The Church.

TORONTO, CANADA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1841.

[NUMBER 24.

Original Poetry.

VOLUME V.]

THE BURNING OF THE TROPHIES IN THE TOWER.

Grey Fortress of the royal Thames, dark pile of old renown, So the red wing of the flame hath struck thy proudest glories Aye, mourn ! beneath your crumbling walls and blacken'd ashes

Spoils of a thousand years of fame, of matchless victory !

Magnificent the wealth that flash'd within thine arches old, Beyond the wildest dreams of might in earthly story told; No spoils, like thine, the triumph graced, when Gaul or Roman

His storm of fiery war abroad, stern trampler of the world !

Thine was an atmosphere of fame-beneath each trophied arch, A world of phantoms floated by in slow and stately march; Brave visions mock'd the dreamer's eye-white plumes and jewell'd crown-

Kings-warlike women-soldier-priest-high shapes of past renown.

A thousand years their tokens brought of high and gallant The battle-axe of Hastings' strife-the shield of Runnimede,-Bright arms that told of Syrian sands, where Paynim sword and

targe Went down, 'neath the steed of the LION HEART and his English warriors' charge !

There were spoils that spoke of Cressy's tale, of the bold Black

champion's might, Of the charging-shout of Agincourt, "St. George for England's right!"

Old Tilbury, and our warrior-Queon, with all her mail-clad And the red cross on the Channel-seas 'mid the flying barques

And Blenheim's thrilling tale was told,-red Minden's battle-

And WOLFE, in victory's splendor fall'n, on the far Canadian rock : Each noble deed, by field or wave, where our conquering banner

flew, To the crowning strife of Trafalgar, of deadly Waterloo.

All, all, lie crush'd and buried 'mid those blacken'd walls of

The gifts that centuries of fame had heap'd in glory's shrine ; But noble trophies yet are ours no earthly flame can mar, Lights to outwatch the blaze of arms, the victor's fiery star.

Where may those deathless memories rest?-Ask of broad earth to name The debt that man to Britain owes,—the tribute to her fame. She'll tell of floods of Christian light on nations pour'd abroad, Of

Of myriads snatch'd from sin and death, of altars rear'd to God, Of the CHURCH UPON THE HOLY HILLS,- the Apostolic

Brave rampart of the faith that clings to truth's eternal line, With blood of Saint and Martyr bright,—by God's rich grace

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To crush the atheist in his pride, the sceptic's hollow scorn. Ask of the infant or the sage,-search the far wilds of earth,

From tropic sand to polar snow,-from king to peasant's

And where IMPROVEMENT'S step is seen, where Christians join in pray'r, 'The Spirit of our Land is felt,-the hand of Britain's there!

Gaze on each happy scene that smiles along her cultur'd plains, Where "silent fingers heavenward point," the spires of village fance.

fanes; "State in the second se noats, There man's rude nature upward strives, there breathe religion's

Britain ! a glorious treasure's thine that mocks at storm and

Far o'er thy blaze of martial deeds, thy holy CHRISTIAN NAME, Bright lamp to flash its light o'er earth, on time's last wave

upborne,---Quenched,---when the Trumpet-Voice from Heaven proclaims Man's Judgment Morn!

Toronto, December, 1841.

A PICTURE OF DISSENT BY A DISSENTER.

mind of the pastor: if there is ignorance in the pew, it God, and at home." (p. 157.) "Discipline is re- ment of every practical Christian duty. And the same princi- rite,-some contending that, in order to be valid, it must be is because there is so little knowledge in the pulpit. When the preacher dwells on nothing but a few common-place topics of an experimental or consolatory nature; while all the varied and sublime parts of revealed truth are neglected for one eternal round of of commercial disruption." (p. 178.) "Some (membeaten subjects; when a text is selected from time to bers) betray their Master for a less sum than that time, which requires no study to understand, no ability which Judas set upon his blood; and for a tithe of to expound; when nothing is heard from one Sabbath | thirty pieces of silver will be guilty of an action, which, to another but the same sentiments in the same words, until the introduction of a new or original conception invective, and bitterest sarcasm against all religion." would startle the congregation almost as much as the (p. 49.) "But after all, the grand source of ecclesiasentrance of a spectre; who can wonder if, under such | tical distractions is, the very feeble operation of Chriscircumstances, the congregations should grow tired of tian principles on the hearts of Church members." (p. their preacher; or if such drowsy tinkling should 'lull 257.) "Alas! alas! how many of our churches prethe fold,' till with their shepherd they sink to the sent at this moment the sad spectacle of a house divided slumbers of indifference, amidst the thickening gloom | against itself!" (p. 240.) of religious ignorance." (pp. 43, 44.)

3. Of Deacons of Dissenting Churches.

"I have known instances, where through first the neglect and then the refusal (of deacons) to render an church government," (p. 185.) "Instead of seeking account" of money; "the affairs of religious societies have been carried into chancery, and strife, ill will, confusion, and every evil work have sprung up in the church!" (p. 150.) Some "deacons make kindness and assistance a cloak for their own tyranny; or a silken web to wind round the fetters, they are preparing for the slavery of their pastor !" (p. 153.) For what is the deacon of some of our dissenting communities?-the patron of the living, the bible of the minister, and the wolf of the flock! an individual, who, thrusting himself into the seat of government, attempts to lord it over God's heritage, by dictating alike to the pastor and the members;-who thinks that in virtue of his office his opinion is to be law in all matters of Church government, whether temporal or spiritual; who upon the least symptom of opposition to his will, frowns like a tyrant upon the spirit of rising rebellion among his slaves !! Such men there have been, whose spirit of domination in the church has produced a kind of diaconophobia [fear of deacons] in the minds of many ministers, who have suffered most woefully from their bite, and have been led to resolve to do without them altogether, rather than to be worried any more !! Hence it is, that in some cases the unscriptural plan of committees has been resorted to, that the tyranny of Lord Deacons might be avoided!" (pp. 146, 147.) 4. Of Members of Dissenting Churches.

"They are frequently hasty in the choice of a pastor;" (p. 247.) and "soon grow tired of the man whom they choose (chose) at first with every demonstration of sincere and strong regard. They seldom approve a minister beyond a period of seven years; and are so uniform in the term of their satisfaction as to make their neighbours look out for a change, when that term is about to expire." (p. 248.) "It is to the deep, and wide, and eternal reproach of some churches that though possessed of ability, they dole out but a wretched pittance from their affluence, leaving their ministers to make up the deficiency by a school, and then with insulting cruelty complain that their sermons are very meagre, and have a great oumeness." congregation, allowing their minister ten pounds a year, and who left him to the toils of a school to supply the deficiency, sent a deputation to complain that his sermons were poor. 'Very true,' replied the good man, my sermons are not so good as they should be, but I dare say they are as good as any *ten pound* preacher in the kingdom delivers."* (p. 78.) "They love their minister dearly with their lips, but hate him as cordially with their pockets." "They treat him as they would wild beasts, which are tamed into submission by hunger, and keep him humble by keeping him poor. It is curious to hear how some persons will entreat of

God to bless their minister in his basket, and his store, while, alas! poor man, they have taken care that his basket should be empty, and his store nothingness itself! (pp. 78, 79.) "They have seen him struggling with the cares of an increasing family, and marked the cloud of gloom as it thickened and settled on his brow: they knew his wants, and yet, though able to double his salary, and dissipate every anxious thought, they have refused to advance his stipend, and have robbed him of his comfort, either to gratify their avarice, or to indulge their sensuality !!" (p. 48.)

sitions." (pp. 252, 253.) "Few are the Churches, whose records will not furnish in sentences of suspension and excommunication, the melancholy memorials they must know at the time, will provoke the severest

5. Of Meetings of Dissenting Churches.

"Church meetings have exhibited stenes of confusion little recommendatory of the democratic form of the good of the whole, the feeling of too many of our members is, 'I will have my way.' Such a spirit is the source of all the evils to which our churches are ever exposed, and of which, it must be confessed, they are but too frequently THE MISERABLE VICTIMS! "What can be more indecorous than to see a stripling standing up at a church meeting, and with confidence and flippancy opposing his views to those of a disciple old enough to be his grandfather!' (p. 96.)-when church meetings become "a court of common pleas :" (p. 109.)-and it is necessary "to bind over to keep the peace ?" (p. 256.)

Individual members of property, carrying the spirit of the world into the church, "endeavour to subjugate both the minister and the people." (p. 250.) "When they are resisted, they breathe out threats of giving up all interest in Church affairs; at which the terrified and servile society end their resistance, consolidate the power of their tyrant, (tyrants?) and rivet the fetters of slavery upon their own recks. At length, however, a rival power springs up ;-opposition commences;-the church is divided into factions; the minister becomes involved in the dispute; distraction follows;-and division finishes the scene! Lamentable state of things! Would God it RARELY occurred !!' (p. 251.)

6. Of False Doctrines of Dissenting Churches. " Creeping reptiles infest our churches, and perpetually insinuate that their ministers do not preach the Gospel; because they have dared to enforce the moral law as the rule of a believer's conduct." (p. 76.) This antinomian spirit has become the pest of many churches." (p. 76.) "Oftentimes has this selfish spirit [of antinomianism] risen up to be the tormentor of the father that begat him ; but if quiet till his head was beneath the clods of the valley, he [the elfish spirit] has possessed and convulsed the church during the time of his successor." (p. 255.) "But the chief source of Antinomianism is THE PULPIT !! ' (p. 256.) "Miserable efforts are made by some professing Christians to be thought people of taste and fashion but when a worldly temper has crept into the circle spirit of error soon enters to take possession of the desolate heritage." (p. 158.) "Extreme cases may occur in which a majority of the people wish to introduce HETERODOX sentiments." (p. 247.) "I have known instances in which ministers of great eminence and inments) to remain in communion for the sake of peace ;

vassalage is paralyzed by death; and leaving him to

is the result of that cloudiness, which envelopes the at the Lord's table, and at their own; in the house of impulse of that very principle of faith which urges to the fulfil- which exists as to the manner of performing this Sacramental laxed to admit wealthy members of unsanctified dispo- ple of faith would cause us to discern a divine efficacy in those done by immersion, and a much larger portion of the Christian ordinances which men, approaching them only in a temper of world affirming that the spirit and meaning of the Sacrament is cure of his leprosy by Elisha the prophet.

> a subject upon which we propose briefly to treat, and which, as it is a mode of baptizing which does not befit all climates, nor from a defective faith or an erroneous understanding of its the constitutions of all persons, nor indeed all circumstances, institution and requirements, has been exposed, in modern the custom of aspersion or sprinkling is equally lawful and effi-HOLY SACRAMENT OF BAPTISM.

> this custom of washing, as a religious rite, was common both Antiquities, Book xi. ch. 11, sec. 5), "In case of sickness and cision was their initiatory ordinance, were in the habit always and not sacrifice,' was always allowed to take place. Therefore, of baptizing the proselytes to their religion,-as emblematic of that which the ancients called clinic-baptism, that is, Baptism their being washed from the impurities of heathenism, and made by aspersion or sprinkling upon a sick-bed, was never disputed clean from the foulness of idolatry. And these washings, as it against as an unlawful or imperfect baptism .-- Cyprian offers the nations. This does fully appear, both from the books of was no need of a lake or other such like helps to wash and capable of being entered into the covenant of Israelites without his indulgence by a short way of performing them. This lawa washing or baptism, to denote their purification from their fulness of aspersion in such cases he proves from those words of superinduced a new obligation. They were not circumcised into Moses, but they were baptized into Moses. The Jews themselves confess, that they were baptized at Mount Sinai, from those words, Exod. xix. 10. But the Apostle fetcheth together." the thing higher, that he may shev, that the types of the Gospel Sacraments were both divine, and also miraculous." We shall covenant, and gather himself under the wings of the majesty of -he is not a proselyte till he be both circumcised and baptized;

and he must be baptized in the presence of three, &c." It is a fact, too, worthy of remembrance, that many heathen and it was a common thing for a Gentile, when he formed a of the blood of this just person."

in preaching repentance, he confirmed to the really penitent the bed, in cases of extremity, was reputed a saving baptism." promise of remission of sins, by baptizing them in the river These testimonies, in support of the castom of sprinkling in fluence have suffered individuals (of erroneous senti- Jordan: from all of which instances we may learn, that the baptism, though incidental, are very ancient and very positive ; institution of Baptism in the Christian Church was no new and it is difficult not to believe that it derived a sanction from and have trusted to their own authority to prevent the thing, but the more solemn and sanctified revival of an old and a similar usage occasionally adopted in the time of the Apostles mischief from spreading. This, however, is chaining almost universally practised custom;-that it was one of which themselves. The case of the soldier, above described, would the fiend, not casting him out; and leaving him to the convert from the Gentiles would see the significancy and appear to be strictly analogical to that of the jailer at Philippi. burst his fetters, when the hand which held him in acknowledge the propriety, while the Jew also would, from The means of baptizing, on that occasion, by immersion, previous usage, be prepared to yield to it his respect. For, in

worldliness or a spirit of speculation, would decry in the same | equally maintained by the more convenient and more practicable manner as Naaman the Syrian derided the simplicity and method of aspersion, or sprinkling with water. We are far, seeming absurdity of the remedy which was prescribed for the however, from asserting that the custom of immersion is erroneous or unscriptural, or from denying that it was the We have made these few prefatory remarks as applicable to general practice in the primitive Church; but we contend that, times at least, to much irreverence and neglect,-we mean THE cacious, while, as a general rule, it is more practicable, safe, and convenient. Such, indeed, was the sentiment of the early The word Baptism (from $\beta a \pi \tau \omega$) signifies washing; and Christians. To adduce the words of Bingham, (Christian amongst the Jews and Gentiles. The former, although circum- extreme danger of life, that excellent rule, 'I will have merey is easy to discover from the Bible, were very commonly prac- arguments to prove such clinic-baptism by aspersion to have all tised by the native Jews themselves. "It is evident," says the necessary conditions of a true baptism. He declares, That Wall in his learned History of Infant Baptism, "that the cus- as far as he was able to judge, all such baptisms were perfect, tom of the Jews before our Saviour's time (and, as they them- where there was no defect in the faith of the giver or the selves affirm, from the beginning of their laws) was to baptize receiver: for the contagion of sin was not washed away as the as well as circumcise any proselyte that came over to them from filth of the body is, by a carnal and secular washing. There the Jews themselves, and also of others that understood the cleanse it. The heart of a believer was otherwise washed, the Jewish customs and have written of them. They reckoned all mind of a man was cleansed by the merit of faith. In the mankind beside themselves to be in an unclean state, and not sacraments of salvation, when necessity requires, God grants uncleanness; and this was called The baptizing of them unto God in Ezekiel, xxxvi. 25, I will sprinkle clean water upon you, Moses." To this the following words of St. Paul, 1 Cor. x. 2, and ye shall be clean: from all your filthinesses, and from all "And were all baptized unto Moses in the cloud and in the your idols will I cleanse you. And from several other texts, sea," would appear to afford a confirmation; and a similar view Numbers xix. 19, viii. 7, and xix. 9, where the water of sprinkis taken upon this point by that distinguished biblical critic, ling is called the water of purification. Whence he concludes, Dr. Lightfoot, "To circumcision is added Baptism in the cloud that the sprinkling of water was as effectual as washing: and and in the sea; and the latter seal took not away the first, but what the Church did in this case, in compliance with necessity and men's infirmities, was neither displeasing to God, nor detrimental to the party baptized, who received a full and complete sacrament by the power of God, and the truth of his own faith

