# The Church,

VOLUME VII.-No. 15.]

### COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1843.

#### WHOLE NUMBER, CCCXXVII.

## poetry.

GLORIA IN EXCELSIS, As sung at St. Paul's, after the Evening Service on the Feast of St. Michael and All Angels, 1843-during the closing session of the late Convention. Sweetly, at even-tide, Our vesper hymn arose, As round the altar, side by side, Roll'd round the temple walls the world's unhallow'd din. Once more, while round us now,

The night's deep shadows fall, Ere parting pray'r and meek, forgiving vow, Shall close our festival, The fervent strain of deep, united praise, Here, round thine altar, Lord !—thy servants fain would raise

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III. Praise-for the gift of peace, Which, like the dew from heav'n, To our weak hearts for love's increase, Thy Spirit here hath giv'n; For faith made strong—for holy hope renew'd, And patient zeal for truth with charity endued.

Lord of the Church !---thy name In grateful hymn we laud; Send down thy Spirit's quick'ning flame Through all her courts abroad, Till every heart among her children dear, Glows with the holy fire which thou hast kindled here.

In words which angels sang When 'neath the list'ning sky, Their sweet, triumphant anthem rang, Answer'd by hosts on high, We sing thy glory, and thy peace implore On earth, as now in heaven, unbroken evermore. VI. GLORY TO GOD ON HIGH, What nobler hymn could rise, From hearts made one by charity, By faith, whose longing eyes Looks for the promise to Christ's body giv'n, To be with her on earth, e'en as he is in heav'n?

VII.

GLORY TO GOD ON HIGH :--ON EARTH GOOD-WILL AND PEACE; ON EARTH GOOD-WILL AND PEACE; Deem not that ere it reach the sky, The glorious sound shall cease !--The Church triumphant all the song hath heard, And angels join with saints in blest, responsive word.

VIII. Through many a soft refrain, Commingling in one fervent tide of song, Swells through the sacred dome from all the adoring throng,

IX. In words, by angels sung,— Echo'd by faithful souls From age to age—from every tongue The high thanksgiving rolls, And saints in rest, the great departed band, In spirit join'd with us, around us seem to stand.

The angels too, are here,-The compeers of that band Whom Michael led; or such as hear The voice of God's command, Bright loyal spirits, that in order due Their high behests fulfil, to all their duty true. XI. The strife-tost world without, Our mutual anthem hears ;---The timid soul forgets its doubt, The faithless quell their fears; Till on each heart the voice of holy prayer Falls like an angel's tone, subduing strife and care.

XII.

mation in the premises as he may be able to impart. is derived from each, and that each is responsible to if thoroughly understood, and properly carried out, to rance. But they still suppose it is a just succession, All Christian denominations around us practically The bishop, therefore, may, by the time the day ap- the whole-doctrines, however, which every form of promote order, harmony, and security, and to answer and in the chosen imagination that all things have concede the necessity of an apostolic succession for ordained.

affections, and of solicitude, prayers, and labors of love, ties and prerogatives naturally his. growing out of their personal experience and manifestation of the sanctifying influences of that heavenly grace, of the divine imparting of which the Church is God's instrument and agent. I would distinguish this most emphatically from the cases often obtruding themselves, of an unchristian fondness for religious disputation, and a concern for the Church hardly distinguishable from mere indulgence, in another line than those which worldly mindedness usually supplies, of a litigious disposition, a love of opposition, and a desire for distinction in controversy and in troublous agitation. From such concern in religion no good is to be augured except as it may lead better men to more watchfulness, care, and effort for the Church's well being. But when our pious and intelligent laity endeavour to keep them- | selves informed of the Church's concerns, the publifor orders, secures in a good degree their watchfulness and care also on this momentous subject, and their opportunity of aiding the proper authorities in attaining to an entirely correct knowledge of those who are institution, have their powers and prerogatives from in training for the ministry.

bishop's knowledge.

to the laity. It is very gratifying and encouraging to It has not resulted from men's voluntarily seeking the concentrative, and not of a diffusive character. see our laity, especially those of influence in the com- good which it may impart, or yielding to the necessimunity, take an interest in the affairs of the Church- ties which may have driven them into it, by the sur- great Scripture principle, that the ministers of Christ the interest, I mean, of uniformly devoted heart and rendry by each, for the good of the whole, of immuni- are responsible to Him through those whom he has

agreement, but in God's requirement. Nor does man's regulations, qualifications, and checks, as in sound association in the Church relate to him as a being ha- Christian judgment may, from time to time, be duly ving rights to be secured or prerogatives to surrender, and orderly appointed. A practical illustration of the nor as one who has a high, honorable, and pure moral fitness of this, is afforded by the manifold evils attensense to bring to bear upon the happiness and welfare of the community to which he belongs. The Church the mass of the members of the Church themselves is appointed for man as a being weighed down with can hardly be deemed competent to judge. And it frailty and corruption, and by his sinfulness shut out should be remembered that a public appeal to the from the mercy and exposed to the just anger of his Church, must almost necessarily involve the evils of God. It is not a society formed by him for the purpose of concentrating and calling into exercise his powers of self-government, and of promoting his own and others' welfare and interests. As God's instrument and agent of mercy, it takes man as a frail, city necessarily given to the admission of candidates the divinely appointed way of grace and salvation guilty, and helpless being, that he may be thus put in through Jesus Christ. Its powers and prerogatives come directly from heaven. Its human agents, in the accomplishment of the holy and blessed ends of its

It is not to be expected, however, that the laity, or the Church designates them "the people" will God, and not from men. Indeed, as if to illustrate this holy and heavenly character of the Church, the been held valuable and important, as incorporated into as the Church designates them, "the people," will appointment of such agents was not only independent generally be informed as to the admission, character, of the Church, but anterior to its full Christian organiand progress of candidates for orders. It therefore zation. The ministry was appointed to gather, orgaseems to have been always a right and prudent custom nize, instruct, and guide the Church, not the Church for the Church to call upon them in some form or established with power to employ the ministry. The other, at the appointed time of ordination, to bear tes- primary powers of the Church, then, are not diffusivy, timony against any one presented for orders before the but concentrated. They are not in the members, bit holy ceremony proceeds. And there is a well known the head. They were committed by the Head to be union of the authority of liturgical commentators in ministry. In this, however, it is evident to all nen favor of interpreting this call upon the people as in- diligently reading Holy Scriptures and ancient authors, tended for them in contradistinction from the clergy. and thence collecting, from its practical development, I can conceive of no case in which a clergyman can the great principles designed to be incorporated into my devotion to them has strengthened with years, properly avail himself of it except, being present as one the full ecclesiastical organization, divine sancton is of the congregation, not in his clerical capacity, and given to qualifications in administering the poity of uon, God being my helper, to continue faithful and therefore virtually one of the people, he perceives one the Church, which clearly recognize therein an efficient presented for orders, in whom he knows of the exist- interest given to the subordinate pastoral associates of ence of an impediment or notable crime for which he the chief ministers of Christ's flock, and to the memought not to be ordered, of which he has not had a bers generally of that holy body. Whatever may be previous opportunity of apprising the bishop, and which the modifications of this, it is of obvious propriety and he has no reason to suppose has been brought to the importance that we bear in mind this evangeical view of the true theory of Christ's Church. A very valu-

All laws are to be construed on the principles of able consequence of this may, by the divine blessing, sound common sense, and so as that the good obvi- be expected to be, my beloved brethren of the clergy ously intended to be accomplished by them should and laity, the constant realizing by each of us, in his neither be defeated nor marred by the understanding proper sphere, of the solemn truth that when we engage of them with which they are executed. The rubric in the service of the Church of God, we are employed following the call upon the people states the object of in an agency, not to carry out a human scheme of bethe call to be, that the person objected to shall be nevolence or usefulness, not to promote an end derifound clear of the crime charged upon him before he ving value from its popularity or acceptableness with be ordained. If then this has previously been done- men, not to devise and execute the most ingenious, if the charge has already been laid before the bishop, improved, or ready modes of showing results; but an and examined by him, and the party found clear of it agency-with reverence and godly fear be it under--it is obviously a case not contemplated by the rubric. taken !- in the accomplishment, by the mighty power The object of the rubric has been gained. The party of the Holy Ghost, of the exceeding great and precious has been found clear of the charge. There is no law object whereby God, in the exercise of ineffable mercy, to meet the case, but the holy common law of order, is in Christ Jesus, reconciling the world unto Him. reverence, and silence in public worship. The rising Press we then ever to our hearts the obvious truth, to bring a charge of which the accused has already that then only can we expect to be enlightened and as are my own preferences in the matter, and fearlessly been found clear, is a violation of this law unsanctioned efficient agents in this work, when our hearts are con- and honestly as I have endeavoured, on all proper ocby any other. Else the solemnities of this peculiarly trolled, our characters formed, and our lives preserved, casions, to advance and defend them-I have ever enhallowed portion of our ritual would be in danger of by that great principle of evangelical faith which only deavoured to act. I have not shrunk from laying fairly perpetual interruption by the repetition of charges over gives consistency, and in which only we can expect before the hundreds of young men who, in a greater and over again examined and proved to be unfounded. efficiency, in whatever we may do in the cause of the or less degree, have pursued their theological studies is forgotten in a few regular generations of the usur-My solemn and deliberate consideration of this case Church. calls me to the duty of also viewing this portion of the But my principal object in this course of remark, ordinal in another aspect. The term protest has been was to show its bearing on the question of our responmuch applied to the action contemplated by it. I sibility as ministers and members of the Church, in have not been able to see the propriety of it. In this what we do simply as such. Is it to the public? I and the few similar passages in the liturgy, the Church can see no principle on which this can be justly mainseems to act upon the principle simply of aiding the tained. " How is it possible for a body of men held constituted judge in arriving at a correct decision in together by no common principles of religion to judge the matter, not of bringing antagonistic influences to of religious matters? Taking the gospel for our bear upon him, of placing him in an attitude of oppo-guide, we must see in the Church and the world sition, or of throwing virtual menaces and public accu-essentially antagonistic bodies. The Church was sation in his way. It would provide him with means formed, not to co-operate with the world, but to for deciding aright, and leave the decision with him. oppose it, to attack the wicked principles and practi-Should this be offensive to the Church, her remedy is ces to which it is in bondage, and to come to no terms found, not in so irregular and hurried an arrangement, with it on any other principles than its entire surren-(From Bishop Onderdonk's Address to the Convention of the not in public accusation so obviously subjected to all dry of its opposition to the pure and holy spirit of the the malign influences of personal passion and ill-will, gospel, and its submission to the rule which Christ through His Church would establish over it for its nation just mentioned has been made matter of very der to the responsibility duly and orderly provided. good. Alas! brethren, I need not ask you whether extraordinary publicity. The course which this has I object, therefore, to the propriety of action under the world is now such as to afford any confidence of taken has had connections and bearings which have provisions now before us being shaped or regarded as its judging aright in matters pertaining to the kingdom of God. No, surely; and let me affectionately say it a duty to express to you, and place on record, delibe- But it may be asked, Will you take entirely from to both the clergy and laity, ever conscientiously rately formed and conscientious views and convictions. the clergy and people of the Church the privilege of acting upon the principle myself, that for what we do At the foundation of the whole lies the fact, that protest when their rights are endangered, and iniquity in our several departments of service to the Church, when in this ordination, the prescribed call was made bears sway in the counsels and acts of those in autho- we owe no responsibility to the world; in other words, on the people for the showing of any impediment or rity? There are-the history of man in every depart- to the public. From the world we have derived no notable crime on account of which either of the per- ment of his social character evinces that there mourn- power. We hold no commission from it. Let us sons presented should not be ordained, two presbyters fully have been-extreme cases in which all the ordi- ever, by the grace of God, be careful that in our interof the diocese, avowedly acting in their capacity as nary provisions of law are wickedly deprived of their course with it, we adorn the doctrine of God our such, read each a written form of objection and pro- influence for good, and individual and social rights Saviour in all things; and then go forward in our test, charging one of the candidates with unsoundness demand the interposition of such law as the emergency Master's work, indifferent, save for its own sake, The charge thus preferred had been pre- renders imperative. Then even resistance, and forced whether the world is pleased or offended, and indeed viously laid before me, fully investigated, and found to changes in social relations, have been found unavoida- looking for the ill-will and opposition from it which be not sustained. This was stated by me to the con- ble, and submitted to as lesser evils. There may be that Master and His divine word have prepared us to for the delay in ordaining an accused person provided and pastors and people in reference to their bishops, In natural connexion with this point, a solemn sense for in the rubric. The solemn service proceeded ac- may have no alternative left, consistent with conscien- of duty bids me to exhort my diocese, through this its details of official acts for the purpose of expressing cordingly, and all the persons presented were ordained. tious duty to the cause of God, but openly to protest representative body, always to frown upon the bring-With a strengthened conviction of having acted justly against the measures of those to whose decisions ordi-and righteously in discussion of having acted justly against the measures of those to whose decisions ordi-before the world through mediums and in ways, whose and righteously in this matter, I deem it to be highly narily they are bound reverently to submit. It is before the world, through mediums and in ways, whose now digressed much more at large than is customary. proper in itself, and peculiarly demanded by the trying hard, however, to conceive of this as justifiable save principal operation may be expected to involve their This has arisen from a solemn conviction of duty to circumstances in which the young brother concerned where the process of regular accountability has been exposure to the scoffs and jests of unrenewed hearts, the beloved clergy and people of my charge; and has been thrown, thus publicly to express my unshaken found insufficient; and equally hard to view it in any the insolence of the ignorant, and the blasphemies affectionately asking the union of their prayers with confidence in him, and to commend him to the confi- other light than as an extreme measure involving the and impieties of the profane. Good men, as did mine, that a blessing from on high may attend this charge against the party whose acts have elicited the apostles, may differ, and differ seriously and even humble effort to discharge the sacred requirements of As stated above, this case, in the very extraordinary protest, of gross ignorance or palpable unfaithfulness warmly; but surely they should be equally jealous of office, I proceed in my narrative.

