CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ENGLAND;

IN A CONVERSATION BETWEEN MR. SECKER, A CHURCH-MAN, AND MR. BROWN, A METHODIST.

DIALOGUE IV.

the University, and especially by that spiritual religion appear to me to be nearer to those of the Bible and ship, there is some fluency in prayer, and a ready use to be. The frequency of disorder from this cause vawhich he was the means of diffusing amongst so numerous a class of the Students in the University, who, world, than are the theological sentiments of the tions do give amongst the Methodists, and some other times; and the mischief often becomes either endemic glory of his labours is this, that in seeking to extend the that in doing so himself he was wrong.

parison for the purpose of showing you that even the plea of doing more extensive good would not be pleaded to disordered by it. The more absurd and inflated the purpose of showing you that even the pleaded to disordered by it. The more absurd and inflated the purpose of showing you that even the pleaded to disordered by it. The more absurd and inflated the purpose of showing you that even the purpose of showing yo plea of doing more extensive good would not avail to excuse Mr. Wesley's greatic line of conduction and in his list of the great the manner, and the great the manner of the great the g piea of doing more extensive good would not avail to excuse Mr. Wesley's erratic line of conduct, inasmuch that there was an inconsistency which ought to make the more deadly and the great advicted with region, and the great causes of insanity amongst the inmates of this asylum, er the outrage on common sense and decency, the causes of insanity amongst the inspiration causes of insanity amongst the inspiration of conduct, inasmuch that there was an inconsistency which ought to make the more deadly and region of the supplied adviction of the supplied and region of the supplied and r excuse Mr. Wesley's erratic line of conduct, inasmuch as in Mr. Simeon we see an example of similar, per
as in Mr. Simeon we see an example of similar, per
have greater perfuse of the thoughts of our nearts by the inspiration of thy Holy Spirit, that we may perfectly love thee, of thy Holy Spirit, that we may perfectly love thee, of thy Holy Spirit, that we may perfectly love thee, of thy Holy Spirit, that we may perfectly love thee, of thy Holy Spirit, that we may perfectly love thee, of thy Holy Spirit, that we may perfectly love thee, of thy Holy Spirit, that we may perfectly love thee, of thy Holy Spirit, that we may perfectly love thee, of thy Holy Spirit, that we may perfectly love thee, of thy Holy Spirit, that we may perfectly love thee, of thy Holy Spirit, that we may perfectly love thee, of thy Holy Spirit, that we may perfectly love thee, of thy Holy Spirit, that we may perfectly love thee, of thy Holy Spirit, that we may perfectly love thee, of thy Holy Spirit, that we may perfectly love thee, of the love of the love of the spirit love thee, of the love haps, greater usefulness, and in accordance with those principles of Church units and due substitutions.—are not even principles of Church units and due substitutions.—are not even due to the general teaching of the principles of Church units and due substitutions.—are not even due to the general teaching of the principles of Church units and due substitutions.—are not even due to the general teaching of the principles of Church units and due substitutions.—are not even due to the general teaching of the principles of Church units and due substitutions.—are not even due to the general teaching of the principles of Church units and due substitutions.—are not even due to the general teaching of the principles of Church units and due substitutions.—are not even due to the general teaching of the principles of Church units and due substitutions.—are not even due to the general teaching of the principles of Church units and due substitutions.—are not even due to the general teaching of the principles of Church units and due to the general teaching of the principles of Church units and due to the general teaching of the principles of Church units and due to the general teaching of the principles of Church units and due to the general teaching of the principles of the general teaching of principles of Church unity and due subordination which the Sacred Scriptures and the Principles of the sacred Scriptures and the sacred Scriptur which the Sacred Scriptures and the Primitive Church does seem to have followed the Divine direction.

Our Lord." It is true that have always enjoined. Indeed it is made the Scripture and the Primitive Church does seem to have followed the Divine direction. have always enjoined. Indeed it is, under any circumstance, an unsound principle to suppose that cumstance, an unsound principle to suppose that we are justified in discovery.

The country in Scotland and in that country.

The country is a second of the country in Scotland and in that country. bring about what we imagine will be a greater good; but to say that say that but to say that say that but to say that s are justified in disregarding a known law in order to of ardent minds who have once departed from the bring about what we investigate that we have once departed from the has connected them with the preservation of sound has connected the preservation of so for what is that but to say that our aid is so necessary ing content simply to do the utmost good they can in may exist without inward grace, but I verily question may exist without inward grace. to the cause of Christ, that, sooner than it should not their own providential sphere, they form plans of more whether the reverse can long be the case, that is, when their own providential sphere, they form plans of more whether the reverse can long be the case, that is, when their own providential sphere, they form plans of more whether the reverse can long be the case, that is, when their own providential sphere, they form plans of more whether the reverse can long be the case, that is, when their own providential sphere, they form plans of more whether the reverse can long be the case, that is, when the reverse can long be the case, that is, when the reverse can long be the case, that is, when the reverse can long be the case, that is, when the reverse can long be the case, that is, when the reverse can long be the case, that is, when the reverse can long be the case, that is, when the reverse can long be the case, that is, when the reverse can long be the case, that is, when the reverse can long be the case, that is, when the reverse can long be the case, that is, when the reverse can long be the case, that is, when the reverse can long be the case, that is, when the reverse can long be the case, that is, when the reverse can long be the case, that is, when the reverse can long be the case, that is, when the reverse can long be the case, t be rendered, we are at liberty to neglect His laws.— extended exertion and, leaning to their own under-But surely, if Christians would but consider, they standing, they fondly imagine themselves to be so far in a prosperous state unconnected with outward order. Would perceive the arrogance of supposing that God under the immediate guidance of the Holy Spirit that But, in the second place, I am quite ready to admit But, in the second needed the help of any man,—it is in fact an act of they are freed from the ordinary trammels of authority; that Methodism has been the means of salvation to cumstances just alluded to. The forms of disorder the highest condescension, on His part, to permit us now though Mr. Wesley was in many things far from the requested from the ordinary trammers of authority; that Methodism has been men and the frequency of religious insanity in different persuation in each and act of the frequency of religious insanity in different persuation in each and act of the frequency of religious insanity in different persuation in each and act of the frequency of religious insanity in different persuation in each and act of the frequency of religious insanity in different persuation in each act of the frequency of religious insanity in different persuation in each act of the frequency of religious insanity in different persuation in each act of the frequency of religious insanity in different persuation in each act of the frequency of religious insanity in different persuation in each act of the frequency of religious insanity in different persuation in each act of the frequency of religious insanity in different persuation in each act of the frequency of religious insanity in different persuation in each act of the frequency of religious insanity in different persuation in each act of the frequency of religious insanity in different persuation in each act of the frequency of religious insanity in different persuation in each act of the frequency of religious insanity in different persuation in each act of the frequency of religious insanity in different persuation in each act of the frequency of religious insanity in different persuation in each act of the frequency of religious insanity in different persuation in each act of the frequency of religious insanity in different persuation in each act of the frequency of religious insanity in different persuation in each act of the frequency of religious insanity in each act of the frequency of religious insanity in each act of the frequency of religious insanity in each act of the frequency of religious insanity in each act of the frequency of religious insanity in each act of the freque to be co-workers with Him, and surely, therefore, it would be inconsistent with Him, and surely, therefore, it would be inconsistent with Him, and surely, therefore, it would be inconsistent with Him, and surely, therefore, it would be inconsistent with Him, and surely, therefore, it would be inconsistent with Him, and surely, therefore, it would be inconsistent with Him, and surely, therefore, it would be inconsistent with Him, and surely, therefore, it would be inconsistent with Him, and surely, therefore, it would be inconsistent with Him, and surely, therefore, it would be inconsistent with Him, and surely, therefore, it would be inconsistent with Him, and surely, therefore, it would be inconsistent with Him, and surely, therefore, it would be inconsistent with Him, and surely, therefore, it would be inconsistent with Him, and surely, therefore, it would be inconsistent with Him, and surely, therefore, it would be inconsistent with Him, and surely, therefore, it would be inconsistent with Him, and surely, therefore, it would be inconsistent with Him, and surely, therefore, it would be inconsistent with Him, and surely would be inconsistent with Him. would be inconsistent with His dignity to allow us, I fear he did fall. When God has laid down certain as regards individuals, I have had a sthough He could not be consistent with His dignity to allow us, I fear he did fall. When God has laid down certain the church, which had a state of the convocation. as though He could not do without our help, to disobey Him in one thing in one th obey Him in one thing, in order that we may serve of action, it is then presumption in us to wish to act large. I now wish, therefore, to reconcile that good of mental disorder, amongst persons whose minds are large. I now wish, therefore, to reconcile that good of mental disorder, amongst persons whose minds are large. I now wish, therefore, to reconcile that good of mental disorder, amongst persons whose minds are large. I now wish, therefore, to reconcile that good of mental disorder, amongst persons whose minds are large. I now wish, therefore, to reconcile that good of mental disorder, amongst persons whose minds are large. I now wish, therefore, to reconcile that good of mental disorder, amongst persons whose minds are large. I now wish, therefore, to reconcile that good of mental disorder, amongst persons whose minds are large. I now wish, therefore, to reconcile that good of mental disorder, amongst persons whose minds are large. I now wish, therefore, to reconcile that good of mental disorder, amongst persons whose minds are large. I now wish, therefore, to reconcile that good of mental disorder, amongst persons whose minds are large. I now wish, therefore, to reconcile that good of mental disorder, amongst persons whose minds are large. I now wish, therefore, to reconcile that good of mental disorder, amongst persons whose minds are large. I now wish, therefore, to reconcile that good of mental disorder, amongst persons whose minds are large. I now wish, therefore, to reconcile that good of mental disorder, amongst persons whose minds are large. Him in another. Now this I consider Mr. Wesley did where in the law that I consider Mr. Wesley contrary to them even though the wish may arise from the large. I now wish, therefore, to reconcide that good mental disorder, amongst persons whose into dark the large. I now wish, therefore, to reconcide that good mental disorder, amongst persons whose into dark the large. I now wish, therefore, to reconcide that good much engaged with these sentiments; or that all the judgment, it is apt to degenerate into fanaticism, which I grant Methodism has effected with its being which I grant Methodism has effected with its being which I grant Methodism has effected with its being which I grant Methodism has effected with its being which I grant Methodism has effected with these sentiments; or that all the judgment, it is apt to degenerate into fanaticism, which I grant Methodism has effected with its being which I grant Methodism has effected with its being which I grant Methodism has effected with its being which I grant Methodism has effected with its being which I grant Methodism has effected with these sentiments; or that all the judgment, it is apt to degenerate into fanaticism, house of peers, the house of commons, the clergy in much engaged with these sentiments; or that all the judgment, it is apt to degenerate into fanaticism. did, when, in the hope of spreading spiritual religion, a desire to extend the kingdom of Christ,—for does not be violated the Unit of the violate he violated the Unity of the Church, and trifled with the wish to follow our own plans prove that we pre-I know how exceedingly difficult it is for even good men entirely to submit their own judgment to the wisdom of God, fully satisfied that "to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams."

Mr. Maxwell and others of his first lay-preachers, he convocation of "Christ crucified."

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Now the faithful preaching of "Christ crucified."

Now the faithful preaching of "Christ crucified."

Now the faithful preachers but the establishment of the English bishopric at Jerusalem, was antioned by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the bishops in fortune, or some physical influence—religious ideas of the sanctioned by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the bishops in fortune, or some physical influence—religious ideas of the sanctioned by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the bishops in fortune, or some physical influence—religious ideas of the undereds of objects, and agitated by strong passions, it grand objects, and agitated by the original cause of derangement is often some mission. Now this I believe not only Methodist preachers but the objects, and agitated by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the bishops in fortune, or some physical influence—religious ideas of the undereds of objects, and agitated by strong passions, it grand objects, and agitated by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the bishops in fortune, or some physical influence—religious ideas of the undereds of objects, and agitated by strong passions, it grand objects, and agitated by strong passions, it should yet have felt that nothing could justify him in department of the English bishops in fortune, or some physical influence—religious ideas of the convocation. Very probably the measure of the sanctioned by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the bishops in fortune, or some physical influence—religious ideas of the convocation than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams."

The indicionar Hocken and the fat of rams." The judicious Hooker, who, as you may know, was one of the gentlest and yet most unanswerable opnosers, in Queen Elizabeth's time of these Puritaria of these Puritaria of the state without the house of commons, as the upper house of convocation to legislate for the state without the house of commons, as the upper house of convocation to legislate for the state without the house of commons, as the upper house of convocation to legislate for the commons, as the upper house of convocation to legislate for the commons, as the upper house of this view; and, by acting upon it, they have one of the gentlest and yet most unanswerable ophad existed from the earliest ages in the Church. Inposers, in Queen Elizabeth's time, of those Puritanic deed I cannot but think that a man of Mr. Wesley's such efforts to extend the kingdom of Christ and save had a favourable issue. sectaries whose principles laid the foundation of the piety, talent, and learning ought to have given a deep-Great Rebellion, and consequent martyrdom of King er consideration, than by his conduct he appears to Chooks I thus most a consideration of the future, the conduct he appears to respects. But the evils arising from these irregular is respects. Charles I., thus speaks concerning the evil of leaning, in matters of religion to our own understanding:

On the important truth I have just intimated, proceedings are not the less real, because some good in the contract of the contract o good sort they are not performed."

the matter, you could not longer remain amongst the speaking of those who are over us in the Church, he the enlightened Christian ought to follow; for surely usual effects; still they may be more remarkably pre- opposite doctrines,

and it is with pain that I make the admission, I see give account. (Heb. Am. II.) I think therefore that the admission, I see give account. (Heb. Am. II.) I think therefore that the admission, I see give account. (Heb. Am. II.) I think therefore that the admission, I see give account. (Heb. Am. II.) I think therefore that the admission, I see give account. (Heb. Am. II.) I think therefore that the admission, I see give account. (Heb. Am. II.) I think therefore that the admission, I see give account. (Heb. Am. II.) I think therefore that the admission, I see give account. (Heb. Am. II.) I think therefore that the admission, I see give account. (Heb. Am. II.) I think therefore that the admission, I see give account. (Heb. Am. II.) I think therefore that the admission, I see give account. (Heb. Am. II.) I think therefore that the admission, I see give account. (Heb. Am. II.) I think therefore that the admission, I see give account. (Heb. Am. II.) I think there is a see how Mr. Wesley was wrong in the course he is not but that Mr. Wesley was wrong in the coarse incompany the pursued. But yet I still cannot think that the Divine pursued. But yet I still cannot think that the Divine pursued. But yet I still cannot think that the Divine pursued. pursued. But yet I still cannot think that the Divine Being would have been better pleased had he been ceptions in some things, for Divine suggestions. comparatively inactive, and the amazing good he

Mr. Secker.—1 perfectly agree with you there, my dear sir, but remember inactivity, was not the alternative dear sir, but remember inactivity, was not the alternative dear sir, but remember inactivity, was not the alternative dear sir, but remember inactivity, was not the alternative dear sir, but remember inactivity, was not the alternative dear sir, but remember inactivity, was not the alternative dear sir, but remember inactivity, was not the alternative dear sir, but remember inactivity, was not the alternative dear sir, but remember inactivity, was not the alternative dear sir, but remember inactivity, was not the alternative dear sir, but remember inactivity, was not the alternative dear sir, but remember inactivity, was not the alternative dear sir, but remember inactivity, was not the alternative dear sir, but remember inactivity, was not the alternative dear sir, but remember inactivity, was not the alternative dear sir, but remember inactivity, was not the alternative dear sir, but remember inactivity, was not the alternative dear sir, but remember inactivity, was not the alternative dear sir, but remember inactivity dear sir, but rem should be glad to hear what you were going to say, under the hope of greater usefulness, to disobey the dergyman, a senotar, and a reliew of the desponding and lad he then only employed his sound learning and lis right; and it is a part of the argument upon which lad he then only employed his sound learning and lis right; and it is a part of the argument upon which lad he then only employed his sound learning and lis right; and it is a part of the argument upon which lis right; and it is a part of the argument upon which lis right; and it is a part of the argument upon which lis right; and it is a part of the argument upon which lis right; and it is a part of the argument upon which list right; and it is a part of the argument upon which li wousands rejoice in the name of westey!