We read, in the history of the early Church, of another case in which sprinkling was substituted for immersion,--when, in only cite further upon this custon the words of Maimonides, a times of difficulty, a sufficient quantity of water could not be celebrated Jewish Rabbi, as queted in Wall's History, "In procured; as, for example, when a martyr was to be baptized in all ages, when an Ethnic (Gentile) is willing to enter into the prison, or one under a similar confinement was to baptize another. "Thus," says Bingham, "we read in the ancient God, and take on him the yoke of the law, he must be circum- Acts of St. Laurence, referred to by Walafridus Strabo, how cised, and baptized, and bring a sacrifice .- A stranger that is one Romanus, a soldier, was baptized by him in a pitcher of circumcised and not baptized, or laptized and not circumcised, water. And again, how one Lucillus was baptized by the same martyr only by pouring water upon his head. Some learned persons," the same writer adds, "think Tertullian alludes to the allowance of sprinkling in extraordinary cases, when speakations practised these washings in their religious ceremonies; ing of men's pretending to be baptized without true repentance. he says, No man would grant such false penitents so much as resolution to lead a new and better life, to wash his body-thus one aspersion of water. And Gregory Nyssen perhaps refers to indicating that the sins also in which he had formerly indulged it also in that famous story which he tells of one Archias, who. were now put away. We are farnished even in the New having neglected his opportunity of receiving baptism, was at externent with a remarkable instance of this heathen custom, last suddenly surprised with death at a season when there was in the case of Pontius Pilate; who, when he had remonstrated no possibility of obtaining it. This man's condition he comin vain with the Jews to change their determination in regard pares to those who have the sudden summons of death upon a of a christian church, piety retires before it, and the to the cracifixion of our blessed Saviour, "took water and sick-bed: they then begin to call for a vessel of water, a priest, washed his hands before the multitude, saying, I am innocent and words to prepare them for baptism; but the violence of their disease prevents them from obtaining it. This seems to When John the Baptist commenced his mission, we find that, imply, that such a sprinkling as men might have upon a sick-

would seem to be denied : if the jailer was at the merciful design of our blessed Lord, to do away with the to a place of sufficient water for that purpose, the Apostles were severer and more burdensome rites of the Jewish Law,-for prisoners and could not do so; for they expressly avowed their example the painful rite of circumcision,-none could have been determination to remain where they were, and not incur the adopted more significant of the new and changed vocation which. penalty of the law either to their keeper or to themselves by its of UNITARIAN DOCTRINE," were "once the fountains symbol of our entrance into covenant with Christ, viz., by the The instances are frequent, both under the Old and New washing of water, there was a striking similitude and a constant | Dispensation, in which a partial washing-as a religious purifiremembrancer of the correspondent washing away of our sins. cation-was accepted as a whole; where the washing of the It was a token and pledge that "old things were now passed hands, for instance, is made to constitute the removal of legal away and all things were become new,"-a visible memorial of defilement. And the case is striking and remarkable in which having passed from a condition of wrath to a state of grace- our blessed Lord, after Peter, upon being told that unless he washed his feet, he should have no part with him, replied, The case may be thus plainly stated .- By nature all are "Lord, not my feet only, but also my hands and my head," said inners, and deserving of God's wrath and condemnation. To to him, "He that is washed needeth not save to wash his feel," redeem us from this judgment of God against sin, Christ died but is clean every whit." This, with other similar instances, for us. His sacrifice was accepted as a full and complete atone- establishes the principle for which we contend, that the validity ment for the sins of the whole world; and through the merits and efficacy of the Baptismal rite is fully maintained by a parof that all-sufficient offering, his intercession for us is, and tial washing or sprinkling, as long as the enjoined material of always will be, effectual at the throne of grace. This, then, is water is employed and the other requisites in Baptism are the foundation of the covenant which subsists between God and strictly fulfilled. Nor is the analogical usage in the Lord's his creatures. God, infinite in mercy, promises, on his part, to Supper without its force in our present argument. It is con-the full expiation which he has made for them; and He requires be the same reason for insisting upon a full meal in the Lord's that we, on our part, truly repent of those sins and stedfastly Supper as for complete immersion in Baptism, if the latter was deemed essential to the efficacy of the Sacrament. The Christian world at large, however, have assented to the efficacy of by a certain solemn ordinance,-one which our Saviour himself the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper in the mere tasting by the positively instituted, and constantly enjoined upon all who recipients of the consecrated elements, as much as if a full meal -implied in the literal meaning of a supper-was on such smallest portion of water in Baptism will constitute the and uses to the recipient. In the earlier ages of the Church, when a larger proportion of the candidates for baptism were adults, the inconveniences of immersion would be less felt, especially in those milder climates in which the Gospel was at first propagated; but in subsequent ages, when infants, in countries wholly converted, would necessarily form almost the only subject of baptism; when, in severe climates and uncongenial seasons, it would often be found hazardous to resort to the custom of complete immersion in this temper of unbelief, "It is vain to serve God: and what was the conversion of that Gentile, one of his first acts was to baptism; and when, as would often be the case, a sufficient quantity of water, for the performance of the rite according to that manner, would not always be accessible, it is easy to underbe dispensed with, and at last abolished in the Christian Church. The principle of the efficacy of sprinkling in all cases of necessity was sufficiently established in the public mind; the transition, therefore, would be easy to the general adoption of the have not the slightest authority for believing that it was in any practice when it was found, as a general rule, to be better

"The Church of England nssent," by the Rev. John Cawood, M.A.)

The language, in which Dissent is here so vividly delineated, is mirely taken from the writings of Mr. Angell James, a well-known he church. It will be observed, that the words "Church" and Churches," in the following article, are improperly applied to lasenting congregations.—ED. CHURCH.]

1. Of the Election of Dissenting Ministers.

"When a Minister is removed,-the choice of a Successor always brings on a crisis in the history of the [vacant] Church." **** "No event that could happen can place the interests of the society in greater peril !!' (Guide, p. 223, 224.) "The feeling of too many of our members may be thus summarily expressed, 'I will evils, to which our Churches are ever exposed; and of which, it must be confessed, they are but too frequently the miserable victims!" (p. 233.) "Distraction and division of Churches have frequently resulted from the election of Ministers." (p. 223.) At this "perilous crisis," (p. 224.) "secret canvassing," (p. 228.) "cabals, intrigues, (p. 229.) and the most disgusting exercise of take place." (p. 231.) "If the two parties cannot unite In peace, let them at least separate in peace. Alas! that this should so rarely be the case." (p. 233.)-Divisions in our Churches produce incalculable mischief: since they not only prevent the growth of religion, but impair and destroy it." (p. 240.) "Sometimes the majority yields to the minority!" (p. 230.) "In some cases a division is necessary;" (p. 233.) "and the minority separates;" and then "how much ill will tatling (gossipping and tattling) disposition." (p. 112.) and antichristian feeling—what envies, and jealousies, "And many disguise their backbiting disposition in and evil speakings commence and continue!" (p: 232.) We have been accused of wrangling about a teacher of religion, till we have lost our religion in the affray; and the state of many of our congregations proves that charge is not altogether without foundation."-(p. 223.)

2. Of Ministers of Dissenting Churches. "Churches tempt students to leave their colleges before the term of their education has been completed." (p. 243.) "A defective education not unfrequently repares a minister to be the cause of much uneasiness in a Christian Church." (p. 241.) "For want of ministerial diligence the sermons of some ministers are poverty itself, a mere repetition of the same sentiments in the same words." (p. 243.) "I believe one half of " church quarrels originate in lazy loitering ministers!" 244.) "Some ministers plunge themselves in debt, or involve themselves in politics, or marry unmultable persons;" (p. 244.) "others are of bad temper"_" so that a fire of contention is soon kindled, and whole church is enveloped in the flames!" (pp. 244, 245.) "Others are immoral !!" "Yet attaching themselves a party" are retained in the church !! ²⁴⁵.) "Others are tenacious of their situations" (p. 246.) "Others are tenacious of their situations" "After all I am constrained to confess that the dark-hess which rests upon the mind of the church member" * I happened once to ask a dissenting minister to what denomina-tion he belonged; he replied that he was an Independent;.....so the same the most present creatures on the face of the earth."...Souther?'s "Progress and Prospects of So-ciety." Vol. ii. p. 184.

"In many of our Churches the pastor is depressed far below his level. He has no official distinction or authority. He may flatter like a sycophant, beg like a servant, or woo like a lover! but he is not permitted to enjoin like a ruler. His opinion is received with no deference, his person is treated with no respect, and in presence of some of his lay tyrants he is only permitted to peep and mutter from the dust!" (p. 60.)-He is exposed to their "whispers, innuendoes, significant nods, and slanderous silence." (p. 76.) "They treat him as if he could feel nothing but blows; they are rude, uncourteous, churlish." (p. 62.) They send him "anonymous and insulting letters; young, impere most disgusting tyranny" between opposing "parties, tinent, and dictatorial persons wait upon him; and those who have nothing to recommend them but their impudence and officiousness school him in an objurgatory strain." (pp. 249, 250.) Some are "petulant and irascible. I would have a text of Scripture written upon a label, and tied upon the foreheads of such persons; and it should be this, Beware of dogs!" (pp. 99, 100.) "Few circumstances tend more to disturb affected lumentation." (p. 115.) "Third persons, whose ears are ever open to catch reports, should be avoided as the plague; they are mischief-makers, and quarrelmongers; and the very pests of our churches !" (p. 102.) "A little inclemency of weather, or the slightest indisposition of body is sure to render the seats of some of our members vacant."-"Tell it not in Gath! publish it not in the streets of Askelon! many professors do not scruple to devote a part of the Sabbath to travelling !' (p. 64.) And "the pastor" going on week-days "to the house of God," meets some of his "members hastening to parties of pleasure, or sees them in circles of gaiety, possibly-at cards !" (p. 66.) "How can that professing Christian enjoy the roasted joint, when he remembers that his servant has been profaning the Lord's day to prepare the feast? He comes perhaps from the sacramental table, and in the hearing of his domestics talks of the precious season he has experienced, while they revile, as disgusting cant, the religious conversation of the man, who robs their souls to pamper his appetite!" (p. 160.) "It is dreadful, but not uncommon, for children to employ themselves in contrasting the appearance which their parents make

waste and devour the church under a younger or inferior minister." (p. 257.) "In this way, SUCH NUM-BERS of once orthodox places, have fallen into the possession of those who oppose the truth as it is in Je-"Many pulpits now devoted to the propagation of purer principles !' (p. 217.)

7. Of the conduct of Dissenting churches toward one another.

"It does not unfrequently happen when two or more Churches of the same denomination exist in a town, a most unhappy, unscriptural, disgraceful temper is manifested towards each other. ALL the feelings of envy, jealousy, and ill-will, are cherished and displayed with as much" (as,) " or more bitterness than TWO RI-VAL TRADESMEN WOULD EXHIBIT IN THE MOST DE-TERMINED OPPOSITION OF INTERESTS! This is peculiarly the case, where two Churches have been formed by a SCHISM* out of one. Oftentimes the FEUD has been perpetuated through one generation, and has been BEQUEATHED to the generation following !!!" (p. 126.) "I have known cases in which both the minister and his flock have refused even the civilities of ordinary intercourse to those who have left their Church to associate with another !"+ (p. 130.)

THE SACRAMENT OF BAPTISM.[‡]

If it be either in a Church or an individual a mark of declining

* It is schism, then, to "form two dissenting congregations out of e" but it is not schism to form a dissenting congregation out of the surch of England !

* It is schum, then, to - to the transferring congregation out of the one?" but it is not schism to form a dissenting congregation out of the Church of England! † Our author has collected all the faults which he can find or fancy in the Formularies of the Establishment, and has exhibited them to the world as a Picture of our Church. (Guide, 16, §c.) He cannot, therefore, complain, if we, from his own pages, produce a Picture of Dissent. His picture of the Church is, indeed a deformed caricature; but ours of Dissent, if his own statements are correct, is an accurate thereest.

‡ By a Correspondent of "The Church."

in those who embraced it, his holy religion implied. By this slightest violation. from death unto life.

believe that, for Christ's sake, he will pardon us and release us from this condemnation. Into this covenant we are admitted would be made partakers of the efficacy of his precious blood.piety to lay undue stress upon ordinances or ceremonial institu- That ordinance is BAPTISM,-the application of water in the occasions made. If this, then, be conceded, there is at least tions, as indicating a desire to compromise the spirit and reality name of the Holy Trinity; of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. equal reason for the admission that the application of the of religion by a scrupulousness and exactness in the mere | We know not of a single instance in Scripture in which this "bodily service" of external acts, it would equally argue a decay sacramental rite was omitted in the case of converts to Christ's completeness of the Sacrament, and communicate all its grace of reverence to God and of respect for his commandments, if religion. It was solemnly enjoined by our Saviour, amongst the solemn appointments by which his trath is designed to be the latest instructions which he gave to his disciples, and we kept visible to the world should come into contempt and disuse. know that it was uniformly practised by them in the exercise The appeal, "we have Abraham to our Father,"-we are of their ministry. When, on the day of Pentecost, so many sharers in the covenant promises, as descendants of Abraham, thousands became alarmed, awakened and converted by the and grafted into the stock of God's chosen people by circumci- miraculous preaching of the Apostles, we find that, immediately sion,-availed not those who imitated not the faith and righ- upon the profession of their faith, all were baptized. Subseteousness of their father Abraham; yet, at the same time, we quently, when Philip the deacon joined himself by divine comare not without severe condemnations of those who reason in mand to the Ethiopian eunuch, and the result of the interview profit is it that we have kept his ordinance?" The fear of God baptize his new convert in the first pool they chanced to meet and the faith in Christ, which prompt to an obedience of the with. And when the jailer at Philippi, alarmed at the miracu-Gospel rule of duty, should equally induce a child-like, single- lous interposition on behalf of Paul and Silas, apostles of the stand how the practice of immersion would come gradually to hearted, and exact fulfilment of those sacramental ordinances Lord, asked what he should do to be saved,-immediately upon and ceremonial appointments which we know to have been the profession of his unfeigned belief in the Lord Jesus Christ, made by an express Divine command. The Sacraments of the "he was baptized, he and all his." But it cannot be necessary Church would come to be honoured and observed from the to multiply examples or precepts touching this ordinance: we out of case dispensed with: the precepts of our Lord, the practice of adapted to the convenience of Christians at large. his Apostles and first ministers, and the universal custom of the not a doubt upon this subject. He that would be saved must believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and he that believeth must be

> baptized. We may pause a little here to notice a difference of opinion

These remarks lead us to another consideration,-viz., the Church, as the voice of Ecclesiastical History testifies, leaves propriety and lawfulness of INFANT BAPTISM; a subject, however, which must be deferred to another opportunity.

C. R.

* By the Rev. James Reid, Rector of St. Armand East, Diocese of Quebec.

The Church.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1841.

THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL has been, and we fear is still, labouring under painful indisposition. Prayers we are sure will ascend to heaven, from the heart of every member of the Church, that the blessing of health may be speedily restored to a prelate so respected by the community at large, and so beloved by every Churchman in the dioceses of Quebec and Toronto.

THE REV. JOHN PENTLAND, A. B., of Trinity College, Dublin, has recently arrived from England, and been appointed, by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, to the Mission of Whitby and Pickering, in the Home District. The reverend gentleman is a Missionary of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

the Church, since the census taken in 1839:-

in chartery states in the states of the stat	
Church of England,	6754
Kirk of Scotland,	1503
Roman Catholics	2401
Wesleyan Methodists in connexion with	
the British Conference	816
Wesleyan Methodists in connexion with	
the Canadian Conference	681
Independent Presbyterians	483
Baptists	430
Congregationalists	404
United Secession Church	231
Primitive Methodists	201
Apostolical Church	160
African Methodists	39
Quakers	5
	5
Unitarians	3
Jews	a fall the second
No Religion	104
ALVIE HARVE AND THE PROPERTY AND	COLUMN TO A

Emigrants, not included in the preceding 450 statement

Total..... 14,698

14,248

While, however, we cannot but rejoice in the numerical strength of the Church, amounting to nearly one half of the entire population of this city, we have, at the same time, to deplore the lamentable want of church-accommodation that is felt in every direction, and especially in the Eastern and Western Suburbs. A place of worship has lately been erected near the Toll-gate on Yonge Street, and, we suppose, will shortly be ready for the performance of divine service. This may, in some degree, suffice for the spiritual wants of the Church in that populous and thriving quarter; and we earnestly trust that means will be provided for securing the regular ministrations of a elergyman in that picturesque little edifice.