In a measurable degree, similar remarks may apply differing from those of a secular and civil character. provides for, is eminently of the above mentioned

There is nothing which tuns at all counter to the invested with authority over them, and these again to The foundation of the Church lies not in man's their own order in the Church, and both under such dant on public appeals, especially in matters in which one to the world.

I should, however, be much misunderstood, if deemed to deny that there may be circumstances demanding a departure from this principle. I refer that there be no departure, save where there is the strongest ground for the conviction, that a great evil had better be encountered, than a greater.

I am very certain, my brethren, that I need not temind you of the tenaciousness with which I have aniformly endeavoured to adhere to those great Cathothe evangelical system, by all pure branches of the Church of Christ; nor of the readiness with which I have always thought it incumbent on the Christian minister to defend them; nor of the little regard which be given, or loss of popularity that might thus be levelled against them the fulminations of papal tyranny and usurpation, or those of Protestant zeal for erroneous and strange doctrines, contrary to God's word, reflection, and experience, and with it my determinaconsistent in that devotion.

But, as you well know, I have never felt it a duty to require those over whom I may have influence or authority, to view all these points exactly as I do.-Unity in necessary things is perfectly consistent with tolerance and liberty in others, and certainly with the fullest influence in all things of that indispensable ingredient in an evangelical character, the charity which hopeth all things, suffereth long, and is kind .---Nothing is more evident in the history of the Reformed Catholic Church in England and in this country, than that a wide latitude of opinion among its bishops and clergy on points not involving essentials of the Catholic faith, is entirely consistent with unity in that faith.--Its liturgies and articles have ever been viewed in different lights by men equally conscientiously attached to them, and maintaining with each other both personal and official communion characterized by the truest Christian courtesy and harmony. Tendencies towards extremes in what may be denominated the Catholic, the Calvinistic, and the Arminian views of our standards, bave always existed without rending our unity or distarbing our harmony. On this principle-strong

excellent and good men in themselves, are empowered to set on foot a new church, and ordain one of their number as a minister of the gospel, and that to his instructions and authority hereafter, all the rest are necessarily to submit, as the divinely appointed autho-

the branches of a tree, and another upon his feet, and ted liquors. so down, till the lowest one should pick up the object

considered, ample and very respectable authority on

The bishop, therefore, may, by the time the day ap-pointed for ordination arrives, be reasonably supposed that compact, guarded with any security against anar-the great spiritual ends for which the Church was been right in its course, they acquiesce in the authority in the ministry. But all Christian denomito be in possession of whatever his clergy may have to be in possession of whatever his clergy may have to chy, sees and practically admits the necessity of quali-to be in possession of whatever his clergy may have to chy, sees and practically admits the necessity of quali-to be in possession of whatever his clergy may have to chy, sees and practically admits the necessity of quali-to be in possession of whatever his clergy may have to chy, sees and practically admits the necessity of quali-to be in possession of whatever his clergy may have to chy, sees and practically admits the necessity of quali-to be in possession of whatever his clergy may have to chy, sees and practically admits the necessity of quali-to be in possession of whatever his clergy may have to chy, sees and practically admits the necessity of quali-to the ministry under which they are placed, and con-the ministry under which they are placed, and conmay be called the genius of that organization, will of the ministry under which they are placed, and con-tentedly receive the professed instructions and seals in establishing the fact of this apostolic succession The Church is a department of the social compact perceive that the responsibility which it recognizes or of divine truth from them. The universal practical and are compelled, in their own case, ultimately to feeling is, that there has been a proper and unbroken relinquish the claim. The Episcopal Church makes succession from an original authoritative source, and out its claim without the shadow of reasonable doubt, in this confidence the majority of the people are con- and in the clearest manner. If, therefore, this suctent. We suppose few intelligent Christians in this cession is necessary, an Episcopal ministry is equally country would profess a right in themselves to origi- necessary, to a proper administration of the Gospel nate a ministry. Few would believe that Major B., and Captain C., and Dr. E., and Squire F., however sions become inevitable.

#### ON TEETOTALISM. (From the Leeds Intelligencer.)

It is somewhat novel to have a Roman Catholie rity of the ministry of the Church of Christ. The Priest travelling through the country to preach to as fact which accounts among intelligent laymen for their many as he can assemble to hear; and to administer satisfaction in a ministry which has no actual succes- what is called a pledge to as many as are disposed to sion of authority from an original divine source, is, that take it. The evil of drunkenness is admitted ; but they really never look into the subject at all. The | it is doubtful whether the fermentive liquor, which by ministry which they receive, has been existing in regular succession beyond their memory, and they an intemperate use causes the evil, should be abso-lutely proscribed—if whatever is abused should be therefore hastily and contentedly suppose, it must absolutely renounced, meat must no longer be eaten, only to the soundest and safest general rule, from have existed in regular succession from the beginning; to avoid gluttony, and the patient must be killed to which a regard for good order would seem to require like the little bird who hides her head beneath the cure the disease. But to whom is the pledge given leaf, and because she sees not, imagines herself to be by the disciple of Father Mathew, is it given to God completely protected. It is the necessary claim of or man? If it be a sacred obligation and given to ministers that they have derived their authority in the Lord Almighty, has not the Christian already succession from the Saviour through his apostles, un- made a vow to renounce drunkenness and to renounce less they give the necessary evidence, that they have every temptation to sin? If it be a pledge given to received it directly from his immediate personal com- man, by one man to his brother, or to his father (if he mand, as the apostles themselves did. And it is the recognise Father Mathew as his father,) what is the universally acquiescing feeling of laymen, that they are enjoying the privileges of the gospel, under a obligation, and what is the penalty for violating the obligation of such a pledge? Is this pledge of greaministry thus regularly constituted by an unbroken ter, of less, or of equal obligation as the baptismal apostolic succession. The only real question at issue becomes, therefore, a mere question of fact, where is Mathew should triumph in obtaining this teetotal I have deemed due to any offence which might thus becomes, therefore, a mere question of fact, where is pledge from Roman Catholics, who before were under there such a succession? And through what line of the mere calculation of the such as the succession of the s encountered. Whether these principles have had, persons may it be traced? Under this question, we the most solemn obligation of their baptismal vow? are compelled to say, it cannot be traced, and is not It cannot be that men, who make no account of the traceable, in any Presbyterian or Congregational line, sacred covenant of baptism, will regard an engagement so far as any evidence has yet been brought out.- to do what they had failed to do in violation of their Nay, the most intelligent and best informed writers former solemn vows. And if Father Mathew had no among both these classes of Christians, when driven further object than the promotion of temperance, does to this effort, are compelled to relinquish the claim. he suppose the duties of morality, as taught in the Like the story of the men who, attempting to reach Church of Rome, not sufficiently stringent to keep the something in a well, agreed that one should hang upon members thereof from the intemperate use of fermen-

But why all this labour bestowed upon one species of desire. But when the chain was completed, the of offence? Why are other offences not noticed when topmost man, weary of the load, cried out, "hold on drunkenness is attacked with so much fury? Why there below, while I spit upon my hands," and let go is drunkenness spoken of and treated as if it were the his hold for this purpose of refreshment. Thus their only sin, the great plague, which if removed, men chain fails entirely in the very point where it is of the would be doing things they ought to do; as if abstimost importance. For if they trace it for three cen- nence from fermented liquor were religion-yea, as if turies, possibly to the Reformation, the question is just the Author of Christianity had not ordained that as practical, and just as important, where did Calvin against which the pledge is taken as a sacramental or Knox get their power to ordain? as it is in reference element? or if drunkenness is to be banished by this to any living minister who professes to have derived a means, why should not the same remedy be applied similar authority from them or men like them .- to every other offence? and if by such contrivances Richard Hooker asked near three hundred years ago, evil can be banished from the world, how much in the in this very discussion, for some practical, clear, dark have former ages been? But if this means can instance, of a church anywhere in the world, from the effect what Christianity has failed to do; if teetotalism time of the apostles, that had not "the regiment of can produce a propriety of conduct greater than Chris-Bishops." But all the excited enquiry, and real tianity ever teaches, then, indeed, it has a praise and a power peculiarly its own, and the profession of has never been furnished since. Instead of practically Christianity may be renounced for the profession of thus settling the difficulty by actual proof, the whole tectotalism. If men will regard a pledge given to demand has been covered with clouds of very unreas they know not whom, but pay no regard to the sacred sonable abuse and reproach. But the demand is still vow required by their most holy religion, there must of undeniable consequence in this discussion. No be some sinister object aimed at, there must be some lapse of time can make that right which was originally design not declared. Father Mathew may talk of wrong, nor give authority where originally there was teeto n, and may impose his pledge, and seek disnone. In civil kingdoms, the fact of usurpation ciples, but such can only be from men regardless of under my direction, fully and fairly what I believed to be not only the essential principles of the Christian faith but also all their various bearings, connections the Church of Christ. There ages will not legalize, ==

As slowly, ray by ray, From arch and altar-stone, Th' extinguish'd lamp-light fades away, And darkness reigns alone, How sweet, how holy, seems the lingering spell Which binds us to the home our spirits love so well. XIII. REDEEMER !--- is there one Who from thy courts can go, Thankless that love, in trial won, Thankless that love, in trial won, Thus on each soul doth flow?— Forbid it, Lord !—thy promis'd grace impart, To bind in links of gold firm soul and trusting heart. —New York Churchman.