Mr. Secker.—I confess that if their respective fame

The wounded feelings, admit is a part of the argument depoint in the narrow and difficult path of life. A cold egonister hopes to the desponding, and arrest the hands of
superior talents, hallowed as they were by his zeal for
The wounded feelings, admit is a part of the argument depoint in the narrow and difficult path of life. A cold egonister hopes to the desponding, and arrest the hands of
superior talents, hallowed as they were by his zeal for
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superior talents, hallowed as they were by his zeal for
The wounded feelings, admit is a part of the argument depoint in the narrow and difficult path of life. A cold egonister hopes to the desponding, and arrest the bands of
the confers that if their respective fame is to decide the question of their usefulness, then indeed Mr. Simeon must yield to the founder of Meth- his example and preaching, and implanting right feelodism; but then you know "the honour that cometh | ngs and principles in the candidates for Holy Orders, | a religion of feeling than of principle; a large profrom men," is by no means a sure criterion to judge had he thus acted, how glorious and untarnished had portion of its members are, I fear, much too ready to last obtained had portion of its members are, I fear, much too ready to last obtained had be thus acted, how glorious and untarnished had portion of its members are, I fear, much too ready to last obtained had be thus acted, how glorious and untarnished had be thus acted. of the degree of that which God will award; nor is been his success; it is true he would not have been be content with those emotions which they may feel ever the applause of good men a sure guide whereby the founder of a sect, but would be not like Simeon have in some of their various religious exercises, without to judge of the correctness of our conduct; for even had the far higher glory of reviving true piety within they may be blind the far higher glory of reviving true piety within they may be blind the far higher glory of reviving true piety within they may be blind the far higher glory of reviving true piety within they may be blind the far higher glory of reviving true piety within the far higher glory of reviving true piety within they may be blind the far higher glory of reviving true piety within the far higher glory of the far high they may be blinded by prejudice or deceived by suction of the borders of the one Catholic Church itself? Mr. holiness of their lives. It is formal. individuals of whom we are speaking were good men, but yet I connect but the I conne but yet I cannot but be struck with the wonderfully be the scripturally appointed Pastors of the people, different results which have followed from their zeal and hence they went forth spreading the savour of peculiar evil of your own Church, our danger is rather to the data could be procured, I believe, that it would amongst Romanists as among Protestants and protestant and pro in the cause of Christ. With many of Mr. Simeon's spiritual religion, and we may therefore look for effects from enthusiasm, as you have just stated. the most part, Mr. Wesley's theology has my cordial labours, because they tended to purify that Ministry assent, still I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that Mr. which is designed to be the earthly source of religion, are much more frequently connected than is generally Simeon appears to have been the most Scriptural in and in doing so they violated neither the Unity nor imagined. In support therefore of the assertion that his efforts to extend the kingdom of Christ; and that Order of the Church, as founded by Christ and his much of "the success of Methodism is more apparent the most lasting and solid in their effects! What I mean is this,—that Mr. Wesley in his efforts to do to acknowledge that instead of simply endeavouring spiritual formality; and, indeed, I may say that much men, and yet you will readily grant that Quakerism is in these and other circumstances of distress. good followed the dictates of his own private judg- to arouse to a deeper sense of their duty the duly of its formality arises from its enthusiasm. What I ment, though it often placed him in opposition both appointed Clergy, and to lead the people by the use mean is this: that the Methodists encourage those and those who had lawful authority over him; the Christ, content then to leave results in the hands and those who had lawful authority over him; the Christ, content then to leave results in the hands persons frequently make high, and at the time I who had lawful authority over him; the other mental causes, deprived of that salutary control, but not so closely as it may at the though mental disorders may be more frequent in the other mental causes, deprived of that salutary control, believe sincere, professions of attachment to Christ and of God, he called forth a Ministry of his own, thereby believe sincere, professions of attachment to Christ and of God, he called forth a Ministry of his own, thereby believe sincere, professions of attachment to Christ and of God, he called forth a Ministry of his own, thereby believe sincere, professions of attachment to Christ and of God, he called forth a Ministry of his own, thereby believe sincere, professions of attachment to Christ and of God, he called forth a Ministry of his own, thereby believe sincere, professions of attachment to Christ and of God, he called forth a Ministry of his own, thereby believe sincere, professions of attachment to Christ and of God, he called forth a Ministry of his own, thereby believe sincere, professions of attachment to Christ and of God, he called forth a Ministry of his own, thereby believe sincere, professions of attachment to Christ and of God, he called forth a Ministry of his own, thereby believe sincere, professions of attachment to Christ and of God, he called forth a Ministry of his own, thereby believe sincere, professions of attachment to Christ and the called forth a Ministry of his own, thereby believe sincere, professions of attachment to Christ and the called forth a Ministry of his own, thereby believe sincere, professions of attachment to Christ and the called forth a Ministry of his own, thereby believe sincere, professions of attachment to Christ and the called forth a Ministry of his own, the called forth a Ministry of his doubtedly the instrument of much good, yet it is ac
Comparied.

The tendency of this frequency of th companied with these sore evils,—a schism in the destroying the Unity of the Church of Christ. What alas! too often do their feelings of supposed devotion these, against which no one more warmly protested that while much apparent good has been the result, than Mr. Wesley himself. Mr. Simeon, on the conit has been mixed, as I have proved in our previous and grateful love which are the genuine effects of the trary, with, perhaps, a zeal equally fervent and a piety conversations, with much, very much evil, not the true operation of the Spirit of Christ on the heart. But quite as devoted, kept within the bounds of his offices least, perhaps, of which is that it has caused in still the individual is committed by such a profession, as a Rector of a parish and the Fellow of a College, and thus, though sometimes enduring scorn for his important spiritual truths which Mr. Wesley preached, piety, he suffered no man to be able to convict him of because they have seen them connected with un- his conscience by continuing as a member of Society, contempt for the usages of Christ's Church, or of in- hallowed divisions and unscriptural ministrations. and, at least, occasional attendance upon the Class been an interesting subject to the philosophic physical divisions and unscriptural ministrations. subordination to those whom the Providence of God And yet I am disposed to think that from the enerhad placed over him in it;—and yet, Mr. Brown, who getic character of Mr. Wesley's mind he might formality is evidenced by the satisfaction which very from hin a particular notice of the various circumshall tell, till that day when Mr. Simeon shall "be re- have been even more useful than the excellent many display in the bare fact of being members of a stances connected with it.—I cannot agree with Dr.

The words are—"Will you maintain and preserve invioand sort they are not performed."

The words are—"Will you maintain and preserve invioand the ages of remote antiquity. The circumstances in
the ages of remote antiquity. It is a holy work to endeavour to save men

The words are—"Will you maintain and preserve invioand the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government
the moral nature of mankind, on which religious inthe moral nature of mankind in the doctrine, were the disorder was suspected to the adoption of the which religious inthe moral nature of mankind in the doctrine, were the disorder was suspected to the adoption of the which religious inthe moral nature of mankind in the doctrine, were the disorder was suspected to the adoption of the which religious inthe moral natu

warded according to his works" the vast amount of Mr. Simeon, if only, like him, he had remained in Methodist class; it is looked upon, I fear by no small PRICHARD, in considering that the number of persons, good which he did by his faithful preaching of Christ the old paths of the Christian Church, especially as number, as a sort of guarantee for their salvation, and who become insane from religious hopes and fears, is and by his holy example in a place so important as his views of Divine truth and of the plan of salvation, especially is this the case if, along with their member-

RELIGIOUS MADNESS.

sects, a most dangerous notoriety to the individuals or epidemic, from every fanatic, or ambitious preacher, cred influence with them to their various parishes?— Mr. Brown.—But you know Mr. Wesley did not possessing them, I know by painful experience. Often who is desirous of acquiring notoriety, or of being the Perhaps to no one man has the Church of England believe Episcopal Ordination to be necessary; and, have I been grieved by seeing those whose lives little originator, or the leader of a particular sect,—from any been so deeply indebted under God, for the revival of therefore believing that any regular Ministers had a corresponded with their profession, brought on this one, however slightly imbued with religious knowspiritual religion as to the Rev. Mr. Simeon; and the right to ordain others to the Ministry, I do not see account prominently forward both in public and private account prominently forward both in public account prominently forward both in public account prominently forward both in public account prominently forward both account prominently forward both account prominent prominently forward b of his labours is this, that in seeking to extend the that in doing so himself he was wrong.

that the same cannot be said of Mr. Seeker.—I am aware that he did not; but I formality? awfully dangerous to themselves, masmuch formality? and his labours! But in thus speaking of Mr. only scriptural and primitive method; and is it not a hardens their hearts against reproof; and almost equally called by the Almighty to instruct and convert men, Simeon's scriptural adherence to the Church, I would very singular fact that Mr. Wesley thought so too, wish read to the church of the church wish you to understand me as referring to his conduct till he had gone so far with his separate societies upon evangelical and spiritual religion. I appeal to permitted to "deal damnation round the land," and upon evangelical and spiritual religion. I appeal to be considered to "deal damnation round the land," and upon evangelical and spiritual religion. I appeal to "deal damnation round the land," and upon evangelical and spiritual religion. as a whole, for I have understood that even he adoptthat he was obliged either to retrace his steps, or
ed some measures in order to secure the new sidered an Evangelical Ministry, which savoured perhaps more of human policy than of that Wisdom the transfer of which is checking the discussion of the was inexcusable in a man of his learning. Indeed on the strength of which is checking the strength of th strength of which is obedient faith; but I am told that his own principles he is answerable for all the evil to hear you speak thus; I feel as though you had his own principles he is answerable for all the evil to hear you speak thus; I feel as though you had his own principles he is answerable for all the evil to hear you speak thus; I feel as though you had his own principles he is answerable for all the evil to hear you speak thus; I feel as though you had his own principles he is answerable for all the evil to hear you speak thus; I feel as though you had his own principles he is answerable for all the evil to hear you speak thus; I feel as though you had his own principles he is answerable for all the evil to hear you speak thus; I feel as though you had his own principles he is answerable for all the evil to hear you speak thus; I feel as though you had his own principles he is answerable for all the evil to hear you speak thus; I feel as though you had his own principles he is answerable for all the evil to hear you speak thus; I feel as though you had his own principles he is answerable for all the evil to hear you speak thus; I feel as though you had his own principles he is answerable for all the evil to hear you speak thus; I feel as though you had his own principles he is answerable for all the evil to hear you speak thus; I feel as though you had his own principles he is answerable for all the evil to hear you speak thus; I feel as though you had his own principles he is answerable for all the evil to hear you speak thus; I feel as though you had his own principles he is answerable for all the evil to hear you speak thus; I feel as though you had his own principles he is answerable for all the evil to hear you speak thus; I feel as though you had his own principles he had not have a speak thus; I feel as though you had he had not have a speak thus; I feel as though you had not have a speak thus; I feel as the hear you had not have a speak thus you had not have a speak thus you had not have a speak in his later days the soundness of his Church principles ne is answerable for an in his later days the soundness of his Church principles ne is answerable for an in his later days the soundness of his Church principles ne is answerable for an in his later days the soundness of his Church principles ne is answerable for an independent to disturb the learnt lightly to esteem the religion of the heart, and learnt lightly to esteem the religion of the heart lightly to esteem the religion of the heart lightly to esteem the religion o ples became yet more pleasingly conspicuous; and presbyterian ordination were lawful, that would not that private intercourse of Christians which I cannot minds of the community also vary in number. In this private intercourse of Christians which I cannot minds of the community also vary in number. In this private intercourse of Christians which I cannot minds of the community also vary in number. In this such a fact, in connection with such an individual, excuse his dividing the Church of Christ. Mr. Wes-Mr. Brown.—Stop, my dear Sir; you forget that upon the sin of schism,) that the individual who divides a path of dear sir, is it so?

Mr. Brown. I trust it is not, and upon the sin of schism,) that the individual who divides a path of dear sir, is it so?

Mr. Secker.—No, Mr. Brown, I trust it is not, and upon the sin of schism,) that the individual who divides a path of dear sir, is it so?

Mr. Secker.—No, Mr. Brown, I trust it is not, and upon the sin of schism,) that the individual who divides a path of dear sir, is it so? the path of duty is not the same for every individual; because Mr. Simon was readly in his protection of Christ is answerable for all the evils because Mr. Simon was readly in his protection. because Mr. Simeon was useful in his particular situation at the University Learner to his description at the U that Mr. Wesley was wrong in his more extended Mr. Brown.—I remember the passage, and it has we therefore undervalue that religion which is of the we therefore undervalue that religion which is of the second of t followed what he believed to be the guidance of Divine Providence, and swelly that mould be always wished to avoid a formal deep has been my sorrow at the discredit which has himself; for though he always wished to avoid a formal deep has been my sorrow at the discredit which has himself; for though he always wished to avoid a formal deep has been my sorrow at the discredit which has himself; for though he always wished to avoid a formal deep has been my sorrow at the discredit which has Providence, and surely that would not lead him into separation from the Church, yet he undoubtedly more been brought by some Methodists upon that religion been brought by some Methodists upon the religion by th than laid the foundation of it himself, for he himself which the Apostle speaks of as "Christ formed in us, naticism, or the more vehement and impassioned the Mr. Secher.—I grant that the path of duty is not called out other, and those lay, preachers, built other the hope of glory" (Gal. iv. 19 and Col. i. 27), and called out other, and those lay, preachers, built other the hope of glory" (Gal. iv. 19 and Col. i. 27), and called out other, and those lay, preachers, built other the hope of glory" (Gal. iv. 19 and Col. i. 27), and called out other, and those lay, preachers, built other the hope of glory" (Gal. iv. 19 and Col. i. 27), and called out other, and those lay, preachers, built other the hope of glory" (Gal. iv. 19 and Col. i. 27), and called out other, and those lay, preachers, built other the hope of glory" (Gal. iv. 19 and Col. i. 27), and called out other, and those lay, preachers, built other the hope of glory" (Gal. iv. 19 and Col. i. 27), and called out other, and those lay, preachers, built other the hope of glory" (Gal. iv. 19 and Col. i. 27), and called out other, and those lay, preachers, built other the hope of glory" (Gal. iv. 19 and Col. i. 27), and called out other, and those lay, preachers, built other the hope of glory" (Gal. iv. 19 and Col. i. 27), and called out other, and those lay, preachers, built other the hope of glory" (Gal. iv. 19 and Col. i. 27), and called out other, and those lay, preachers, built other the hope of glory" (Gal. iv. 19 and Col. i. 27). the same to every man; but I instituted this complaces of worship, and even in his time permitted some which our Church in the first Collect of the Commuwhich our Church in the first Collect of the Commuwhich our Church in the first Collect of the Commu-

heresies of the Church? And, in fact, is it not this lead him astray. Hence it appears to me that how-

you appear to me to reason correctly; and I am now Church he is to be unto us as an heathen man and a from eternal death; but surely in doing so the paths sanity depends, cannot very materially change, and tenets, which had not been comprehended, and found Mr. Brown.—1 must contess, Mr. Secker, that you appear to me to reason correctly; and I am now scarcely surprised that, after having thus examined scarcely surprised that, after having the conflict in deciding between opposite doctrines.

Church he is to be unto us as an heathen man and a produce their to originate during the conflict in deciding between opposite doctrines.

Church he is to be unto us as an heathen man and a produce their to originate during the conflict in deciding between opposite doctrines.

Methodists; because, it senish and his constitution are sins, and that they are so I cannot doubt, then, are sins, are sins, are sins, and that they are so I cannot doubt, then, are sins, are si are sins, and that they are so I cannot doubt, then, and that I make the admission, I see and it is with pain that I make the admission, I see and it is with pain that I make the admission, I see a give account." (Heb. xiii. 17.) I think therefore that example, Mr. Brown, you are building a house; now still are, thus variable, is well known. Dr. Prichard with causing insanity; it actually has an opposite But another cause of the outward success of Metho- wise and salutary provisions which ought to connect venting its occurrence from other moral causes ought dism, - and the same may be said of almost all other Dis- the present age with those which are destined to fol- not to be overlooked; but this beneficial influence is

stances compensating for the less influence of this cause in the act of suicide. in the former, than in the latter persuasion. That religious insanity, however, is much less common in Romanists than in Protestants, and especially protestant dissenters, cannot be doubted by any one whose (From a Correspondent of the British Magazine for Sept., 1842.) sphere of observation has enabled him to form any pinion on the matter. Dr. HALLARAN (Pract Observ. on Insunity. Cork, 1818, p. 32.) states, that in the Lunatic Asylum at Cork, in which the admissions of stance has occurred, within his recollection, of mental derangement in the former from religious enthu-

Whilst HALLARAN, GUISLAIN, LEUPOLDT, BURROWS, On the 27th, convocation again assembled at the and CHIARUGGI believe that cases of religious insanity these two communities, and the manner of its accesthrough neglect of the culture of the understanding, Dr. PRICHARD has given a table from JACOBI, of the to the following Monday. and the overpowering influence of sensual passions. comparative prevalence of insanity in the Romanists and Protestants of the Prussian States on the Rhine; and it appears from it, that the proportion of lunatics in the former, compared with that in the latter, is as 11 to 10; and that the proportion is much higher among the Jews than in these persuasions. Still, this conveys no information as to the comparative preva-

lence of religious insanity among them. Mr. Tuke's account of the Retreat, the asylum belonging to the Quakers or Friends, furnishes only 3 above remarked, to the increased influence, in them, led." The arguments pro and con were briefly these:

Episcopal authority. Was not this doing evil that fer our own judgment before the Wisdom of God?— is easily accounted for, from the fact that it is not the great majority, perhaps, of instangood might come? And what is it but this false And if even a good man does this it is to be supposed catholicity of the Church, or the regularity of its miprinciple which has caused most of the divisions and that his spiritual self-sufficiency will be permitted to principle, fairly carried out, which is the ground-work of all the correct delays of the Lewise themselves?

M. Marrell and the first of the Lewise themselves?

M. Marrell and the first of the Lewise themselves?

M. Marrell and the first of the Lewise themselves? of all the corrupt doings of the Jesuits themselves?

I have seen it mentioned, and as it from authority, that the establishment of the English bishopric at Jerusalem, was another to follow the faithful preaching of "Christ crucified."

Thave seen it mentioned, and as it from authority, that the establishment of the English bishopric at Jerusalem, was marked, that "when the human mind is roused by the Archbishon of Capterbury and the bishops in the original cause of derangement is often some mis-Charles I., thus speaks concerning the evil of leaning, in matters of religion, to our own understanding:

Charles I., thus speaks concerning the evil of leaning, in matters of religion, to our own understanding:

Charles I., thus speaks concerning the evil of leaning, in matters of religion, to our own understanding:

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Charles I., thus speaks concerning the evil of leaning, in matters of religion, to our own understanding:

Charles I., thus speaks concerning the evil of leaning, in the less real, because some good or to entertain hopes and lears of good and evil, which is the less real, because some good or to entertain hopes and lears of good and evil, which is the less real, because some good or to entertain hopes and lears of good and evil, which is the less real, because some good or to entertain hopes and lears of good and evil, which is the less real, because some good or to entertain hopes and lears of good and evil, which is the less real, because some good and evil, which is the less real, because some good and evil, which is the less real, because some good and evil, which is the less real, because some good and evil, which is the less real, because some good and evil, which is the less real, because some good and evil, which is the less real, because some good and evil, which is the less real, because some good and evil, which is the less real, because some good and evil, which is the less real, because some good and evil, which is the less real, because some good and evil, w "unless we will be authors of confusion in the Church, in opposition to the principles of conduct which are taught even private discretion, which ethors are the confusion in the Church, in opposition to the principles of conduct which are taught even present spiritual success is no proof that the our private discretion, which otherwise might guide us in those sacred scriptures which Himself inspired, Divine approbation rests upon our conduct as a whole; imperfections, and of our numerous acts of demerit, which often lead to scandalous and immoral conduct. us a contrary way, must here' (namely, in subjection to ecclesiastical authority) "submit itself to be that way guided, which the public judgment of the Church way guided, which the public judgment of the Church also; and attribute much of what Mr. Wesley thought to the public judgment of the Church also; and attribute much of what Mr. Wesley thought to the public judgment of the Church also; and attribute much of what Mr. Wesley thought to the public judgment of the Church also; and attribute much of what Mr. Wesley thought to the public judgment of the Church also; and attribute much of what Mr. Wesley thought to the public judgment of the Church also; and attribute much of what Mr. Wesley thought to the public judgment of the Church also; and attribute much of what Mr. Wesley thought to the public judgment of the Church also; and attribute much of what Mr. Wesley thought to the public judgment of the Church also; and attribute much of what Mr. Wesley thought to the public judgment of the Church also; and attribute much of what Mr. Wesley thought to the public judgment of the Church also; and attribute much of what Mr. Wesley thought to the public judgment of the Church also; and attribute much of what Mr. Wesley thought to the public judgment of the Church also; and attribute much of what Mr. Wesley thought to the public judgment of the Church also; and attribute much of what Mr. Wesley thought to the public judgment of the Church also; and attribute much of what Mr. Wesley thought to the public judgment of the Church also; and attribute much of what Mr. Wesley thought to the public judgment of the Church also are th hath thought better." He also quotes, on this subject, from Zonaras, an ancient Father of the Church, to his own pre-conceived ideas of what was most ad-Jett, from Zonaras, an another treatment of the Church says, "let good things the atherity of the Church says, "let good and convenient manner—good and conv be done in a good and convenient manner,—good authority of the Church; which latter, since my conthings do lose the grace of their goodness, when in versations with you, I do more clearly see ought to be much is said, had the labours of Methodists and other madness from this cause was not of rare occurrence in any person steadfast to his ancient opinions. Where