Still, supposing this object attained, and the northern portion of the city relieved from its present state of religious destitution, we have a melancholy prospect when we cast our eyes to the east and to the west. At these two extremities of Toronto, we are given to understand that the Church of England mts increasing numbers, and that there are hundreds of souls living without any one whom they acknowledge as their appointed minister, and earnestly desirous of worshipping God according to the faith professed by the United Church of England and Ireland.

It was in contemplation, before the removal of the seat of government to Kingston, to build a Church, to be called after England's Patron Saint, St. George, on a piece of ground, generously given by Mr. Mercer, at the corner of King and John Streets. The tempolevelled at its growing prosperity, seems to have put a to believe infant baptism as "generally necessary to and love to man dwelt in his bosom and pervaded his levelled at its growing prespenty, seems to have put a stop to the prosecution of this design. Now, however, salvation," and yet furnishes means for propagating a stop to the prosecution of this design. Now, however, that our good city has risen superior to all obstacles of belief. and discouragements, and has derived new energies from apparently disastrous circumstances, persons, keenly alive to the wants of the Church, are beginning to inquire, What measures are contemplated? whether the Church of St. George is to be proceeded with? or butions. whether, as has been suggested, it would not be better to attempt the erection of two additional Churches, one east, and one west, at a considerable distance from the Cathedral? The wants of the time are excessively urgent, and it would be wise, it has been argued, to abandon the idea of one expensive edifice, and build two frame Churches, at as cheap a rate as possible, and trust to the zeal and growth of the congregations that would meet in them, to rear structures, God's glory,—and more expressive of man's gratitude with delight throughout every section of this distant ment of his parochial duties eminently pleasing and the remark, that more than an eighth of our present at some future time, more durable,-more worthy of to the Giver of all. On the comparative merits of these plans, we do not profess to give any opinion. Our object on the present occasion is to call attention to the wants of the the erection of a small Church or chapel with sittings them who are impenitent, seen him weep for them, and not because we are accustomed to the opposite. We Church, in the hope that, under the auspices of our entirely free? It might then appropriately be termed heard his ejaculatory prayers ascend to God on their have never been acquainted with a single case in which zealous Bishop, whose pastoral care has already been THE PRINCE'S CHAPEL. so widely and beneficially felt, some prompt and deciif suffered to remain unabated, now that it is known, of that aged and saintly prelate, BISHOP MOORE, of and to confirm them in all Church have sought the Presbyterian ministry. * * will disgrace us as a Christian community, and convict Virginia. us of a culpable lukewarmness. we are credibly informed that during the rebuilding the Richmond Inquirer, by the friendly hand of the Richmond Inquirer, by the friendly hand of the then his? Enjoying for fifty-four years the high priof the Cathedral, when the congregation met in the Rev. W. Norwood, the Assistant Minister of the than his? Enjoying for fifty-four years the high pri-City Hall, where the seats were all free, a great num- Church of which the Bishop was the Rector:ber of persons were habitual attendants at public worship, who are now never seen inside the Cathedral. dence to a still more important sphere of usefulness ful both in his ministry and in his Episcopate, without very few in all the Presbyterian churches in this city, or That spacious edifice, though capable of holding 2500 in St. Stephen's Church, in the city of New York.— enemies, his death has been like his life, gentle, calm, in the land, families, or individuals, who were born and persons, has but few free seats compared with the Here he continued five years. His labours were very full of love and hope and peace! Let it be repeated, numbers wanting that accommodation. The military great, but neither the strength of his fine constitution he had no enemies, for he was just and upright in all tion of this relation, we have every reason to be satisoccupy a great portion of the Church: and Sunday nor the ardour of his zeal failed, and he was again, as his dealings, he had a tender regard for the reputation fied, even if we were strongly sectarian, and no reason after Sunday, though these brave and obliging men put on Staten Island, richly rewarded for all his toils by and feelings of all, and never spoke evil of any: and for complaint. But our feeling in this matter is above themselves to great inconvenience in making room for the abundant bestowment of God's blessing on the who could cherish aught but love and reverence for all sectarianism. We believe in the Lord's appointcivilians, we ourselves frequently see individuals enter work of his ministry. He found a small congregation, one so full of love to all? The citizens of Richmond ment of this ministry. We believe in its future exaltathe Church,—look about in vain for a seat,—and then and only about thirty communicants. After a short loved to see his venerable form and benevolent face as he tion, in connexion with the truth of God in his Church; retire disappointed and annoyed. Indeed we scarcely ministry of five years, he left a crowded church and walked the streets. His best eulogium is the love and and we rejoice as we see it prevailing. In this country ever enter into conversation respecting the state of the between four and five hundred communicants. There veneration of the whole population of Richmond-the Church in this Diocese, but what we hear complaints is, I believe, to this day, in St. Stephen's Church, an tears of the immense assembly that thronged the church of the Episcopal Church, has been gathered from those of the sad deficiency of Church ministrations, in this honourable monument to the zeal and efficiency of his at his funeral; yes, of all, old men and matrons, young city, and of the earnest desire evinced by increasing ministry while there, - when the whole church had men and maidens and children. Who can forget the hundreds, too poor to contribute much pecuniary as- become crowded, every pew, not only in the body of sobs which were heard throughout that vast crowd? sistance, for a house of Prayer, wherein they can wor- the church, but also in the galleries, being occupied, Who was not impressed by the unparalleled multitudes ship God, as they or their fathers were wont to do. a gentleman called on the Rector and applied for a which swelled his far-lengthened funeral procession? We make these observations the more freely, be- pew: there is none, was the reply. Will you permit "To crown so lovely a life, God awarded him a cause they reflect no discredit on any one. The de- me to build one? was the answer. Where? said the death such as is granted to but few of his ministers. still increasing degree, we have no doubt." struction of St. James's Church, and the expenses of Doctor; there, over the gallery against the wall, said He enjoyed all the real blessings of life to the last, with its rebuilding, drew largely upon the means of our the persevering applicant. But how will you gain unusual physical strength, and mental faculties but litcommunion. Add to this that the wants of the access to it? said the Doctor. By cutting a small the impared, except his memory. He continued his Church, throughout the diocese, are incessantly mi- door in the wall, and building a private stairway out- duties even to the end. Two days only before the last nistered to by the Churchmen of Toronto, and that side of the church, said the zealous man. And there, visitation on which he died, he officiated and preached they contribute by far the largest proportion to the I understand, high up against the wall, is that pew to at a funeral. His address was extempore, and such relief of the poor of this city, without reference to re- this day, a lasting memorial of pastoral zeal, fidelity, was his energy, animation and fervor, and such the ligious distinction, —and, then, we are sure that they and eloquence, such as few ministers of Christ are influence of his exhortation, that an old Christian of altogether excuse, this want of ardour and zeal. will not be blamed for a deficiency of Christian cha-rity. Neither, we believe, is it generally known to what a fearful extent religious destitution prevails in rity. Neither, we believe, is it generally known to occurred in the life of Doctor Moore was his call to his last message to Richmond.' It was so; two days

facts and numbers are before the public,-now that events occurred in the spring of 1814. population is yearly increasing, and the removal of the seat of Government seems to have done its worst,

-it is surely high time, by some organized and sysusual and indispensable appendages, Sunday Schools. conciliating manner of pleading the claims of the The most serious want, however, will still remain church of their fathers, soon awakened in many famiunsupplied, if two additional clergymen cannot be lies an attachment which had slumbered but had neobtained for this city. The Society for the Propa- ver become extinct. The mild, forbearing, and paren-

ing that their resources may be more properly devoted to places where the settlers are too poor to build a ful inculcation of true religion elevated the tone of appears to us that the case of Toronto might be reand that the Society might be induced to regard the peculiar circumstances of this city with a favourable

joined religious statistics of the city of Toronto, which CATHOLIC, suggests, high time to attempt the formaexhibit an increase of upwards of 1000 members of tion of a Chapter,-a body of clergy appendant to the Cathedral,-and, instead of looking to them, as at present, for exclusive literary exertion, might they not devote a great portion of their labours to parochial duties, until additional parishes were erected, and supplied with resident incumbents?

We throw out these remarks, in the anxious hope Bishop to aid such an hdy undertaking; but it must diocese, and that from every quarter he receives urgent now calling attention.

the sheep that have so long been debarred from church under his Episcopal charge. entering within.

Sir John Harvey, the Governor of Newfoundland, management of civil affars, he does not shine to equal advantage.

The Roman Catholics of that Island are building a Cathedral. In aid of the design, Sir John sends a donation of 51. Bishop Fleming returns thanks in the most prodigal manne; and states, that "he and his people would be apathetic indeed, were they not animated in redoubling their exertions in a cause which has met so disinterested an approval-so distinguished a benefactor." Here then we have the Representative of the Sovereign, who would forfeit her crown were she to profess Romanism, unconstitutionally supporting Popery with a voluntary donation, and boldly and fairly claimed by the Popish Bishop as an approver and benefactor of the Popish cause.

We will give another instance of the inconsistency of Churchmen. A Baptist chapel is to be built, and Churchmen contribute towards it. Shortly after the Baptist Magazine appears, denouncing "the souldestroying tendency of infant baptism, as practised by the Church of England." The Churchman professes

this city and its neighbourhood. Now, however, that mond, and to the Episcopate of Virginia.

sk *

"In his visitations through his new diocese crowds every where assembled to hear him, and charmed by gation of the Gospel, we believe, would regard it as tal manner in which he exercised the power of his deviation from their general rule to support a office won the hearts of his ministry. His widely Missionary in a populous and thriving city,-consider- spread reputation for piety and zeal, soon drew to his diocese a large accession of efficient clergy. His faithcommunity. In his private and social intercourse with garded as an exception to this generally excellent rule, the families of the church, their Bishop won all hearts. To the courteous and graceful manner of a well bred gentleman, he added a singularly pleasing amenity. We are enabled to present to our readers the sub- eye. Is it not, as our judicious correspondent, A He was kind to all, for he loved all. His benevolence overflowed towards all mankind. His venerable appearance and countenance, beaming with love, disarmed enmity; his sprightly and entertaining conversation attracted old and young to his society. He presented religion to view in all her most pleasing and attractive graces .- More austerity of manners would have failed to win back hearts long alienated from the Church. Greater sternness in the exercise of his authat the subject will be warmly and effectively taken thority, would have strengthened and perpetuated the up. No one can doubt the readiness of our unwearied prejudices entertained towards his office. But he eemed to have been happily endowed with the very be borne in mind that he is Overseer of an extensive qualities as a man, a Christian and a Bishop, which peculiarly fitted him for the exigencies of the church, and incessant entreaties for the ministrations of a when he entered upon the duties of her Chief Shepherd. clergyman. Neither can any one doubt that the Having guided the Church committed by the Great excellent Assistant Minister of this Parish, the Rev. Shepherd to his care, safely through her early diffi-H. J. Grasett, has done what one over-burdened pastor culties, having wittessed the rebuilding of her fallen could do,-indeed, we fear, that he tasks his strength churches, the extensive revival of true religion through too severely. If the mitter cannot be accomplished all her borders, the return of her formerly alienated at once, some scheme may be devised, by which funds children to her bosom, a rapidly increasing attachment shall be gradually accumulated by a system of small, to her excellencies, a fast growing esteem, and respect but regular, contributions. Perhaps we might usefully even among those without her communion, he well borrow a hint from the nanner in which similar plans deserves for her sake, as well as for his own virtues, are carried out in the mother country. Perhaps the the love and reverence of all who love the Church of formation of the great Church Diocesan Association, God. Truly, God has blest his labors and those of which, we believe, will slortly be organized and com- the godly man [Eishop Meade] who has aided him menced, may embrace the object, to which we are of late years in the Episcopal office. When he came to the Episcopate of Virginia, there were in the At all events, it cannot be denied that Toronto is Diocese only four or five actively laboring ministers, greatly in want of additional church-accommodation; now there are about 95, most of whom minister zeaand gladly should we hal the day when four spires lously at the sacred altar. Never probably was there pointed the way to heaven, and proclaimed the glad a Bishop more universally popular, and more ardently tidings, that the Church had gathered within her fold loved by his ministers and all the members of the

"But it is in his parochial character as rector of the Monumental Church congregation that he is best known and most beloved in Richmond. His pastoral is a very distinguished and gallant officer; but, in his labors here for 27 years have exceedingly endeared him to his congregation. Gentle, amiable, kind and courteous, with a heart full to overflowing with benevolence, with a charity which included in the wide circle of his affection all the lost world for whom the Redeemer died-always under the influence of the most kindly feeling for all men and the tenderest sympathy for the afflicted, he associated with the people as their spiritual father and guide. He delighted in the Gospel; Christ crucified was his constant theme, and he loved especially to dwell in his preaching on the bright and cheering topics of Christianity. I ne mercy of God, the tender and kind invitations of the Saviour, the soothing consolations of religion, and its glorious hopes, constituted the burthen of his preaching, and when set forth with great animation, the most moving pathos, in an eloquent style of composition aided by a delightful voice and fine manner, gave to his preaching a peculiar charm which all appreciated. He dearly loved the Liturgy of the church, and as in its eloquent and holy strains he presented to God the prayers and praises of his people, he often wept. Love to God

These his 80th year, a journey of 150 miles to Lynchburg, Perth, by the Rev. Hannibal Mulkins, and published by

mation and energy in the highest degree. Eyes that seldom wept were suffused with tears, and some of the temporary charge. most hardened in impenitency were softened, when the old and venerable servant of God, in tenderest accents, and with outstretched and trembling hands, and fervent love, heralded for the last time the good tidings Church, or maintain a clergyman. It really, however, piety in the church and secured the confidence of the of the Gospel, and entreated them in Christ's stead, spent so usefully in his sacred office, and only about three hours after his voice had proclaimed in the Temple of God the gracious invitations of his beloved Saviour, the fatal shaft pierced him which no skill could extract. Feeling unwell a little after midnight, he arose to call for help, but his strength failing him, he fell on the floor, and lay there helpless for some time before his returning strength enabled him to make himself heard. When raised and placed on his bed, he was found to be labouring under a violent attack of pneumonia. He lived for five days, suffering but very little pain, and during most of the time none. Generally he was in a profound stupor, but occasionally he roused up, and his eyes and countenance would for a little while resume their usual intelligent and benevolent expression. When thus himself, he was resigned, calm, full of peace and hope, and free from all fear. When asked whether there was nothing to be done in reference to his temporal affairs, he said no, that every thing had been attended to-that nothing remained but to bid the Rev. Mr. Atkinson to bear his love to his dear children. When told (by Mr. Atkinson, at whose house he died, and who with his wife, were son and daughter to him in the absence of his own children,) that death was at hand, he said, 'It is well--I trust I am prepared either for this world, or the next.' On Thursday, at about half past 1, A. M., after hours of entire freedom from pain, and in the gentlest and most peaceful manner, without a struggle or a groan, this good man fell asleep in Jesus, and now, we believe, is in the society of the Patriarchs and Apostles, in a world of blessedness." From another source we derive this summary of the venerable Bishop's views on doctrinal points :

"Bishop Moore's views on doctrinal points, coincided in the main, with those which were held by Bishop Seabury, whose sermons he was accustomed to lend to his parishioners. It is due to his memory, therefore to state that, although from his natural amiableness of disposition, he might appear to yield, in some instances, to the claims of those from whom he differed-although he was, in general, averse to polemics, he was, in heart and soul, a CHURCHMANbelieving in the doctrines of the Trinity, the incarnation of the Son of God, and the atonement-trusting in CHRIST as the ransom of the world, and calling upon sinners to flee to Him as having tasted death for every man-maintaining that children ought to be admitted into a state of covenant with God by baptism-expostulating with parents when they declined to present them-and earnestly expressing the opinon that, upon the faith of the parents and congregaa, grace was conferred upon the subjects of the ordinance-and, lastly, declaring, without hesitation, that, 'from the apostles' days, there have been these orders of ministers in Christ's church, bishops, priests and deacons,' and that these orders were 'appointed' by God himself."