> ORDINATION OF THE REV. ARTHUR CAREY. -THE EPISCOPAL AUTHORITY AND RE-SPONSIBILITY.

It is well known to you, my brethren, that the ordi- but in the regular and orderly subjecting of the offen-

brought to view important principles whereon I deem a protest.

in the faith. gregation as the reason why there was no just cause emergencies when people in reference to their pastors, expect. dence and affection of the Church.

manner in which it has been treated, and from the ex- and injustice. brought to view a variety of important principles which word on the subject, much discussed of late, of the cernment. I deem it my duty to notice. In doing this I shall, responsibility, in their official acts, of the bishops and But although no responsibility is due from us to the for obvious reasons, treat them as much as may be in clergy. It applies also to the laity in the various de- world, or the public, yet, is it not due to the Church

didates ought to be considered by every conscientious or remodel itself at pleasure.

lergyman as a call upon him to avail himself of all fit-

tensive notoriety which has hence attached to it, has I am also called, in the present connection, to say a nal mind which is radically incapable of spiritual disunnecessarily exposing the things of God to that car-

partments in which they are invested with prerogative as a body? The view above given of the great prin-The first point naturally presented to our notice, is partments in which they are invested with prerogative as a body. The view above given of the great prin-and duty in ecclesiastical concerns. Responsibility is ciples on which it pleased our Divine Lord to organize ercise of the ministry of the Gospel, is in actual declaration in the preface to our ordinal, "it is evithe provision of the Ordinal under which this objection which this objection and duty in ecclesiastical concerns. Responsibility is the concerns of the ministry of the Gospel, is in actual declaration. was made. What are its true meaning and legitimate of the various social and civil connections which He bility therein, in its progress to ultimate right of decihas established among men. On this, however, as on sion, unlike that in human organizations, is towards imposition of the hands of laymen. We are aware three orders in the Church, Bishops, Priests and It is confessedly a call upon the people. The clergy, other deeply interesting points, it is of the greatest concentration, and not diffusion. Power and preroeither personally or by those who, in the due order of importance that we bear in mind an essential and fun-

felt myself at liberty, nor ever have I had the inclination, to erect my views on these latter points into stern requisition's, without compliance with which I should frustrate the evidently honest, disinterested, and pious desire of well qualified young men to be received into the ministry. Having duly tested their moral, spiritual, and intellectual fitness, and satisfied of their soundness in the essentials of the faith, I have gladly ordained them, most cordially bid them God speed, and done what I could to promote their happiness, interests, and usefulness. All this I have thought, and doubt not that I shall

ever think, the necessary result of that latitude of opinions and views which the Catholic Church has ever allowed to individual mind, and the encroachment on which, by the despotic bigotry of Papal anathemas, sion; but he expressly stated the failed. But though and the intolerant spirit of Protestant sectarianism, has led to some of the sorest evils which have ever

and Christian charity, I have freely and cordially received clergy on the dismission of brethren in the Episcopacy, who I knew differed widely from me on points which I deemed by no means unimportant .---This accustomed token of unity of spirit and the bond of peace will never cease to bless our Church as long as the ancient and well-tried principles of Catholic union prevail, the dictates of Christian courtesy are respected, and the pure and holy affections of the

#### APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION. (From the Episcopal Recorder.)

had received from the Apostles? We confess, no the Church, are their regularly constituted representa-tives are compelled, by the tives, are reasonably supposed to have, in their respec-tive discussion among the bresbyterians, whether holy Church, and those unions among men which are and to the brethren or laity of the Church. As the laymen shall unite in the imposition of hands upon a and yet in their own histories are compelled, by the tive diocesses, sufficient opportunities of becoming ac-main to the break and civil character. In these, the main to the break and civil character. In these, the main to the break and civil character. In these, the main to the break and civil character. In these, the main to the break and civil character. In these, the main to the break and civil character. In these, the main to the break and civil character. In these, the main to the break and civil character. In these, the main to the break and to the break and civil character. In these, the main to the break and civil character. In these, the main to the break and civil character. In these, the main to the break and civil character. In these, the main to the break and civil character. In these, the main to the break and civil character. In these, the main to the break and civil character. In these, the main to the break and civil character. In these, the main to the break and civil character. In these, the main to the break and civil character. In these, the main to the break and civil character. In these, the main to the break and civil character. In these, the main to the break and civil character. In these, the main to the break and civil character. In these, the main to the break and civil character. In the second character the and civil character. In the second character the and civil character quainted with the characters and qualifications of can-didates for and curle in the set in a good degree with the indi-conceive how they can demand responsibility to them renounce this abstract claim, by confining the right to didates for orders. Their position as watchmen and viduals composing them, in their primary capacity. as of right. From the earliest times, however, the ordain, to those who have been previously ordained tolic succession which we seek and desire. But in stewards of the Lord requires of them that they care-They have associated for their common benefit, and to have been previously of damed the latter class, their ac-the line of Episcopacy, this succession is not only cerfully keep themselves informed, as they may, who are and have each surrendered a portion of rightly and wisely taken counsel of the brethren in the transformed, as they may, who are and interest and have each surrendered a portion of rightly and wisely taken counsel of the brethren in the transformed, as they may, who are after so long the latter class, then accurately a poster and enders, and there has always been this order, alone exercising the power of ordinacandidates for orders, and what grounds of trust there original inherent right, and each is, by that right, a exercise of their prerogative; and this principle has a time, still unsettled, as far as we know, they never perare in their aptness and meetness for the ministry.— judge, with inherent prerogative, as such, to see that equally wisely and rightly, in various parts and periods mit laymen to engage in the act of ministerial ordina- tion; and therefore the abstract certainty in every Certain of them are personally concerned in testing his privileges and interests are duly regarded in the of the Church, led to national and diocesan organizathe sufficiency of those grounds by special examina operation of the compact, and has his share of the tions, which have given distinctive rights and prerogations; and the publicity given to the admission of can-didate didate di date didate di date clergy, and laity. And I gladly avail myself of this so, because he was ordained by B., who also received course to the times of actual apostolical authority and These principles, with such modifications as are opportunity of repeating the sentiment often expressed, his power from A. To the people it seems to be a presence. Let our readers simply refer to Chapin's Chickester, the Earl of Chickester, the Earl of this family sit on benches in a

#### PEWS.

(From a Charge by Archdeacon Sir Herbert Oakcley, Bart., M.A.)

the side opposed to Episcopacy, does not pretend to Much has been written of late on the subject of cloud the fact, that the Church was every where Episcopal from the time of Ignatius and Polycarp in pews, and much has been done, I trust, in awakening public attention to the very serious evils occasioned the second century; that the ministry has had an Episby the present system of appropriation, or, I should copal Succession from that time; that the first origirather say, by its abuses. The system itself is not nators of Presbyterian ordination, Novatus, Felicissionly upheld by the strong, and, in some respects, reamus and Novatian in Africa, and in Rome, in the sonable feelings of those for whose accommodation it third century, were schismatics, and were considered so, and as such came to a speedy end; they were not provides, but it has been recognized and sanctioned heretics because they did not deny, or corrupt the by our law, ecclesiastical and civil, for many centuries: and I confess I cannot concur in the opinion that it faith of the Church, but schismatics, because they would be wise, if it were possible, to abolish it entirely, separated from its government and ministry. He gives no single fact in his history, which offers the and to insist upon open unappropriated seats, nor yet to require that those which are appropriated should least countenance to the idea of presbyterial succesbe without doors. in all our churches. It is not difficult to imagine cases-that a small country parish, for instance, where the congregation consists of the all the facts of his own history are against him, he still hazards the conjecture, for he does not attempt principal proprietor, his tenants, and the poor--it is not difficult, I say, to imagine this, and some other to sustain it by a single word of proof, that the oricases, in which no inconvenient consequences would ginal Apostolical Church, was without episcopacy. result even from the former of these plans : the same In order to maintain this, he is compelled to take the absurd position, in the face of the whole New Testa- persons always occupying the same seats, the members of each family unseparated, no disorder, no dissatisment, that it was without any constituted ministry .--faction. This state of things has been actually brought And then, in one hundred years, without any record about in some few places, and it is very pleasing to of the fact having been left, as he expressly acknowwitness.\* But in populous parishes, in congregations ledges, the Church became first Presbyterian, with a comprising very various orders and degrees of persons, separate ministry, and then, Episcopal, with an unequal ministry, -either from the necessity of the condition and large numbers of each class, would it be possible, of man, or from the ambition to rule, in the nature of with open benches only, to provide against frequent man. We have never met with a work which left the confusion and contention for seats-to secure invariably that decent order, and quiet, and freedom from argument for Diocesan Episcopacy more perfect than interruption, which are essential in a place of worship this history, one great purpose of which was to set it -or to prevent, what I think would be an intolerable aside. Without any hesitation, we should leave the evil, the dispersion of families? We may indeed wish, question to the common sense of mankind, whether it was more likely that Ignatius and Polycarp, and heartily wish, that none would enter into the house of God without casting away such unworthy feelings as Clement, companions and pupils of the Apostles, are here supposed likely to actuate some-that all revering their judgments and will, in every thing, and were mindful of the spirit of the injunction, "Put off professing to have been appointed by them, wholly thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou perverted the nature of the ministry which they had standest is holy ground." We may wish that the established, or maintained and carried out the same Christian community were restored to such a state of system? And whether, therefore, when they are godly simplicity, that the ancient practice might be conceded to have been bishops with a diocesan authorevived without any of the evil consequences which I rity, it is more probable, or certain that this was, or have mentioned. But is it wise to proceed as if this was not, the arrangement of the ministry which they were actually the case? Or is it not rather the very mistake into which some of our friends in the Church have fallen, in advocating an immediate return to ancient custom in this and some other matters, that they have overlooked, or too lightly regarded, the changes which have taken place in the state of society-in manners, in habits, in feelings? But these are considerations which may well influence our decision upon a question of this sort, lest while we are seeking to remove one evil we create others far greater ; and when our Church, in her Commination Service, speaks of the restoration of the primitive discipline as a thing to be desired, but not attempted under existing circumstances, she points out to us a path of wisdom and sobriety, which we shall do well in other cases to follow. But the abuses of the system deserve all the reprobation which has been applied to them, and for their consumption of space for the accommodation of the

ting opportunities of becoming acquainted with their characters and qualifications, and to assist the diocesan, in his peculiar weight of responsibility, by such infor-

under my direction, fully and fairly what I believed to faith, but also all their various bearings, connections, This cannot be the fact in the spiritual kingdom of though it were to Papal Rome. believed to have been handed down from the days of inspiration. Never, however, have I—and God for-still unanswered. Dr. Neander, who we believe is now bid that I should ever depart from the principle !--

befallen the Christian world.