REASONS FOR RETURNING TO THE Methodists; because, if schism and insubordination exhorts us to "obey them that have the rule over us, because, if schism and insubordination exhorts us to "obey them that have the rule over us, because, if schism and insubordination exhorts us to "obey them that have the rule over us, because, if schism and insubordination exhorts us to "obey them that have the rule over us, because, if schism and insubordination exhorts us to "obey them that have the rule over us, because, if schism and insubordination exhorts us to "obey them that have the rule over us, because, if schism and insubordination exhorts us to "obey them that have the rule over us, because, if schism and insubordination exhorts us to "obey them that have the rule over us, because, if schism and insubordination exhorts us to "obey them that have the rule over us, successful or small that they have been added to the rule over us, successful or small that they have been added to the rule over us, successful or small that they have been added to the rule over us, successful or small that they have been added to the rule over us, successful or small that they have been added to the rule over us, successful or small that they have been added to the rule over us, successful or small that they are so I cannot doubt, then they watch for our souls as they that they are so I cannot doubt, then they watch for our souls as they that they are so I cannot doubt, then they are so I cannot doubt, then they watch for our souls as they are small that they watch for our souls as they are small that they watch for our souls as they are small that they watch for our souls as they are small that they watch for our souls as they are small that they watch for our souls as they are small that they watch for our souls as they are small that they watch for our souls as they are small that they watch for our souls as they are small that they watch for our souls as they are small that they watch for our souls are small that they watch for our sou But, my dear Sir, you have not yet given me an their business and to use all kinds of crude materials, physicians have informed him, that cases of religious with religion. Amongst those who entertain just and But, my dear on, journal of Method- as unseasoned lumber, half-burnt bricks, &c. &c., and insanity have become proportionately rare. M. Es- sober opinions on religious topics,—who make Chrisffected remained consequently unuone.

answer to that strong argument in layout of first morals, the governors were to pay little attention to the strength of the lism which is afforded by its success; and in very truth, is morally never to pay little attention to the strength of the lism which is afforded by its success; and in very truth, is morally never to pay little attention to the strength of the lism which is afforded by its success; and in very truth, is morally never to pay little attention to the strength of the lism which is afforded by its success; and in very truth, is morally never to pay little attention to the strength of the lism which is afforded by its success; and in very truth, is morally never to pay little attention to the strength of the lism which is afforded by its success; and in very truth, is morally never to pay little attention to the strength of the lism which is afforded by its success; and in very truth, is morally never to pay little attention to the strength of the lism which is afforded by its success; and in very truth, is morally never to pay little attention to the strength of the lism which is afforded by its success; and in very truth, is morally never to pay little attention to the strength of the lism which is afforded by its success; and in very truth, it is one which were to pay little attention to the strength of the lism which is afforded by its success; and in very truth, little attention to the strength of the lism which is afforded by its success; and in very truth, little attention to the strength of the lism which is afforded by its success. Mr. Brown.—Before tea, Mr. Secker, you were dear sir, but remember mactivity, was not the arternation about to make some remarks respecting the Rev. tive; for though in order to strengthen my argument, about to make some remarks respecting the Rev. tive; for though in order to strengthen my argument, and you might live always, as you know, been considered an unanswerable always, as you know as though I do not question, from what I have heard, law of Christ or his Church, yet it does appear to the which would be of no service to your children, and that Mr. Simeon was a good and useful man, still I that Mr. Wesley was without even this plea, and it that Mr. Wesley was without even this plea, and it that Mr. Wesley was without even this plea, and it is reious errors, or imperfections at least, connected which would be of no service to your children, and opinions for speculative theowhich would be of no service to your children, and it that Mr. Wesley was without even this plea, and it Mr. Secker.—No, indeed, Mr. Brown, I have no lives of you all, and still it might be said that you had solemn occasions, and no longer affords her consola-Westey. How comparatively tew Christians will ever bear the name of Simeon, while tens, yea hundreds of the name of Simeon, while tens, yea hundreds of the comparative transfer and a fellow of the University;

> too often unheeded, from being seldom brought to tion of many of is members by its numerous offices, and An enthusiastic, or a vehement and impassioned, the notice of the physician; or from being altogether soothes the price of all by the great equality of its mode of preaching, and declamations abounding with concealed in the breasts of those who have experienced is so valuable to any system depending upon popular Romanists as well as of Protestants—are remarkable those who have committed suicide in states of mind of Malommedanism plainly shows; nay neither is the ready suffering the ills of life, the depressing passions, been of no religion at all, or have entertained a very piety of individuals any sure test by which to judge of bereavements of affection or of fortune, exhaustion of imperfect and inadequate sense of it; and that relithe correctness of their sentiments; no doubt Fox and nervous power, and bodily disease, than to afford the gious obligations have often suppressed suggestions I hose I have satisfied you, my dear Mr. Brown, the greater prevalence of insanity among Romanists become insane, especially amongst the lowest and and Protestants, may seem to bear upon this topic, most ignorant classes, have fallen into this state from

> > THE FIRST MEETING OF THE PRESENT CONVOCATION.

Dear Sir, -According to custom, a new convocation was summoned at the same time as the present parliament. Having been chosen one of the proctors for Romanists are about ten to one of Protestants, no in-20th of August, 1841, convocation was opened with the usual formalities. The bishops and clergy, and siasm; but that several dissenters from the established civilians, walked from St. Paul's Chapter House to the siasm; out that several dissenters from the established church have been so affected. The reason of this by the Bishop of London, and the Latin sermon preachchurch will not allow the minds of their flocks to distrust points of doctrine and discipline,—or to fall into these doubts, which distract the minds of those who retire to one of the side chapels in St. Paul's, for the are either wavering in their opinions or entertain enwe were then adjourned for a week.

and others, contend for the greater prevalence of men- Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster. After waiting for tal diseases in Protestants than in Romanists, JACOBI about an hour, the archbishop summoned the lower house, and said he was very sorry, but as no bishop are also frequent in the latter. Dr. Jacobi remarks, that the character of religious madness in members of business done. Nothing could be kinder than his grace's manner. He more than once expressed his asylums of Roman Catholic Germany, many of the asylums of Roman Catholic Germany, many of the inmates of the lower classes have become religiously mad, from the delusions of a wild and unregulated of the bishops by saying, that at this season of the imagination, excited by superstitious phantasms, no help for it; and therefore his grace adjourned us

The archbishop was on this day supported by six or seven of his suffragans : * there were about twenty. five present in the lower house. After the Latint litany read by the junior bishop, the two houses separated. And whilst their lordships were drawing up the address to the Queen, the lower house was employed in writing down the names of those present, and the prolocutor was requested to procure such information concerning the rules and privileges of the lower house, as might be useful in case convocation should be again permitted to do business. By this time the address was brought down to us, and read by the prolocutor. Some slight alterations were made. The following upon them in a spirit of Christian wisdom and moderation." At length an amendment was proposed and seconded, to this effect, "That as questions touching the other sect, relatively to their numbers,—owing, as out the consent of the church in convocation assemb-

The supporters of the amendment thought that no From what has been now stated, it will appear that alteration in ecclesiastical affairs could be either con-

deliberate upon church matters :-

"Oratio pro præsente Convocatione, sive Synodo. "Domine Deus, Pater Luminum, et Fons omnis Sapientiæ: Pietatem. Ut qui ad amussim sanctæ, Reformationis mostræ,

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tions, &c. ancery in oronto.

itain, and

the cathedral property, the alteration of the ecclesiasti- I feel fully persuaded that, under the Divine blessing, father were accompanied, all vanish. cal courts, without the approval of convocation, were much good will be effected by the simple fact of our Hutchinson's biographer then adds, so "that no original sentence stand, than by passing the amend- world, among them a number of English travellers, those who were present. ment. It was said, and all present will remember the kind | who often inquire after English books. There is at | It is a grateful office to wash out the black stains was inserted by the bishops to meet the wishes of those who were friendly to the revival of convocation, and that therefore it would be ungracious to alter it; that coming from their lordships, it was a great point gained, and would have more weight than any stronger expression emanating from the lower house: that many could remember that, ten years ago, it would have been accounted folly to have spoken of convocation as a deliberative assembly, and now we had the bishops themselves coming forward, and speaking of it as able and willing to treat upon such church matters as the Queen might wish to consult them upon. These arguments had such weight, that the amendment was negatived by a large majority.

The next paragraph that occasioned any discussion was this ... "We thank your Majesty for the interest you have taken in the welfare of the Church, and for the measures you have sanctioned for its improvement." It was asked by many, What are the measures alluded to? Of course the answer was, the different measures which have lately passed the legislature, to wit, the compulsory commutation tithe, the spoliation of the cathedrals, the alteration in the ecclesiastical courts: and as no one stood forward in defence of these measures, it was unanimously resolved to leave the sentence out. This speaks volumes; and it is right that all interested in the Church should know it. It shews not only that the modern system of legislating for the Church (i. e., without convocation) is unsatisfactory and unsafe, but that the measures themselves are dis- TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1842 approved* of by the whole lower house-that is, by the deans and archdeacons, and the representatives of cation has been consulted upon them.

taken by the prolocutor to the upper house. Their the press, containing the works of Bishop Ridley, lordships after a short interval, sent word that they Archbishop Sandys, Bishop Pilkington, and Roger had agreed to the alterations. The archbishop in- Hutchinson. formed us that, owing to circumstances, her Majesty would not be able to receive the address for some time | Reformation with a feeling of religious gratitude (and to come, but we should have due notice when the day

what I considered the two cardinal paragraphs, I am suffered at the stake, in the dungeon, or in exile: wisher to our Zion can read even the foregoing im- conscious that God's eye rested upon it: there is an perfect sketch of the first meeting of the present con- old English plainness, a homely truthfulness about Nothing is wanting but the Queen's permission, and that would not be withheld, if our spiritual rulers saw fit to ask for it† and churchmen would be seen "doing the work which is proper unto them"—that is, deliberating upon such measures as not only shall concern that we never approach them but with an emotion of the settled continuance of the doctrine and discipline reverence, and a strong sensation of gratitude for of the Church of England, but may tend, under God's all that they endured and achieved in purifying the blessing, "to lengthen her cords and strengthen her National Church. Men, indeed, they were, with few old paths, where is the good way," and where "rest stakes, and enable her to enlarge the place of her tent. exceptions, of immense learning and gigantic intel- for souls' may be found.

most unjust to impute any blame either to the sove- What modern page can exhibit a purer flow of "unreign or the advisers of the crown for not having con- defiled," vigorous, and elegant Anglo-Saxon than the bishops; the members of the lower house are most in tions are theirs because they courageously recovered fault; they have neglected their duties, and have thereby been deprived of their rights. They have not taken of which Rome had so long and so creelly deprived. by been deprived of their rights. They have not taken of which Rome had so long and so cruelly deprived the trouble to attend the meetings of convocation, and | the world. thereby shewn their willingness to do what belonged to them; what wonder, then, that the bishops have Society, but have had no opportunity of reading them to, there is not a single member of the Church of concluded that the inferior clergy were not anxious for through. The fourth, however, being The works of England; for no Churchman can contribute to the The Church at Woodhouse, through the Rev. the revival of convocation. The lower house consists Roger Hutchinson, is now before us, and from this as support of Popery, without lending himself to the of 143 members, but not more than twenty-five were well as from the preceding and subsequent publications present. In future, let the cathedral and parochial of the series, we hope frequently hereafter to extract milies of his Church most explicitly and strongly meetings of the convocation, then the bishops will inculcate lessons of practical holiness. On this oc-understand that the clergy are desirous for the resto- casion we shall content ourselves with selecting a pretended to be a friend to the Church would venture | Hutchinson may next be traced in connexion with a subject to dissuade the sovereign from consulting convocation which engaged the attention, and has in some degree sullied the upon ecclesiastical affairs.

Yours truly, CONVOCATION.

leges as by law do or shall appertain to them or any of them? All before the primate and certain other commissioners appointed this I promise to do." It is not of course meant that this oath prevents, or was ever intended to prevent, the sovereign from prison, where she was kept more than twelve months, "in hope consenting to such alterations in the church as may be lawfully upon is, that they must have first passed the legislature, and this for ecclesiastical affairs is, not the houses of parliament alone, but the parliament and convocation. And to deprive the nuous but ineffectual endeavours to bring her to a more accuclergy of their right to deliberate upon matters connected with rate belief. * * * * * She was led to the stake at Smiththe interests of religion, is plainly to take away from them a field, and in accordance with the barbarous practice of several right and privilege which by law belongs to them.

* The following extract from the valuable charge of the | 1550. Lord Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore, proves that the dissatisfaction at the recent changes in ecclesiastical affairs is not confined either to England or the inferior clergy; it extends to Ireland, and the bighest orders of the ministry :- " Of destruction of ten Irish hishopries by act of parliament without the consent of the church) I shall, therefore, say no more than that I offer to Almighty God my humble and hearty thanks that I, as well as the general episcopate of the Irish Church, did not consent, but offered such resistance as we might to its ac-

Bishop of Exeter, in his recent charge, has spoken openly of the necessity of allowing the Church to meet in convocation for deliberation and business. So has the Bishop of Salisbury.

BISHOP ALEXANDER.

at the General Meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, on the 4th October:

"I need not repeat, what by this time must have become familiar to you from the public papers, respecting our safe arrival, and favourable reception in Jerusalem; but finding that various strange reports have truth in them, and that the kind reception we met ment: we have met with nothing but respectful and kind treatment from the authorities, both civil and the 27th April 1550, is the following entry: ecclesiastical. The building of the church is pro-

That even Henry the Eighth had thought it necessary to consult convocation before he abolished the monasteries; and that the suppression of bishopricks, the teries; and that the suppression of bishopricks, the teries; and that the suppression of bishopricks, the teries are the teries and that the suppression of bishopricks and the teries are the teries and that the suppression of bishopricks and the teries are the teries and that the suppression of bishopricks are the teries maintenance merely as such; but if a certain allow- of two such holy martyrs as Laud and Cranmer. ance could be made, I feel almost certain it would | The publications of The Parker Society, we are I have had numbers of applications from the neigh- asserts (besides avowing many other doctrines which cable. From the good understanding which subsists ministry. "I do believe and confess no more orders between us and the other churches, I do not anticipate of ministers but three, that is, deacons, and presbyters, any opposition, though we must anticipate other diffi- and bishops. These three the Scriptures alloweth, if the Committee should be willing to extend their their offices and duties." Hutchinson died in May labours to this country, it will afford me great plea- or June, 1555. sure to be in any way instrumental in promoting their | In addition to the publications of The Purher So-

you will extend a portion of them to Zion and Jerusalem, the city of our God, I remain, your faithful friend and servant,

"M. S. ANGL. HIEROSAL." It was agreed that books to the value of One Hun- porters among the Clergy and Laity of Canada. dred Pounds be placed at the Bishop's disposal.

THE CHURCH.

It is, we believe, more than a twelvemonth ago the cathed al and parochial clergy. After this silent since we noticed the formation of The Parker Society but expressive condemnation, it is to be hoped we shall for the publication of the Works of the Fathers and have no further alterations in the Church till convo- Early Writers of the Reformed English Church .-The labours of this Association have now commenced The address, as amended, was then passed, and in good earnest, and four volumes have issued from

It is impossible for one who looks back upon the he who does not is no faithful member of the Church), not to rejoice in the opportunity thus afforded of I will add a few remarks. It is not pretended that becoming acquainted with the writings of those holy the preceding account is anything more than a very bishops and priests to whom, under God, he is prinimperfect sketch, chiefly from memory, of what passed | cipally indebted for the pure light of the Gospel, and not able to recall the rest of the address. No well- their every word seems marked down, as if they were vocation without thanking God and taking courage, almost all that remains of their works, that admits us Church, and to stretch forth the curtains of her habitations," lectual powers. As mere masters of the English lan-In conclusion, I would observe, that it would be guage, whom shall we name equal to Ridley or Jewel? reign or the advisers of the crown for not having consulted convocation on ecclesiastical affairs; they might | defiled," vigorous, and elegant Anglo-Saxon than the
sulted convocation on ecclesiastical affairs; they might | Farewell of the former, or the Treatises of the latter? fairly conclude that as the Church did not ask permis- It is not, however, so much on account of their scho- will be unable to hold his intended meeting until the next sion to deliberate, she was content to let the other branches of the legislature act without her. Neither them,—though without these their labours would testants of the town have, we believe, significal their intention of being present, and aiding in the laudable object the Rev. gentlewould it be just to lay the blame wholly upon the have, perhaps, been ineffectual, but our best affec-

clergy elect as their proctors men who will attend the such portions as may possess a general interest, and condemn,

reputation, of the leaders of the Reformation in the reign of Edward VI.,-the heresy and punishment of Joan Bocher, otherwise named Joan of Kent. It was the opinion of this A PROCTOR FOR THE CLERGY IN THE PRESENT | unfortunate woman, that our blessed Saviour did not take his body from the Virgin Mary, but passed through her as light through glass. For holding that opinion she was summoned n by the constitutional authorities; all that is insisted | times by Cranmer, Ridley, Goodrich, Bishop of Ely, Latimer, centuries, was consigned to the flames on the 2nd of May, 1550. * * * * * And here, although but indirectly connected with our pre-

sent author, it may be allowable to remark, how much undeserved odium has been thrown upon Archbishop Crannier in connexion with this case of Joan Bocher, in consequence of an erroneous statement of Foxe the Martyrologist, respecting the importunity with which be urged, if not forced, the young king into the signature of the death-warrant upon which she suffered All classes of objectors to the Reformation have availed themselves of this presumed fact, to magnify the elemency of the king, by way of contrast to the Primate's "importunity for blood," Cranmer's advocates have appropriately fall. Cranmer's advocates have apparently felt this passage It is a happy sign of the progress we are making, that the | in his life to be one extremely difficult, if not incapable, of debringing forward the entry in the Privy Council Book to prove was not present when her fate was finally determined, and may therefore be presumed to have exhibited but little of the eager spirit of a persecutor. The last writer of the history of the Reformation (Soames) has gone a little farther, and has The following portions of a Letter from the Right Rev. Dr. Alexander, Bishop at Jerusalem, were read journal, but also of the Romanist libellers of the primate, respecting the alleged interview. Nothing is more likely than that if the king's feeling had been such as Foxe represents, the entry in his journal would have been different from the one we find there; whilst, if such an interview had really taken place, State. Sanders, and other writers of that class, would have been delighted to avoil themselves of it against Cranmer; but it is unfortunate that Cranmer's defenders have not produced the whole entry in the privy-council book, instead of merely referring to since heen busily circulated respecting my position, it it, in proof of the single fact of Cranmer's absence. Had that the Letter of Sir Charles Bagot to Mr. Lafontaine will, I am sure, be gratifying to yourself, and the friends of religion generally, to hear that there is no sign any authority, could not be true. Amongst the minutes with on our arrival has been followed up to this mo-