From a late number of the Episcopal Recorder we transfer to our columns the subjoined temperate, yet extremely satisfactory, testimony to the growth of Episcopacy in the United States. The Recorder, we must remark, is not a journal that has ever advocated what are commonly, but absurdly, designated Highsalvation, and yet turnisnes means for propagating a conversation and sermons. He could seldom speak of the dying love of Christ, without tears; and, like the Oxford Divines, and perhaps that is a fact which the humblest village pastor, and equally with him to be the dying love of Christ, and equally with him to be the dying love of Christ, without tears; and, like the Oxford Divines, and perhaps that is a fact which the humblest village pastor, and equally with him to be the dying love of Christ, without tears; and tear and tea the beloved Apostle, whom Jesus most loved, and will render its statements more credible to those, who are bot whom he greatly resembled in character, the pre- know little difference between Episcopacy and Popery. vailing sentiment of this aged minister of Christ du-ring his latter years was 'little children, love one ano-and treasured up as full of hope and encouragement and intelligent men, and that therefore especial benefices, su vailing sentiment of this aged minister of Christ du- The extract, though short, should be well weighed, for the future. The italics are our own :---"They who reject Episcopacy, do it upon their own servation have been constant, during the last five years, responsibility; -we dare not do it. We believe their know a minister who equalled Bishop Moore, in the course contrary to the will of God. We rejoice when sidered as the foundation of that deeper knowledge which kindness, frequency, and efficacy of his attentions to any are led by conscientious examination and convicthe sick and afflicted. The gentleness and kindness tion to renounce this stand, and to adopt what we of his manner, the depth of his sympathy, the soothing consider an apostolical ministry. And though we are character of his conversation, his happy and tender not allowed to express our joy at this, without encounmode of presenting the consolations of the Gospel, all tering very unwise and unchristian sneers; we do order, therefore, to the Church being furnished with a contin accompanied by prayers of the most appropriate cha- rejoice nevertheless. It is not because such cases are racter, and of remarkable fervor, rendered this depart- rare; we have known very many. We will venture useful. Truly did he love his dear people as he was Episcopal ministry in this country became Episcopalians wont to call them! He was the friend of them all. after they were mature and pious, many of them after manner could our joy be more fitly shown, than in How often has the writer heard him mourn over those of they had entered upon a Presbyterian ministry. It is that religious zeal should very frequently rise superior to behalf! How often has he seen him bear the commu- an Episcopal minister became a Presbyterian;-we nicants of his flock in his heart, and on his lips to the have never heard of more than two. We have known We recently announced the departure to his reward throne of grace, and pray God to strengthen their faith, no instance in which mature and pious young men in our Our churches are filled, throughout the land, with mem-"Who can withhold the tribute of admiration for bers and families who have come into our communion [Philadelphia] are almost made up of such. There are vilege of declaring the glad tidings of the Gospel to in them hundreds of families, at this time, who, ten years "In 1809, Dr. Moore was called by God's provi- ransomed sinners-beloved by all, eminently success- ago, were not Episcopalians. And there will be found educated Episcopalians. With the practical computawe should think it not too much to say, that full one half of the Episcopal Church, has been gathered from those who were not so educated.—And that by no pressing efforts of ours, for we have not been (much to our shame) an ardent or zealous body.—But mainly as the shame) an ardent or zealous body .- But mainly as the result of principles which have been seen, examined, and adopted, by the private determination of persons for affected by the character of our associates : now with the co

to perform Episcopal functions. He arrived in Lynch- request. It is an animated discourse, breathing a ferburg, on Thursday, 5th of November. On Friday, he vent Protestant spirit, and inculcating the duty of attended divine service in the forenoon-in the after- Christian unity and of fidelity to the Church. It noon he met at the Rector's house the candidates for speaks the truth with boldness and sincerity, and we confirmation, and made them a very admirable address hope the loyal body to whom it was addressed have within this city, or its suburbs, accompanied by their against his office and his church. His gentle and his church his gentle and his church his gentle and his church. one of his presbyters, he made an address, which is Rev. M. Harris, the Rector, and discharged his minisrepresented to have been characterized by pathos, ani- terial duties with a zeal and efficiency that have elici-

> We have been favoured by the Publisher, with a Pamphlet printed by Mr. Scobie, containing the District Municipal Council Act, the Division Court Act, the Import Duties Act, the Common School Act, and the School Lands Act. It forms altogether a useful manual, and is very neatly printed, at the price of 1s.3d. We beg to thank the Publisher for his attention.

On the fourth page is a collection of varied and interesting English Ecclesiastical Intelligence : in the compilation of it, we have drawn largely upon the columns of the London Church Intelligencer, a new and very useful journal. The extract headed Incomes of the Clergy is a triumphant refutation of the frightful falsehoods, circulated on both sides of the Atlantic, with reference to the enormous wealth of the Church of England.

Mr. Alexander has been consecrated Bishop of St. James, at Jerusalem. It is stated that an Irish nobleman and the Rev. Mr. Sibthorpe, of Ryde, have embraced Popery. We shall advert to these matters fully, when we receive our English files.

We thank the Norfolk Observer for his courtesy and fairness.

Saturday next being Christmas Day, The Church will be published on Friday the 24th of December, and the following Saturday being New Year's day, The Church will be published on Friday the 31st.

Communications.

[Our communications are beginning to increase so much upon us-that we deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—ED. CHURCH.]

ON THE DAILY SERVICE AND CATHEDRAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

LETTER III.

DEAR SIR,-Permit me to offer a few further remarks upon this subject, which I certainly imagine is of much more impor-tance than is usually supposed. I do not write these letters because I have any thing *new* to advance, nor yet as fancying that I can place its importance in a more striking light than has been done heretofore; but, simply, because, in a new country like this. like this, so many parts of which are totally destitute of the regular ministrations of our Church, we are, perhaps, in danger of forgetting the peculiar necessity that exists, on this continent, for laying broad the foundations of our Zion, and for presenting her before the eyes of our strangely mixed population, as the one Catholic Church of Christ in these lands; to this, however, I purpose again to refer the strangely mixed population, however, I purpose again to refer; and proceed at once to notice some of the chief advantages to be derived from a Cathedral Institution.

And foremost amongst these advantages must be ranked, as I hinted in my last, the literary usefulness of a Cathedral Clergy. They may, for the most part, be expected to be mea of deeper learning and greater talent than the average of their brethren, and therefore especially fitted to take the higher departments of ecclesiastical and theological literature. reason why we may expect this, is obviously because benefices of this kind should be filled only by those who have thus distinguished themselves; for though it is beyond the province the Church to attempt to reward ministerial zeal or spiritus fidelity, inasauch as these, from their very nature, can only be duly estimated by Him "who scarches the heart," their reward also being infinitely greater than any thing that earth can offer; yet it is right that emoluments and honours should be provided for those of the clergy who distinguish themselves by literary and theological eminence. It is true that these servants of the Most High God should be actuated by far higher servants of the short right God should be actuated by far nor-motives than any that mere temporal advantages can afford i yet as literary pursuits, highly important as they are to the well being of the Church at large, do not fall strictly within it is the line of ministerial obligation or spiritual faithfulness, it is highly proper that peculiar benefices should be erected for the encouragement of those whose tastes and talents lead them the

ver excellent, itself, which un Another ob this :- That i especially consolid to react the special of it for want we ought to react to react the special to react to react the special to react to react the special t would answer, ment on the] possibly expectime, perhaps knowledge fro our peculiar d the watchful a body of lean the holy liter useful to our curtailed, and it is a truth the strength avidity that would have to however high But who amo dian clergy labours? But anoth give increase firmer foot Divine influe ledging that, prove but fo cess, yet is i which Prov ciency of the of His cross would tend and liberal view the mi And then, t were one of bend's stall, character up as personal Christian n second These thi importance, most singula in extent, a infant Chur who have be the imposi-

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It is idle to be praying for deliverance "from all

false doctrine, heresy and schism," and then to aid in the dissemination of these evils by pecuniary contri-It is unscriptural to behold the spiritual destitution

of the Church, such as it exists in the city of Toronto, and to contribute to an alien denomination. "If any provide not for his own, and especially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." (1 Tim. v. 8.) This apostolic warning had, probably, reference to temporal wants, but it applies with tenfold force to our Christian relations.

The birth of A PRINCE OF WALES, will be hailed portion of the Empire. The event will probably be celebrated in this city with rejoicings; and in what

We now record the principal traits in his good works. beautiful character, as they have been delineated, in

ther.' *.

"Never did the writer, whose opportunities of ob-

We should hope that our reverend and esteemed contemporary has rather under-rated the zeal of the American Church. It has doubtless, like the Church in almost all ages, been wanting in a full measure of earnestness and holy energy, but the extravagant fanaticism by which it has been surrounded, may perhaps, in some degree, account for, though it cannot perhaps, in some degree, account for, though it cannot

may, perhaps, be rather as the builders of her walls, than as the instructors of her people.

as a Cathedral Establishment would contain, are unne To this, however, it may be answered, that however respec may be the literary qualifications of the clergy when eive Holy Orders, yet such qualifications can only be ch equisite to defend our Church, and to maintain her theoley in these days of schism and heresy; but such is the absorbin nature of parochial duties, that, as all experience proves, it is than should be ain to expect that those who are engaged in them show ble successfully to prosecute severe intellectual studies. able succes supply of able writers, scribes that need not to be ashamed s requisite that a portion of her clergy should be placed

ircumstances of literary leisure, freed from the bustle at care unavoidably connected with the charge of souls ; and which comes sufficiently liberal to place them above pecuniar anxiety. The Great Head of the Church has most graciously ordain

heaviest outward pressure; hence we may hope to find parochial clergy, amidst many discouragements, still faid endeavouring to lead their flocks in the steps of the Ch Shepherd. It is, however, different with the intellectual bourer in the common vineyard of our Lord; a quiescent a easy state of mind is, in the very nature of things, nec maxim it may be safely asserted that no great work, will be regarded by succeeding ages as one of the pillar truth, can ever be produced amidst the varied engagement Whatever may be the evils of monastic institutions, and I a far from being their defender, connected as they now are with the superstitions and corruptions of Popery, it will yet has be denied that it is to them that we owe the preservation increase of our literature, both sacred and profane, through n ages of the Christian history. And why is it that we are debted to the monkish rather than to the parochial or a clergy? Simply because the former enjoyed, in a much gree degree, the advantages of calm seclusion and peaceful leisu while the parochial clergy were, then, as now, too much engri by the duties of more public life, to have either the time ability to use their peus in behalf of the Church. And s the Reformation, also, I imagine a careful examination sufficiently prove, that we owe a large proportion of our a valued theological works to those who enjoyed Cathedral b fices or University emoluments ; these being the men who ale ssessed the leisure and other literary advantages neces

this kind of intellectual exertion. There is so much of in tion inherent in human nature, that we are all themselves. That this will be the future result, in a still increasing degree, we have no doubt." Cathedral Clergy it is entirely otherwise; their intercon with each other, with men of polished manners, literary to and scholastic habits. I regret that I am without the ne documents to give an accurate account of the labours class of our clergy : perhaps yourself, or one of your ca pondents, will do so through the columns of " The Church To the common abuse which is heaped upon these Revel

orth, correct, it would not affect the propriety of Cathe

this:--That in the present infant state of our Province, and especially considering the lamentable destitution of many parts of it for want of even the ordinary ministrations of our Church, we ought to rest satisfied with sharing the advantages of those noble institutions which already exist in England. To this I noble institutions which already exist in England. would answer, that, had we immediately a Cathedral Establish-ment on the largest scale that our most sanguine desires could possibly expect, I am quite aware that we must still for a long time, perhaps for ages, continue to draw our richest stores of knowledge from our beloved Mother Country. Still we have our peculiar difficulties, heresies and schisms, which will require the watchful eyes, the able pens, and the personal influence of a body of learned, dignified and pious clergy. Indeed much of the holy literature of England, before it will be acceptable or useful to our plain and practical people, requires to be simplified, curtailed, and in fact presented to them in a new dress. And it is a truth obvious to every one's discernment, that such is strength of local attachment, that people will read with avidity that which comes from one of themselves, when they would have totally neglected it, had it come from a distant land,

however high the source from which it might have emanated But who amongst our hard-working and over-burdened Cananed Canadian clergy can find opportunity for this kind of literary

But another reason for such an institution in Canada, is to give increased character and respectability to our ministry, and a firmer footing to our Church. While earnestly seeking the Diving i.e. byine influences upon our Church and its clergy, ever acknow-ledging that, without them, all our best concerted plans will prove but foolishness, and our most zealous labours fail of suc-cess, yet is it ourselous labours fail of sucss, yet is it our solemn duty to use all those outward means high Providence places within our reach, to increase the effi-ency of the Church of Christ, and thereby extend the conquests His cross This which Pro of His cross. This, it might be expected, such an Establishment would tend to do, by causing the youth of Christian feeling and liberal education, in the Colony, as is the case at Home, to yiew the mini tendence. view the ministry as a profession suited to their views and habits. And then, too, if the preparation of candidates for the ministry were one of the due to the preparation of a Prewere one of the duties connected with the possession of a Pre-bend's stall, it would still further aid in impressing a suitable character upon the ministry of our rising Church. And surely as personal piety is unquestionably the *first* requisite in a Christian minister, so sound learning may be placed as the

These things, it should be further observed, are of the more importance, incastuch as our Provincial Church is placed in a most singular position. In colonial age, in pecuniary resources, in extent, and in the number of her clergy, she is indeed an infant Church; whilst her members are, for the most part, those who have been accustomed to the regularity, efficiency, and all the imposing circumstances of the Mother Church. Now there is a very serious donese, her accusting the serious more impois a very serious danger, lest, especially those who are more igno-rant and worldly, beholding the Church here, as it were, shorn of her strength, and placed upon an apparent level with the various sects around her, there is, I say, great danger lest they should despise her, and both they and their children should learn to be the sector of the sector of the sector of the sector. learn to look upon her as having no more scriptural authority than those who have separated from her. And then, also, the heresies and schisms with which our Church has to contend, are by no means only the weak and short-lived offspring of our own soil, but hard and bold scions from the various sects of Europe. It is evident, therefore, that on both of these accounts, as well as for many other reasons, some of which I have before stated, it is exceedingly desirable that our holy Catholic Church abould present as noble a front, and be made as efficient in operation as circumstances will possibly admit.