And on the same principle of conservatism, unity, gospel are cherished.

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higher and middle classes, and almost total matternion to the claims of the poor; the instances of large square pews, originally, perhaps, appropriated to a numerous family, but frequently occupied by only a single survivor; the permission given to individuals to raise the sides of their pews, (for the gratification, too often, of a pitiful degine of distinguing) to the string inconvenience of theose. desire of distinction) to the serious inconvenience of those

authority will, doubtless, continue to act on their recom-mendation, "that in future no faculties shall be granted permanently annexing to any messuage a pew in the church or chancel." And all the other abuses are capable of correction, in the building of new churches or alteration of old ones, without intreaching on the system of fair appropriation. They have been so corrected in those churches of the Archdeaconry to which I have particu-larly alluded; and I should say generally, that in refitting a church, if it is possible, through the non-existence, or considerate abandonment, of private rights, (and where it is not possible, it may be done in part) to adopt through out the pleasing form of the ancient open seats, distin guishing those which are to be appropriated, only by very low door, (such as has been introduced at Chester-ford, with the best effect) and allotting to large families two of these rows of sittings in lieu of the present square pew; if moreover no distinction is made between rich and poor, as to the most advantageous position for hearing and oining in the service-the appropriated sittings, for in stance, occupying the whole of one side of the church, and the unappropriated the whole of the other-such an arrangement combines every thing that may be desired, Order is preserved; the irregular and unsightly appearobviously and strikingly applicable to the present state of many of our churches: " If there come unto your assembly a man with a gold ring, in goodly apparel, and there come in also a poor man in vibe raiment; and ye have respect to him that weareth the gay clothing, and say unto him, sit thou here in a good place, and say to the poor, stand thou there, or sit here under my footstool, are ye not then partial in yourselves?" "The common puence" are still those who hear the words of Christ most " are still those who hear the words of Christ most ly:" what shall be said then of a system which ladly : drives them into distant corners, where they cannot "hear," or perhaps thrusts them out altogether? We have the satisfaction, however, of knowing that in all the against the Apostolic Succession were confined to disnew churches built under the sanction of the commission ers, and in all those which are enlarged with the assistance of the invaluable society formed for that purpose, a very different system is insisted upon and observed. This sys-tem, it is hardly necessary for me to add, I shall follow in other cases also. The churchwardens who hear me are doubtless aware that, before any alteration can be lawfully made in a parish church, the concurrence of the Ordinary must be obtained : and I certainly should refuse

tion of the labouring class and poor.

#### THE CHURCH.

#### COBOURG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1843.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. First Page. Poetry.—Gloria in Excelsis. Ordination of the Rev Arthur Car reg.—The Episcopal Authority and Responsibility. Apostolic succession. On Teetotalism Pews.

Wednesday the 25th October, at 9 o'clock A. M.

weightiest obligations. The Episcopal Recorder is

o of the "Low-Church party, usually esteemed an organ as, in the phraseology of the day, it is termed; but whatever cause there may be, on other grounds, for fastening such an imputation upon our contemporary, the present article affords abundant evidence that on Party names, or designations to which any thing like the important question of Episcopacy at least, he is ridicule is meant to be attached, are always to be at unity with his brethren who may be charged with deprecated; and these names especially, because the holding the extremest views upon that point.

higher and middle classes, and almost total inattention tament, to deny that St. James (the Lord's brother as

Now, if ecclesiastical history assures us that such who sit near them, and to the great disfigurement of the Church; and the creation of *faculty pews*. To this last evil an effectual check, we trust, has been given by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of 1832. Those who are in naturally arises, by what right or upon what justifying plea, this polity of the Church is any where, or by any persons, thrown off and rejected ; and whether they who do so, are not chargeable with schism of the mos aggravated kind.

It is common with sectarians to treat this question with an affected lightness, and to pronounce, for instance, the Episcopal Succession as a figment, or untenable proposition. But be it what it may, it is that which, upon a principle of common honesty, both they and we are bound to maintain. To take, for instance, the fourth century :---we find Bishops every where of a copy of an Almanac, published under the auspices ruling the Churches, and the ordaining power vested in them; the fact, in short, recognized and established, that none but a Bishop could make a Bishop, and that none but a Bishop ever did attempt to ordain a Bishop. The history of the third century, and of the two preceding centuries, teaches us the same. Now what person of common honesty can deny, that there was ance of pews is got rid of; no space is lost; and, above then a recognized Episcopal succession? that if it was all, the equal right of the poor man is mainained, and no room left for that keen reproof of the apostle, which is so bishop unless ordained, by one of his own order, the bishop unless ordained by one of his own order, the fact becomes incontrovertible that there was a suc-

able to the Apostles, it obtains the very appropriate name of the "Apostolic Succession." It were well, however, if these "railing accusations" senters from our communion; for, unhappily we have within our own bosom, and, to our shame be it spoken, some few persons engaged in the ministry of the Church,

who are ignorant and irreverent enough to unite in this miserable cry of sectarian animosity. "For those," says Bishop Horsley, "who have been nurtured in the bosom of the Church, and have gained admission to my consent to any plan of reconstruction in which all the ministry, if from a mere compliance with the hu-possible provision has not been made for the accommoda-mour of the age, or ambitious of the fame of liberality they affect to join in the disavowal of the authority which they share, or are silent when the validity of

ter of error; and the Episcopal jurisdiction and suc-ter of error; and the Episcopal jurisdiction and suc-Perhaps they think by this means to gain the support of the

We beg to refer our readers to an excellent article on "Apostolic Succession," which appears on our first page to-day. It is taken from the *Episcopal Recorder*, published at Philadelphia,—one of the nu-merous religious periodicals in the sister Church in the United States, to which, in articles referring to the United States, to which, in articles referring to usually termed "High-Churchmen;" while such as the state and progress of our holy cause in that coun- embrace, or lean to, the sentiments of Dissenters upon try, as also to the distinctive polity and tenets of the this point, are ordinarily called "Low-Churchmen." Church in general, we often feel ourselves under the To quote a few appropriate lines from Wordsworth,-"High and Low,

Watchwords of party, on all tongues are rife;

# The Church.

We are asked by a Correspondent in the United States, how far the Act of Parliament by which the Bey, H. Caswell is enclosed to hold preference in Euro-President! Is this what we shall come to? Rev. H. Caswall is enabled to hold preferment in England, affects the natives of Great Britain and Ireland who have received ordination in the United States .-

Our understanding of the case is, that it is strictly a private Bill, for the special relief of Mr. Caswall, and loes not touch the question of disability resting upon clergymen in the United States similarly circumstanced as that gentleman was. A special Act of Parliamen would be necessary in other similar cases; though the Act by which Mr. Caswall obtains the privilege of holding preferment in the Church of the Mother Country ppears to recognize a principle which may lead to some enactment embracing the case of all others similarly circumstanced,-with probably a retrospective view only, or other limitations of which circumstances

#### may suggest the propriety. We have to acknowledge with our thanks the receipt of the Wesleyan Methodist Society at Toronto.

The Rev. G. W. Warr thankfully acknowledges the Andrew Kerr, Esq ... 0 10 0 J. C. David . receipt of Ten Pounds from His Excellency the Go. Wm. Harvey and vernor General, in aid of a fund for completing the Wm. Campbell..... Hornby Church. His Excellency has also kindly transmitted the liberal donation of Ten Pounds towards Ellen Richard ..... the completion of St. James's Church at the head of Chas. Armstrong ... 0 Mud Lake, in the Township of Emily.

BAZAAR,"-notice of which has been for some time BAZAAR,"-notice of which has been for some time BAZAAR, BAZAAR We are requested to state that the "BELLEVILLE next, the 26th instant, under the management of the James Johnston Ladies mentioned in the Notice referred to.

#### Communication.

THE PRESBYTERIAN UNIVERSITY SCHEME. NO. II.

#### To the Editor of The Church.

My dear Sir,-The scheme to which I lately adverted, for modelling our University, is a very remarkable one, considere as emanting for Presbyterians, inasmuch as it directly places the Romish Communion at the head of all the "sections of the ecclesiastical class" in Canada. Another ground which suggests itself to us is, that they are thereby enabled to displace the Church of England from its proper position, as the of sentiment, (for under that specious name a profane Church of the Empire. So long as it suited the purpose of the indifference is made to pass for an accomplishment,) Presbyterians to speak of themselves as belonging to the Estab-lished Church of Scotland, so long they were willing to place themselves second and the Church of England first. But now which they share, or are silent when the validity of their divine commission is called in question; for any, I hope they are few, who hide this weakness of faith, this poverty of religious principle, under the attire of had time to be exhibited on the dining-table of that honourable a gown and cassock, they are, in my estimation, little

better than infidels in masquerade." Perhaps the Church herself is, in a great degree, to blame for this, in not furnishing to her children a more systematic instruction upon this important point; more systematic instruction upon this import to the sector and the sector a The Lord Bishop of Toronto, with the Divine per-mission, will hold his next ORDINATION in the Cathe-dral Church of St. James at Toronto, on Sunday, the 29th of October next — Condideter for Orders area. dral Church of St. James at Toronto, on Sunday, the 29th of October next.—Candidates for Orders are re-sentiment of mistaken charity, have caused them to in the formation of t quired to present themselves, with the requisite papers, to his Lordship's Examining Chaplain at Toronto, on though it may extenuate, does not change the character as the members of the Kirk, at home, it would have acted with

We beg to refer our readers to an excellent article cession is not less a Scriptural, and therefore a binding tenet, because a certain class of persons have been for that party that the very selfsame pretences which are relied Wm. the promotion of harmony. Now let us see how the matter of fuirness stands. Because

certain religious bodies comprise a considerable portion of the community, therefore the State is to authorize all these bodies previous notice having been fully given in all the missions to form permanent establishments in the University to gropa-gate their peculiar sentiments. Let us consider for a moment H. O'Hara, Esquire, seconded by Mr. Lerfertey.

I remain, my dear Sir, JAMES BEAVEN.

#### Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

#### CHURCH SOCIETY, MARYSBURGH, PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT.

#### To the Editor of The Church.

Rev. Sir,—I have the pleasure of handing you a list of the Subscribers to the Parochial Association of the Dioce-san Church Society, in the Parish of St. Paul's, Marys-burgh, in connection with the Branch Association for the Prince Edward District.

The Association was only formed on the 14th June last, (as mentioned in *The Church* of the 21st July) and I hope that I shall be able in the course of the ensuing fall and winter to add many more names to the list. I am, Rev. Sir,

Your's very truly, WM. HARVEY.

Archibald McGreer 0 Thomas Cook ..... 0 10 John E. Collier .... Peter Collier ..... Alice Collier. David Hick ..... Mr. Pierre ..... Mr. Pringle .... Mrs. Grooms..... Thomas Carson ... John Hare..... Eliphilet Wright ... Mr. Ames...... 0 Mr. Moutany ..... 0 William Loney..... 0 A. McDonald, Esq. 1 Michael Burns..... Mr. Carson ..... Wm. Newherry..... Thomas Metcalf ... 0 10 0

Margaret Vandusen 0 5 0 £15 3 9 CHURCH SOCIETY, GASPE, CANADA EAST.

