred natives in the gallery, with whom many of those below united. The church was entirely own dissolution, as an event not far distant, and as filled; and it was estimated that more than five hunone which he trusted, through the merits and mercies | dred of the persons present were Indians. A more devout and attentive audience I have never seen. There is always, indeed, an appearance of gravity and decorum in the Indians, which is peculiarly impressive, as they stand or kneel with their eyes cast down, himself being the chief corner-stone?' Can I, a and their mantles wrapped closely over their heads. Nothing can be more striking than the reverence with which the pious Indian approaches the altar, to receive the holy communion. Those who have witnessed it once will never forget it. On the occasion now alluded to, the usual service, which consists of a literal translation of the Liturgy into the Mohawk glory of the REFORMED CHURCHES; -a Church which | tongue, was read by their catechist and teacher, in which the whole congregation united with much apparent seriousness and devotion. The responses were made in an audible and solomn tone, and the hymns of praise were chanted forth by hundreds of voices, in a manner which proved that they "sang with the spirit, and with the understanding also."

Immediately after prayers, the holy rite of confirmation was administered to ninety-four native Indians, and three whites, who had been previously instructed for that purpose; and after that, about fifty partook Saviour, that pledge of sulvation, to the strong holds of the holy sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Never of pagan power; and to illuminate, with the light of have I witnessed a more impressive and solemn scene. To behold nearly one hundred of these once wild sons of the forest, not only civilized, but christianized, and coming forward of their own accord, to "renew and ratify the solemn vow which was made at their baptism"-publicly renouncing their idolatry, and openly "professing the faith of Christ crucified" -what heart

could remain unaffected at the sight? The nature of the service was, evidently, perfectly well understood by them; and if we may form an opinion from the seriousness and humility of their demeanour, (and it is only by the "outward appearance" that man can judge,) they all came forward with sincere and pious resolutions of living agreeably to their solemn engagements. After confirmation and the communion were administered, the Bishop addressed them, through the medium of an interpreter, in his usual affectionate and impressive manner; but in the plainest and most simple language, suited to their comprehension. He was listened to with the profoundest attention and respect, for they look up to him as their spiritual father, and always address him

by that endearing title. At the request of some of their chief men, the Bishop afterwards met about two hundred chiefs and warriors in council, on their ancient council ground at Butternut-grove. The warriors, as they are termed, or principal men of the nation, to the number of one hundred and eighty, were scated on the ground in a large circle, and within that about fifteen or twenty chiefs were ranged in a circle around the Bishop and his attending clergy, for whom chairs had been provided in the centre. One of the chiefs then rose and explained, through an interpreter, the object of this council, which was to obtain their "Father's" advice. in relation to some difficulties at present existing in a remote part of the tribe. The Bishop gave them the solicited advice, in a very friendly and affectionate manner; and after he sat down, the council was addressed by "the chief orator of their nation," in most animated, and, judging from the effect produced in a most eloquent speech. The whole scene was highly picturesque, and would have afforded an admirable subject for the pencil of the artist. The chiefs and warriors, ranged after their ancient custom, in concentric circles around their spiritual "Father, listening with respectful and profound attention to his Christian counsel: the numerous little groups of Indian women and children, scattered all around, as near the outer circle as they could conveniently approach, and where they might bear the different speakers—the beautiful grove, waving its rich foliage above their heads-the luxuriant fields of grain around, the fruit of their own labour and industryformed altogether a picture on which the eye of the Christian or the painter might repose with delight. It brought to my mind the celebrated interview and treaty of William Penn, with the Indians of Pennsylvania.

At the conclusion of the conneil, the head chief presented the Bishop with a string of Wampum, in the name of the whole tribe, as a token of respect, and a solemn pledge of their unshaken fidelity.

It is only ten years* since a church was erected for

a powerful auxiliary to their religious instruction. and connected manner-it gives them a part to perplies them with language, pure, simple, and scriptural, with which to offer up their devotions to the throne of the Most High.

provement of all her children-and let those, too, who doubt that a prescribed form of service is adapted to found humility with which the confessions are madethe hymns of praise chanted forth, by the united voices be alike good." (Eccles. xi. 6.) of the congregation. Here they may see a practical proof of the efficacy of our forms and ordinances, in instructing and enlightening the most ignorant and savage tribes; and they may also see that our Liturgy is admirably suited to all classes and conditions of men, when they meet for public prayers and praises. ready to extend to them her own invaluable privileges and blessings, as opportunities offer, and means are given. And while we conceive that the first duty of Christians is to make provision for those "who are of the same household of faith," their next duty undoubtedly is to provide for the spiritual wants of the heathen at home. And it becomes more imperatively our duty, to do all in our power to promote the temporal and eternal welfare of the Indians among us, from the consideration of the numberless wrongs which they have received at our hands; and from the mournful reflection, too, that they are fast fading from the land, and that ere long reparation will be impossible; for, like their own native forests, they will have passed

CHAPTER XVIII.