I forbear writing any more myself, at present, as I am exceed-ingly anxious to introduce a somewhat lengthy extract from a late communication of that excellent and noble individual [Dr. David Wile 2] of the U bible of Calcutta respecting Dr. Daniel Wilson], the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, respecting St. Paul's Cathedral now erecting in Calcutta. Most of the names, with equal force to our own Province. He writes thus :--

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"The importance of the design [the establishment of a Cathe-dral Chapter, and the erection of suitable buildings] rises more and more in the view of all competent judges who really love our Apostolical Church, and wish to see her take her proper part inthe Evanout Evangelization of the East. After eighty years, it is time for Evangelization of the East. After eighty years, it is time for England to raise some permanent monument of her Christianity. Amidst the shifting mature of our Christian Societies and Insti-tutions, it is time for her to plant her foot firmly in one spot at least. After building churches in most of the stations of more or less beauty (we have now about seventy in the whole, whereas ten years since we had hardly twenty), it is surely befitting that a Mother Church should neve here head for receiving on solemn a Mother Church should rear her head for receiving on solemn occasions the held of the head for accommodating our a Mother Church should rear her head for receiving on solemn occasions the body of the Clergy, and for accommodating our crowded assemblies on occasions of Confirmations, Ordinations, and other days of high observance. And now that our Christian Missions are barsting with new life on all hands, and God is doing great things in the way of awakening and converting souls, there is the most urgent necessity for commencing a Native Ministry, for founding appropriate benchices, and giving a cor-porate character to our Christian Priesthood. In a word, it is high time to make the transition from a fleeting number of Rey. Chaplains, under the anomalous authority of the civil govern-ment, and looking forward every seven or ten years for a return

Institutions, as the question is not whether they may possibly possible way to erect, in my beloved native land, that worst principle of the Popish Church, viz., the absolute independency of the Church upon the civil power, or in other words, that whatever the Church may choose to decide, no matter how much soever its decrees may come in contact with the civil power, is Ecclesiastical Law, and therefore beyond the regula-

tion or control either of the Crown or of Legislative enactment. I have the honour to be Sir, with much respect, Your most obedient servant, A SCOTTISH EPISCOPALIAN.

A SCOTTISH EPISCOPALIAN. The language of our correspondent respecting the Guardian is very strong, but not one whit more so than truth and fact warrant. In that journal of the 17th November last, Mr. Marshall's secession from the Kirk of Scotland is termed by the Editor himself, a " covyrasions to porisin views. Now we deliverately affirm that this is a downright untruth, and that the Guardian must have known that it was so, when he penned it. Truly we may say to our Church, " Thine enemies shall be found liars unto thee" (Deut. xxxiii. 29); and, " Thou hast tied them which say they are aposites, and are not, and hast found thing himself. " (Rev. II. 2). At our correspondent's request, we readily subjoin Mr. Lendrum's letter, and on our ourth page will be found some further intelligence, of a most gratifying character, with refe-rence to the projected College.— Ed. Church.] To the Editor of the Dundet Warder.

To the Editor of the Dundee Warder.

SIR,—My attention was directed to a very silly paragraph in your last week's paper, regarding the proposed Episcopal College for Scotland, purporting to come from the London correspondent of a Dundee contemporary. I should have hardly thought it worthy of notice, had it not been to disabuse the minds of those of your readers who feel an interest in the the minds of those of your readers who feel an interest in the affairs of the Episcopal Church, from the misrepresentations contained in that paragraph. With this view, I beg to request your insertion of the full string that that paragraph.

contained in that paragraph. With this view, I beg to request your insertion of the following short statement :---The Episcopal Church has long felt the want of an educa-tional establishment, for those of her sons especially who intend to enter into the holy ministry. Long oppressed by severe penal enactments, she was unable to use the necessary means for the supply of her wants. Since these were removed, she has been gradually raising herself from the state of poverty and depression to which the persecutions of a century had reduced her. She established a "Friendly Society" for the benefit of the widows of her cleruy. The charity of her friends provided her. She established a "Friendry Society for the behart of the widows of her clergy. The charity of her friends provided an "Episcopal Fund," chiefly for the partial support of her bishops. Within the last few years she formed a "Church Society," for the assistance of poor congregations in maintaining Society," for the assistance of poor congregations in maintaining a clergyman, building churches, supporting schools, and giving retiring allowances to aged and infirm clergymen. An endow-ment was some time ago left for a Professor of Theology, and another of Church History. But these are considered inade-quate to the wants of the Church in the present state of educa-tion in the country at large. It is therefore now proposed to establish a regular College for the education of young men for the ministry, and at the same time to connect with it, a semiestablish a regular College for the education of young men for the ministry, and at the same time to connect with it a semi-nary for the education of the children of such members of the Church, and others, as may choose to take advantage of it.— In this the Episcopal Church is doing nothing more than has In this the phecopal output of the second se or can be excited in the minds of any but the most contemptible or can be excited in the minds of any but the most contemptible bigots, whose understandings are darkened by ignorance, envy, or prejudice. The proposal has nothing whatever to do with the party dissensions in the Establishment, any more than it has with the strifes of party politics. It is supported by men of all-parties, and of every shade of opinion. Mr. G. Stewart of Murthly, the Whig, and Mr. Gladstone, the Conservative, both take a lively interest in the proposed institution, and so do many others equally divided in political sentiment. In all matters that concern the interests of the Episcopal Church, her members are of one mind and one spirit, and discuss her affairs in the spirit of charity and love. In short, the Church pursues the even tenor of her way, having no regard to any thing but her duty to Goo, her duty to herself, and her duty there are the pursues of the set of the se to her members. This her practice is followed by all her adherents. The present proposal was first submitted to the rulers of the Church, and received their fullest sanction, before it was made known to the public; and all the details will alike be submitted to them, and meet with their entire approbation, before they are carried out. This will be a sufficient guarantee to every member of the Church, that no other religious prin-

to every member of the Church, that no other rengious prin-ciples will be taught in the institution than the soul-elevating doetrines of the Church—those divine truths which she teaches in accordance with the revealed word of GoD. There is some difficulty as to the locality for the institution, ehiefly arising from a wish not to interfere with other establish-ments of a similar kind already in existence. The neighbour-hood of Perth is talked of as being the most centrical point of Scotland; and I can hardly imagine that the town and the surrounding gentry would not be most anxious to afford every facility for having such an institution in their vicinity. Indeed, facility for having such an institution in their vicinity. Indeed, I understand that one gentleman has already expressed his readiness to grant half a dozen acres of land for the site, so soon as the arrangements are mature. But this is at some distance from Perth, and, if no preferable situation be offered, will deprive that fair city of any special advantages to be derived from

he adopted; but that they will be Puseyites any further than to Europe, to a fixed and indigenous body of Clergy, educated at Bishop's College, and dedicated to India alone and for life. "To the second and of Pusey has become a bugbear, where-"To those, moreover, who look forward a few years, it seems portant that provision should be made, by the establishment with to frighten children in the faith. But no person of

Canada.

AGRICULTURAL PETITION.

Petition to the Queen, adopted by the Agricultural Committee Home District,

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN:

We, Your Majesty's most faithful Subjects, inhabitants of We, four Majesty's most most many operations with our earnest Canada, beg leave to approach your Majesty, with our earnest and humble Petition; and, while making known the difficulties and humble Petition; and, while making known the difficulties under which we are labouring, we beg to assure your Majesty the chief object of our solicitude is, the continuance of the happy union which exists between this Colony and the Parent State. Britons by birth, or descendants of Britons, we feel that we are an integral part of the Empire, for time cannot efface our early associations; neither can the wide waters which separate us, ipmair our layer, nor weaken our sticologenet to the land

us, impair our loyalty, nor weaken our attachment to the land of our birth, or of that of our ancestors.

Your petitioners, most gracious Sovereign, deeply regret the necessity which compels them to renew their supplication for relief; but, notwithstanding the important advantages conceded to encourage their exertions, a variety of causes have combined to prevent their realizing the product of their labour: the great distance from the ocean, and heavy charges for transportation, so enhance the cost of British manufactures necessary for the armer's use, and so reduce the value of his produce, as to limit his means of contributing to the support of the wealth and in-

dustry of the British Empire. Grateful, as we must ever be, for the kind interest your Maesty has shown for our welfare, in recommending such aid as vill not only relieve us of a part of our burthens, but will enable will not only releve as on a part of our burtlens, but will enable us to complete those extensive improvements, tending to benefit the trade and develope the resources of the Province; yet aware of the heavy responsibility it attaches to the landed interests, we cannot but feel alarmed, lest any change in Colonial policy should remove that preference accorded to our staple produce, without which the Province can never prosper, and upon which

our trade and industry almost entirely depend. As nine-tenths of the population of Canada can only be profitably employed in agriculture, the source of their prosperity nust be derived from its encouragement and support-as the commerce we possess arises from their industry, and is based on their success. The inhabitants of this Province feel, therefore, their success. The inhabitants of this Province feel, therefore, a deep interest in the approaching discussion on the Corn-Laws in Great Britain, their subsistence being dependent on the maintenance of such protection, as will prevent the present pri-

The unfait competition which your Petitioners have to sus-tain with the neighbouring Republic, whole agricultural produc-tions are obtuded upon us free of duty, whilst the duties in tions are obtuded upon us free of duty, while the duties in those States remain so exorbitant—no attempt being made to procure an abatement on the part of that country, otherwise so gratuitous in this—has, from the year 1834, formed the sub-ject of repeated petitions to the Provincial Legislature; and although each successive Parliament concurred in the necessity of protection, by voting addresses or passing resolutions, imposing a duty on United States' products sufficient to protect the British and Canadian agriculturists, without depriving the British owners of the carrying trade, which were laid before the Imperial Government, the evil not only continues to exist, but has recently been aggravated by additional impositions. It is not for your Petitioners to discuss the policy of free trade, but not for your Petitioners to discuss the policy of ree trade, but even the advocates of that policy must admit, that if it be good for any thing, it should be reciprocal. Your Petitioners hum-bly submit that in a country so situated as Canada, where agri-culture is so burthened, the want of agricultural protection is

daily rendered less supportable. We therefore earnestly pray that Your Majesty will take this our humble petition into your most serious consideration, and that Your Majesty will be pleased to recommend to your and that Your Majesty will be pleased to recommend to your Imperial Parliament to remit all duties upon grain, flour, oat-meal, beef, pork, butter, peas, and such other of the staple pro-ducts of this Province as may to Your Majesty seem fit; and further, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to in-struct Your Representative in this Province to co-operate with the Provincial Parliament in imposing such duties as may be thought advisable upon the agricultural products of the Uni-ted States of America, on importation into this Province. That Providence in its wisdom may grant Your Majesty a long, glorious, happy and prosperous reign, is the prayer of

That Providence in its wisdom may grant four Majesiy a long, glorious, happy and prosperous reign, is the prayer of Your Majesty's loyal and devoted Camadian subjects.—*Herald.* PORT DOVER.—Mr. Keefer, civil Engineer, has just re-turned from inspecting the harbours in this neighbourhood, and we have heard with much pleasure that he has formed a most favourable opinion of the capabilities of Port Dover; in fact we believe that the various Engineers, both civil and military, who believe that the various Engineers, both evil and matrixy, who have visited this port during the present year concur in the opinion, that but a comparatively small outlay is required to render it the safest and best harbour on Lake Erie. We hope that the civil and naval authorities will jointly determine on completing this harbour; at all events we have no doubt that the matter will eventually be taken up by the governmentthe money granted during the last Session of the provincial parliament for the formation of a plank road from Hamilton to Port Dover would lose half its value if the Dover harbour was not completed.—Norfolk Observer.

AWFUL ACCIDENT.— A boat, with three men, went over the Falls of Niagara, on Monday night! They had started from Schlosser, at 9 o'clock, intending to cross over to Hudson's tavern, two miles above Chippewa. Shortly after they left the shore, cries from the river were heard at Field's tavern, near by, but systical on attention, as similar miler are common in but excited no attention, as similar noises are very common in that quarter from boatmen passing to and fro. No suspicion of the accident was had until Wednesday, when inquiry began to arise, and, on Friday, awful evidence of the fate of the boat and here descent her devoted crew was presented in the fragments found in the eddy below the Falls. It is supposed that the boat was struck by a squall, and being heavily loaded with six barrels of whiskey, sank-the wretched men on board being swept by the resistless current down the American rapids, and over the frightful pre-The names of two were Jehiel D. Kenney and inine below! John York, and the other was a stranger, who had merely taken passage for Canada. The two former were from Nova Scotia-Kenney had kept tavern eight miles above the Falls for two years past, and left a wife and three children. Part of one of the mangled bodies is said to have been found yesterday .---A RETURNED REBEL .- From a late Montreal Gazette, we Proof, where his researches and publications on Indian His-y and Theology may be most conveniently preserved, to be "But the spirit of the Gospel, an objector will say, may eva-ate amidst these your external appliances. You may run as to the best mode of carrying this object into effect? I may be told that the Church is the Temperance Society. I grant it: be told that the Church is the Temperance Society. I grant it: entering Simcoe in the triumphal manner of one who had suffered in a righteous cause, contemplates the extreme audacity of offering himself for District Councillor !- Toronto Herald.

The yield of wheat is expected to be much better than was calculated upon at the close of the harvest, but still it is evident that the produce is decidedly deficient, both in quality and quantity. It will probably prove about one-sixth below an average. The Queen Dowager, whose life must be dear to every lover of virtue, had been seriously intiposed, but was somewhat better The late Rev. Dr. Nott, of Winchester, has left to the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts £6,000, to be expended in building churches in Upper and Lower Canada. Sic Charles Bagot left Eng and, on the 16th of November, in the *Elisstrious*, saling Frigate, with a fair wind. There is now little doubt that an European congress will immediately has suspended the allowance guaranteed by Spain to Queen Christina. Can's, — The intelligence from China, which in our last came down on bue 20th of June, extends up to be 20th of May eill that a. The bulk of the Center comeans more had here depended to have

te. The bulk of the Canton ransom money had been despatched by her ajesty's ships Calliope and Conway—the former carrying two and a alf millions of dollars to Calcutta, where she arrived in safety on the h of August; the latter being entrusted with two millions direct for seland

England. The new Plenipotentiary, Sir H. Pottinger, had arrived at Hong Kong, and infused a different and worthier spirit into the nego ciations. The Chinese were trembling, the British regaining confi dence, and the effects of Elliott's pushhanimity fast disappearing.

United States.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(From the Examiner).

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ating no law themseives, they are unqu

sted, or defained, while parsing, and the independent of the state of a net violating no law themserves, they are unquestionatity catilled to indemnity. This government has manifested its repugnance to the slave trade, in a manner which cannot be misunderstood. By its fundamental law, it prescribed limits in point of time to its continuance; and against its own citizens, who might so far forget the right- of humanity as to engage in that wicked traffic, it has long since by its municipal laws, denounced the most condign punishment. Many of the states com-posing this union, had made appeal to the civilized world for its sup-pression, long before the moral sense of other nations had become shocked by the iniquities of the traffic. Whether this government should now enter into treaties containing mutual stipulations upon this subject, is a question for its mature deliberation. Certain it is that, if the right to detain American ships on the high seas can be justified on the plea of necessity for such detention, arising out of the existence of treaties between other nations, the same plea may be existence of treaties between other nations, the same plea may be which the United States may not be a party. This government will not cease to urge upon that of Great Britain, full and ample remune ration for all losses, whether arising from detention or otherwise, to which the elevistened of rights which this government canno ration for all losses are of rights which this government canno rement and program and program. Nor will I induge a doubt by which American citizeus have heretofore been, or may hereafter be subjected by the exercise of rights which this government cannot recognize as legitimate and proper. Nor will I indulge a doubt but that the sense of justice of Great Britain will constrain her to make retribution for any wrong, or loss, which any American citizen, engaged in the prosecution of lawful commerce, may have experienced at the band of its eruizers, or other public authorities. This government at the same time, will relax no efforts to prevent its citizens, if there be any so disposed, from prosecuting a traffe so revolting to the feelings of humanity. It seeks to do no more than to protect the fair and homest trader from molestation and injury; but while the enterprising mariner, engaged in the pursuit of an honourable trade, is entitled to its protection, it will visit with condign punishment others of an oppo-site character.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGER. THE ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATION OF THE PUPILS of this Institution, will be held on Tussnay, December 14, and the four following days, from 9 o'clock to 12, A M, and from 1 to 4, P.M., on Ta sday. Weducsday and Thursday—and from 10 o'clock to 12, A.M., and from 2 to 4, P.M., on Friday and Saturday. The Examination will be succeeded by the Recitations and Distribution of Prizes, on Tuesday 21st, at half-p st 1 o'clock. JOHN MCAUL, LL.D. Principal, Upper Canada College. November 25, 1841.