At a meeting held in the Court Hall at Perce, on the 19th September, 1843, for the purpose of forming the Caspé District Association of the Church Society of the liocese of Quebec,-the Lord Bishop of Montreal in the Chair.

The meeting having been opened with prayer, it was resolved as follows, viz:

Ist. That it is expedient to form in this District a Branch of the Church Society in this Diocese, in confor-mity with the Articles of the Constitution of the same-to be called "The Gaspé District Association of the Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec."-Moved by the Ray. Robert Short, seconded by John Fauvel, Esq. 2nd. That a permanent Secretary and Treasurer of this

2nd. That a permanent Secretary and Treasurer of this Association be annually chosen.—Moved by the Rev. W. Arnold, seconded by Josiah Cass, Esquire. The Rev. W. Arnold, was nominated as Secretary; John Hardeley, Esquire, Agent of Messrs. Chas. Robin & Co., was nominated as Treasurer; John Le Boutillier, Esquire, William Tilly, Esquire, and Mr. John Eden, were nominated as Auditors for this present year.

3rd. That a Committee of twelve members be chosen every year, at the annual meeting, to conduct the business of the Association, with power to add to their number, besides the Clergy of the District, who shall be its permaquorum.—Moved by the Rev. George Milne, seconded by Mr. J. Eden.

lard.

on. Mr. Justice	Mr. Abraham Cot
hompson,	Mr. Thomas Sudd
tton,	John Le Boutillie
McDonald, Esq.	John Fauvel,
Sheppard, Esq.	Josiah Cass, and
Perchard, Esq.	Mr. John Baker.
s Davis, Esq.	

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4th. That the Annual Meetings of this Association be held on the Wednesday nearest the 20th July in each year, in rotation, at Perce, New Carlisle, and Gaspé Basin and that special meetings may be convened by the Chair-man, on the requisition of any six members, to be held at t least one month before the day of meeting.-Moved by

Sunday last the 8th instant, the Lord Bishop of Toronto consecrated the Episcopal Church in this town, by the name and title of Christ's Church, in conformity with the usage of the Established Church of England; and in the afternoon, after a very impressive and appropriate sermon from his Lordship, the rite of Confirmation was adminis-tered to about fifty candidates. The Rev. Mr. Morris accompanied his Lordship and assisted in the Service, accompanied his Lordsmip and assisted in the Service, along with the Rev. S. S. Strong. On Monday morning his Lordship proceeded to the Township of March, with the intention of administering the rite of Confirmation, and consecrating a new Church lately, erected in that quarter,—Bytown Gazette.

#### THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN THE COLONIES. (From the Colonial Gazette, September 16, 1843.)

It is not Governors, or armies, or fleets, that retain the colonies of Britain in their allegiance to the mother coun-try. It is the identity of the civilization shared by the colonists and the residents of the "old country." There is not a British inhabitant of the West Indies, Canada, or British society by common interests, common national traditions, common religious belief. It is these multiplied circumference of the globe. These unseen ties—seldom thought of, save when something occurs that threatens to rend them asunder, and by straining only proves their strength—constitute the real hold of the state upon these invaluable outposts of the empire. And of all of them none is stronger than the community of religious faith. The missionary societies—among other good deeds— have been of incalculable service to the Colonies, by supplying them with religious and with the highest moral ound difficulty in obtaining it; and they have rendered no less service to the empire by thus contributing to anchor its authority deep in the minds of the colonists, and consolidate the Imperial Union. Of the missionaries, however, on some future occasion:

our present theme is more limited in its range. We pro pose to speak of the labours and progress of the Anglican Church in the colonies. If what we have said of missionary efforts in general be true—and it will scarcely be gainsaid by any who have maturely scanned the phases of colonial society—much more must it be true of the efforts of that Church which is so intimately interwoven with our social and political institutions, which is the glorious and legitimate birth of scriptural influence on the national heart and intellect of England. Without calling in question the loyalty of the members of other Churches, ve may be pardoned for considering the members of the

Anglican Church more thoroughly and entirely English. The great instrument, under Providence, for planting and fostering the Anglican Church in the colonies has been the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. This indeed is the task to which the Society has more especially devoted itself. Mission-ary efforts—in the strictest sense—are within the scope of its original charter, and have not been neglected by it. The labours of the Society in India, for example, are strictly missionary. But its special labour has been to keep together within the fold of the Church those members who have emigrated to the colonies, and to win over to the continuous, efficient, parental discipline of a perfect-y organized Church, and a decorous ritual, those whom the missionary labours of others had prepared for recep-tion into the Church's bosom, by leading them to think with due seriousness and attention of divine things.

A nobler task the society could not have charged itself with than that of incorporating men into the Church whose doctrines and discipline are to be found expressed in the works of Hooker, Taylor, South, Butler, and many nore of her champions. Even the mere worldly-minde man of decorous principles and refined tastes, must respect the Church whose moral influence so entirely pervades being by no means their least valuable ingredient-the literary works of Evelyn, Addison, Steele, Berkely, and Johnson. The English statesman cannot refuse his tribute of respect to that venerable establishment, whose mitted front and snow-white vestments combine chaste dignity with the absence of all tawdry ornament; and the character of the outward appearance of which is but the express image of its decent but not superstitious ritual, of its mild habits of reasonable command. We challenge men of any ' Esq'rs. class to deny the power and efficacy of this Church as an instrument for forming exemplary and amiable private characters, and for keeping all, over whose minds it exercises an influence, intensely English. And this surely ought to be enough to shew the importance, even in a secular point of view, of the society's efforts to win men to enter and abide within the communion of this Church. The organization of the society fits it to be the instrument of the Anglican Church. Incorporated by King William in 1701, for the purpose of "maintaining clergy-men, and providing for the worship of God in the planta-tions, colonies, and factories of England beyond the seas, and for the propagation of the Gospel in those parts," it was at first established by the exertions of the heads of the Church, and has been uniformly conducted on Church principles, and in strict adherence to the rules of eccle-Justly may Great Britain be proud of this achievement: siastical discipline. Every Bishop of the United Church of England and Ireland is, by his office, a member both of the board and the standing committee; and no measure of importance is adopted until it has been submitted to the Archbisbop of Canterbury, the president of the society, inced. Mr. Justice Thompson expressed his regret at not being to attend, as the Court was sitting at New Carlisle at to attend, as the Court was sitting at New Carlisle at cisely in the same manner as clergymen at home to the authority of their Bishop, by whom they are sent to their several stations. The society is the Propaganda of the Anglican Church.

CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH AT BYTOWN .- On been established at the Cape of Good Hope, on the western coast of Africa; in the Seychelles Islands; and in Western and Southern Australia.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has grown with the growth of England. An account of its proceedings, published in 1704, says, "All this the society hath done upon the bare annual fund of about 800/, per annum, with the accession of only 1,700. occasionally subscribed. In 1837, the receipts of the society amounted to 43,3651., and its expenditure to 55,9491. The receipts onsisted of subscriptions and donations to the amount of 16,082k; legacies, 475k; dividends and rents, 5,747k; special fund raised for the instruction of the Negroes in the British West Indies, 8,059k; portion of parliamentary grant for erection of school-houses in the West Indies, 13,000*l*. The number of subscribers was about 12,000. The society's annual report, which usually appears about this time, will enable us ere long to give the actual statis-tics of its income and expenditure. These cyphers are merely given to indicate its expansion since the beginning. Much however remains to be done, and many withhold their support upon whom the society has the strongest claims. The colonists-the residents in the mother country connected with the colonies as proprietors, or Australia, who is not linked to at least some section of traders who belong to the Anglican Church, or who, without reckoning themselves to its communion, respect and acknowledge its usefulness, ought to come forward threads-crossing, diverging, and re-uniting-that make one indissoluble mass of the society scattered over the instrument in the colonies. The glorious subscriptions to the special fund, raising under the auspices of the heads of the Church, for establishing schools in the manufacturing districts, augurs a reviving spirit of zeal in the Church. The same spirit will, it is to be hoped, show itself in a fresh impetus given to the subscriptions to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Fain would we hope that the clergy and laity of the Anglican Church are, throughout our dominions, about to bestir themselves in the great cause of intellectual, moral, and religious education, in a manner that will eclipse even their former efforts.

Church in the United States.

#### CONVENTION OF THE DIOCESE OF NEW-YORK

In relation to the case of the ordination of Mr. Carey, the following Resolutions were proposed :--

"Whereas, it appears that a doubt exists as to the true construction of the rubric, which directs that in the ordiconstruction of the rubric, which directs that in the ordi-nation of a candidate for orders in the Church the Bishop shall call on the *people*, to make known the existence of any impediment to such ordination, whether any presby-ter in the Church has a right to respond to such a call as one of the people-and whether in case any impediment be alleged, and the same has undergone a previous investigation npon a private complaint, and has been determined by the Bishop to be unfounded, it is, or is not, the duty the Bishop to suspend such ordination.

"Therefore, for the purpose of solving such doubt, "Resolved, That the delegates from this diocese to the general convention be requested to bring the subject to the notice of that body, that such action may be had

the notice of that body, that such action may be had thereon as may seem meet. "Resolved, That the delegates from this diocese to the general convention of the Church, be requested to propose for adoption, to that body, at its next meeting, a canon, which shall, in substance, provide, that, when the Bishop shall receive, from any two presbyters objections, in writing to the odination of any candidate for orders in writing, to the ordination of any candidate for orders in the Church-notice of the time and place of the examination of such candidate shall be given to such presbyters,

tion of such calculate shall be given to such press, etc., who shall thereupon have the right to be present at, and take part in such examination; and that, for the avoid-ance of any misunderstanding or mistake, all questions put to such candidate, and the answers made by him, shall be reduced to writing." After a very warm and protracted discussion, the above resolutions were rejected by the following vote :—

Clergy,	18	····· 97
Laity,	37	····· 47
ority against the l	55 Resolution 80	144

#### From our English Files.

Maj

#### THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION. (From the Literary Gazette.)

We congratulate the country on the happy return of one of the most memorable expeditions ever recorded in English history-an expedition fortunate in every respect, in the outfit provision made for its success, in the intrepidity and skill of its conduct throughout, in the perfect accomplishment of all its scientific objects, in the continued health and preservation of the human beings exposed to its perils and privations, in the harmony which has never for a moment been interrupted among officers and men by jealousies or misbehaviour, and finally, in its auspicious arrival at home, after four years of brave and unwearied exertion, in safety, to be crowned with the rewards and Justly may Great Britain be proud of this achievement; and sure we are that its glory will not be felt by Britain alone, well as to ourselves, its interesting and important results in science belong. The exemplary humanity and prudence of Captain James Ross, Captain Crozier, and their gallant co nions intrusted with the command and direction of the undertaking are above all praise; and the reciprocating steadiness and devotedness of the crews of the two vessels are no less creditable to the national character. Three fine fellows were lost by accident within the four years; but such was the effectual care and management bestowed during all that time, under every circumstance of toil and danger, that the first natural death occurred at Rio on the homeward voyage, and the first and only corpse was there committed to the earth. Highly as we must think of what has been done in other respects, the attention paid to the comfort and welfare of the men, and thus restoring them to their country in robust health and vigour, must, in our opinion, demand the warmest tribute of applause,