"A warrant to the L. Chauncellor to make

her enemies should gain a little more political power am however anxious to use all lawful means within Council," and shows that on the very day when the than they lately possessed. The arguments against our reach. I know not how far the Society can exthe amendment were brought forward, not so much on tend its help to me; but I am strongly impressed with King's name does not appear upon the list of those principle as expediency; not in opposition to the present, and that a matter was referred by the Council tice several publications from the Canadian Press, on the supposition that the friends of convocation there is nothing of the kind here. Thousands of pilwould be more likely to gain their object by letting the grims visit Jerusalem annually, from all parts of the that of the King, is not included among the names of

spirit and ability in which it was said, that the sentence present no prospect of any bookseller obtaining a which error and malice have cast upon the white robes

answer, and much good might be done. Should this sure, will be attended with the happiest effects, and plan not come within the rules of the Society, I hope | conduce little less to the promotion of apostolic order they may be disposed and able to assist me in promo- than of pure scriptural doctrine. Hutchinson had ting education in this strangely neglected country. a bias towards the Puritan in him, but he expressly bouring towns and villages to establish schools amongst it is now attempted to show the Reformers did not them, and I have promised to do so as soon as practi- hold) his belief in the divine authority of a threefold culties. If it is not against the Society's rules, and and shewed the manner of their creation, and declareth

ciety, there is another series of works, called The "Earnestly praying that the Divine blessing may Library of Anglo-Catholic Theology, in the course of rest abundantly on all your labours of love, and hoping publication. This noble body of divinity is of immense value, and already includes some works of Bishop Andrewes, Bishop Bull, and Archbishop Bramhall. We shall again advert to these two excellent undertakings, in the hope that they may find sup-

> We find the following very gratifying paragraph in the London Church Intelligencer, of the 12th Oct :-GREAT ACCESSION OF WESLEYANS TO THE CHURCH IN THE DIOCESE OF MADRAS.—It was stated at Exeter, by Archdeacon Robinson, at a meeting of the friends of the Society for the Propagation of the Gosnel in Foreign Parts, that five Wesleyan teachers, one of them a superintendent, had gone to the Bishop of Madras and renounced their errors, gging to be admitted to the privileges of communion with Church of Christ, and expressing themselves ready to lertake any office, however humble, in the service of the Church. The Bishop, after due probation and examination, trusted them with the office of catechist, and the district in which they are now labouring in the steadfast profession of the A postles' doctrine and fellowship, is one of the most flourishing in the Diocese of Madras. The whole of their missions and schools have been now placed under the superintendence of the Bishop of Madras, under whose fostering care the Charch is bishop of maints, under whose tostering care the Chirch is lengthening her cords and strengthening her stakes, and enjoying in a great measure, under the Bishop's spostolc rule, the blessing of that Church unity, for which our Lord so earnestly prays in the 17th chapter of St. John's Gospel, and has been symmoned from Moutreal to Kinger e is, as in the primitive times, realizing the Psalmisi's property, that Christ should have "the heathen for his inheatance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his posse

We are also indebted to the same indefatigable Conversions from Popery .- On Sunday, the 2nd inst., two respectable men renounced the Romish religion, in St. Audoen's Church, in the presence of a densely-erowded congregation. Four others were expected, but they have deferred to a future day to conform to the faith of the Established The Rev. Thomas Scott preached an impressive attention .- Dublin Statesman,

In every part of the world, the sheep of Christ's

We copy the subjoined paragraph from the Chatham Journal:

The Rev. Mr. McDonald, who, we stated in a late number day, Wednesday, the 23d inst. Many of the influential Pro-

We believe that Mr. McDonald is a Roman Cathoconnected with the object of erecting a place of worship for the members of his communion. Now we We have seen the three first volumes of The Parker trust that among "the influential Protestants" alluded maintenance of a system, which the Articles and Ho-

to our editorial labours :-

(From the New York Churchman, 29th October.) We are happy to see that The Church has republished in its columns the Sermon of "the good and Fighly gifted Bishop of Michigan," and strongly recommended it to an entire and

The labours of this able and uncompromising journal in upholding the principles of the Christian Church, and of the civil government under which it lives, ought to be a constant source of thankfulness to all sound friends of religious and civil liberty. It is seldom indeed that a head so clear and a neart so generous as are manifested in the conduct of this noble journal are brought to the support of any cause. We make no apology for referring to its political principles, for we hold the man that refuses to uphold, as far as he conscientiously can, the civil institutions of his country, to be recreant to his principles as a Christian. That hostility should be manifested to this journal, and an opposition paper talked of, is not strange, out only the natural consequence of its fearlessness and ability but it would be strange and disgraceful to the Church if ever note of opposition did not awaken for the journal a tenfold nore cordial support, and rally its friends around it with a more determined spirit. And such we are happy to learn is the fact; "the Bi-hop of Montreal," it is authoritatively stated, And such we are happy to learn is "will not be a party to any such a project as that of getting up a paper in Montreal in opposition to The Church;" and those most likely to be informed in the matter say, that no such project will be attempted. We could expect no less from loved Jacob Mountain, Doctor in Divinity, to be the first

We will not enlarge upon the satisfaction and encouragement which such a generous and emphatic testimony has afforded to us: neither do we feel ourselves at liberty to put on record the approval which has been privately conveyed to us, by some of the highest dignitaries and profoundest thinkers of the American Church. But this we will say that the principles which we have hitherto guides, and that it will be our continued endeavour to walk in the middle way between Romanismana Dissent, to foster loyalty, and to denounce the elevation of Patent make a further declaration concerning the Spiritrebels and bad subjects to the highest offices of the

The Churchman faithfully condemned the mad and treasonable insurrection of Dorn, as likely to lead to the disruption of the Union: we condemned | tions and reservations therein retained, as by reference as likely to lead to the dismemberment of Canada duty as a Republican : we have attempted to discharge United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing ours as a Royalist. We pray that the late revolution in this province, (for it is nothing less,) may end as

The Bishop of London's late most important Charge, most dangerous precedents, which might easily be used exercising the ministry of our Church, without tresfor the complete destruction of the church, whenever passing in any way beyond our prescribed limits. I customary for the King to attend the meetings of the American Church,—and other matters, which have been upon our hands for months, shall be attended to

doctrine that convocation ought to be consulted, but sale of Bibles, and Christian and other useful books: to him for consideration,—and also, what is still more with which we have been favoured during the last

a Parochial Lending Library, for the use of members of the Church of England and Ireland, in this city.-Such an undertaking, we are sure, will be well supported; and we hope it will not be confined exclusively to works of a religious character, but that it will embrace history and science, and every description of literature that may be rendered subservient to the Bishop thereof during his natural life, without any let or

Canadian affairs, which are to be found in another column, will be read with painful interest. The Times takes a manly stand, and views the late

sad proceedings in their true light. The Standard supposes that Sir Charles Bagot acted under necessity. This is a mistake. Sir Charles, when he insisted upon the appointment of Mr. Hincks, gave a plain and unequivocal preference to the republican and disaffected class of the community over the Church of England which are lawfully made and received monarchical and loyal portion of it represented by Mr. Cartwright. Again, when Mr. Lafontaine refused the terms first proposed by Sir Charles, there was no causes and matters in which we will that the aforesaid occasion for a second attempt being made to meet that jurisdiction shall be carried, we have further given and ndividual's DEMANDS. Had the country been appealed to, it would have supported the Governor-General in the stand he might then have taken. But we altogether deny that any recessity ever existed for the late lamentable, and, we fear, mischief-fraught surrender of the honour of the Crown and total abandonment of the loyalists. Besides, what is wrong in itself can never be justified by any supposed necessity.

The article from that influential Parisian newspaper, the Journal des Débats, contains some mistakes; but, notwithstanding these, it enunciates some fearful prophecies which, but for late events, would never have caused us one moment's uneasiness.

The Hincks-Wakefield Cabinet proceed in their reckless and anti-British career: Mr. Murney's dismissal is another aggravation of their political crimes. That gentleman's manly and argumentative letter leaves us little to say, beyond offering him our sincerest

The health of Sir Charles Bagot, we fear, is very much shattered. Dr. Crawford, an eminent physician, has been summoned from Montreal to Kingston, and we hear it stated, and we believe with truth, that His we hear it stated, and we believe with truth, that His Excellency's medical advisers have recommended his immediate return to England. We sincerely trust,—however strongly we have been opposed to His Excellency, and we look back upon our opposition with an england and correct the alforestal Doctors, Curates, Ministers, Incumbents, Priests, and Persons in Holy Orders of the Church of England, according to their demerits whatever, by removal, deprivation, suspension, or other such Ecclesiastical censure or correction as they may be liable to according to the Canons and laws Ecclesiastical efforciated afforcing the Canons and laws Ecclesiastical constructions. ournal for another proof, though from a different however strongly we have been opposed to His Excelon the occasion. Much more was said on other points; deliverance from Papal tyranny. There is a solemn quarter, that Christian unity and Christian truth are lency, and we look back upon our opposition with an siastical aforesaid. applauding conscience,—that many years of domestic enjoyment are reserved to him in his native country.

granted, and do by these presents give and grant to the aforesaid Bishop and his Successors full power and ausenting ministers, described on the lists as reverends; and and that he may live to see his Canadian policy yielding fruits less bitter and poisonous than those which we have predicted will flow from its adoption.

> The Victoria Chronicle, a paper published at Belleville, and devoted to the interests of Mr. Attorney-General Baldwin and the present government thus speaks of Mr. Murney:-

That Mr. Murney is an extensive Proprietor in the County divided flock seem bending their course towards "the of Hastings we admit; and further we understand that the by Mr. Murney for the last three years, to the general satisfaction of the public. With these convictions, we should be most construed into animosity, or personal feelings, against a gentleman, who, whatever his political opinions may be, is generally

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Collections in aid of the funds of the Society made in Amount previously announced

The Treasurer has since received the F. Evans. St. John's Church, Jordan, Louth, £1 15 0

It would argue great insensibility and ingratitude St. James's Church, Kemptville,... £1 7 6 Rev. George Hallen,....

4 P. M. 16th November, 1842. T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer.

CONSTITUTING THE BISHOPRIC OF TORONTO, DATED 27TH JULY, 1839.

We VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting: WHEREAS His late Majesty Our Royal Grand Father King George the Third, did by his Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, bearing date at Westminster, the twenty-eighth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, in the thirty-third year of his reign, erect, form, ordain, make, and constitute the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada and their dependencies in America, to be a Bishop's See, to be called from thenceforth the Bishopric of Quebec: and his said ate Majesty by his Letters Patent did name our well be-Bishop of the said See of Quebec and its dependencies, and did give and grant to the said Jacob Mountain and ais Successors, Bishops of the said See of Quebec and its ependencies, full power and authority to confer the Orders of Deacon and Priest,—to confirm those that are baptized and come to years of discretion,—and to perform all the functions peculiar and appropriate to the office of a Bishop, and also by him, or themselves, or by his or their Commissary or Commissaries, to exercise Jurisdiction Spiritual and Ecclesiastical in and throughout the said See and Diocese, according to the Laws and Canons advocated to the best of our ability, shall ever be our of the Church of England which are lawfully made and received in England, in the several causes and matters expressed and specified in the said Letters Patent and no other: And his said late Majesty did by the said Letters ual causes and matters in which he would that the aforesaid jurisdiction should be exercised, and did give and grant to the aforesaid Bishop and his Successors certain powers and authorities for the due performance of his and their Episcopal functions, subject to certain limitato the said Letters Patent more fully appear: And Whereas His late Majesty our Royal Uncle King George as likely to lead to the dismemberment of Canada the Fourth, upon the death of the said Jacob Mountain, from the British Empire. The Churchman did his did by his Letters Patent under the Great Seal of our date at Westminster, the tenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, in the sixth year in this province, (for it is nothing less,) may end as innocuously as the wicked outbreak in Rhode Island. Octor in Divinity, to the said Bishopric of Quebec and

That even Henry the Eighth had thought it necessary reformed Episcopal character, in the place which is natural life, without let or impediment of his said late. Majesty his Hairs on Speciment of his said late. Majesty his Hairs on Speciment of his said late. Majesty his Hairs on Speciment of his said late. Canada, and constituting the said Bishopric into several and distinct Sees, which might at any time hereafter be deemed fit and expedient to be made: And Whereas we have thought fit to separate the Province of Upper Canada from the said See of Quebec, and to erect, form, ordain, make, and constitute the said Province of Upper Canada into a new and distinct See or Bishopric, to be called the See or Bishopric of Toronto: Now Know YE, That we do by these presents separate the said Province of Upper Canada from the said See of Quebec, and do or Upper Canada from the said See of Educate, and do Erect, Form, Ordain, Make, and Constitute the said Province of Upper Canada into a separate and distinct See or Bishopric, to be called from henceforth THE SEE OR BISHOPRIC OF TORONTO. And to the end We believe that it is in contemplation to establish

Parochial Lending Library, for the use of members and prudence of our well beloved John Strachan, Doctor in Divinity, now Archdeacon of York in our said Pro-vince of Upper Canada, do name and appoint him, the said John Strachan, to be Bishop of the said See of To-ronto, so that he, the said John Strachan, shall be, and be taken to be, Bishop of the said Bishop's See of Toronto, and may by virtue of this our nomination and appointment, enter into and possess the said Bishop's See as the glory of God, and the improvement of the human mind. impediment of us, our heirs, or successors. And we do by these Presents give and grant to the said John Strachan The articles from the London journals, relating to authority to confer the Orders of Deacon and Priest, to confirm those that are baptized and come to the years of iscretion, and to perform all the other functions peculiar and appropriate to the office of a Bishop, such Bishop and ccessors having been first duly ordained or consecrated Bishops according to the form prescribed by the Liturgy of the Church of Eugland, and also by him or themselves, or his or their Commissary or Commissaries, to be by him or them substituted to exercise Jurisdiction Spiritual and Ecclesiastical in and throughout the said in England in the several causes and matters hereafter in these presents to be specified, and no other. And for granted, and do by these presents give and grant to the aforesaid Bishop and his Successors full power and authority by him or themselves, or by his or their sufficient Commissary or Commissaries by him or them to be sub stituted and named, to give Institution to Benefices and grant licences to Curates, and to visit all Doctors, Curates, isters, and Incumbents of all the Churches within the said Diocese wherein Divine Service shall be celebrated according to the rites and Liturgy of the Church of England, and all Priests and Persons in Holy Orders of the Church of England resident in the said Diocese, with all and all manner of jurisdiction, power, and authority Ecclesiastical as may be requisite in the premises, and also to call before him or them or his or their Commissary or Commissaries, at such competent days, hours, and places, whatsoever, when, and so often as to him or them or his or their Commissary or Commissaries shall deem meet and convenient, the aforesaid Doctors, Curates, Ministers and Incumbents, Priests or Persons in holy Orders of the Church of England, or any of them, and to enquire by witnesses to be sworn in due form of law by him or them or his or their Commissary or Commissaries, and by all other lawful ways and means by which the same may by law be best and most effectually done, as well concerning their morals as their behaviour in their said offices and stations respectively, as also to administer all such oaths as are accustomed to be taken in Ecclesiastical Courts, and to punish and correct the aforesaid Doctors, Curates, And further, we have given and

> by the Commissary or Commissaries who were so as airoresaid named and substituted by the last preceding Bishop, and were in the possession of that office under substitution and appointment at the time when the See became vacant, and in case of the death of the said Commissary or Commissaries before another Bishop is by Mr. Murney for the last three years, to the general satisfaction of the public. With these convictions, we should be most
> anwilling that any political observations of ours, should be
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> See became vacant, and it case of the death of the said
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> Commissary or Commissaries before another Bishop is
> appointed to the said See, We Will that Institution to
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> Morgan's name, or else to add it "to the names of the by these presents de-ful for any person against whom any judgment, decree, or sentence has been pronounced by any Commissary or Commissaries of the said Bishop or his Successors, to demand the examination and review of such judgment, decree, or sentence before the Bishop himself or his Successors, who upon such demand so made shall take cognizance thereof, and shall have full power and authority o affirm, reverse, or alter the said judgment, sentence, or decree of his or their Commissary or Commissaries, after having fully and maturely re-examined and reviewed the same. And if any party or parties shall conceive himself or themselves aggrieved by any judgment, decree, or sentence pronounced by the said Bishop and his Assessors either in case of any such revision or in any cause originally instituted before such Bishop and his Assessors, it shall be lawful for such party or parties so conceiving himself or themselves to be aggrieved to appeal from such sentence to us, our heirs or successors, in our or their Privy Council, so as notice of such appeal be given to the said Bishop within fifteen days after such sentence shall have been pronounced, and good and sufficient security in the penalty of one hundred pounds given by the appellant or appellants, to pay such costs as shall be awarded in case the sentence appealed from shall be affirmed by us, our heirs or successors. MOREOVER, him to be a perpetual corporation, and to have perpetual succession, and that he and his successors be for ever hereafter called and known by the name of Bishop of Toronto, and that he and his successors by the name aforesaid shall be able and capable in the law, and have full power to purchase, have, take, hold, and enjoy such manors, messuages, lands, rents, tenements, annuities, and hereditaments, of what nature or kind soever, in fee and 5000l., in addition to 25l. to twenty of his oldest fries. n perpetuity, or for term of life or years, or by grant or sisin under the public seal of our said Province of Upper ner of goods, chattels, or things personal whatsoever, of what nature or value soever, and also to demise any of the said manors, messuages, lands, tenements, and here-ditaments whereof or wherein he or they shall or may have any estate or interest as aforesaid, in such amounts as by license under the said manors. have any estate or interest as aforesaid, in such amount Bishop of Gibraltar; that they take this opportunity of as by licence under the public seal of our said Province personally expressing their grateful sense of the valuable of Upper Canada or other lawful means as aforesaid he or they shall at any time be authorized for that purpose. And that he and his successors, by and under name, may prosecute, claim, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, answer and be answered, in all earnest prayers for God's blessing on his spiritual labours."
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> BISHOP OF MEATH.—At length we are enabled to name of the late Right Hon, and Right Rev. Dr. And that he and his successors, by and under the said

will and pleasure to break, change, alter, or make new, as to him or them shall seem expedient. MOREOVER We will and ordain by these presents, that the Bishop of mate of all England and Metropolitan, and his Successors,

may be firmly holden and done, we will and grant to the aforesaid John Strachan that he shall have these our Letters Patent, under our Great Seal of our United Kingom of Great Britain and Ireland, duly made and scaled. IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have caused these our Letters to be made Patent. WITNESS, Ourself, at Westminster, the twenty-seventh day of July, in the third year of our

By Writ of Privy Seal. (Signed) NORMANBY.