November 25, 1841.

PRIVATE TUITION IN SCIENCE AND THE CLASSICS.

BOOKS, &c. FROM ENGLAND.

H. & W. ROWSELL will be happy to procure from England PRINTED BOOKS, ACCOUNT BOOKS, or any article either at foronto or Kingston. They will be making up their orders, for the early Spring Vessels, during the present month. Dec. 4, 1841.

CITY NOTICE.

CITY NOTICE. THE Lists of Persons entitled to Vote at the next Election of Aldermen and Common Councilmen, to represent the respective Wards in the Court of Common Council, are now hanging in the City Hall; no alteration can be made in the said Lists either of names mis-spelt or omitted or improperly inserted, unless four days notice is given in writing to the Clerk of the Common Council pre-vious to the application being made to correct the said Lists. CHARLES DALLY. Clerk's Office, Toronto, Dec. 6, 1841. 23-3in

A T a Meeting of the Members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION in To-

A route, it was— <u>Resolved</u>—That a General Meeting of the Licensed Practitioners of <u>Medicine</u>, Surgery, and Midwifery, in the Western part of Canada, be held at the General Hospital, *Toronto*, on the second Monday in Ja-mury, 1842, at 12 merid., for the purpese of adopting Petitions to the Legislature, for the protection of the Profession and suppression of Em-Toronto, December 2, 1841.

NOTICE.

NOTICE: PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Proprietors of the Napanee Mills will, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of December next, offer the lease of that raduable property to public competition, at twelve o'clock, neon, on the premises. The property consists of a Grist and Saw Mill, several valuable Building Lots, and two hundred and fifty acres of Land, or there-abouts. A fall of about thirty-two feet, with an abundant surply of water, can be at all times depended upon, and sauccession of privileges can be obtained by the construction of a new raceway. The Lease will be for Fourteen or Twenty-one years, as may be desired, and possession given on the 1st January next. A faul of the Premises may be seen at the Office of the Subscriber, of whome every regulsite information can be obtained, either personally or by letter.

or by letter.

JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT, Kineston, 16th November, 1841,

NOTICE. THE Undersigned are prepared to pay CASH for Lands in various

The parts of the Province. Application must be post-paid and the price reasonable, as they are not warranted by their instructions in exceeding a certain sum per acre, STRACHAN & BURNS, STRACHAN & BURNS, Solicitors, King-street.

Toronto, Nov. 24th, 1841.

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

THE Subscribers having now completed their extensive WINTER. STOCK of Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, offer for Sale the under-nentioned articles, which having been purchased on the most favour-ble terms in the best European and American Markeis, they can con-idently recommend to the attention of City and Country Storekeeperss 200 hhds Porto Rico and Cuba Sugars, 30 hhds Log on Refined Sugar,

and any recommendation of the second structure of the second structur

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co.

Toronto, December 8th. 1841.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Customers and the Trade generally, that he is now receiving an extensive and well-assorted tock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season The goods having mer selected with each area and unrefused to the most distance and the stock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season — The goods having been selected with great care, and purchased on the most advartageous terms, in the British Markets, the subscriber confidently recommends them to the attention of the trade—to whom he will sell low for Cash, or on approved credit. Yonge Street, Toronto, October 12, 1841. 17-9

GEORGE SAVAGE & Co. Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers and Silversmiths,

W dtell and offer an aners, deweffers und sinversimilais, H &VE removed from No. 4, Wellington Buildings, to their Old S and, WATERLOO BUILDINGS, West end of King Street, between Bay and York Streets, having just received direct from the Manufacturers a splendid assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Plated Ware, German Silver Ware, Work Bexes, Writing Decks, ge, &e. and which they are determined to sell at unprecedented low prices, for Cash. N.B.—Chronometers repaired and restored to their original sound-ness and precision of performance, also Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, §c. Tarconto November 27, 1841. 21-3m

Toronto, November 27, 1841. 21-3m

a more learned class of Lecturers and Teachers on the Evi- | application of a "nickname." es of Christianity,-for a more grave and influential order of Clergy, of superior qualifications, and with a higher tone of ent and more solid attainments in theological literature. lead the public mind, and imbue our British youth with love and respect for religion as they arrive in the country. Aids, also, rendered to the sick Chaplains and Missionaries on emer-gencies, and the celebration of daily prayers as at home, are amongst the benefits to which we may look forward. Nor is the ide the idea of a retreat after the prime of life is past, to the learned and pious Missionary or Chaplain in a Cathedral Corporation or Chaplain in a Cathedral Corporation Hishapter, where his researches and publications on Indian His-

"But the spirit of the Gospel, an objector will say, may eva-Porate amidst these your external appliances. You may run into an excessive regard to the framework of your religion.— You may waste in architectural splendour what might better be owned to be the splendour what might better expended on spiritual objects. You may expose the Hindoo and Mohammedan to a dangerous admiration of your sepulchral

monumentant to a dangerous admiration of your separating from the glare of an Indian sun,—your bells and Cathedral stalls. Unquestionably all these evils may occur, but it is equally without question, that not one of them may, if God vouch-safe has afe his grace, arise; but, on the contrary, all the pure, unquali-fied good, which in our Reformed A postolical Church this system of means is calculated to produce, [may] be realised. And if we are to wait before we enter on any noble religious undertaking, till we can be assured that in no future age abuses will creep into it, we shall do nothing. We lay the foundation of the Calcutta Cathedral of a the calcutta in faith we avail Cathedral in faith—we frame our statutes in faith—we avail ourselver in faith—we frame our statutes in faith—we elect our arset ways of all past experience, to prevent abuses—we elect our and sound-minimum the most evangelical, and learned, and active, and sound-minded, and discreet, of the Clergy. The rest we commend to God. The grace of the holy spirit alone can make holy and or it. The grace of the holy spirit alone can make whether stationary or msssionary. That grace has done what-ever has already been done for India, for England, for our Re-formed Church in the stationary of the stationary o formed Church during three centuries. Christ our Lord seated on the right hand of the Father, has 'led captivity captive, and Received all Received gifts for men.' He will still vouchsafe to answer prayer. He still 'walks amidst the golden candlesticks.' He 'will be with us always, even to the end of the world.' There is the same reason of the Christian faith in Palestine, in its first transfer to Europe, in its and in its early dawn in Britain, or on the coast of Malabar.

Praying your forgiveness for so long trespassing on the pa-ence of your readers, and for the abruptness of a communication which the second provide the second provi which the pressing duties of a country Clergyman prevent my being able duly to revise,—Believe me, yours faithfully,

A CATHOLIC.

Yonge-street, Nov. 16, 1841.

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL UNIVERSITY. To the Editor of The Church.

POSEVISM.—The Dundee Warder states that a College is to be freeted at Perth in Scotland, and that "the Theology to be taught in downright Popery, under the guise of Episcopacy." One of the par-tes taking a most active part in the promotion of the project has made noch." [11]—Christian Guardian, 8th Dec., 1841.

Str.,-I have just read the above lying paragraph in that hismatical print the Christian Guardian. Will you thereechismatical print the Christian Guardian. Will you there-fore oblige me, if you can find room in your valuable columns, by puttient of the proposed Scottish by publishing a letter on the subject of the proposed Scottish Episcopal University, written by a most respectable Presbyter of the Church in Scotland, the Rev. Alexander Lendrum, and Which T which I observe has been copied into that orthodox paper the N_{aw} York Churchman. I shall only add that the Dundee W_{aw} York Churchman. W" Tork Churchman. I shall only and to be taken, arder, from which the above quotation is stated to be taken, a publication set up by that fanatical portion of the Kirk, ⁴ Punication set up by task Popery, and calling every who, whilst declaiming against Popery, and calling every ⁵ Paseyism" which is not Presbyterianism, are striving in every

of a Cathedral Chapter acting more immediately with the Bishop, enlightened mind will be scared from truth or duty by the I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

AL. LENDRUM, Presbyter. Balharry, Muthill, 25th Sept. 1841.

To the Editor of "The Church."

SIR, -- A tee-totaller in practice, I have some scruple in being connected with Temperance Societies, as at present constituted, and should rejoice to see an Association established within the Church, the object of which should be to discourage any other Buffalo Com. than the religious use of wine. I say the religious use, because but so also is the Church the Missionary Society, and yet Missionary Associations within its pale, are found to be not only useful but necessary. The same rule will hold good with respect to Temperance Associations. At any rate, the matter is deserving of serious and devout attention.

Believe me, your's faithfully,

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

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LATER FROM ENGLAND.

(Compiled from the European, the Boston Times Extra, and the N.Y. Sun Extra).

LATERS FROM ENGLARDS:
(Compiled from the European, the Boston Times Extra, and the N. Y. Sim Extraj.
The Steam Packet Acadia arrived at Boston on the evening of the 7th instant, after a passage of 18 days from Liverpool.
The Steam Packet Columbia, arrived at Liverpool on the 15th November. She encountered strong gales, but completed her passage in 13 days and 20 hours.
Her Majesty, the Queen, gave birth to a Son on the 9th November. The Majesty's accouchement took place, as stated in the Gazette Extraordinary, at ten minutes before eleven o'clock. A. M. There were in the royal chamber at the time the Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancelor, Sir Robert Peel, the Bishop of London, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancelor, Sir Robert Peel, the Jord Steward, the Lady in Waiting, the Medical attendants, and Mrs. Lilley, the monthly nurse.
The other ministers and principal officers and Rakies of the household were admitted to the ante-room. The sex of the royal infant was amounced by Sir James Clark to the anxious group of distinguishel personages assembled in the oyal chamber, and subsequently to those assembled in the ante-room secting in every boson unspeak, alternations appropriate to the occasion with graceful affability.
The safety of her Majesty and that of the infant Prince having been received the congratuations appropriate to the exception of Sir Robert Peel, who remained until tweise c'eleck, when the right honournable baronet proceeded to Whitehall, to attend a priv council specially summoned, are which the 'Gazette Extraordinary' was to be issued, announcing the Majesty's as accounchement, and the birth of a Prine.
The council rose at two o clock, and as the several ministers develored the polylace cheered lustify for 'The Queen and the Prince distribution to o'clock, and as the several ministers develored the polylace cheered lustify for 'The Queen and the Prince distribution at which the 'Gazette Extraord

time, at two o'clock; the ships and steamers below bridge displaying the gayest ensigns. This, together with the gorgeous pageant exhibited on the river, during the aquatic procession of the Lord Mayor to and from West-minster, rendered "Old Father Thames" a most animated and attrac-tive feature in the combined festivities of the day. The Duke of Wellington looked in better health and in higher spirits than for many years past. After the council had broken up, his Grace, who went on horseback to the palace, entered the part through the Horse Gnardis gate, and meeting with the Earl of Liverpool, who was on foot, his Grace alighted, and giving his horse to the groom, took the Earl of Liverpool's arm and walked across the park, followed by an immense concourse of persons, who cheered his Grace mess vchemently all the way up Constitution-hill, and until he entered Apalez-house.

Appley-house. The duke frequently acknowledged the congratulations of the mul-titude, and seemed pleased with the spontaneous fervour of their enthu-

intide, and seemed pleased with the spontaneous derivative of their effitu-siasm. At a late hour on Saturday night, 13th ult., a respectable looking individual named Charles Mann, with a box under his arm, attempted to force an entrance into Buckingham Palace. When asked his ob-ject, he said he wanted to ob ain the head of the Queen, as he thought the was as much entitled to her head as she was to his. It was evident that the man was insane, and he was, therefore, immediately given into the custody of the police. The government, it is said, have the question of emigration, as a partial remedy for the prevailing distress, under consideration, and the subject is undergoing discussion in the metropolitan papers. The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue to be extremely unfavourable. Failures are frequent, prices low, and the condition of the operatives is becoming more and more deplorable.

site character. I invite your a tention to existing laws for the suppression of the African slave trade, and recommend all such alterations, as may give to them greater force and efficacy. That the American flag is grossly abused by the abandoned and profligate of other nations, is but too probable. Congress has, not long since, had the subject under fits consideration, and its importance well justifies renewed and anxious attention.

attention. At the opening of the last annual session, the President informed Congress of the progress which had then been made in negociating a convention between this government and that of England, with a view to the final settlement of the question of the boundary between the territorial limits of the two countries. I regret to say, that little further advancement of the object is been accomplished since last year: but this is owing to circumstances no way indicative of any abatement of the desire of both parties to hasten the negociation to its conclusion, and to settle the question in dispute, as early as pos-sible. In the course of the session, it is my hope to be able to announce sightly desirable end. The commission appointed by this government for the exploration

highly desirable end. The commission appointed by this government for the exploration and survey of the line and boundary separating the States of Maine and New Hampshire from the conterminous British Provinces is, it is believed, about to close its field labours and is expected soon to report the results of its examination to the Department of State. The report, when received, will be laid before Congress.

TORONTO MARKET.—The continued bad state of the roads keeps our markets comparatively bare of staple produce. Wheat and flour re-main the same as at our last quotations. Hay and straw are both dear ; the former bringing as high as 80s., and the latter 45s., per ton. Beef and pork, by the hundred, may be quoted a shade higher. The small-er articles, of butter, potatogs, poultry, egg., &c., remain much the same. Good sound oats command from sisteen to twenty pence per bushel.—*Foronto Herald*, 16th inst.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EASTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY.

Reverend Brethren, You are hereby respectfully informed, that the next meeting of the Society will (D.V.) be held in Cornwall on the second, instead of the first Wednesday, in January next. All are requested to attend. I remain, your faithful Brother, HENRY PATTON, See'y. E.C.S. Rectory Kemptville, Dec. 7, 1841.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE, Toronto, 11th December, 1841. } NOTICE is hereby given to the several Innkeepers of the District, that an Adjourned Sessions will be held in the Court House on Monday, the 20th instant, and following days, for the purpose of grant-ing Licences.

GEO. GURNETT, Clerk of the Peace, H. D.

H. & W. ROWSELL,

Stationers, Booksellers, and Printers,

KING STREET, TORONTO, & BROCK STREET, KINGSTON, BEG respectfully to call the attention of Bankers, Merchants, and others, to their large assortment of Account Books and Stationery of every description. By their late importations they have made con-siderable additions to their Stock, which for variety, quality, and cheapness, they are confident cannot be surpassed. Foolscap, Letter, and all other kinds of Writing Paper, of various enalities and prices.

Foolscap, Letter, and the second seco

A BAPTISMAL FONT,

A FTER the model of ST. MARY'S, Oxford, made of Stone China, 12 inches high, and 7 inches in diameter, price £2, for sale by-H. & W. ROWSELL,

THE CHURCH. ONE Copy of Volume II, and a few Copies of Volume IV, are for Sale, at the price of 15s, per Copy, unbound. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

October 22nd, 1841.

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REMOVAL JOSEPH WILSON, UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER.

OF HOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER. SINCERELY thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, REMOVED INTO HIS NEW BILLS PREMISES, corner of Yonge and Tempe-rance 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.

im. ather Beds, Hair and Cotton Mattrasses, &c. farnished on the test notice. Window and Bed Draperles, and Cornices, of all riptions, made and fitted up to the latest fashions with neatness discords. Nov. 1, 1841.

Mr. HOPPNER METER. Miniature Painter and Draughtsman, -LATE STUDENT OF THE

British Museum and National Gallery,

LONDON.