# James Cummings... William Scott ..... Elias Vanylack.

John Rose ..... Jas. Livingston. Richard Johnston ... 0 James Watling ..... M. David ... homas Nugent ...

sary for our satisfaction upon that point.

have obtained consolidation, as having become free the Apostles. from the opposition of the civil power, and before it The adoption of views upon this and certain other

this structure of the Church,-this arrangement of system or establishment. its orders, this investing of Bishops with pre-eminent It is, in short, our firm conviction, that for main-Cyprian or of Athanasius.

ministers. And finally, it would be hard for any in- construction of its provisions. genuous person, who faithfully consults his New Tes-

As if a Church, though sprung from heaven, must owe To opposites and fierce extremes her life,-Not to the golden mean, and quiet flow Of truths that soften hatred, temper strife."

deprecated; and these names especially, because the application of them is not strictly correct. The terms, so far as they differ from its own. Now, if the Pædobaptis

at the present moment, more strongly agitates the pub- be a gradation, -a sliding-scale, as it were, -of opinion lic mind, than that of Church Government; and yet perhaps there is none upon which it is more easy to the truth as affecting this point, while it may not be arrive at a definite and clear conviction. It may be denied that the other has not reached it. It is, there- sentiments in the same University? Why, he makes a proporegarded as mainly a question of fact; and the mind, fore, erroneous, as respects this question, to speak of regarded as mainly a question of fact; and the mind, in giving its attention to discussions of that character, Low-Churchmen; because persons who reject the unite in teaching doctrines which they fully believe to be all has the benefit of exemption from any of the nice and Scriptural polity of the Church, and deny the succes- equally false, one neither better nor worse than the other. perplexing subtleties in which it is so easy to involve sion of her Bishops from Bishops antecedently existmere points of doctrine. Ecclesiastical History, in- ing, and so on till we come to the Apostles, are not cluding of course the Acts of the Apostles, and con-nected with whatever bears upon the question in the men, but they are occupying a false position in the men, but they are occupying a false position in the bars are taught; then we shall have these startling consequences following as a matter of the position in the bars are taught; then we shall have these startling consequences following as a matter of the position in the bars are taught; then we shall have these startling consequences following as a matter of the position in the bars are taught; then we shall have these startling consequences following as a matter of the position in the bars are taught; then we shall have these startling consequences following as a matter of the position in the bars are taught; then we shall have these startling consequences following as a matter of the position in the bars are taught; then we shall have these startling consequences following as a matter of the position in the bars are taught; then we shall have these startling consequences following as a matter of the position in the bars are taught; then we shall have these startling consequences following as a matter of the position in the bars are taught; then we shall have these startling consequences following as a matter of the position in the bars are taught; then we shall have these these startling consequences following as a matter of the position in the bars are taught; the position is the bars are taught; the position Old Testament as well as in our Lord's history, is our Church, and would be more consistently engaged in main resource in ascertaining the principle of Church ministering amongst the Dissenters. Nor is it correct main resource in ascertaining the principle of Church Government; and there, happily, we have every in-to use the term *High-Churchmen*; because it does not to use the term *High-Churchmen*; because it does not the Church of Christians are or are not members of the Church of Christians are or are not members o Government; and there, happily, we have every in-formation, direct and circumstantial, which is neces-formation, direct and circumstantial, which is necesmatter of Church government,-to say more, than that We will take, for instance, the fourth century,-a there is an Episcopal succession, and that the appoint-

period at which the Christian system may be said to ment of Bishops is traceable in a continuous line to

could have experienced the injurious effects which, questions which give rise to the charge of Low Churchhowever erroneously, have been charged upon it as the ism, may, as a general rule, be ascribed to a defective influence of imperial patronage and favour. If the theological education; but the spirit of party which it encouragement afforded to it by Constantine in the has fostered, if not engendered, is undoubtedly kindred early part of this century should have tended to the to that feeling of pride and perversity which created laxity or corruption of Christianity as respects its the sect of the Novatians in the third century, and that gle with the Arian heresy in the latter part of the vious from the fact, that the few individuals within the same century, allowed but little opportunity to the Church, who join in impugning the correct system of rulers of the Church to forward any plans of self- Church government, are, in general, fond of popularity; aggrandizement or ambition. Viewing, therefore, the and in order to attract congregations, and thus afford various incidents connected with the history of the a greater self-gratifying scope to their pulpit powers, there is any such thing as a Christian Sabbath or not, &c. &c. &c. Church in the fourth century, we can scarcely fail to are the more willing to make compliances and comdiscero the evidence far and wide, nay universally, of promises which, by procuring a character for liberality, the form of Church polity for which we contend. create for them at the same time an additional amount When we regard the structure of the numerous Coun- of hearers. The weapon of "liberality" is one easily cils which were held in this century,-to express, as wielded,-more so, perhaps, by weak minds than by it were, the voice of the Church upon questions of strong ones; and if, by its employment, hearers can momentous interest,-we should be blind, indeed, be gained and congregations increased, the popular apart from all other evidence, not to perceive that the preacher very naturally fancies himself a successful government of the Church was then administered by minister,-although for perhaps a majority of the con-Bishops, Priests, and Deacons; and that the presiden- gregations thus gathered, the main attraction is the tial and ordaining power was vested in the first order. Sermon, and they are utterly indifferent to the prece-Now no person, with any tolerable acquaintance ding Prayers, utterly ignorant of the great principles with Ecclesiastical history, will pretend to say that of the Church, utterly regardless of her welfare as a

power,-was an invention, we will say, of the fourth taining believers, as our Church so well defines it, And when their minds have made such a step, will they be in century; that it took its rise then, and was never "in the unity of the spirit, in the bond of peace, and a state of faith or in a state of infidelity? known before. A person must be extremely ignorant in rightcousness of life," nothing, with the Divine of the plainest facts of ecclesiastical history, who does blessing, will be found more effectual than a right ap-

lent in the second century,-that it was as universally occasion to shew, is one of those abortions in Legislaestablished, for instance, in the days of Irenæus, as of tion of which all parties appear to join in condemnation, and of which all parties are calling for an amend-

But more than this, he must be very sceptical in- ment. To mould its present elements into any thing deed, if he doubt the prevalence of the same form of like consistency, or harmonious arrangement, would, Church Government in the first century; unless he we apprehend, be found impracticable : the only feadoubts the existence of such persons as Linus, Cle- sible course appears to be to raze the clumsy structure ment of Rome, Ignatius and Polycarp, and, in defiance from the very foundation, and build it up anew. The of the testimony of ecclesiastical history, denies that intention to re-form this unsightly piece of legislative these great and holy men were bishops. Further still, mechanism, may appear to render unnecessary any he must be extremely incredulous if he can withhold petition against particular clauses,-such as the one the conviction that Timothy at Ephesus, and Titus in from the City of Quebec, which we readily publish in Crete, exercised the Episcopal power; for it is impos- another column; -- yet this, in the projected work of sible to read the epistles addressed to them by St. Paul, needed reform in the present case, may serve to assist and not be convinced that their spiritual jurisdiction our Legislators in avoiding some of the most objecand control embraced every other order and degree of tionable parts of the present Bill, in the proposed re-

that all the peculiar doctrines of these discordant bodies are equally well-founded, that is, equally true, or that they are so unimportant that it is of but little consequence which of them is taught to our youth. Take the former supposition,-that they are all equally well-founded, and it results immediately that they are all equally false: for every separate religious body There is no question, connected with religion, which, whether of High or Low, would imply that there could and the Anti-Pædobaptist are both equally right, and one no more right than the other, - they must be both wrong ; becau contradictories cannot stand together. Well then: sal essentially infidel. He destroys the landmarks of truth and Take the other supposition, that the differences between Christian bodies are unimportant, so that it is of no material importance which of their tenets are taught; then we shall Bishop of Rome be acknowledged as Universal Bishop,whether the decisions of the Church of Rome are infallible or tual blessings or regard such an act as blasphemy, whether persons are in communion with that ministry which Christ appointed or look on it as a human invention, -whether there is a special order of divinely appointed ministers or every one is at liberty to take that office upon himself,-whether Church discipline is binding on the conscience or every one is at liber to set up a new sect so soon as he finds himself hindered by authority from doing as he likes,-whether the Bible is the only sure standard of doctrine and precept, or every person may be equally led by a supposed light within him, - whether chilren shall be baptized in infancy or all such baptism is a sin in itself and altogether null and void,-whether there was any visible Church for 1200 years or not,-whether Christi together by the same ministry and discipline, —whether Chris-tians have a right to set up a new sect for every new opinion that springs up or not, ---whether there are no such things as Sacraments, or Baptism and the Lord's Supper are divinely That in considering, however, the pr authorized means of grace as long as the world lasts, - whether Uninformed persons may be amazed at this enumeration; but these points and many more are grounds of difference between the various Churches and sects of the so-called religious world; and the person who declares that the differences etween Christians are unimportant, asserts that it is of little portance in what way all these questions are answered. It llows, therefore, that the British Empire has been distracted

and divided for 200 years about trivial and unimportant con-troversies;—that the best and wisest of Christian men (if ever Christian men were wise and good) have employed their thoughts and their pens, their learning and energy, all, their faculties and all their acquirements, in attacking and defending positions which are of very little importance one way or the

What a triumph for the infidel! What respect will such a view lead our youth to have for all our great theological writers? Will not their minds naturally conclude that, if such men, of such acquirements and piety, could contend so strenuously for what (after all) is unimportant, all doctrine must be uncertain? And yet this is the conclusion to which the project of the Kingston Trustees naturally and inevitably leads us.

There is another set of inferences which we cannot omit .--The control of the planest tacts of ecclesiastical history, who does not know that precisely the same structure of the church existed and prevailed in the *third* century, when Councils, provincial if not general, were perhaps just as frequently held; nay more, that it was prevalent in the *second* century,—that it was as universally the same summersally occasion to shew, is one of those abortions in Legislafolly or a greater crime than to set all Western Christendom at variance one with another, and bring about a permanent division into opposing interests,-all for unessential differences of opinion? And yet, if these differences are not unessential.

how is it possible for any sincere man to propose to the State to *authorize* the public and permanent establishment of institutions to uphold them? But we have not done with this pretence of fairness. We are told that the principle of fair dealing requires that we should admit the Romanists, the Presbyterians, the Wesleyans, the Congregationalists, the Baptists, into the government of our University upon equal terms. Let people well consider that we cannot stop here. We must go on to admit the Quaker, the Irvingite, and the Millerite. Nay, how can we keep up any religious restriction in the governing body? How utterly unfair to require of the Professors in the Council that they should believe in the inspiration of the Scriptures and the doc-trine of the Trinity? If fairness is to be the test, do away with all restrictions. Why should not a Socinian, a Univer-

salist, a Mormon, or a Jew, be a Professor of Chemistry o Mathematics? And if so, how unfair to stop him short in the

what such a proposition implies. It declares, publicly, ether 5th. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal, for his efficient conduct in the Chair.—Moved by John Le Boutillier, Esquire, seconded by Wm. Tilly, Esquire.