Lambeth Palace, 30th July, 1839. Let the Papers for the Consecration be prepared. (Signed) W. CANTERBURY. To the Right Worshipful John Nichol, L.L.D., our Vicar General in Spirituals, or his Surrogate.

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

RE-OPENING OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL. - This splendid edifice, which has been closed to the public since July last, is now re-opened. The interior has undergone thorough cleansing. The choir, which is constructed of solid old English oak, has been well scrubbed and newly solid old English oak, has been well scrubbed and newly varnished, and the drapery of the pulpit and the seats renewed. Many of the monuments had become nearly covered with soot, so as to prevent the public distinguishing the beauties of the sculptor's talent. They have been so well cleaned that they have the appearance of just coming from the statuary's. The whispening callery the coming from the statuary's. The whispering gallery, the Interior of the dome, and the magnificent bassi relievi, are now seen to the greatest advantage, which previously presented but one mass of dust and black. The fine olumns now have the appearance of their masterly archiecture, which had been for years lost to the view.

AN EXAMPLE OF CHRISTIAN MUNIFICENCE.—We have

received gratification in hearing that Thomas Wright, Esq., of Hill Top, in the township of Sharples, has anced his intention of allowing the sum of 100% annually. nounced his intention of allowing the sum of 100. annually to a clergyman, who shall officiate in the school lately licensed in that township by the Lord Bishop of the diocese for Divine Service, in connection with the Established Church, until a church be erected. A gentleman of active habits and great literary acquirements will be immediately ordained thereunto. An evening duty has Gilmour Robinson, Incumbent of Tockholes, and the school-room has been always filled to overflowing. The day school averages 100, and the Sunday school 300 children—a goodly number, when it is considered that the school (which owes its establishment to the exertions of Robert West, Esq., of Belmont) has not yet been opened 12 months.—Blackburn Standard.
ENGLISH AND GERMAN CHURCHES.—BERLIN, SEPT. 28.

—The Rev. Messrs. Tydow and Von Gerlach, who have been to England to make themselves acquainted with the nature and ordinances of the English Episcopal Church, are said to be convinced that the German Protestant Church cannot be united with it.—Hamburgh Papers, Cost 7.

CHURCH-RATES.—St. PETER'S.—A vestry meeting was held yesterday in the parish of St. Peter the Great, in this city, for the purpose of granting a church-rate for the current year. A rate of 2d. in the pound was proposed by Mr. Eaton, and seconded by Mr. Coney, the churchwardens, and carried without opposition. This is highly gratifying, when we recollect that for the last three years this parish has been the scene of factious opposition to all similar proposals. In 1839 the rate was carried by a majority of 30; in 1840 the majority had increased to 60; in 1841, 200. to 60; in 1841 to 90; and in 1842 all opposition has ceased.—Worcester Guardian.

"CLERK" AND "REVEREND."—On Monday last, Messrs. Burnaby and Wilmore proceeded to revise the lists of voters for the borough of Birmingham. There were no objections preferred by the Radicals, and only one claim was instituted by that party. Even this was disallowed. The only cases involving any interest were those of Disthority from time to time to name and substitute under objected to by Mr. Goodwin on that account. his and their hands and Episcopal seals, one or more sufficient Commissary or Commissaries, to exercise and perform all and singular the premises in the said Diocese and the several parts thereof with effect, and to remove and the several parts thereof with effect, and to remove and change the said Commissaries from time to time as to him or them may seem expedient: and We Will that during a vacancy of the said See by the decease of the said Bishop or his Successors, or otherwise, Institution. It was a very singular circumstance, and one tion to benefices and licences to Curates may be given which had the appearance of invidiousness—though he

benefices and licences to Curates within the said Diocese | clergy of the Church of England," who were really entimay be given by or by the authority of any two Clergymen of the Church of England resident in the said Diomen of the Church of England resident in the said Diocese, who shall be appointed for that purpose by the Governor of our Province of Upper Canada. AND MORE-OVER we command, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, strictly enjoin as well all and sinheirs and successors, strictly enjoin as well all and sinheirs and successors. gular our Governors, Judges, and Justices, as all and sin-gular Doctors, Curates, and Ministers, Incumbents, and dition. Mr. J. Goodwin still contended for the alteration, other our subjects in our said Province of Upper Canada, and said if the Court was not disposed to recognise the other our subjects in our said Province of Cepter Canada, that they and every of them be aiding and assisting to the said Bishop and his Successors and his or their Commissary or Commissaries, in execution of the premises in all things as becomes them. Nevertheless we will, and all things as becomes them. Nevertheless we will, and the control of the property for which he claimed. The vote was retained, but the title "Reverend" was struck from the end of his the case of Dr. name. The same course was adopted in the case of Dr. Hoby. Mr. Morgan said, the objection was frivolous, and he applied for costs. The barrister told him he had no power of granting any; and Mr. J. Goodwin retorted by observing that an application of this nature came with very ill grace from his party, who last year objected to nearly 2000 voters without any sufficient cause. He considered the distinction would be invidious if retained, and he objected to the names because that was the only plan of getting the description altered .- Ten Towns Mes DEANERY OF PETERBOROUGH.—The new Dean Peterborough elect (Dr. Butler), of Sidney Sussex College, was Senior Wrangler aud First Smith's Prize-man in 1794. The Chancellorship of Peterborough and the Rectory of Gaywood will become vacant by the elevation of the Rev. gentleman. His predecessor, the new Dean of Westminster, Dr. Turton, vacates preferment to

the amount of about 1400l per annum by his acceptance-THE WILL OF THE LATE DR. IRELAND .- The will of the late John Ireland, Doctor of Divinity, Dean of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter's Westminster, has just been proved in Doctors' Commons, by Mr. George Giles Vincent and the Rev. William Short, the executors therein named. He gives 1000l. to "Harriet Tuck, formerly an We will and grant by these presents that the said Bishop be a body corporate, and so ordain, make, and constitute him to be a perpetual corporation, and to have perpetual succession, and that he and his successors be for ever hereafter called and known by the page of Bishop of Handel, to a gentleman named Smithman. All the rest of his music he bequeathes to Mr. James-Turle, the celebrated organist of Westminster Abbey-Hc gives 2000/, to the Devon and Exeter Hospital in Exeter, 1000l. to the Western Dispensary, in Charles-streets Westminster, and various legacies to friends from 100 purchase mourning rings. The property is sworn under

60.000l.—Britannia. services uniformly rendered to the society, during his lordship's connection with it for many years, their earnest

elsewhere, in and upon all and singular causes, actions, suits, writs, and demands, real, personal, and mixed, as Dickenson, to the charge of the diocease of Meath. It well temporal as spiritual, and in all other things, causes, and matters whatsoever. And that he and his successors LL.D., Archdeacon of Armagh, will be the new Bishop shall and may for ever hereafter have and use a corporate seal, and the said seal from time to time at his and their Irish branch of the Established Church and its noble Primate, could not have been made. The Archdeacon is Incumbent of the Living of Carrenteel, to which he was appointed by its patron, the Lord Primate. The Venethe said See of Toronto and his successors shall be subject and subordinate to the Archiepiscopal See of the engaged in the concerns of the Church, with whose in-Province of Canterbury, and to the Most Reverend Father in Christ, William, Lord Bishop of Canterbury, Prilaborious, and efficient. - Dublin Evening Packet

in the same manner as any Bishop of any See within the Province of Canterbury in our Kingdom of England is under the authority of the said Archiepiscopal See of a day of religious observance and fasting, it was strictly Canterbury, and the Archbishop thereof, save and except kept by the members of the community in Runcorn. We in the matter of appeals from judgments, decrees, and believe it was set apart on account of national sins and sentences pronounced by the said Bishop of Toronto or iniquities as a day of humiliation, but chiefly as an occahis successors, which we will, shall not be made to the said Archbish p of Canterbury, or to his Curate, but to us, our heirs or successors, in manner aforesaid. And to the conference that their members, during the past ceeding as rapidly as is possible in this country.—
There is, in various points of view, a great work before us, in which I trust the right-minded and sound
portage with us. It cannot, and ought not but to be
operate with us. It cannot, and ought not but to be
a subject of heartfelt interest and gratitude to every
member of the Church of England, that she is now
member of the Church of England, that she is now
fairly, fally, and, I trust, properly represented, in her
fairly, fally, and, I trust, properly represented, in her

"A warrant to the L. Chauneellor to make
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out a writt to the Shireff of London for the
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out effect, we do hereby signing to the must Revesert dethat all matters and appoint him to
the Church of England and Metropolitan, Lord
Bishop and Ordinary Pastor thereof in as full and
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SIR CHARLES BAGOT'S POLICY.

ling appearance. Sir C. Bagot, the Governor-General, after declaring that "the desire," long entertained by him, "of uniting to the aid of and cordial co-operation with, his government, the population of French origin in Lower Canada, is unabated," has proceeded to offer the post of Attorney-General of Lower Canada, with a seat in the Executive Council, to Mr. Lafontaine, a noted democrat of that province, alleging as the sole ground of the appointment the French origin of that gentleman, and his influence with that class of the population. Acting on the same principles, the Governor-General has appointed Mr. Girouard, also a violent political partizan, to a lucrative office, and a seat in the Council. It is, we believe, as notorious as it is undeniable, that Mr. Lafontaine was actively engaged in the rebellion of 1837, and that Lord Seaton offered

Now, Sir C. Bagot, has, so far as hitherto appears, chosen two very infelicitous instances for exemplifying this doctrine about the abolition of caste. Do not exclude Frenchmen as such; -but, on the other hand, do not promote proscribed traitors, merely because they happen to be of French extraction. There is a very large and numerous class of people—very numerous, we believe, ever since the days of King James the First There is a very large and numerous class of people—very numerous, we believe, ever since the days of King James the First —who would, doubtless, think it very hard and unjust to exclude every Scotchman from stations of emolument in England. But it would have been thought (150 years since, whatever it might be now) rather an extraordinary way of obviating this injustice to have appointed certain fanatical and rebellious Covenanters, who had had a price put upon their beads, to posts of authority in England, merely in order to show a just impartiality towards Scotchmen. And in the same way it might be thought a very Irish way of doing "justice to Ireland," if Mr. Feargus O'Connor (who has lately earned some It might be thought a very Irish way of doing Justice to Ireland," if Mr. Feargus O'Connor (who has lately earned some such honourable distinction as Mr. Lafontaine) should be appointed English Attorney-General merely because he is an Irishman, and in order to prove the impartiality of Government. Yet Sir. C. Bagot, in the letter by which he offered the appointment of the letter by which he shad a price set

appointment to Mr. Lafontaine, a man who has had a price set upon his head, assigns no other reason for his conduct than his desire to conciliate the population of French extraction. Surely there were other persons of French extraction in the colony, persons of tried loyalty, ability, and wisdom, at any rate, persons who had not actually committed themselves as these men have done,—who might have formed fit cases for evidencing this just impartiality. The appointment of such men as La-fontaine and Girouard seems really as if no better men of French extraction could be found. It is a libel on the French popula-

We are now speaking, of course, only of what appears on the face of the appointments, and in the letter of the Governor-General. There is doubtless some further, and we hope sufficient reason for these appointments, which have not yet transpired, and which will perhaps put the matter in a different light. As it stands at present, most certainly it demands

(From the same of the 18th October.)

When, in the year 1774, the then recently conquered French
province of Lower Canada was by an act of the British Parlia.

What will be the probable effect of the intro

to rivet the UNION by the strong ties of laws, language and re- parliamentary majorities.

making it a secure possession of this country, will cause it to remain for ever a dangerous one. I have contemplated with some horror the nursery thus established for men reared up in irreconcilable aversion to our laws and constitution. When I was told by the noble Lord that they were insensible to the value of those laws and held them in contempt, wishing to be bound by laws of their own making; when I was told they had no regard for civil rights, I must confess that it operated with me in a contrary way, and I could not help thinking that it

Now, we are great advocates for conciliation, and great op-ponents of political distinctions founded simply on birth; but it certainly does appear to us that the right, nay, the only way, to unite to the government and mother country, a populatio to employ persons of foreign descent, those among them who ed, not for preserving or keeping up*these distinc-Yet conciliation, and nothing less, has been the absurd pre-

text upon which Sir C. Bagot has actually promoted to high offices in Lower Canada two open and avowed advocates of separation,-two, we can scarcely credit it while we write it. two open and notorious traitors. Our policy is, by conciliating the French population through the loyal and well-affected among them, to make them one with us,—to make them Eng-Sir C. Bagot has promoted two men who openly proclaim not the French English, but the English French,-to make, in short, the colony theirs. A more absurd, a more scandalous, and a more suicidal step, so far as hitherto appears, has seldom, we think, been taken by a statesman who calls himself a Con-

same Governor-General in Upper Canada. In 1836, a Mr.
Robert Baldwin, then only known as a political "Reformer,"
was offered by the Whig Lieutenant-Governor, Sir F. Head, a seat in the Executive Council of Upper Canada. His "reforming" spirit was, however, too active for Sir F. Head's taste; and after sundry little dissensions between the councillor and the governor, the former took himself off to England, in company with one Charles Duncombe, for the laudable purpose of complaining of his superiors. He, however, took nothing by his motion, except a little "sympathy" from Mr. Joseph Hume; and returned to Canada in time to express his firm determination, on principle, to have nothing to do with any measures for suppressing the active insurrection then openly raging—nothing to do with any measures for protecting limb, life, or property. He "sympathized" with the rebels, as friend Joseph had already sympathized with him, and his friend and fellow-traveller the former case of Sir F. Head, Mr. Baldwin soon again became

the ground, real or alleged, of the large numbers of their tur-bulent and disaffected supporters—that view, we say, is one in which very few persons can be here found to "sympathize."— Men who call themselves Liberals may fancy that they are OPINIONS OF THE CONSERVATIVE PRESS IN ENGLAND ON (From the Times October 15.)

Men who call themselves Liberals may tancy that they are exalting the cause, or glossing over the sin of rebellion, by claiming, on principles of representation, for those openly enclaiming, on principles of representation, for those openly enclaiming, on principles of carrying out their principles in the nation which begins by regarding all religious as alike runs an example of the soundness of th down; but no one who professes any sound political principles can fail to see through this identification of Whiggery with rebellion; or, while admitting that your peaceable and constitutional Whig is a worthy candidate for political power, to perceive that one engaged in open insurrection ought to be, ipso facto, banished from it, though he be supported by 10.000 constituents. But this is what Canadian politicians call "responsible government;" as if the Government of a colony were t responsible to the people of the mother country, as well as to the people of the province.

step of the supervisible on the prophe of the propose of the mother country, as well as the fining on the same primples, the Government of Canada have caused country, as well as the fining of the supervisible on the prophe of the provision of this simple they shall become hoggel. To steam weaks of the country as well as a state of the country as a state ment" in the colonies—that is, a government not responsible to England, but responsible to the local legislature. This is a new experiment, and it is a fearful one. An executive responsible only to a l. cal authority will of course chiefly consult local interests, or what are for the time thought to be local interests; and though to all right-tinking men the great interests of all parts of the British empire, must remain for ever the same, occasions will inevitably arise when local interests shall be thought renugnant to the general interests of the empre, and on shin, and so inconvenient to its cocurants.

The loyal people of Canada will probably learn to moderate their opinions, and to reconcile their minor differences, when they find that the effect of continued irritation and discord is to force upon the government the necessity of placing in the highest offices of the state persons lately proclaimed as enemies to the

others the blame of what displeases us; and we find the British party in Canada complaining bitterly of the conduct of the Governor in this affair. But what was Sir Charles Bagot to do? He was the standard of the standard We are all, it is true, well enough disposed to throw upo do? He was threatened with a vote of censure by the Canadian parliament; such a vote would be a renewal of the ten years parliamentary war carried on by Papineau against the British connection—a war which led to such melancholy consequences. The Governor then had no choice but to submit, as he has done, able to support him, does not appear to have done its duty—and it has no right to complain of the effect of its faults and follies, or of the self-seeking of some of its body—worse than either faults or follies. The Governor has been compelled to submit, and it is surely no ground of complaint against him that he has submitted graciously. It is humiliation enough to his Royal Mistress that he has been under the necessity to adopt into her service some of her lately-declared enemies, without

What will be the probable effect of the introduction into our province of Lower Canada was by an act of the British Parlia anent secured in the possession of French laws, customs and institutions, Mr. Serjeant Glynn, in opposing the measure, and advocating the extension of the privileges of the English laws and constitution to a province which, if it were to remain a portion of the British empire, must ultimately, by British control of the British empire, must ultimately, by British control of the British empire, must ultimately, by British control of the British empire, must ultimately, by British control of the British empire, must ultimately, by British control of the British empire, must ultimately, by British control of the British empire, must ultimately, by British control of the British empire, must ultimately, by British control of the British empire, must ultimately by British control of the British empire, must ultimately by British control of the British empire, must ultimately by British control of the British empire, must ultimately by British control of the British empire, must ultimately by British control of the British empire, must ultimately by British control of the British empire, must ultimately by British control of the British empire, and the transfer of the principle of a "locally responsible government," it is now too late to inquire. The irrevocable concession has been made; and it only remains for prudent and good men to make the best of it. The British party—understanding by ATTORNEY GENERAL, AT THE UASTING.

(From the Belleville Intelligence Extra, November 8th, 1842.) nexion, become also, more or less, a British province—British in its population, British in its manners, and, unless tied down by the bill then in contemplation, British also in its politics ought therefore to be able to at least maintain their own positions.