Office at the Corner of Temperance and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

Mr. Wood, Surgeon Dentist,

AIP. WOODS, Scholar, HAS

Mr. Wood is well acquainted win all the indern improvements in the method of fastening Artificial Teeth, by pirots, clasps, spiral spring, atmospheric pressure, double plates, &c.; and with the principles which should govern the treatment of Decayed Teeth, irregularities, affections of the gums, ath all operations in **Decatal Surgery**—some few of which Mr. W. has had the honour of ex-plaining to a number of Professional Genel men and others in this sity—to whom, by their kind permission, he is at liberty to refer any stranger who may wish to consult him. Terdrificial Teeth, Mr. W. haskes use of **Stockton's IMineral Teeth**, from Philadelphia, which, for strength, and beauty of colour and shape, are preferable to any others ; and which are used by many eminent Dentists in London and Paris, and by all respecta-uble Dentists in America. Mr. Wooo takes this opportunity to express his gratitu e for the systems in this dity, and begs to assure his patrons that his residence will be permanent here, and that there is no truth in the report that he was preparing to remove from the city. Toronto, October 27, 1841. 17-tf

THE COLLECTS

FOR SUNDAYS AND HOLY DAYS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, WITH FORM OF PRAYER FOR MORNING AND EVEN-ING, for the use of Families or Private Persons, taken from the Book of Common Prayer-Price, 1s, 6d, per dozen-just published

and for sale by H. & W. ROWSELL. King Street, Toronto, and Brock Street, Kingston.

November, 1841.

BIRTHS.

In this City, on the 11th instant, the Lady of William A. Campbell,

sq., of a son. On the 7th instant, near Cobourg, the lady of J. C. Boswell, Esq.,

a son. In Kingston, on the 8th instant, the lady of F. P. Rubidge, Esq., of

In Kingston, on the strimstant, the lady of the adaghter. At Dryden Bank, Newmarket, on the 9th instant, the lady of the Rev. W. Ritchie, of a sou. MARRIED. At Brockville, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. E. Denroche, Caroline Amelia, youngest daughter of Dr. Hubbell of that Town, to Thomas Mair, Esq. On the 10th Oct., at Ilkeston, Derbyshire, England, by the Rev. Robert Jones, Incumbent of Cromford, George Norman, Esq., to Sarah, only daughter of Samuel Potter, Esq.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, December 17th: LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Detember 17th; Rev A N Bethune; Rev A F Atkinson (2); Miss Arnold, rem; B Burn Esq; S Price Esq, rem in full vol 5; Rev H Patton [after de-daction desired, 20s due to end of vol 5 from P W L]; Rev E Waylen (Michigan) add sub; Rev R D Cartwright; Mrs Ruthan; Mr C Rut-tan, add sub; Rev G Mackie; Rev L Doolittle, add sub and rem; Rev W Leenning, rem [the erasure now ordered was made at end of vol 4].

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

FUNERAL OF THE LORD BISHOP OF KILMORE .- The remains of this Venerable Prelate were conveyed to the grave, on Wednesday last, Oct. 20, at twelve o'clock, and deposited on weanesday fast, Oct. 20, at twelve o clock, and deposited in the Episcopal burying-place adjoining the old church of Kilmore. A large concourse of Clergy from every part of the united dioceses attended the procession, and one feeling of respect and affection towards the memory of their deceased Bishop seemed to pervade them all. Whilst his family and relatives mourned the loss of a kind parent and friend, and the poor of his neighbourhood of a generous benefactor, the Clergy could not but feel that they had lost a spiritual overseer who had watched over them with a fatherly care-who had always been a faithful and considerate guardian of their interests, and been a faithful and considerate guardian of their interests, and whose demeanour towards them was ever marked by a sincere desire to promote their good. Such a man's removal leaves a blank which, in many respects, will not be easily supplied.— The death of the Venerable Prelate, though long looked for, through advancing years and infirmity, was sudden at the last. Me had dined, we understand, with his family in apparent cheerfulness, and on retiring to rest was observed to spend a longer time than usual at his private devotions. He read over the 10th chapter of St. John's Gospel, and made a remark expressive of the comfort which he derived from it, and of his readiness to leave the world whenever it might please the Almighty to call him. Shortly after lying down to rest, the disease under which he had for some time laboured (effusion of water on the chest) attacked him with sudden difficulty of reathing, and almost before his attendants were aware, he resigned his soul quietly and peacefully to his Saviour. The the deceased, with a solemnity appropriate to the occasion; and as the procession moved forward, it was calculated to impress the heart of the beholder with sentiments the most solemn and reverential. The striking and beautiful burial-service was most affectingly celebrated by the Rev. Andrew M⁴Creight, Rector of Belturbet, in the Diocese of Kilmore, and the Rev. Mr. Shaw, of the Diocese of Ardagh. The mortal remains of this excellent Prelstone this excellent Prelate were consigned to the tomb of his predecessors; and, with those of the venerable Bedell, and the distinguished Cumberland, await the resurrection of the just. His lordship's demise creates no vacancy on the Episcopal bench. He is succeeded by the Bishop of Elphin, whose Diocese, in consequence of the Church Temporalities' Act, merges into that of Kilmore. Seven of the ten bishoprics, suppressed by Lord Stanley's Bill, have now come under the operation of the act. The remaining bishopries of this class, on which the Iscumbents survive are Dromore, Clogher, and The late Right Rev. Divine, who was third son of Kildare. the Right Honourable John Beresford, second son of the first Earl of Tyrone, and brother of the Marquis of Waterford, by his first marriage with the daughter of Count de Lizondes, was born 10th July, 1765, and was, consequently, in his 77th year. He married a daughter of Mr. Jervis Parker Bushe, by whom he hed of the barlow of the second sec he had a family of five children, three of whom survive their venerable parent. The deceased was consecrated Bishop of Clonfert, in 1801, and in the following year was translated to this see. The bishopric was of the annual value of 6,225*l*.— He was uncle of Lady John Thynne, and cousin of the Arch-bishop of Armagh, Ladies Anne and Catherine Beresford, Lady Isabella Brydges, and Lady Elizabeth Reynell. BROWNISM-BUILDING MEETING-HOUSES.-Mr. Mortlock

Daniell, an Anabaptist teacher at Ramsgate, in urging the dissenters to build meeting houses throughout the country, and especially at Gravesend, thus commences a letter to the Patriot of Oct. 7 :---- Sir, I wish, in a few words, to urge upon your readers the importance of building chapsls throughout the country. Too many are erected through division and rivalry, and too few from an ardent love to sinners, and a desire to extend the kingdom of Christ." If a Churchman had accused them of building meeting-houses "through division and rivalry," he would have been heartily abused for his pains.

SCILLY ISLANDS .- The Anabaptists have just lost a meeting-house by breaking the compact upon which it was allowed to be built. It was agreed that it should be used only by the Anabaptists, and never opened for service during Church hours; but these dissenters have violated the compact in both particu-lars, for they have held their meetings during the hours of Divine Service, and have also allowed the Bryanites, or Ranters, to use it. The lessee has, consequently, taken it from

PLYMOUTH BRETHREN .- The Plymouth Brethren, as this seet call themselves, have penetrated into France, and are propagating their heresies in the towns of Paris, Annonay, Vernoux, and other places. The peculiar notions they incul-eate are an opposition to religious establishments, the hierarchy of the Church, the distinction between Clergy and laity, and to all religious societies, but their own, we suppose, &c. &c. — They are indeed a species of Religious Radicals and levellers, and to be consistent they should also object to the existence of Archangels and of different orders of Angels in the abode of the blessed. They are most common at Plymouth, and Hereford, we belie

LORD ALVANLEY .- Mr. O'Connell said, at a meeting, Oct. 18, that the public had attached a good deal of importance to a pamphlet lately issued by Lord Alvanley, and although it contained some slanders on the [Roman] Catholic priesthood of Ireland, which he found in the English Tory Journals, still he could not say much against his lordship, as there were similar calumnies issued by Lord Shrewsbury, who should have known better. Lord Alvanley recommended the state to pay the Irish [Roman] Catholic clergy. Now he (Mr. O'Connell) was not afraid the Irish clergy would sell themselves or their

the 'Friendly Society' may be disposed to invest the funds The notion of tithes being originally given by the State was en-(about 20,000%) in lands, thus serving two ends at once. A first rate man from Oxford or Cambridge will be placed at its head, and the first thing is to be the building of a chapel which may be the principal building required, if a property with a good mansion upon it can be procured. So I leave you to speculate upon this prospect, merely adding, in conclusion, that there upon this prospect, metty of recovering the small exhibitions at Balliol College to the exclusive benefit of our Church."

INCOMES OF THE CLERGY. (From the Cheltenham Journal.)

For years have we been accustomed to read in the Whig-Radical papers highly-wrought descriptions of "fat vicars," "enormously rich rectors," "bloated pluralists," and such like respectful terms, when speaking of the clergy of the Church of We have from time to time exposed the utter England. falsehood of this cry, but ever and anon has the yell again been set up, and scarcely is it possible for two or three political Dis-senters to congregate together----no matter for what business---but the magpie assertion is repeated, and the really hard-work-ing and underpaid ministers of the establishment are stigmatised as nothing better than "public robbers" or "grinding monopolists." Now we have alway held one fact to be worth more than a thousand arguments, and thanks to an able paper in the Churchman Magazine of this month, we are enabled to lay before our readers the facts of the case; they will scarcely require our assistance in coming to a proper and satisfactory conclusion. Following the arrangement of the periodical just mentioned, we will first take a glance at that class of the parish

"Let us look, then, in the *first place*, at the INCOMES OF THE INCUM-BERTS OF BENEFICES, or that vast mass of parish clergy daily denounced i by the Papists and Dissenting press, as the "rich pluralists," the "greedy wolves," and lately (by the Nonconformist of Sept. 1) as the "wealthy monopolists" of this country. "There are 10,719 benefices. What is their total income ? 3,300-0000., in round numbers, or about 3081. each benefice. Of these 10,719 benefices-

10,719 benefices

1320 ... 300 ... 400 [16] S. ... 400 and qbwards So that nearly 5000 out of the 10,000 livings are under 2002, per annum; upwards of 9600 are under 5004; and the rest vary from 5004. to 10004, except 134 from 10004 to 15004; 32 from 15004, and under 20004; and 18 from 20004, and upwards. "It is necessary here to make a pause. 'A State Church,' as it is called by the Patriot; 'A Menopolist Church,' as it is styled by the Noncomformist; 'a National Episcopal Church,' as we designate it, which has the moral and spiritual oversight of the whole of the popu-lation of England and Wales, has nearly ONE-HALF of its benefices so more and en inadeculate that...

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"Thus, out of 10,709 benchces, 4882, or nearly half, do not reach the value of 199/ each. Wealthy Church ! prodigious revenues ! as-

The value of 1997 each. We any Church 1 produgious revenues 1 as-tounding superabundance of this world's goods 1 "It may here be taken into account that the income stated is that of benefices; from which the stipends, in most cases of one, and in many (where the population is large) of two or three, curates ought to be deducted. Besides this, clergymen, whether rectors or curates, are expected to put their hands in their pockets, and actually *do* so put their hands for subscriptions to a vast number of public institutions, and for an infinitely more vast number of cases of private distress within their parishes.

We will turn from the beneficed clergy, who are daily repreented as "groaning beneath the weight of corn and gold," refer to the present incomes of the curates of England and Wales; a race of men renowned for their piety, many of them per annum each! There are 1937 of them whose salaries vary from 10/. to 100/. a-year! The travelling preachers of the Wes-leyan Methodists are well paid in comparison with the curates of England; the Baptists, the Independents, the Unitarian, or the Anythingarian preachers are better paid than the curates of the Established Church. And how can it be otherwise, when we find from the most incontrovertible statistics-

1st. That 5000 beneficed clergymen have incomes under 2002. each

"2d. That 5000 curates have stipends which average only 811. "3d That the salaries of these curates are paid by the beneficed

"4th. That of the remaining 5719 beneficed clergymen, 4134 have comes under 5007, per annum !"

We may here be stopped by the observation, "But the Dis-senters are all paid by *voluntary* contributions." To this we answer, that we are not in this article, discussing the superi-ority of national over voluntary churches, but we are attempting to show that the national Church of this country is not that devourer of the wealth of this country as the Whig-Radicals devoluter of the weath of this constraints of ar from its being a rich Church, it is a poor Church; instead of its clergy being extravagantly paid, that they are very inadequately paid. When we take into consideration the difference in the expence of education, the superior cheapness of provisions, the different style expected to be kept up in the several countries, we find that the Protestant clergy in Switzerland, Prussia, Protestant Germany, and America, are proportionately better paid than their brethren in England; the Churchman says :--" The incomes of the mass of the protestant clergy in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, taking into account the prices of education, books, marriage, family expences, personal clothing, public and private charities, and other unavoidable charges, are not near equal to the salaries and fees of the Roman priests on the one hand, or to the incomes of the Protestant clergy in cheaper countries in Europe and America on the other!" Barristers at-law, solicitors, physicians, surgeons, architects, portrait or historical painters, editors of newspapers, all make more, on an average by their respective professions than the average incomes of the beneficed clergy of the Church of England! First, wealthy? and even third-class officers in the Bank of England, ond. second, and even third-class oncers in the bank of England, Custom house, and Excise Office, are in the receipt of much larger incomes than the "over-grown pluralists" of the Church of England! Members of a family who choose the clerical profession, do so in 300 cases out of 301 to their own worldly detriment; the incomes of their brothers holding commissions in the army or navy, or following the legal or medical professions are uniformly greater than the pittance derived from the "splen-did living" held by the beneficed clergyman! In order that it may not be said that we have only looked at the *worst* side of the question, we will proceed next to the revenues of the ARCII-TEPISCOPAL AND EPISCOPAL SEES. The total net incomes of the archbishops and bishops in England and Wales is only 160,2921. or 59561. per annum to each see. Are not each of the judges of the land better paid than this? The Lord Chancellor's annual income is double. If we average the in comes of the judges, the Queen's counsel, and men of the first rank and importance in the medical profession, we shall find that the average incomes of the archbishops and bishops are

The Church.

forth every day .- Dr. Kaye, Bishop of Lincoln.

CLERGY .- The title of CLERGYMAN seems to involve the whole question between Church and dissent. If I mistake not, the proper signification of the word CLERGY is the "lot" or important (in all of the start of the st ntment (in allusion to the ancient mode of deciding difficult questions by "lot," as in the appointment of Matthias to succeed Judas) or heritage of God; so that the CLERGY are more peculiarly the servants of God, His duly-authorised and commissioned officers, acting in his name and stead; His ministers, who are to be esteemed for their work's sake, and to be obeyed as those who have the rule in the Church of God. be obeyed as those who have the rule in the Control dout " Obey them that HAVE the rule over you, and submit your-selves," &c. (Hebrews, xiii, 17.) The office and authority which they possess, they have received from Christ, the Great Head of the Church; not immediately, or directly, but mediately, by delegation. I consider that these, and only these, are CLERGYMEN, who have in this way become the $\kappa\lambda\eta\rho\sigma_{\mathcal{G}}$ $\theta\varepsilon\sigma\nu$, the clerisy or appointment of God.—From "Bellingham," by the Rev. W. Palin.