Notwithstanding the busy season of the year-it being the midst of the harvest and the fishing,-the meeting was large and respectable, and an excellent spirit was evinced

able to attend, as the Court was sitting at New Carlisle at what does the time James Perchard, Esquire, and several others who were

nable to attend, sent a request to be permitted to join with their brethren in forwarding the good cause. The Lord Bishop, in opening the business of the day, explained in a most able and satisfactory manner, the

bjects of the Society. The meeting was also addressed with effect by the three Clergymen present as well as by John Le Boutilier, Esquire, and H. O'Hara, Esquire. These gentlemen, in advocating the resolutions with which they were intrusted, took occasion to express their own lively interest in the undertaking, and their conviction of the strong nece for putting in trim the operations of the Society within the District.

WILLIAM ARNOLD, Secretary.

Spring Grove, Gaspé Basin, 2nd October, 1843.

on the table, when the sum of £21. 15s. was subscribed upon the spot. poleti (<u>mar se ti t</u>

#### THE COMMON SCHOOL BILL.

To the Honourable the Commons of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the City Quebec, and its vicinity-

HUMBLY SHEWETH :

That your petitioners have with deep interest viewed ecclesiastical polity, its wide-spread and severe strug- of the Donatists in the fourth. This is the more ob- Churches ought to be independent of each other or bound the endeavours of the Legislature, at their session in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, to provide the means of diffusing the benefits of That in considering, however, the provisions of the Act

known as the Common School Act, and the experience hitherto had of its working, the undersigned see reason to believe that the same is not sufficient for the purposes in view; and they respectfully solicit your Hono House to give it an early and careful revision;

That your petitioners are firmly persuaded that no system of Education can be permanently beneficial to any people, unless associated with an intimate knowledge the will of God, as revealed in the Holy Scriptures; That the whole of the Sacred Scriptures are the will of God; and that your petitioners earnestly depre-

cate the principle that any portion of them should be sys-tematically withheld from the youth of this Province; That your petitioners respectfully pray, that, in the Legislative proceedings to be taken on the subject during the approaching Session, the Holy Scriptures may be ublic Schools and Seminaries throughout the Province; That the undersigned feel it especially their duty to draw the attention of your Honourable House to that porwhich exempts a class of Agents, designated by the appel-lation of "Les Frères de la doctrine Chrétienne," not only from the disability under which all other persons, not born subjects of the British Crown, nor naturalized. labour in reference to employment under the Act, but even from the inquiry into character, learning, and ability, to which British Subjects have to submit;

That your petitioners are not aware of any ground which can support an exemption in favour of individuals who there is reason to believe will be found generally subjects of a foreign power, and can hardly be supposed particularly desirous of cementing and perpetuating the connection of this Province with Great Britain, nor calculated to promote, among the population speaking the French language, an attachment to British Institutions, neither unreasonable nor uncharitable to suppose they have received a bias materially affecting their eligibility as educators of youth of French descent;

That the undersigned humbly pray, that, among the modifications which the Common School Act will donbtess receive at the hands of the Legislature during the pproaching Session, there may be one for rescinding the application and the set of the se ooting as all other Foreigners, as regards their admissi-

Previous to the separation of the United States from the mother country in 1783, the American "plantations" were provided with clergy almost exclusively by this society. The Episcopal Church of the United States, though independent and self-legislating, as every national Church ought to be, stands, through the instrumentality of the society, in a filal relation to the Anglican Church, The first American Bishop, Dr. SAMUEL SEABURY, was one of its missionaries. To the society has been awarded the blessing and privilege of planting in the new world that well-ordered branch of the great Catholic Church, the Enisconel Church of the United States with its of the Episcopal Church of the United States, with its 21

The scene of the society's labours since the recognition P. S.-After the meeting, a Subscription List was laid of the independence of the United States of North America, has extended with our colonies and dependencies into other parts of the world. It will be most easily comprehended by passing it under review in four great divisi I. BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.-The Bishopric of Nova Scotia was created in 1787: that of Quebec in 1793. The unwieldly territorial extent of these dioceses was felt as an impediment from the outset; but it was not till 1839 that they were subdivided. In that year it was resolved to divide the bishopric of Quebec into two dioceses: that of Montreal, comprehending the old Province of Lower Canada; and that of Toronto. In the same year a part of the original diocese of Nova Scotia was erected into a bishopric of Newfoundland. The Bermudas are included in this diocese. The whole number of clergy employed in these provinces is 237; being an increase since the rection of the two new sees, in 1839, of 41 clergymen in the diocese of Toronto, and 15 in that of Newfoundland. Of these, 43 in Canada West are supported from local resources, and 21 in Nova Scotia by an annual grant of Parliament. The Bishop of Nova Scotia reports, that within the last 15 years he has consecrated 119 churches; and that within his memory the clergy in that part of his cese which comprises Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and Cape Breton, have increased from five to fifty II. THE WEST INDIES .- The first sees in the West Indies were founded in 1824; in that year a bishop was appointed to Jamaica, and a bishop, deriving his title from Barbados, to all the rest of the West Indies, including British Guiana. In 1842 the diocese of Barbados was portioned into three; to the Bishop of Barbados was al-lotted the British Windward Islands; to the Bishop of Antigua, the British Leeward Islands: and the colony of Guiana received a bishop to itself. The Society contriroaching Session, the Holy Scriptures may be zed as a class-book to be universally taught in all Indies, besides teachers and catechists. There is a growing demand for additional churches, clergymen and schools. In Jamaica, by a recent vote of the House of Assembly, provision has been made for doubling the numtion of the clause in the Seventh Section of the said Act, which exempts a class of Agents, designated by the appeltion in 1824, he had ordained for the service of the Church more than 160 clergymen, of whom no fewer than 54 had received their education in Codrington College. The Society has borne a large share in the great work of providing the means of Christian education and worship for the Negroes emancipated in 1833.

III. THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES .- The first Austrawith which such individuals are not likely to have a very correct acquaintance, and against which, in the existing condition of the country which sends them forth, it is author with six in New Zealand are now labouring in Ballicebauen and or one illustration of the country which sends them forth, it is author market sends the solution of the country which sends them forth, it is author market sends the solution of the country which sends them forth, it is author market sends them forth it is author market sends them forth it is author market sends them forth it is author market sends the solution of the country which sends them forth it is author market sends the solution of the country which sends them forth it is author market sends the solution of the country which sends them forth it is author market sends the solution of the country which sends them forth it is author market sends the solution of the country which sends them forth it is author market sends the sends the solution of the country which sends the forth it is author market sends the send the sends the s

their respective spheres of duty. IV. INDIA.—Here the society is engaged in strictly missionary labours—in establishing and supporting mis-sions to the heathen. It has 47 missionaries engaged in this holy work. It has, moreover, established a school at Calcutta for the education of a native clergy, and grammar schools at Madras for the instruction of the middle and lower classes. There are three bishops in India: the Bishop of Calcutta; the Bishop of Madras, in whose dio-and Americans, but a gale and other unfavourable circumstancese Ceylon is included; and the Bishop of Bombay.

footing as all other foreights, as regards then duminstructed, and the Dishop of all settlements bility to offices of direct influence upon the formation of the youthful mind in this portion of Her Majesty's dominions; And your petitioners will ever pray. Cese Ceylon is included, and the Dishop of all settlements to which the Society has not yet been able to extend the blessing of an organised Church, but where missionary labours have, nevertheless, been begun. Missions have

and redound most signally to the honour of their leade But we will not detain our anxious readers any longer by introductory remarks from the account of this expedition which we have the good fortune to be able to lay before them.

The Erebus, Captain James Ross, and the Terror, Captain Crozier, left England on the 29th of September, 1839, and made observations at Madeira, Porto Praya, St. Paul's Rocks, and Trinidad. On the last day of January, 1840, the expedition reached St. Helena, Captain Ross having been desirous, in taking this course, to determine the important point of minimum magnetic intensity, and the nature of the curve con-necting those points in which that intensity is weakest. This he accurately accomplished; and we may note, that the large space of Atlantic Ocean so traversed possesses the least magnetic intensity of any like portion of the surface of the globe. The position of the line, presumed to be proceeding towards the north, being thus ascertained, it will be easy in all future time to mark its progress, and establish a certain law upon the sub-ject. (*Vide Transactions of the Royal Society for* 1842.) The position of the line of no-dip or magnetic equator was also determined, and fixed grounds laid for subsequent observation of the above the line of the line is a line of the subsequent observation of the changes to which it may be liable.

The magnetic observatory at St. Helena having been set on foot, and the officers and instruments landed, the expedition sailed again on the 8th of February, and, on March 17th arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, where similar services w performed. A series of daily experiments was made on the comperature and specific gravity of the sea, at the depths of 180, 300, 480, and 600 fathoms, and at length soundings at the bottom of the ocean were struck by the plummet; from all which the physical condition of this element will come to be better understood.

April 3 .- The Cape was left behind, and the system of magnetic observation sedulously and zealously continued, to cor neet the voyage with the observatories established in other parts of the world. Kerguelen's Land was reached on the 12th of May; and on the 29th (the day previously fixed for simultaneous observations) the magnetometric instruments were noted every 21 minutes, for 24 hours; and fortunately one of the magnetic storms which have been noticed in various parts. of Europe occurred, and its affecting the instruments, as at Toronto, afforded complete proof of the vast extent of magnetic influences, pervading the earth's diameter with a velocity equal to light or electricity.

Geological and geographical investigations were carried on here. Large fossil trees were found in the lava, and indicated the igneous origin of these islands. Extensive seams of coal were also imbedded in the volcanic mass, which may, with great benefit, be employed for the purposes of steam navigation in this quarter of the world, and be of immense importance to in this quarter of Ludia. the commerce of India. FIRST YEAR.

From Hobart-town, Van Dieman's Land, the expedition proceeded to Auckland Islands, and completed a perfect series of magnetic observations on the important term day of Novem" Ian bishop was consecrated in 1836. His diocese em-braced at first the whole of that immense continent, and Lieut Wilkes, and the French Commodore D'Urville, having the islands of Van Diemen's Land and New Zealand. The latter was erected into a separate bishopric in 1841; the former, in 1842. In 1837 the Bishop of Australia directed the attention of the society to the great spiritual destitution of his province. The appeal was responded to, and 50 clergymen have already hene appointed to Aust sed to steer S. W. towards the pole, rather than attempt approach directly from the north on the unsuccessful footsteps

of preceding voyagers. On the 12th of December he quitted Auckland Islands, entered the Antarctic Circle on the New Year's-day ces prevented the vessels from entering it at the time. A gale

# The Church.

blowing and the sea running high directly upon it, the entrance was achieved without the slightest injury to either ship. After way to the southward with comparative case and safety. The barrier was, with a strong breeze, traced about 130 miles further eastward than in the preceding year, but all fogs, however, ensued, and, with light winds, rendered their course more difficult as well as tedious; and constant snow-course more difficult as well as tedious; and constant snow-fors, obtained two additional lines of magnetic determinations for a duration of the shall of magnetic determinations for a duration of the stand on which they landed, in lat. 71 56 S. and

January 11, lat. 70 47 S., and long. 172 36 E., land was discovered at the distance of nearly 100 miles, directly in their course between them and the pole—the southern-most known land ever discovered, though somewhat nearly approached by the Russians 20 years ago. As those who accomplished the bonour for their country approached, it was seen to rise in lofty mountain peaks of from 9,000 to 12,000 feet in height, entirely covered with eternal snow, and the glaciers projecting from the vast mountain brows for many miles into the ocean. By and lined with bergs and pack-ice, with a heavy swell washing over them, that a landing could not be effected. They therefore steered to the S.E., where there were several small islands; and on the 12th Captain Ross Inded, accompanied by Captain Crozier and a number of officers of each ship, and took posses-Crozier and a number of officers of each ship, and took posses-sion of the country in the name of our gracious Queen Victoria.