Oncidas at Green Bay.-Prayer Book's extensive travels.-Interesting statistics of the Church .- Tour through the Southern and South-western States .- Bishop of Tennessee .- Interesting anecdotes of him, and of the Bishop of North Ca-

A few years after my visit to the Oneida Indians, s related in the last chapter, about eleven hundred the tribe, including all those who belonged to the Episcopal Church, removed to the Wisconsin Territory, and settled on their lands at Duck Creek, in the vicinity of Green Bay. Their faithful missionary and his family soon followed them, and he is now labouring among them with his customary zeal. It so hanpened, that I had an opportunity of spending some days within a few miles of this their new location, of seeing several of the chiefs of their nation, and of hearing from them of their improvement in the arts of civilized life, and their advancement in the Christian religion; of all which I shall presently give an account to my readers.

I had been the property of my present master about ten years, when he accepted of an agency in the church, which required him to resign his pastoral charge, and to travel through a large portion of our country. As I was his constant companion, I had an opportunity which very few enjoy, of witnessing the growth and prosperity of the church in every part of our land. And while we saw much, very much, that called for our gratitude and praise, we were frequently led to mourn over the apathy of Episcopalians, in not putting forth greater efforts for the extension of our beloved Zion, especially in our new states and territories. Wherever we went, we saw "fields white unto the harvest," but no labourers to put in the sickle and reap; and often did my master exclaim, Oh! that the members of our communion could witness the spiritual destitution of those who are of the "same household of faith;" how fervently would they then pray "the Lord of the harvest, to send forth labourers into his harvest!"

As a proof of the rapid extension of the Church in the United States, I mention the following facts, gathered from authentic documents. In the year 1792, there were only one hundred and ninety-three Episcopal clergymen in all our states and territories; in 1799, there were two hundred and nineteen; and in 1814, only two hundred and eighteen, having decreased one in fifteen years; in 1820, there were three hundred and thirty-one: having increased only one hundred and thirty-eight in a period of twentyeight years. In 1838, there were nine hundred and thirty-one; having increased six hundred, or nearly three fold, in the space of eighteen years. The greatest increase has been in the Diocese of New York. which, in 1820, had seventy-six elergymen, and in 1838, there were two hundred and forty-six; having more than trebled in eighteen years.

My master's first official tour was through the southern and south-western States. It would occupy too much space, in a history like this, to relate the many incidents that occurred on this extensive journey, which we were about three months in performing. In most of the large cities through which we passed, on the Atlantic coast, we found the Church in a highly prosperous state; but in the south-western portion of our country, it languishes for want of more Eniscopal supervision. We had the pleasure of meeting several times, in our tour, with the Bishop of Tennessee, who had been making an official visit to the scattered congregations in that extensive region. In naming this excellent prelate, an anecdote is brought to mind, which so forcibly illustrates the value of a single Prayer Book, that I shall here place it on record. It was related at a meeting in behalf of a Prayer Book Society, where my master was present; and I am sure my readers will thank me for giving it to them in the speaker's own words:

"Most interesting anecdotes of the acceptableness of the Prayer Book, and of its great usefulness in turning sinners to rightcousness, have been often related. The country is full of them. I could occupy much time in showing how powerful it has been, through grace, in extending the borders of the Redeemer's kingdom, and in building men up in our most holy faith. I will content myself with two, but those very remarkable instances. A clergyman of distinguished intelligence and benevolence, was travelling some years ago in a region remote from the strong holds of the Church: detained at a country place by an accident which happened to his carriage, he met with an interesting boy, with whom he was so much pleased, that on parting from him in the morning, he gave him a Prayer Book. There was then no 31, Cheapside, London.