At the moment we were going to press, on Saturday last, They we received the information that Edmund Murney Esq., had been dismissed from his office of Clerk of the Peace, for daring "I should have thought it was our duty, by all gentle means, to root these prejudices from the minds of the Canadians; to attach them by degrees to the civil government of England; and to protect the British connection; and this day, and the protect the British connection; and this day, and the protect the British connection; and this day, and the protect the British connection; and this day, and the protect the British connection; and this day, and the protect the British connection; and the protect the British connection; and the protect the British conn

(From the Journal des Débats, a Paris newspaper.) terminate on the field of battle. This emancipation, now inevitable, will not be determined, we believe, by any foreign influence. It will vegetate, increase, and explode of itself, by the mere force of circumstances, like a fruit which ripens slowly, and is detached for the intimidation practiced, by the Government, it is almost impossible they can enjoy. The Conservatives, and the administration of the intimidation practiced, by the Government, it is almost impossible they can enjoy. The Conservatives, and the administration of the intimidation of the intimi and is detached from the tree by the slightest agitation. It is a great public duty, being converted into a crime, punishable furnished an unanswerable argument against gratifying them. Few political prophecies have ever received a more signal fulfilment than this. England found Lower Canada a French province; she did not simply or only leave it as she found it—she took the most sapient precautions to prevent and counteract the natural influence of time and intercourse in softening and destroying all points of difference. The result has been in accordance with what was foreseen; but the blunder cannot be remedied now. We have now to conciliate and unite the province to ourselves, not with the assistance, but in spite of her laws and customs. The task remains to be performed, but its difficulties are tenfold increased; and, if a mistake is likely to be prejudicial anywhere else, in Canada it will be a mistake is likely to be prejudicial anywhere else, in Canada it will be a mistake is likely to be measures, is that the Metropolitian Government should have given the without exception. It is singular that the Metropolitian Government. The Whig administration caused two measures to be voted by the British Parlia. The Canada in sult.

The case of Mr. Murney, is a novel one. Mr. Murney, is a movel one. Mr. Murney of mistake given the straight and destached from the tree by the slightest agitation. It is singular that the Metropolitian Government. The Whig administration caused two measures to be voted by the British Parlia distance in the County of Mr. Murney, has already represented the tree by the Slightest agitation. It is sing action of their new metropolitan.

THE CATHEDRAL OF COLOGNE.

We have so much respect for the principles of monarchy, that administration.

We now lay Mr. Murney's letter to his Excellency before We now lay Mr. Morney's letter to his Excellency before (From the Britannia.) when we are compelled to canvass the acts of kings, it is with the greatest deference, and the fullest sense of difficulty. And, perhaps, if we were to select any foreign sovereign as a peculiar object of that deference, or a peculiar example of that difficulty, we should name the King of Prussia. The career of his Majeston, we should name the King of Prussia. The career of his Majeston, and the property of the career of his Majeston, and the property of the in his own dominions has been so patriotic and justly popu-Of a piece with this appears to have been the conduct of this lar, his suggestion of the Bishopric of Jerusalem was so generous larme Governor-General in Upper Canada. In 1836, a Mr. visit to this country was so courteous, that the English nation were disposed to regard him in the fairest point of view. Yet candid men must feel a serious hesitation in applauding the conduct of this distinguished person, in perhaps the most public act

Cologne.

We there find a Protestant prince assisting, by his munifi"Excelle
"His cence, and still more by his rank, and most of all by his language and example, the completion of a vast and stately place for the performance of a worship which Protestants regard as a corruption of religious truth, a superstition directly opposed to cripture, and a system stained by the "blood of the Saints," and ruinous to the simplicity of that divine doctrine on which depend the immortal interests of mankind. We must acknowledge that it is wholly beyond our ability to discover any pallia-Duncombe joined in the "sympathy," and in the rebellion, and—was outlawed. Lord Sydenham, however, appointed this Mr. Baldwin Solicitor-General of Upper Canada; but, as in the former case of Sir F. Head, Mr. Baldwin soon again became
two hold, and was accordingly let go.

Now, can it be credited that this man, thus twice tried, and
twice found unmanageable, and that by two successive Gowerners of Whig appointment, should be the very person eeleeted by Sir C. Bagot, a man who professes, as we said before
leeted by Sir C. Bagot, a man who professes, as we said before
conciliation is a very good thing, and we should be glad to
promote it, but the encouragement of the most ardent dissentients, nay, literally of actual rebels, is a very singular way of
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earrying it eut. This is, in long since; the separation between them is determined by the conciliation, but it is its most opposite and perfect contradictory.

Alignment of the reformation, and the figural and it is at this day sustained in all

"which you have, however, not thought proper and in their career of trial; and it is at this day sustained in all

"which you have, however, not thought proper and in their career of trial; and it is at this day sustained in all

when exhibited in our colonies, and which places the perfection he must think it. We make every allowance for his situation, of that form of civil polity in securing to the most turbulent for his desire to avoid the appearance of illiberality. We fully "ney General has offered. and the most disaffected opponents of all British influence, and, agree in the propriety, and even in the justice, of giving full evidence in the propriety, and even in the justice, of giving full evidence to his Rhenish subjects that their rights, religious as well "determination to appoint your successor."

but a predominant influence in the Executive of the colony, on as civil, should be respected. What he has promised he must

CAPTAIN DREW'S PLAN FOR PREVENTING SHIPS FROM BECOMING HOGGED. (From the United Service Gazette.)

A most ingenious model has fallen under our obeservation, A most ingemous model has taken timer our observation, of which Captain Drew, the destroyer of the schooner Caroline, is the inventor, for strengthening ships of war, so as to make it all but impossible they shall become hogged. To steam vessels of the larger class, the adoption of this simple and comparatively

Later from England.

authority for announcing the important and highly gratifying fact, that our Most Gracious Sovereign is in that delicate and that the one office, as much comes, within to above Despatch as the other, and unwilling again, to so grave a charge, as contained in the physicians in ordinary to the Queen, has paid frequent visits to her Majesty, of late, at Windsor Castle. Her Majesty, has not taken any expression for some time. Majesty has not taken any equestrian exercise for some time

DEATH OF THE LORD ADVOCATE. - The Right Hon, Sir

Canada.

any act, however mean and contemptible, however pitiful, malignant, unworthy, un-English and unmanly, that we should It is impossible not to foresee that, at a future period not remote, not give them credit for. -But this dismissal from office, has

difficulties are tenfold increased; and, if a mistake is likely to
be prejudicial anywhere else, in Canada it will be ruinous.

Now, we are great advocates for conciliation, and great one.

Outlined Canada. Mr. Attorney General Baldobtains the majority of votes, and Mr. Attorney General Baldobtains the majority of votes, and for this Mr. Murney, is deprived of his
Canada prove sufficiently what we have stated. The Governor Canada prove sufficiently what we have stated. The Governor General, who had a Tory Cabinet, experienced such an opposition in the Assembly, that he was obliged to capitulate, and to place the Executive power at the discretion of the French party and the English Radicals. By a singular change of fortune, the men who at present compose the Executive Council of Canada, were almost all proscribed in the year 1837, as Rebels. M. LAFONTAINE, the acknowledged head of the French party, and M. GIROUARD, a notary, who is now a Member of the Executive Council, were proclaimed, and 500 British pounds sterling, were offered for their apprehension. For our part, we are most noted, not for preserving or keeping up*these distinctions, but for their willingness to wave them; not for their hostility to British connexion, but for their ardent friendship or devoted loyalty. No conciliation is effectual unless it is bestowed in a discriminating spirit on those amongst the class to be conciliated who are likely to appreciate and respond to it. To encourage those among the foreign population who are most noted, not for preserving or keeping up*these distinctions, but for their ardent friendship or devoted loyalty. No conciliation is effectual unless it is bestowed in a discriminating spirit on those amongst the class to be conciliated who are likely to appreciate and respond to it. To encourage those among the foreign population who are most disaffected and most anxious for separation is, in fact, no union, it is a widening of the breach: it is no conciliation. For it proissue of our common country, inspires, can only at present be an interest of remembrance; but we cannot see, without sympathy, this energetic and persevering resistance of the manners, language, and religion of our ancient colonists, to the absorbing invade the sacred rights and precincts of the Elective franchise. How important is it then at the present moment that every man should see that his liberty is not only asserted but pro-tected, and how very important it therefore becomes for every man to set his face against the present corrupt and base

Belleville, 5th Nov., 1842. Excellency, in which he says :-

"I have the honour, by command of the Governor-General.

offers himself as a candidate for the representation of a body

to public officers, upon the tenure of office I find the following discontented party, which I laid before Sir Francis Head, our

"which do not devolve upon the holders of them duties, in the "right discharge of which, the character and policy of the "Government are directly involved. They are intended to "apply rather to the Heads of departments, than to persons serving as Clerks, or in similar capacities under them; neither "do they extend to offices in the service of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. The functionaries who will be chiefly, "though not exclusively, affected by them are the Colonial "Secretary, the Treasurer or Receiver General, the Surveyor "General, the Attorney and Solicitor General, the Sheriff, or "Provost Marshall, and other officers who under different design-Provost Marshall, and other officers who under different desig- I gathered 20 hands, and avoiding Yonge Street, which was o

existing administration."

in depriving Your Excellency's liberal minded Cabinet of the tive faculties of a high order," consume his days in a Republic

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

The steamer Great Western, Captain Hosken, from Bristol, arrived at New York on Sunday the 6th inst. after a passage of a few hours over fifteen days, having encountered strong westerly who published that despatch, for the purpose of aiding the passage of that measure, would have carried it out to the very letter if by the Despatch, he was authorised to have deprived the terrific by the Despatch, he was authorised to have deprived the terrific by the Despatch of the two parts of the township of Markham.

I have the honour to be

Your Excellency's most obt. Servant, (Signed) EDMUND MURNEY.

To the Right Hon. Sr Charles Bagot G. C. B. &c. &c. &c. &c.

And Mr. Murney is right, in his conclusion. His office of Clerk of the Peace. But the office was needed by some hungry

judiciul and ministerial," expressly exempt, from the opera- Let us thank Sir Charles Bagot for the new lessons he has brought into this Province. Of old time it was thought the day of a faithful subject to stand up for his Sovereign's cause, according "to the well understood wishes of the people, as expressed by their Representatives," they are bound to declare, that their malice and hatred to a political opponent and not that their malice and hatred to a political opponent and not their declares of the Colonial Socretary, have led them to act in this arbitary manner. There is no room to good wishes to those arrayed against it, nay even that to counsel creep out of the matter, for Mr. Harrison's letter distinctly and advise, and aid, and abet an unnatural rebellion accompagrounds his charge upon the Despatch.

(From the Toronto Patriot.) We strongly recommend the perusal of the following letter from that staunch loyalist Mr. ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY, written as it is under a strong and indignant sense of the destructive policy which now threatens the peace and happiness ence, fit objects of the Royal favor.

the subterranean workings of the demon of Radicalism than Mr.

Montgomery, and few have more reason to expect the tribute to bound to adopt and adhere to.

To the Editor of the Patriot.

SIR, - I am not fond of obtruding myself on the public notice, but the time is come when every man having the good of his country at heart, must bestir himself, or he need not look, I fear, to have any country here much longer to care about. In com non with thousands, I have been lately watching the course of public affairs with painful anxiety, and have had some difficulty to come to the conclusion, that a Governor from whom we expected the most, and who was most bound, by every tie, to upold the Monarchy, could be capable of running a mad career of democracy. But such is the truth, and good subjects should earn as quickly as possible that they have now none but themselves and a good cause to trust to, and that it is time to organise a systematic opposition to that downward course pursued by those now in power. If so, we may hope that the indignant sympathy of the mother country will soon be awakened for our situation, and a happy change take place. I have some means, Sir, of judging of the public feeling in that section of the country where I reside, and I can bear witness to the general depression of the loyalist, and the exultation of the other party, now calling themselves government men, but who have always shown the greatest hatred to the name of England. Can it be supposed that they have changed all their opinions and as it were their very nature, since our Conservative Governor has taken some of their leaders into power? If so, it is possible to wash the blackamoor white. Loyalty, Sir, was never so purchased; but of the loyalist, and the exultation of the other party, now callblackamoor white. Loyalty, Sir, was never so purchased; but a pitiable weakness is shown on the part of those who would Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a letter signed by Mr. Harrison, written by command of your Excellency, in which he says:—

Cause, perhaps few have personally sacrificed more for it. I am "I have the honour, by command of the Governor-General, to acquaint you that the course pursued by you at the late Election for the County of Hastings, has forced itself on his Excellency's most serious consideration.

'Excellency's most serious consideration.

'His Excellency conceives that when an officer occupying the position of one of the confidential advisers of the Crown, strength and cunning, and wish for plenty of scope to use them, the Yankee Government may be best. It is said there is more "of Electors, the fact is sufficiently indicative, that such "offer is with the concurrence, and forms part of the policy of the Executive Government, and it appears to his Excelling the offer is with the concurrence, and forms part of the policy of the executive Government, and it appears to his Excelling to follow, that active opposition to the Election of such candidate, amounts to an open disapproval of the policy of the existing administration.

"Although nothing can be further from his Excellency's desire than to influence the votes of Electors of the limits of the policy of the existing administration.

"Thousands are flocking here for employment, and our papers of the policy of the existing administration."

"desire than to influence the votes of Electors, or to limit their choice of Representatives, yet he feels that no Government can claim credit for sincerity of purpose, or expect the confidence of the people, if its own officers join in active But after all, the question between us and our papers are flocking here for employment, and our papers are flocking here for employment are flocking here for employment and the flocking here for employment are flocking here for employ "which you have, however, not thought proper to adopt and his children in the British dominions who have a right to persons form or newspapers is a very low and unjust one. look to a share in this country as their own, when the distress do not believe that any journalist with a spark of honesty in his "His Excellency therefore understands your proceeding in arising at home from over-population shall incline them to take commost don would allow himself to be driven from the path of

"These remarks do not extend to judicial offices, nor are they He earnestly requested me to continue my watchfulness, and "meant to apply to places which are allogether ministerial, and which do not devolve upon the holders of them duties, in the nation from these are entrusted with the same or similar duties. To this list must also, be added, the members of the gallant Moodie's blood, I worked a circuitous course through "Council, especially in those Colonies in which the Legislative "and Executive are distinct bodies."

I have yet to learn that the office of Clerk of the Peace, corses within the meaning of this Despatch, or the character or policy of the Government, are directly involved in any of the Delive of the Government, are directly involved in any of the Delive of the Government, are directly involved in any of the Council, especially in those Colonies in which the Egallant Moodle's blood, I worked a creditious cooffse through Scarborough into this City. And not a few of pale face's greeted the first arrival of succours from the country. I hope I shall be pardoned for mentioning that almost the first face we met with looked neither pale nor frightened, it was that of one who with rifle on arm and cartridge box at his show der, was impart-

Nothing has occurred since the previous Election, to call forth a better feeling in this District, towards the administration of your Excellency; but, on the contrary, many high banded and arbitary measures of your Excellency's Government, together with the formation of a Cabinet of men, whose political the extern of the Executive did.

It is reported that the rebels are all to be pardoned, with the exception of one, and let loose amongst the honest and loyal population. This is like turning the wolves amongst the sheep. It is an act of much kindness and mercy to the wolves. Happy for us if, meeting and upbraiding us for the part we took the wolves are all to be pardoned, with the exception of one, and let loose amongst the honest and loyal population. This is like turning the wolves amongst the sheep. It is an act of much kindness and mercy to the wolves. Happy for us if, meeting and upbraiding us for the part we took the contrary with the exception of one, and let loose amongst the exception. This is like turning the wolves amongst the sheep. It is an act of much kindness and mercy to the wolves. characters cannot gain for them or yourself the esteem of honest men, has created a strong feeling of indignation and disgust, in the minds of all loyal men. Your Excellency has wisely come to the conclusion, that my opposition to Mr.
Baldwin, "amounts to an open disapproval of the Policy of the of sense and justice, is Mackenzie to be excluded from the Your Excellency may rest assured, that the resignation of general amnesty? Since talent only is now to be looked for in which you speak, would have been offered, if I had thought for a moment that the office, came within the Despatch of Lord chief honors and emoluments of the state, why should he, the John Russell; but not believing this, I did not feel justified cleverest and boldest of them all, and "possessed of administrapleasure of carrying out those tyrannical measures, which have characterised their proceedings.

I leg further to assure your Excellency, that my resignation which hangs over Mackenzie's head, of robbing the mail; so

I dare say the blessings of Responsible Government are be-ginning already to be felt in most places; but I, on account of letter if by the Despatch, he was authorised to have deprived me of my office of Clerk of the Peace.

I beg also to announce to your Excellency, that I hold the Majorty of the First Regiment Hastings Militia; believing that the one office, as much comes, within the meaning of the above Despatch as the other, and unwilling to subject myself again, to so grave a charge, as contained in Mr. Harrison's letter, written by Command of your Excellency. I her to tenletter, written by Command of your Excellency, I beg to ten- to insult and persecution, and was told that none of my family above all others, should dare to set his foot there. I went to help him at his harvest, and found myself quite in an enemy's country. My life was menaced for the part I took in apprehending Matthews, who was hanged; every night we heard the clicking of fire-arms; and they practised the cruel and cowardly spite of hacking the manes and tails of all my horses, and cutting off the ear of one of them.

I hope, Sir, I shall not be taxed with unkindness towards my Major of the First Regiment of Hastings Militia, is as much included, within the meaning of the Despatch, as the office of consequences of political discord, that the dearest ties of kindred are broken; and my politics are not only those of my judgment and heart, but the same in which I was educated and where it the Baldwin train, who has been warmed into existence by the friendship and countenance, of Mr. Murney and his (From the Belleville Intelligencer Extra, November 8th, 1842.)

At the moment we were going to press, on Saturday last, we received the information that Edmund Murney Esq., had been dismissed from his office of Clerk of the Peace, for daring to offer himself as a Candidate, to represent a constituency in Parliament of Upper Canada, and its publication at the very nick of time. Was evidently intended to have, as it certainly would confer on him a property in England, Cubara Radicalism. would conter on him a property in England, (where Kadicalism did, this effect. Yet Mr. Murney did oppose the measure, and his lord-hip did not dismiss him from his office.

There is yet another point which will plainly shew, that the Office of Clerk of the Peace never was understood to be included with the plainly shew, that the office of Clerk of the Peace never was understood to be included with the plainly shew, that the office of Clerk of the Peace never was understood to be included with the plainly shew, that the office of Clerk of the Peace never was understood to be included with the plainly shew, that the office of Clerk of the Peace never was understood to be included with the plainly shew, that the office of Clerk of the Peace never was understood to be included with the plainly shew, that the office of Clerk of the Peace never was understood to be included with the plainly shew, that the office of Clerk of the Peace never was understood to be included with the plainly shew, that the office of Clerk of the Peace never was understood to be included with the plainly shew, that the office of Clerk of the Peace never was understood to be included with the plainly shew, that the should rejoice beyond measure; as I should rejoice beyond measure; as I should rejoice beyond measure; as I should if he alone were permitted to return here by a strong and loyer of the Montreal and of the Honoutable and Right Reverend Lord Bisho of Toronto, with the addition of a collection of Arrhems, is not so dangerous,) equal to that which the loyalists burnt for foreign and Right Reverend Lord Bisho of Toronto, with the addition of a collection of Arrhems, is not so dangerous,) equal to that which the loyalists burnt for foreign and Right Reverend Lord Bisho of Toronto, with the addition of a collection of Arrhems, is not so dangerous,) equal to that which the loyalists burnt for foreign and Right Reverend Lord Bisho of Toronto, with the addition of a collection of Toronto, with the addition of a collection of Toronto, with ded within the meaning of the Despatch.