WINDSOR AND ETON CHURCH UNION SOCIETY .- Two of the largest collections ever made at the doors of the parish church, for religious or charitable purposes, were made on Sunday last, at the conclusion of the morning and evening services, when sermons were preached in aid of the funds of this Society. The Venerable Archdeacon Wilberforce preached in the morn-ing, taking his text from the 17th chapter of St. John, and the 20th and 21st verses, and the collection afterwards amounted to 1292, 12s. 6d. In the evening, within a few minutes after the doors were opened, the sacred edifice was literally crammed, and several hundreds were compelled to retrace their steps, from their utter inability to procure even standing room in the several aisles. This anxiety to be present arose from the circu stance of the Bishop of New Zealand having annoanced his intention of preaching his farewell sermon, previously to his de-parture for that colony, in aid of the Church Union Society. The Right Reverend prelate's address, which effected several of the congregation even to tears, was one of the most touching and beautiful specimens of pulpit eloquence ever delivered within the walls of the church. The collection at the doors afterwards amounted to 1261. 13s., making the total sum collected at the two services 256l. 5s. 6d.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE .- The Rev. Thomas James, who for upwards of twenty years, has been Curate of the parishes of East Anstey and West Anstey, and Lecturer for more than East Anstey and vest Anstey, and Determined of Moland, in Devon, has recently been appointed by the late Lord Chancellor to the Rectory of Manerdivy, in Pembrokeshire, to which parish he is now about to remove; in consequence of which his late parishioners entered into a subscription for the purpose of purchasing some article wherewith to present their respected and reverend pastor, as a small tribute or testimonial of their sincere regard for the unremitting, zealous, and exemplary discharge of his ministerial duties. And on Friday last, the 15th inst., a deputation, consisting of three or four individuals from each parish, attended at the residence of the Rev. Gentleman, for the purpose of presenting him with the same .- Mr. James Quartly of Molland House, was selected as the person on whom that pleasing duty should devolve, and which he most ably discharged n a neat speech, eulogising a few of the many virtues with Pa which the Rev. Gentleman is adorned; and who, in reply, expressed himself in such feeling strains of sincerity and thanks to his late parishioners for the manner in which this token of their esteem had been so unexpectedly conferred upon him, as, if possible, to have endeared him ten times more to those friends rom whom he was so shortly about to depart .- Woolmer's Exeter Gazette.

THANKSGIVING FOR THE HARVEST .- We are glad to have

the opportunity of publishing an instance of that Christian the opportunity of prevailed more in old times than D at present, in reference to the acknowledgment of a superintending Providence over the Harvest. In the parish of Buckerell, ing reovidence over the tractest. In the parish of December 2015 of a seel as well as in the neighbouring parishes, the grain has been safely got in this season; after which, the leading farmers of Buckerell gentlemen by birth. and all of them so by education. Their total number is 5232; their total stipends 425,2031; just 811. got in this season; after which, the leading farmers of Buckerel presented the following requisition to their respected Vicar:-

presented the following requisition to their respected Vicar:---"To the Rev. E. Coleridge. "October 4th, 1841. "DEAR SIR.--We the Parishamers of Bnecksroll, at the close of mother harvest, are anxious to make a public acknowldgment to our Heavenly Father, for the mercles of the past year, and hope you will kindly fix a day for the same. As farmers, we feel that we are, if nos-sible, more immediately dependant than others on an overruling Pro-vidence; for whilst we sow the seed, waiting in hope for a future harvest, we see the continual display of infinite wisdom and goodness, in first the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear, as well as in the growth of every herb; and though our hopes and fears are so frequently raised at the various changes of the weather, yet we always find that seed-time and harvest, summer and winter, full not, and that our God is giving us blessings far greater than we deserve, and often far greater than we expect." Signed by 13 of the leading farmers.

The Reverend Vicar promptly acceded to the request, express-The Reverted Treat promptly acceled to request constraints, ing his high gratification at having received such a requisition, and immediately appointed Wednesday the 13th instant as a day to be set apart for Thanksgiving for the conclusion of the Harvest. The whole of the parishioners assembled in God's House, when Divine Service was performed, and a very excellent priate Sermon was preached by the Rev. E. C. Colend appr We are assured that it must be pleasing to every Chrisridge. We are assured that it must be preasing tian mind, to learn that the people of a parish have come forward, thus publicly to recognise God's hand in the dispensation of the thus publicly to recognise for a good an example more generally d we hope to see so good an example more generally imitated.-Ib. LEEDS .- The Leeds Intelligencer has contradicted a paragraph which has lately appeared in several newspapers, stating that seven dissenting preachers had shut up their meeting houses and sought admission into the Church. [An occurrence nearly similar, took place at Bolton, a few months ago, and nence, perhaps, originates the mistake as respects Leeds .--ED. CE

ANTI-CORN-LAW DISSENTERS .- But amongst these polititirely erroneous; they were given by the founders of churches, though they were, in later times, confirmed to the Church by Legislative enactments. So far from the Church deriving her property from the State, she knew nothing of the State, except a the property from the State, she knew nothing of the State, except Legislative enactments. So far from the Church deriving her property from the State, she knew nothing of the State, except as the plunderer of her revenue. When the monastic establish-ments were abolished, instead of restoring the tithes to the Church, they were appropriated by the Monarch and his Nobles to their own benefit. He thought then the Church had a fair claim mon the State, independently of the State, being hour of the state, being hour of a christian minister" was, we were told, in-consistent with the exercise of any political parison. claim upon the State, independently of the State being bound to furnish its subjects with religious instruction. In times like the present it was occasionally necessary to go back to the origin of things, as new and startling notions were being put schism, because that was to condemn one's fellow-creature; nor Gospel ought to have taught him universal benevolence. But, observe, this deaf and dumb charity was imposed only on the clergy of the Established Church. Sectarian ministers were honoured and applauded for the very opposite qualities and con-duct—the Irish priest, who pronounced political anathemas from the altar, and led ferocious mobs to the hustings, was an enlightened and liberal apostle of the true faith-the dissenting pastor, who made his pulpit a tribune of political libel, and mixed himself in all the low intrigues of political agitation, was a revered and patriotic divine; and Christian charity and for-bearance was, in their cases, interpreted to mean the meddling in every political feud or parochial squabble-the calumniatin In every political feud or parochial squabble—the calumniating every body and every thing connected with the Established Church—the organising oppositions to legal rights and inva-sions of legal property—and, in short, committing, wholesale and in the gross, a thousand times more of every kind of politiand in the gross, a thousand time inform of the point-cal task-work than the worst libellers had ever imputed to the most intemperate "political parson." All this is notorious in every corner of the country; but well prepared as we therefore were to hear of the individual interference of this class of persons in the late agitation, we were not so for the effrontery of sons in the late agricultur, we were hor sort the charles of the Manchester Conference, composed, we are told, of some 650 dissenting ministers; who, forgetful of that "Christian charity," and "those sacred functions" of which they were so fond of re-minding the elergy of the Established Church, erected them-eleres into a propuration where they promulgated. in behalf of their friends and benefactors, the late Ministry, the grossest dogmas of nonsense and falsehood-with, indeed, the ost rancorous spirit-but with such ignorance, vulgarity, inconsistency, and stupidity, that, fortunately, their interference did more good to the Conservative cause than their most sanguine malevolence could have hoped to do mischief. And this formidable assemblage of the *élite* of dissenting churches was, after three ridiculous sittings, dissolved by its own internal dis-sensions, amidst the derision of all the rest of the world. One, and one only, effect has survived : we hope, for a time, to hear rather less abuse of "*political parsons*!" From no member of Lord Melbourne's Government, at least, do we expect ever to hear even an allusion to this once favourite topic, for they have, their own way, contrived to out-Herod the Herods of the M

anchester Conference.—Quarterly Rev		le Herot	is of the
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the Epi distingui attainme beses, Fa them a nineteent ford, Wal could be to which clergy are in adapta several e . 0 11 3 having be of Indep nation, in

religion to the state (cheers); but e they were disposed to sell themselves, he would ask Lord Alvanley did he really believe John Bull would be satisfied to take such an additional charge on himself? There were 3,000 priests, curates, vicars bishops, &c., and giving them 300l. a year on an average, that would require a fund of 900,000l. a year. No; he (Mr. O'Connell) did not believe that England would pay such a sum to the Roman] Catholic Church. However, as Lord Alvanley was isposed to do some justice to the [Roman] Catholics, let him in Roman] Catholic Church. his place in the House of Lords propose the abolition of the reing three-fourths of the tithe rent charge, and move that the other burdens borne by the [Roman] Catholics for the support of the Established Church be applied to purposes of education and charity, and then, indeed, Ireland would acknowledge an instalment of justice from England.

CONVERSION OF FOUR ROMAN CATHOLICS .- On Sunday last, the 17th instant, the Church of Colebrooke presented a remarkable scene. It having been reported through the country that three Roman Catholics would present themselves for the purpose of formally renouncing popery, the church was filled to excess at an early hour. After the Nicene Creed, the Rector, the Rev. Sidney Smith, requested those persons who had given notice of their intention of conforming to the Church of England, to come forward to the chancel. Accordingly three m and one woman arose and advanced to the rails, and there repeated distinctly and audibly a declaration renouncing the The bearing of the converts was firm and errors of Popery. cheerful; they were, however, at times, deeply and solemnly affected. The most profound attention and sympathy pervaded the dense mass who listened with breathless interest. The Rev. Dr. Smith preached from Ezekiel viii. 12. We heard with anxious attention and deep feeling, and the interest displayed by some Roman Catholics present, could not be mistaken. If there were less carelessness and ignorance among Protestants there would be more conversions from Rome. We pray that the good work may go on and prosper .- Fermanagh Re,

CONVERSIONS TO THE CHURCH.—Among the candidates lately ordained Deacons, by the Lord Bishop of St. David's, was Mr. Thomas Harris, who has been for many years a preacher among the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. There were also two others who had been dissenting teachers ordained Priests at the same time.

THE KIRK OF SCOTLAND .- It is reported, and the quarter whence the information reaches us is a pretty good guarantee for its accuracy, that three of the leaders of the non-intrusion party (Rev. Messrs. Candlish and Cunningham, and Mr. Dunlop) recently met in Edinburgh three of the leaders of the Moderates (the late Dean of Faculty Hope, now Lord Justice Clerk, Dr. Cook, and Dr. Muir), and, in presence of Sir George Sinclair, who acted as moderator or umpire on the occas took upon themselves to arrange the disputes of the Scottish Church on the following basis—viz., that patronage should remain in full force, but that the patron should present to the parish a lest of six candidates, the people's choice of one of shom to be absolute. Our informant states, moreover, that the whole question may now be considered as at rest, as there is good reason to believe that Sir Robert Peel, if allowed, is prepared to carry this religious treaty into effect .- Ayr Adv.

EPISCOPAL COLLEGE IN SCOTLAND .- The following is an extract from a private letter lately addressed by a Clergyman in Scotland to a friend in London :-- "I had the honour to be esent at the Conference on Thursday last, when the [Scotpresent at the Contribution of the Primus, tish] Bishops formally declared, by the mouth of the Primus, approbation of the scheme which God had put int the hearts of these two zealous laymen [Messieurs Glad-stone and Hope], in conjunction with certain others, to form, and a provisional committee of discreet lay persons was appointed to act under the direction of the Bishops in taking these occasional visitations from the Church. They desired school is to be "The East Anglian Baptist Theological Eduappointed to act ander the direction of the bishops in taking the requisite preliminary steps. It is now fairly decided that the attempt shall be made; and there is every probability of its being carried to a successful issue. Mr. Gladstone gives administration of the sacred offices of the Church. It was con-the big carried to a successful issue. Mr. Gladstone gives administration of the sacred offices of the Church. It was con-the big carried to a successful issue. its being carried to a successful issue. Mr. Gladstone gives $\pounds 1000$; Bishop of Ross and Argyle, $\pounds 1000$; Duke of Buc-cleuch, $\pounds 1000$; Marquis of Lothian, $\pounds 500$; W. E. Glad-stone, $\pounds 500$; Queen Dowager, $\pounds 100$; several friends, $\pounds 300$, &c. &c. It is resolved to locate the College near Perth, and to purchase an estate in that neighbourhood, for which purpose

much less that those enjoyed by the heads of the other profes We might pursue this subject much further, and greatly sions. strengthen our opening argument, but our space will not allow us, and we feel convinced that our readers will consider that we have said enough. We feel highly grateful to the conductors of the *Churchman* for their excellent and well-timed article, and cannot do better than conclude in their own words :-

and cannot do better than conclude in their own words:— "We say, then that the Church of England, far from being a wealthy, is a room CHURCH; and we say this, not with regret or envy, but merely as faithful historians of really indisputable facts. In one respect, how-ever, blessed be God, she is not poor. She is *not* poor *spiritually*—she cares for, she watches over, she longs for the souls of mem—she is not poor in the learning, morals, zeal, or piety of her clergy—she is not poor in her services, sacraments, Liturgy, psalmody, or in her pulpits, —she is not poor in any wayt of zeal—but long may she be 'poor spirit.' in humility, and in every Christian grace, whilst she becomes richer and richer in the fruits of the Spirit, which are love, meekness, and compassion for those who are 'out of the way." and compassion for those who are 'out of the way."

been the fashion of late years to look upon Church property as public property. If by that it was meant that it had been de-rived from the State, no opinion could be more utterly destitute of foundation. The history of endowments was as follows :-- ness they have deplored, whilst in many other cases the cha-The Bishop lived with his Clergy in some cathedral town, and racter of the churches has been gradually so deteriorated by ilhe sent them out from time to time to diffuse the light of the Gospel in those districts on which the Sun of Righteousness nisters who could rightly divide to them the word of truth. bad never shone. The Saxon Thanes became dissatisfied with This is a pretty strong self-condemnation. The name of this

MR. MARSHALL .- At a meeting of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, on Wednesday last, it was agreed to accept the resigna-tion of the Rev. Mr. Marshall, and that he should no longer continue a member of the Church of Scotland.

ENGLISH PAPISTS versus IRISH PAPISTS .- Lord Shrewsbury and O'Connell.-At a meeting of the Repeal Association held on the 27th of September, Mr. O'Connell was reported by the Dublin correspondent of *The Standard*, whose report was corroborated by *The Morning Herald*, and we believe other papers also, to have spoken as follows, and we give it chiefly to register his charge of burning Protestants against the papists in Queen Mary's time. Mr. O'Connell said :--- "He did not like to make any observations on the attack of Lord Shrews-bury, as he had only before him that part of it contained in the London papers of Saturday, but he would postpone his reply to next Monday, when he would have the pamphlet written by him. However, this much he would observe, that Lord Shrewsbury seemed to think that to give an account of a grievance was to create a grievance, and that the people of Ireland would not know they were badly governed unless he told it to them. (Hear.) There was no chance of Lord Shrewsbury's influencing the minds of the people of Ireland by anything he could write in favour of the present ministry. But for him (Mr. O'C.), and that room, Lord Shrewsbury could not go within the precincts of the House of Lords, and without him he could not be a magistrate in his own country. (Cheers.) He (Mr. O'C.) always had a great contempt for the English Catholics; when they were in power in the reign of Queen Mary, they burned as many Protestants as they could catch. On the other hand, the Irish Catholics were three times in power since the Refor mation, and they never persecuted any man on account of his religion. [?] (Hear, hear.) But the Irish were made to suffer for the bigotry and crimes of the English Catholics in those times. The Irish had raised them to a level with other Englishmen. and if from the height of their lofty eminence they poured down upon them their spiteful spleen, the Irish should only bear it, as they could well afford to do so. On Monday next he would come forward with an address to Lord Shrewsbury, worded in respectful terms, but not at all disposed to make any concession to him. He must have already found out the unenviable situ ation in which he was placed by his movement, *The Morning Herald*, one of the organs of the party he had adopted, calling him a "frenetick papist." (Laughter and cheers.)

NORFOLK .- The Ana-baptists of Norfolk are endeavouring ORIGIN OF CHURCH PROPERTY IN ENGLAND .- It had to establish an Academy in Norwich, for educating young me

Head Master H. D. G. S. Toronto, 21st August, 1841.

DUKE STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

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