privilege to travel with him through most of the United States. In the course of my travels, I have wit- from the sale of some of their lands. Since that time, any of his family,—perhaps not even among their neighbours. I have no time to trace his subsequent might be detailed, were it not that I am afraid of pro- improving in the arts of civilization; and numbers of career, nor do I know, when the induence first exerted tracting my history to an unreasonable length. Some them, we trust, have attained, and are attaining, that itself on his mind, nor what its process was in his heart. But I know that that boy is now the Bishop

"A young man, a graduate of one of our southern colleges, was elected to a tutorship. As tutor, it was The first was, the visit of Bishop Hobart to the While it exhibits to their untutored minds the great his duty to conduct the morning devotions of the cha-The first was, the visit of Dishop House to the visit of Education and Simple terms—while pel. He was not then a religious man. As he himit unfolds the whole scheme of redemption in a clear self told me, he did not know how to pray. It was a most irksome, and, it must be feared, an unprofitable task. A friend had compassion on him, and gave him a Prayer Book. It was the first that he had ever seen, and it rendered that easy which before was difficult and unsatisfactory. I know not how long after Let those who deny that our Church has made this it was that he attached himself to the Episcopal ample provision for the spiritual instruction and im- Church. But I know that that young man is now the Bishop of Tennessee."

These are most encouraging facts, to those who are engaged in the gratuitous distribution of the Book of Common Prayer; and to them may be addressed the emphatic exhortation of the wise man,-" In the morthe deep reverence, the fixed attention, with which ming sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not they listen to the sacred scriptures—the fervour and thine hand; for thou knowest not whether shall devotion with which the prayers are responded, and prosper, either this or that, or whether they both shall

Advertisements.

BOOKS. THE following BOOKS have been received from New York, is addition to those advertised previously:-

Pollok's Course of Time, Walk about Zion,
Elisha,
Elisha,
Elijah the Tishbite,
Book of Hearrs,
Polymicrian Greek Testament,
Staunton's Church Dictionary,
Hannah More's Private Devotions,
Wreathes and Branches of the Church,
Gothic Architecture, with Plans for Churches,
Reasons for preferring Episcopacy, by Rev. Calvin Colton,
Dick's Philosophy of Religion,
Dick's Christian Philosopher,
Dick's Improvement of Society,
Physical Theory of another Life, by author of Natural History of
Enthusiasm,

Physical Theory of another Life, by author of Natural History of Enthusiasm,
Life of Wilberforce, by his Son, 2 vols
The Statesman's Manual, or Lay Sermons, by S. T. Coleridge,
Good's Book of Nature,
Muck Manual, being the Chemistry of Soil and Manure,
Combe's Percology,
Combe's Lectures on Phrenology,
Combe's Lectures on Phrenology,
Combe's Lectures on Phrenology,
Combe's Lectures on Phrenology,
Combe's Medical Jurisprudence, 2 vols
Chitty's Blackstone's Commentaries,
The Federalist,
Frederick the Great and his Times, by Campbell, 2 rols
Goothe's Correspondence, 2 vols
Todd's Students' Manual,
Lyell's Geology, 2 vols
Millwrights' Guide,
Mechanics' Own Book,
Cookery Books, various sorts,

Millwrights' Guide,
Mechanics' Own Book,
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Family Secrets, vol. 1, by Mrs. Ellis,
American Flower Gardener,
Complete Farmer,
The Young Mother, by Dr. Alcott,
Coleridge's Alds to Reflection.
Coleridge's Alds to Reflection.
Coleridge's Confessions of an Enquiring Spirit,
Table Talk, by S. T. Coleridge.
Letters, Conversations and Recollections of do.
Bishop Heber's Poems,
Mrs. Hennans' Poems,
Mrs. Hennans' Poems,
Mrs. Sigourney's do.
The Parting Gift.
Byron's Works,
Moore's Metodies,
Hyuns for Infant Minds,
Zanomi, by Bulwer, 2 vols
Sea Tales, by Cooper, 5 vols
Guy Fawkes, by Almsworth,
The Deer Slayer, by Cooper, 2 vols
Beanchamp, 2 vols
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Toronto, 6th April, 1842.

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Toronto, March 11, 1842. 36-tf

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ORDERS IN CHANCERY. REGULATING the Practice in the Court of Chancery in Canada West, for sale by
H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

February 16th, 1842. STATUTES OF CANADA. OPIES of the Statutes passed in the late Session of the Pro-ticcial Parliament, for sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto

February 16th, 1942. The Church

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