In all the Bills that have passed providing for Members vacating seats, the office of Clerk of the Peace, has been studiously omitted, because it was concluded, that the office was both

> their duty to the intentions of the Colonial Secretary, have led nay more, that we may without blame give the benefit of our nied with murder and rapine is a small offence, or rather no of fence at all, but indeed honourable and praiseworthy conduct entitling men to receive the highest honors and rewards of the Sovereign. Happy the destiny of traitors in this age and country!-If you succeed, your end is accomplished, if you fail, the notoriety you have gained will sooner or later point you out to governors of the Bagot stamp as men of talent and of influ-

Your obedient Servant, ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY. Yonge Street, 7th Nov., 1842.

NEWSPAPER PERSECUTION. (From the Montreal Courier.) We hear a good deal at the present moment of newspaper

persecution. The Government advertisements have been with-drawn from the Toronto Patriot, and it seems to be generally understood that the penalty of opposing the Ministry will be a non-participation in whatever profits and emoluments the men non-participation in whatever profits and emoluments the men in office may have to bestow. The reasoning in this matter is very simple.—"If you do not like our measures, you must be content to go without our patronage. If your principles do not allow you to act with us, neither does our interest permit that we should support you." On these grounds, the Toronto Patriot is deprived of the Government advertisements, and on the same graphids all other invariants who appears to Minimum and the same graphids all other invariants who appears to Minimum and the same graphids all other invariants who appears to Minimum and the same graphids all other invariants who appears to Minimum and the same graphids all other invariants who appears to Minimum and the same graphids all other invariants who appears to Minimum and the same graphids all other invariants. North American Hotel, Toronto, 18th October, 1842. the same grounds all other journalists who oppose the Ministry may expect to be treated in the same manner.

We detest persecution in all shapes, but more especially the persecution of opinions. A Government morally convinced of ts strength would never have recourse to such unworthy means, and it exhibits a terrible want of manliness and independence of mind in the head of the Government, when he weaker party, and there never was a contest yet in which the State was engaged with a private individual, that the latter did not come off best. In the case of the Toronto Patriot, we venture to predict that so far from the proprietor being a loser by the withdrawal of the Government advertisements, he will might not otherwise be inclined to support the paper or approve of the conduct of the Editor, will feel themselves bound now to afford it their support; and they will do so, not from any desire to encourage factious opposition, but because they believe the the fullest, there would soon be an end to the usefulness of the Press, and to the free circulation of men's opinions. It is true that there is no journalist who is not daily made to

experience the danger of pursuing a fair and impartial course. It is not Government alone that persecutes the press; but every merchant who subscribes his 6 dollars a year to a newspaper claims the right of influencing the opinious of the Editor. It matters not that for ninety-nine times out of a hundred the journal and the reader jog on amicably together; let there be a shade's difference on the hundredth point, and the indignant wrath of the liberal subscriber is let loose, He will no longer

We cannot, however, suppose that these appointments will be approved by the Government at home, nor can we think that the approved by the Government at home, nor can we think that the principle on which they proceed is likely permanently to influence the Colonial Administration under the present Ministry. That peculiar point of view in which Messrs. Roebuck and Hume delight to regard the working of representative government at home, nor can we think that the provinciple on which they proceed is likely permanently to influence this carry by persecution of this kind; whilst all who lay claim possession without the necessity of swearing to fight against his carry by persecution of this kind; whilst all who lay claim on the composition of this kind; whilst all who lay claim on the control of the control of this kind; whilst all who lay claim on the control of the control of this kind; whilst all who lay claim on the control of the control of this kind; whilst all who lay claim on the control of the c "of the victoria District, publicly to mark his opinion on the "question, which your opposition to the Election of the Attoring and the Country of the Progress of disagrange of the Country of the Single of the Single of the Country of the Single of th

In referring to the Despatch of Lord John Russell, as a guide | considerable amount of information respecting the doings of the | STATE OF THE POLL WHEN THE BEAUHARNOIS ELECTION Dundee, English ... Godmanchester, English 188 321 101 St. Martin St. Timothy 1688 Majority for Wakefield 737

It will be observed that Mr. Wakefield's majority is entirely made up of the votes of the three Parishes of St. Martine, St. Clement, and St. Timothy, where the population is exclusively French Canadian. — Montreal Courier.

GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS. — The Government, anxions

to keep alive its organ, the Mineree, gets the advertisements of the Board of Works published in that journal in French and English. We presume that the readers of the French papers can read advertisements published in French.—Montreal Herald.

CAPT. DREW.—It is stated in some of the English papers that Captain Drew has been appointed to the command of corvette Wasp, now making ready for sea at Chatham. The re-employment of the gallant sailor will give general satisfac-

tion in Canada. - Montreal Messenger.
TORONTO. - On Saturday last the sale of Town Lots on the Garrison Reserve (about S acres altogether) took place, and we were pleased to observe, that in spite of the removal of the Seat of Government, and the state of the Province, the sales realised

between two and three thousand pounds.

FIRE COMPANY.—At a meeting of No. 2 Fire Company on Monday Evening last, it was resolved that this Company do pass a vote of thanks to James F. Smith, & Co., for their kind consideration in furnishing refreshment to the Firemen after the close of their unpleasant duties, on the evening of Thursday, the 10th inst. By order of the Company, Calvin Davis, Seek-Firemans' Hall, Nov. 14th, 1842.

D. STANLEY,

TAILOR AND DRAPER, TURTON'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET; TORONTO.

BEGS most respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has re-commenced business as above, where he trusts, by strict attention and punctuality, to merit a continuation of that partonage so liberally belowed on him when in business here before in this

D. S. also begs to say, that he has received his GOODS for the present season, (selected by himself in London) consisting of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Beavers, Cassim-res, Doeskins, and a choice selection of rich Thibet Shawl, Satin, and Velvet VESTINGS, of the best quality, which he will make to order, in the most fashion-

MISS CARNALL, MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 4, Wellington Buildings, King Street,

WOULD beg to solicit an early call from the Ladies of Toronto, to inspect a handsome assortment of BABY-LINEN she has just received, direct from London, consisting of Infant's Clouks, Mantillas, Hoods, Worked Robes, Caps, &c.; also, Children's Embroidered Dresses, with a number of Millinery Articles, which Miss C. is satisfied will merit the attention of the Ladies.

November, 1842. 280-4

H. & W. ROWSELL, BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, AND PRINTERS, KING STREET, TORONTO,

HAVE just completed their Fall Importations, and respectfully invite the attention of Bankers, Merchants; Forwarders, and others, to their large and varied stock of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Bill Books, and every description of Account Book; Letter Paper, Foolscap, Pott, and all sizes of Writing Paper, plain and ruled, and both of the best and of the cheapest qualities; Scaling Wax, Wafers, Office Tape and Ribbon, Quills, Pencils, Envelopes, Drawing Paper and Pencils. Bristol Boards, Color. Boxes, Tinted Papers, Embossed Drawing Cards, Gold and Silver Paper, and every variety of Fancy Stationery. if Fancy Stationery.

Their stock of Printed Books is also very extensive and in great

ariety.

Book and Job Printing neatly executed, and on the most reasonble terms; Bookbinding in all its branches, CopperPlate Engraving
and Printing, &c. &c.

Toronto, November 17, 1842.

THE WEST CANADA ALMANACK,

FOR 1843. In the Press and will be published early in December, the West Canada Almanack, containing lists of the Government and other Public Offices, and a great variety of information, corrected to the H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

PSALMS, HYMNS, AND ANTHEMS. THE new edition of the Psalm and Hymn Book, published under the sanction of the Honourable and Right Reverend Lord Bishop

A CLASSICAL MASTER WANTED.

TN a Parish near Montreal, it is purposed to establish a Classical School. A certain amount per annum, will be guaranteed to the

TUTOR WANTED

In a private family in this City, competent to instruct in the higher branches of Classics and Mathematics—a Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge in Orders would be preferred. Apply to the Editor of The Church, if by letter post paid. Teronto, 20t October, 1842. AS GOVERNESS.

LADY accustomed to Tuition is desirous of meeting with the above situation. She is capable of instructing her pupils in neglish, French, and Music. Address, post paid, to A. B., care of essrs. H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto. 278-41 MUSIC AND SINGING.

A LADY who is fully competent to give instructions in all the branches of Music, Singing, and thorough bass, is desirous to Description of the publishment of the respectable school, and can give the most unexceptionable references. Application to be made to the publishers of *The Church*.

A CARD

MR. HAWKINS begs to inform the Subscribers to his Engraved Plan of the Military and Naval operations before Quiebec, and Death of Wolfe, that he has returned to Toronto with an additional supply of the above splendid Engraving, and is prepared to furnish Subscribers in this City and vicinity with their copies:

This work is an elegant Memorial of one of the products achievements of the British arms—under the special patronage of HER Most Gractors Maissry, has been honoured with most distinguished approbation and apport in the mother country and in Canada.

Engraved on Steel 32 Indies by 96

Engraved on Steel, 33 Inches by 26.

Price to Subscribers, Proof Impression, \$71.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. BEG to inform their Correspondents and the Trade generally that they have been receiving extensive additions to their stock, which render their assortment of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

SHELF HARDWARE. BRANDIES, WINES, AND GROCERIES, very complete and general, well worthy the attention of intending Toronto, 3rd October, 1842.

BUILDING LOTS.

ELEVEN splendid BULDING Lors for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the kiver Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soft is excellent, and the price extremely low. extremely low.

For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto.

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

Toronto, October 27, 1842.

MARRIED.

In London, on the 2nd instant, by the Rev. B. Cronyn, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Joseph Patterson, Esq. of Howard, C. W., to Miss Elizabeth Matthews, late of Manchester, England.

At Aylmer, on the 5th inst., by the Rev. J. Johnston, Mr. Thos. Smith, of Vasikleeck Hill, to Miss Klock, of the former place.

At Quebec, on the 22nd ultimo, by the Rev. R. B. Burrage, Mr. Richard Aikins, to Miss Hannab Young, third daughter of Mr. R. Young, of St. Augustin.

At Peterborough, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, Hartley Dunsford, Esq., second son of the Rev. J. Dunsford, of Verulam, to Catherine Many, daughter of Commander Rubinge, R. N. At Broome, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. C. C. Cotton, Rector of Dunham, Charles E. Cotton, Esq. M.D., to Miss Jane Victoria Stuart. At Port Samia, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. J. Coleman, E. Goodel, of Derroit. Michigan, to Mary A., only daughter of the late Alexander Copland, formerly of London, England.

At Compton, Canada East, by the Rev. C. P. Reid, on the 29th ult., Thomas Coke Alcorn, Esq. M.D., to Martha Ann, third daughter of Mr. Stophen Bartlett of that place.

DIED.

On the 6th lnst., of inflammation of the lungs, Mary Alma, youngest daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Gale.

At Kiugston, Joseph Cutches, a coloured man, well known in Kingston, at the advanced age of 79. He was born in the State of New York, then a British Colony, and came to Canada about 1782, in the family of the late Hon. Richard Cartwright, and continued in the service of that gentleman or his sons ever since, a period of 60 years. He remembered Kingston since 1784; he used to say that at that time, with the exception of the old French Fort and a few wooden houses, this place presented nothing to view but pine woods and girdled stumps—what a change he lived to witness!

SUMMER OF 1842.

(From the Quarterly paper of the Society for the Propaga-tion of the Gospel in Foreign parts.)

and only a few worshippers to assemble within its | -Rev. Henry Draper, D.D. walls. It now has a noble church, capable of containing more than 700 persons; and yet, to our great regret, many families are unable to find seats, which will, I hope, be found, through the kindness of the fare, leave off his sumptuous buildings, content himself with renewed. I endeavoured, in the pulpit, to make the great horse; considering that he is not proprietary or overseen the teachers and their scholars. As there were only formers. a few minutes of intermission between the morning and afternoon services, we were seven hours in the church; but fatigue was diminished by the comfort we were permitted to enjoy. We may humbly, but whom Saul desired the witch of Endor to call up. Samuel thankfully, say, this was a happy holiday.

made me an early visit. We were in the church at the reprover was his best friend, and therefore in the season of ten, when a congregation of 300 persons met us. I fear and perplexity, he longed intensely for the honest and preached at some length on the rite of confirmation, intrepid counsellor whom he had hated and shunned, whilst and then confirmed 47 persons, whom I afterwards | danger was less imminent. And herein was Saul an instance addressed as carnestly as I could, and they gave me of what often occurs. How many who have despised the reason to hope they were not unmoved. The address advice of a father or a mother, and grieved their parents by was interrupted by a very interesting incident. A opposition and disobedience, long bitterly to bring them back young woman, who had long been desirous to be when they have gone down to the grave, that they may have confirmed, and had moved several times after the wish the benefit of the counsel which they once slighted and scorned. was formed, and in each place of her residence had If they could go to the necromancer in the hour of distress been under the kind instruction of the missionaries, it would not be, Bring me up the companion that cheered me was brought into the church, and with difficulty sup- on in my gaieties, who was with me at the revel, and the dance, ported as she came to the altar, where a chair was and the public show :-- but, Bring me up the father with his provided for her. She had long been ill, and till that gray hairs, who solemnly told me that "the way of transgreshour had not strength enough to come into the church. sors was hard;" or the mother, who, with weeping eyes, and a She looked rather like a corpse than a living person, broken voice, admonished me against sinful indulgences. And and every one present seemed moved by her appear- | yet, if he neglect the Lord, and continue to resist the strivings ance. There was uncommon stillness while I con- of his Spirit, so that at length He depart from you as He firmed her singly; and new topics were suggested for departed from Saul, what would it avail the grave should give the remainder of my address to her and to the whole up its inhabitants at your bidding? The son who remembers, flock. All seemed deeply attentive; and the devo- with anguish of spirit, how he despised the command of his tion and apparent thankfulness of the sick sister, father, and forsook the law of his mother, round whom, as which seemed to revive her at the moment, increased round Saul, are gathered the Philistines-what profit would it the general interest in the scene. Stern, indeed, must be to him, that the earth should open, and a well-known form be the feeling that would not be moved on such an come up covered with a mantle? The father, or mother, could occasion. But another similar exercise of feeling was but say to him, "Why hast thou disquieted me, to bring me at hand. I was called to a most interesting young up? Wherefore dost thou ask of me, seeing the Lord is demember of the flock, who had been a great but most resigned sufferer for several years, and for the last eight months could not be moved from her chair; for admonished you, week after week, and year after year—and she could not lie on a bed. She, too, had long desired you have either been indifferent to his pleadings or offended at to take upon herself the engagements of the Christian his urgency. And then he dies; and you are, perhaps, almost covenant, in full hope of the attendant blessing from the Holy Spirit. Her sponsors were present, as were several devout members of the Church and the sick-bed, and you can gather no hope that sin is forgiven; and Clergy. Need I say that I had delight in gratifying you may wish that he were yet upon earth to instruct you, and her pious wish, and in my endeavour to point out to her a sure defence in every peril, support under every trial and coinfort, and holy hope in the near prospect pect to hear from his lips? Your wretchedness is of your own of her departure to her Redeemer and her God. I have seldom, in the course of a long and diversified ministry, been more deeply affected than in the case of this most engaging sufferer. From this interesting scene we were called away to the little church at Eagle Head, or Beach Meadows, (eight miles,) over a very bad road. Here 200 persons were waiting for us, who crowded the small building almost to suffocation. Of these I confirmed 44, and offered them serious exhortation, which they received with attention equally serious. A pious widow, who had been pre- me up? Wherefore dost thou ask of me, seeing the Lord is sent at our morning service, and was then convinced departed from thee, and is become thine enemy?"-Ancoats' of the great importance of confirmation, followed us to this place, that she might receive it. Several persons both here and at Liverpool had come thirty miles for this object, and several females had walked from fifteen to twenty-five miles to be confirmed. Such instances, we may humbly hope, give testimony to a Christ, we hazard, if not lose, the name of Christians; for growing affection for the Church and her ordinances, and indicate an earnestness which encourages every hope that they will not be disappointed of the blessing which they seek. A Devonshire farmer, whose name is Selden, was among those who travelled thirty miles to bring his elder children to the holy rite. His residence is at New Caledonia, in the depth of the forest; may be seen in the bull of Pope Pius affixed to the Council and, although he has only been there a few years, his industry and regular habits have already procured for him many comforts; and his children are excellently severed from them. Shall we absolutely deny that they are instructed. We returned at a late hour, and through | Christians? We wrong them who held with us the profession

In reviewing my visits to the western portion, lately accomplished, I see much that calls for warm and permanent gratitude for the mercies of the Most High. Roman Cardinal might justly be blamed, who caused his By his goodness the Church seems to be accomplishing painter to draw king Solomon half in heaven and half in hell; her appointed work; and she is gaining on the respect yet, I suppose, they could not justly be censured who should and affection of her members. Exertions unheard of, draw Popery or the Church of Rome, as she is at this day, unthought of, formerly, are now cheerfully made for partly in heaven and partly in hell; in heaven, in respect of her honour and advancement; and she is inciting her those beavenly truths which she maintaineth, with us. against members to more obedience, as the fruit of her love. Atheists, Jews, Turks, and all sorts of infidels, and many More parsonages are now in progress than have been ancient heretics; but in hell, in respect of many pernicious built in the century during which the colony has been and hellish errors, which she pertinaciously defendeth against occupied, and our people are daily becoming more the clear letter of Scripture, and doctrine and practice of the sensible of their duty in making some provision for the Primitive Church. The blessed Apostle resolveth a like support of the Church which they love and revere. question concerning the Jews, who received the Old Testament May God increase this feeling every day, and direct but rejected the New, in a like manner; As concerning the its influence to the furtherance of his glory and the Gospel they are enemies for your sakes: but as touching the eternal welfare of our flocks!

to consecrate 6 churches and 6 burial grounds, to hold these, that Papists, as concerning the principles of the com-21 confirmations, at which 591 persons were confirm- mon faith, are Christians; but, as touching their proper errors ed; to minister to 6,000 persons, to whom I delivered by addition to it, detraction from it, corruption of it, they are 48 sermons and addresses, and in doing this I have no Christians. You will say this is no simple or direct answer:

The Garner.

THE DOXOLOGY. This scriptural hymn is divided between the Minister and the congregation. He begins by saying, "Glory be to the FATHER, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost!" They

EXTRACT FROM A JOURNAL OF THE LORD GOD ALMIGHTY!" Nor will the practice ever fail, BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA, IN THE nor the sacred hymn be consigned to oblivion-it shall be evermore. While God has a people upon earth who know his name, they will love and praise it; and when the course of time brings on the consummation of all things, then the redeemed of the LORD, received up into heaven, will perpetuate the holy Sunday, June 5, 1842 .- A fine day, for which we strains in that blessed kingdom. They cease not day nor night were thankful. The congregation began to assemble in their anthems of praise: they sing the song of Moses and at an early hour from various quarters, some in boats, the LAMB for ever. "Amen!" Be it so! Let the HoLY and some in wagons, some on horses, and many on foot. UNDIVIDED TRINITY receive the grateful homage of the faith-At 11 o'clock 600 persons were collected in the new ful upon earth throughout all successive generations, till time church, a spacious and very handsome gothic building shall be no more: and then let the chor of saints and angels which is most creditable to the people and to the un- commence the blessed work in nobler strains above: let them wearied exertions of the missionary. Here is another ascribe glory and honour, might, majesty, and dominion, to great change. I recollect Chester with a small church, God the FATHER, Son, and HOLY GHEST for ever and ever.

RICH AND POOR MUST SUFFER WITH CHRIST. The rich man must suffer with Christ, in that he made himthey desire to occupy as their own. Room, however, self poor to enrich many: that is, he must abate his dainty wholders, for all who may desire to worship God in moderate expences and comely apparel, rather under his degree his house of prayer for some years. The building than above, and delight more in adorning his poor brethren was consecrated, and the name of St. Stephen was than in beautifying his house, than in sumptuous buildings, or occasion profitable to attentive hearers. I then con- of his substance, but God's almoner and officer, to help the fafirmed 57 persons, although a year had not elapsed therless, to defend widows, to comfort the lame and blind, and since a former confirmation in this place. I addressed to give exhibition to poor scholars for the continuance of learnthe confirmed, and endeavoured to make all duly ing. At the general and last audit Jesus Christ, whom God grateful for the happy change in the circumstances of the Father hath made our high auditor, will ask accounts of the Church which all of them had been permitted to every rich man, how he hath bestowed his charge and receipts. see. Some of the congregation had come thirty, and Let them discharge themselves as well as they can. The poor others twenty-five miles, and were obliged to return | msn also must suffer with Christ, by taking his poverty thankto their homes, but as many remained as formed a fully, and through exercising obedience and humility towards large congregation for the afternoon. I gladly endea- his governors and superiors. Christ suffered all his anguish, voured to persuade them to holy perseverance, with pains, and troubles for our offences and misdoings. How could sole reliance on the only Rock of salvation. Dr. Shreve | be suffer for himself, who prayed not for himself, who fasted was so anxious that his excellent Sunday school should not for himself, neither was baptised for himself? who, as St. be encouraged, that I could not refuse to wait for its Peter saith, "did no sin, neither any guile issued out of his examination; and I had great pleasure, at the conclu- lips;" in whom no fraud, no deceit, no wrinkle or blemish of sion, to offer words of affectionate encouragement to sin could be found .- Rev. Roger Hutchinson, One of the Re-

There is something touching in the fact that it was Samuel had boldly refuted Saul, and, it would seem, offended him by Thursday, June 9 .- Several members of our flock his faithfulness. Yet Saul could not hide from himself that guide you - and you shall have your wish - "an old man cometh | THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCE up, and he is covered with a mantle,"- but what can you exmaking; if you have no hope, it is because God hath called a thousand times, and you would not answer; if you are oppressed with terror, it is because Christ hath entreated you for many years to receive pardon through His Blood, and you have set at nought your Mediator: if you exclaim with Saul, "I am sore distressed, for the Philistines make war against me, and God is departed from me, and answereth me no more, neither by pro-

Sermons by XXXIX Living Divines.

phets nor by dreams," what shall he say to you, if not what

Samuel said to Saul, "Why hast thou disquieted me to bring

THE CHRISTIANITY OF ROMANISM. If we teach not that which we have learned of Christ, or teach anything as needful to salvation, which we have not learned of disciples of Christ and Christians are all one; no disciple of Christ no Christian, and every one so far a Christian as a disciple of Christ. What Christians then are Papists, whose creed, consisting of four-and-twenty articles, twelve of them they learned of Christ, the other twelve of Anti-Christ, as of Trent? Shall we simply affirm that they are Christians? We wrong ourselves and all the Reformed Churches who have of the Trinity, the two Sacraments, Baptism and the Lord's Supper, and the three creeds, the Apostles', the Nicene or Constantinopolitan, and that of Athanasius. Although the election they are beloved for the fathers' sakes. (Rom. xi., 28.) During my late visitation it has been my privilege been my privilege consecrate 6 churches and 6 burial grounds, to hold these, that Papists, as concerning the principles of the comneither need it so to be, because the question is not simple. As it is superfluous to give a mixed or double answer to a simple question; so it is dangerous to give a simple and single answer to a mixed question, or a question of a mixed subject .--Daniel Featley, D.D.

EXTREMES.

Man is a creature of extremes. The middle path is generally conclude with the subsequent part-"As it was in the begin- the wise path; but there are few wise enough to find it. Bening, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen!" | cause Papists have made too much of some things, Protestants The ascription of praise to the TRINITY is no new or unusual have made too little of them. The Papists treat man as all thing in the Church; but the omission thereof would indeed sense, and therefore some Protestants would treat him as all be singular. It was so "in the beginning;" yea, when creation spirit. Because the one party has exalted the Virgin Mary to be singular. It was so "in the beginning;" yea, when creation was just completed: then the morning stars sang together, and was just completed: then the morning stars sang together, and was just completed: then the morning stars sang together, and was just completed: then the morning stars sang together, and a divinity, the other can scarcely think of that most highly fursions a divinity, the other can scarcely think of that most highly fursions and Robert Nelson, (Rev. the sons of God shouted for joy. It prevailed in the infancy voured among women with common respect. The Papiet puts of the Church; and though often vehemently opposed by men | the Apocrypha into his canon, the Protestant will scarcely of corrupt minds, it still continued and prevailed. It is so now. regard it as an ancient record. The Popish heresy of human The assemblies of the saints on earth do all unite in this blessed | merit in justification drove Luther on the other side, into most work: they all, however differing in other respects, concur in unwarrantable and most unscriptural statements of that docthis-they ascribe glory to the FATHER, and to the Son, and trine. The Papists consider grace as inseparable from the par-

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Toronto, June 3, 1849.

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THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGE-LAKE ONTARIO, BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO, Princess Royal, Colcleugh; Niagara, Elmsley; City of Toronto, Dick; From Kingston:

At 7 o'clock, Evening-Monday, and 8 Thursday, PRINCESS ROYAL; At 8 o'clock, Evening—Tuesday and Friday, NIAGARA; At 8 o'clock, Evening—Wednesday and Saturday, CITY OF TORONTO; -and arrive at Toronto early next day.

From Toronto: At 12 o'clock, Noon-Monday and Thursday, NIAGARA; At 12 o'clock, Noon—Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday, CITY OF TORONTO; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Wednesday and Saturday, PRINCESS ROYAL; -and arrive at Kingston early next morn The above Steamers call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way.

STEAMER BRITANNIA, CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON. EAVES Toronto daily at Two P.M. for Hamilton. Returning, leaves Hamilton at Seven o'clock, A.M. for Toronto, calling at the intermediate Ports both ways, weather permitting.

1842.

LAKE ONTARIO.

THREE TIMES A-WEEK, FROM TORONTO TO ROCHESTER. THE STEAMER AMERICA. CAPTAIN TWOHY,

WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Afternoon, at 1 o'clock; and will leave Rochester for Toronto, touching at Cobourg and Port Hope, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning, at 8 o'clock.

The Steamer Britannia, between Toronto and Hamilton, runs in connexion with the America.

Toronto, August 16, 1842.

UNIVERSITY HOUSE,

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

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON

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

DIRECT from the Manufactories in England, which, with their Stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment including every article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of six months, for approved paper, or in Retail at their customary low prices Toronto, September, 1842. JOSEPH B. MALL, GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

LIQUORS. WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &C. AGENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF MADEIRA. FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA.
May 20, 1842.

SANFORD & LYNES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS. BEG to announce to the Public that they have LEASED those Premises lately occupied by Messrs. ROSS & Co., and have laid in a well selected and choice Stock of Teas, Wines, and Spirits, with a general assortment of articles in the Line, which they offer low for cash or approved credit.

Toronto, February 23, 1842.

34-tf

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

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

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

Toronto. October 30, 1840.

WM. STENNETT, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH. JEWELLER AND WATCH-MAKER, STORE STREET, KINGSTON. KING STREET, TORONTO:

DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Gold and Gilt Jewellery, Jet Goods, German Silver, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c. Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery carefully repaired, Engraving and Dye-Sinking executed. The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

262-tf CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND PAPER-HANGING.

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

Best price given for live Geese Feathers.

EDWARD ROBSON. Toronto, April 13, 1842.

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

CABINET MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, OR PAPER-HANGING BUSINESS.

Window and Bed Cornices, and Ornaments in Gold or Fancy Woods made to order, of the latest patterns; also, Gilt Mouldings for bordering rooms; Looking-Glass Plates silvered and reframed; Portrait and Picture Frames, of all kinds—Gilt, Walnut, or Mahogany.

And as none but Workmen of integrity and ability will be employed, they have no doubt, as hitherto, of giving perfect satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders, at No. 5, Wellington Buildings Wing Street at the Cornect System and Temperages Systems. s, King Street, or at the Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets,

The Subscribers offer for sale several hundred patterns, composing he best, as well as the cheapest, selection of English, Irish, French, and American PAPER-HANGINGS, ever imported into this processor.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF FIRE-BOARD PATTERNS,
HAMILTON & WILSON,
5, Wellington Buildings,
King Street, Toronto.
Toronto, August 17, 1849. Toronto, August 17, 1842.

J. BROWN,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER, Next door to Messrs. Paterson & Son, Hardware Merchants, KING STREET, TORONTO. HAS a good assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Carriage and Team Harness, Portmanteaus, and Patent Water-proof Travelling-bags, Shooting-gaiters, Military Belts, Horse Clothing, Stable Utensils, &c. &c.—all at the most moderate prices.

Toronto, 20th July, 1842.

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

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell, No. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of public patronege.

ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES. JUST RECEIVED, by consignment, nearly 4,000 pairs of the above articles, made to order by some of the best manufacturers in Europe, and which the Subscriber feels assured require only to be examined to be pronounced the largest, most varied and elegant assortment ever imported into Canada.

assortment ever imported into Canada.

The stock consists, in part, as follows, viz:—
Ladies' Boots, in Silk, Merino, Prunella, Cloth, Morocco, fur trimmed and lined; Ladies' Shoes, in Morocco, Silk, Prunella, Kid, Bronze and Black; together with a beautiful assortment of Victoria Slippers, of the latest fashion, Dressing Slippers, in Worsted, Velvet, Morocco, Carpet, Lamb Skin, &c. &c. Gentlemen's Dress Morocco Boots (patent fronts), Cloth ditto, Clarence Boots in great variety, Wellington ditto; Patent Dress Shoes, Albert's Dressing Slippers, and an elegant assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes.

To be Sold WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES FOSTER,

4, City Buildings, Sign of the Golden Boot.

N.B.—A separate Ware-room is fitted up for the use of Ladies.

Toronto, July 29, 1842. FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. REMOVED.

ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his friends particularly and the public generally, begs leave to inform them that he has Removed his Tailoring Establishment, from his old stand, East side of the Market Square, to WATERLOO BUILDINGS, FOUR DOORS WEST OF THE CHURCH OFFICE, and solicits a continuance of that support which he has heretofore received. His constant study shall always be to give to his customers recovered strifections.

general satisfaction.

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

Toronto, May 6, 1842.

45-tf

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, TORONTO.

T. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c.

Also—a selection of Superior Vestings, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate

terms.

\$\circ\tag{\tag{Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS, Barristers' ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior tyle. Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. G. BILTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, 128, KING STREET, TORONTO.

England.

RY NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFORMS: CLERGYMEN'S GOWNS AND BARRISTER'S ROBES, made in the best Toronto, 27th April, 1842.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY, HOSPITAL STREET.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above Establishment, formerly owned by the late Harvey Sheppard, and recently by Champion, Brothers & Co., where he is now manufacturing CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quality. Orders sent to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order.

SAMUEL SHAW.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange

A T the request of a number of distinguished families, Mr. Good-in Toronto. He feels grateful for the patronage he has received, and trusts that his assiduity and attention will entitle him to a continuance

PENMANSHIP:

TAUGHT BY THE REAL INVENTOR HIMSELF. Manner of Execution.—Off-hand Penmanship, by the action of the whole arm; as also a swift finished business style, by the fore-arm and hand, adapted to letters, bills, orders, notes, sales, receipts, and finished journal entry. In a word, every person from the age of 10 to 50 years may be taught to write with ease, elegance and freedom in Ten Lessons of One Hour Each!

d, 1841.

Ladies' Class daily at 3 o'clock, in the Academy, but if desired, they lil be waited on at their own residences. They are taught a beautiful wing hand, and the only one now practised in the most fashionable reles throughout Europe.

Gentlemen meet at various hours during the day. Night Classes 7, and their leaf.

8, and 9 o'clock.

The Clerks of the Bank of England were instructed by Mr. Goodwane; the Governor and Company have often expressed their high approbation of the system pursued by Mr. G. LADIES SEMINARIES ATTENDED. Toronto, October, 1842.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT THE undersigned having been duly appointed AGENT in Toronto for the above Company, is now prepared to effect Insurances against loss by Fire, on the most liberal terms.

This Company is composed of a body of wealthy Proprietors, with a paid up Capital of \$200,000: it has been in operation in the United States and in Eastern Canada for nearly a quarter of a century; and its liberality and promptitude in settling all claims for losses, have been universally acknowledged.

Reference is permitted to be made to THOS. D. HARRIS, Esq., Messrs. J. Mulholland & Co. Messrs. Lyman, Farr & Co.

Toronto, 27th June, 1842. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Incorporated under an Act of the Third Session of the Eleventh Parliament of Upper Canada.
OFFICE, DUKE STREET, CITY OF TORONTO.

A SSURANCE against Loss or Damage by Fire is granted by this Company at the usual rates of premium.

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Managing Director. A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had a application at the Office.

Toronto, March 11, 1842.

36-tf

THE PHENIX FFRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive

ALEX. MURRAY. THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

MARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

THOMAS RIGNEY, Agent. References, by permission, to—
Thos. G. Ridout, Esq.,
Cashier, Bank of Upper Canada.
WILLIAM WILSON, Esq.,
Cashier, Branch Bank of Montreal.

JOHN CAMERY, Branch Commercial Bank, M. D.
Cashier, Branch Commercial Bank, M. D.
A. O. Medley, Esq.,
Int'm. Manager, Toronto Branch Bank of
British North America. Messrs. J. F. SMITH & Co. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON

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

No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. SIR JAMES MURRAY'S

FLUID MAGNESIA.

THIS elegant preparation is now in general use in all cases of Bilez Accidities, and Indigestion, Gout, and Gravel. Dr. J. Johnston states, in his Review of Dr. MURRAY'S INVENTION:—"PELLUCID SOLUTION OF MAGNESIA.—This very useful and elegant preparation, we have been trying for some months, as an aperient anti-acid in dyspeptic complaints, attended with acidity and constipation, and with very great benefit."

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

been hitherto prepared for use."

Dr. Kennedy, Master of the Lying in Hospital, Dublin, considers "the Fluid of Magnesia of Sir James Murray to be a very valuable and convenient remedy in cases of irritation or acidity of the stomach, but more particularly during pregnancy, febrile complaints, infantile diseases or sea sickness."

and convenient remedy in cases of irritation or acidity of the stomach, but more particularly during pregnancy, febrile complaints, infantile diseases, or sea sickness."

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

Sir James Clarke, Sir A. Cooper, Dr. Bright, and Messrs. Guthrie and Herbert Mayo, of London, "strongly recommend Murray's Fluid and Herbert Mayo, of London, "strongly recommend Murray's Fluid and Herbert Mayo, of London, "strongly recommend Murray's Fluid and Free from the dauger attending the constant use of soda or potass." and free from the dauger attending the constant use of soda or potass." Drs. Evory, ennedy, Beatty, Burke, of the Rifle Brigade, Comins, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, and Surgeon Hayden, of Dublin, have given letters to the same effect.

Sir J. Murray has been solicited by the heads of the profession to superintend the New Process of this preparation, and has appointed Mr. Bailey, of North-street, Wolverhampton, to conduct the commercial department of the business with all agents.

Sold in bottles, 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d.

The Acidulated Syrup, in bottles, 1s. 10\frac{1}{2}d. each.

CAUTION.—Sir James's preparation being imitated by a retail druggist, formerly an agent in London, the public is cautioned that none is genuine that does not bear the name of Sir J. Murray on the label.

N.B.—With the Acidulated Syrup the Fluid Magnesia forms the

label.

N.B.—With the Acidulated Syrup the Fluid Magnesia forms the most delightful of saline drinks. Physicians will please specify Murray's Fluid Magnesia in their prescriptions, to avoid the danger of adulterations and substitution.

AGENTS: Messrs. Lyman, Farr & Co.

J. Beckert & Co.

W. Lyman & Co.

J. Carter & Co.

J. Hirk & &o.

J. Heath, Kingston.

Messrs. Gravely & Jackson, Cobourg.

Charles Hughes, Port Hope.

Toronto, September 24, 1842. STATUTES OF CANADA. OPIES of the Statutes passed in the late Session of the Pro-vincial Parliament, for sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

February 16th, 1842. THE CANADA GAZETTE, PUBLISHED by Authority at Kingston. Subscriptions, &c. February 16th, 1842.

ORDERS IN CHANCERY, R E G U L A T I N G the Practice in the Court of Chancery in Canada West, for sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

The Church

IS published for the Managing Committee, by H. & W. ROW-SELL, Toronto, every Friday. TERMS:—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, when sent by mail or delivered in town. To Post Masters, Ten Shillings per annum Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, is advance. 45-tf Ireland, Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London.

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