The east coast of the mainland trended to the southward, and the north took a north-westerly direction; and Captain Ross resolved on penetrating as far as he could to the south, so that he might, if possible, pass beyond the magnetic pole, which the combined observations had placed in 76 S. nearly,

which the combined observations had placed in 76 S. nearly, and thence proceed westward till he completed its circum-na-vigation. They accordingly steered along this magnificent land; and on the 23d of January reached 75 15 S., the highest southern latitude that had ever been previously attained. Here strong southerly gales, thick fogs and perpetual snow storms impeded them; but they continued to examine the coast to the southward, and on the 27th again landed on an-ether island in lat. 76 S S., and long. 168 12 E.; like the for-mer, all of igneous rocks. On the 28th a mountain 12,400 feet above the level of the saw as continued to the southward. feet above the level of the sea was emitting flame and smoke in grand profusion; which splendid volcano received the appropri-ate name of Mount Erebus. Its position is lat. 77 32 S, long. 167 0 E.; and an extinct crater to the eastward of it was named -though not quite so fitly--Mount Terror.+

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A gale

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Continuing to follow the mainland in its southern trending, a barrier of ice, stretched off from a prominent cape and pre-senting a perpendicular face of above 150 feet, far above the mast heads of the vessels, shut up the prospect of further advance in that direction. They could just discern, beyond, the tops of a range of very lofty mountains towards the S.S.E., This barrier they explored to the eastward, and in lat. 79 S. till on the 2d of February they reached lat. 78 4 S., the highest they were at any time able to attain; and on the 9th, hav-ing traced its continuance to the long. of 191 23, in lat. 78 S., a distance of more than 300 miles, their further progress was stopped by a heavy pack pressed closely against it, and the narrow lane through which they had hitherto found their way heiner the stopped by a heavy pack pressed closely against it. being now completely covered by rapidly forming ice, nothing but the strong breeze which they fortunately had with them put it in their power to retrace their course. At the distance of less than half a mile they had soundings on a bed of soft blue mud, with 318 fathoms. The temperature was 20 deg, below the freezing point; and aught more here being impracticable, they bore away for the westward, and again reached lat. 76 S. (that of the magnetic pole) on the 15th of February. They fand the heavy ice partially drifted away, but its place sup-plied by more, recently formed, through which they got a few miles nearer the pole—lat. 76 12 S., and long. 164, the dip. 88 40, and variation 109 24 E.,—thus only 157 miles from the pole. The nature of the coast rendered it impossible to lay up the ships and endeavour to reach this interesting point by land; but it is satisfactory to know that it was approached some hundreds of miles more nearly than ever it was before, and that from the multitude of observations made, in so many different directions, its position can be determined with almost as much certainty as if the spot had been actually visited.

as much certainty as if the spot had been actually visited. The advanced period of the season in this high latitude now rendered return advisable; but yet they made another effort to land on the north part of the coast, which was defeated by the beavy pack-ice. They found it terminate abruptly in lat. All this portion was free from sone for a sone-covered mountain about 2,000 feet ward of west, and presenting an immense space, occupied by a dense pack so firmly cemented together by the newly formed it een and the soath confirm Captain Ross's opinion that an extensive continuit on the south are extensive contrained to the grant and that no elarge of the function has in no degree been shaken, and that no elarge of the function has in no degree been shaken, and that no elarge to the south extend to the south ward of the great barrier discovered in 1841, extending to the east 450 miles from Mount Erebus.
7. Resolved—That this House naturally concludes that her same opinions, the south executes the south executes the south exect to the south executes the south exect to the south and the confirm Captain Ross's opinion that an extensive continue to the south exect of the grant discovered in 1841, extending to the east 450 miles from Mount Erebus.
7. Resolved—That this House naturally concludes that her same opinions, the south executes the south exect the south ex

from the northward blew them off; and it was not till the 5th a distance of 50 or 60 miles from the barrier, leaves little that they regained it, about 100 miles to the eastward, in lat. 66 45 S., and long. 175 16 E., when, though the wind was blowing and the sea running high directly upon it, the entrance

showers impeded their operations. Whenever a clear glimpse could be obtained, they were nevertheless encouraged by seeing a strong water-sky to the S.E.; and on the morning of the 9th, after sailing above 200 miles through the pack, they gained a perfectly clear ses, and bore away S.W. for the magnetic pole! ble! January 11, lat. 70 47 S., and long. 172 36 E., land was On the 12th of March, in a heavy breeze, the ships were driven

#### THIRD YEAR.

The island is composed altogether of igneous rocks, and lies in lat. 71 56 S., and long. 171 7 E. The cast coast of the mainland trended to the southward, and the southward, next day their progress was arrested by a rather solid pack. The 26th was spent in endeavouring to find out a penetrable part, and they were led to stand along its edge to the westward, Captain Ross being persuaded that the great extent of open water found by our late worthy friend, Captain Weddell, to the 74th degree of latitude, was produced by the prevailing westerly winds driving the ice away from some extensive shore probably the eastern side of Graham Land, determined, if he could, to get hold of that coast, and penetrate to the south-ward and eastward, between its shores and the pack, and thus he hoped to arrive at the open part of the open sea found by Weddell; deeming it more desirable to trace the land to the southward than to attempt to follow his track, from which no laud, extending S. to S. W. by W.; but its shores lined with so extraordinary an accumulation of grounded icebergs as to prevent all approach nearer than three or four miles. They had, therefore, only to pass along and examine the coast as they could. The whole land, with the exception of two bols projecting headlands near its north extreme, was found to be entirely covered with snow or ice, which descended from the height of 2,000 or 3,000 feet into the sea, where, broken by the violence of the wayses, if formed personging in collider of the province should assemble connect of the province and the province and the province of the province of the province should assemble connect of the province and the province of the province of the province of the province should assemble connect of the province and the province of the province of the province of the province should assemble connect of the province of the provi the violence of the waves, it formed perpendicular icy cliffs of from 20 to 30 feet high, from which the bergs already men-tioned constantly broke away and grounded in the shallow water. Between them the whirlpools, caused by a strong tide, were very troublesome; and several small islets, quite free from snow, observed, extending to the southeesthead free water. Between them the whirlpools, caused by a strong tide, were very troublesome; and several small islets, quite free from snow, observed, extending to the south-eastward from the furthest visible point of the land. A dense fog arose, and compelled the expedition to haul off to the eastward, where they soon met with the western edge of the pack. On the evening of the 30th they again closed the land, and steered across a deep gulf for the extreme point; but the pack was close against its shores, and dy the 4th, in latitude 64¼ S, the bins were beset and drifted randly back to the northward. close against its shores, and by the 4th, in latitude 64 S, the ships were beset, and drifted rapidly back to the northward.— Next day they were extricated, and finally succeeded in landing on an island at the extreme of a deep inlet on the south side of either branch of the Legislature concurred for removing the name. This island is of volcanic origin, and though not more than two miles in diameter, projects a perfectly formed crater to the height of 3,500 feet above the level of the sea. It lies in but to the height of 3,500 feet above the level of the sea. It lies in but to the height of 3,500 feet above the level of the sea. It lies to the height of 3,500 feet above the level of the sea. It lies in lat. 61 12 S., and long. 56 49 W. A magnificent table-topped mountain to the westward rises to the height of 7,000 feet, and the whole western shore of this great gulf consists of mountainous ranges covered with everlasting snow. It was named the Gulf of Erebus and Terror, is about 40 miles between the capes, and nearly as many miles deep. Excepting the south part, it was full of heavy pack ice, and there were two south part, it was full of heavy pack ice, and there were two south part, it was full of heavy pack ice, and there were two spaces at its deepest parts where no land could be discerned, and which probably communicate with Bransfield Strait. In Neisster's Ministers continue to entertain the same onlines

 $\frac{1}{2} exp etc} of latitude, and was distinguished by the name for the symplectic constraint in the$ tence 11<sup>‡</sup> successfully attempted to follow the route so nobly achieved by Continuing to bear westward, the expedition approached the and they then, April 4, departed for Van Dieman's Land. No disease or casuality of any kind attended their first habours, and there was not one individual in either ship on the sick list. Sir John Franklin, too, the estimable friend and arctic companion of Ross, was still at the opposite pole, ready to welcome and entertain him. It was doubtless a hanne tend in a remarkable manner to confirm the position assigned to this pole by Captain Ross from his first year's experiments n its close vicinity. On the 23rd they rounded the last extreme of the pack, and On the 23rd they rounded the last extreme of the pack, and stood to the S. E., and crossed the Antarctic Circle on the 1st of March, in long,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  W. From judicious considerations Captain Ross now tried to penetrate to the Southward in the meridian exactly between Bellinghausen's and Weddell's tracks, and consequently stood to the S. W. On the 23rd, in lat. 68 34 and long. 12 49 W., he was becalmed, and seized the opportu-nity to try for soundings, but 4,000 fathoms of line failed to reach the ground. This great depth is against the probability of meeting with land near. For some time, however, they of meeting with land near. For some time, however, they persevered in an attempt to get further to the south, but the ice was too strong for them, and considerable danger was encoun-tered in a tempestuous gale, which lasted, without interruption during three days. The darkness of the nights and the number of the icebergs seemed only to increase the confidence and courage of the men; and the management of the ships was, throughout, most worthy of admiration. At length, on the 8th, the wind veered to the eastward, and with hearts overflowing with gratitude to God for His mereiful protection when human efforts were all but useless and unavailing, our brave fullows were in each of Militia and their Clerks, Clerks of Executive Council and of Inspector General, fellows were in safety, and steering for the north. It was not, however, till the 12th, that they were relieved from the appre-West, Officers of Board of Works, and Contractors with Govhowever, this the first the still threatening pack. On the 17th they reached the latitude of Bouvet Island (64 D) short eight degrees to the westward of the assigned posi-D) short eight degrees to the westward of the assigned posi-D) short eight degrees to the westward of the assigned posi-D) short eight degrees to the westward of the assigned posi-D) short eight degrees to the westward of the assigned position; but they, like Cook, searched for it in vain; and Captain Ross concludes that Bouvet had been deceived by the form of an iceberg. The last berg was seen on the 25th, in lat. 47 3 ber of the Executive Council. S., and long, 10 51 E., when bearing away before a fair gale for the Cape of Good Hope, where the expedition prosperously an-to secure the object sought to be attained. We have already

When at Cape Horn, making magnetometric observation

on-storms of this inclement region. On their path from Cape Horn to the Falkland Islands they

long. 1717 E., where they procured specimens of minerals imbedded in the igneous rocks, there was not the least appear-AN ACT FOR THE DISCOURAGEMENT OF SECRET SOCIETIES. ance of vegetation; but it was of energy covered with penguins, which stoutly resisted their landing, that it was with difficulty they could force their way through them.

The acquisition to natural history, geology, geography, but above all the elucidation of the grand mystery of terrestrial magnetism, raise this voyage to a pre-eminent rank among the greatest achievements of British courage, intelligence, and interprise.

#### Colonial.

THE UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE. - We have received THE UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE. — We have received a copy of the Bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. BALDWIN for amending, as it is termed, the laws of King's College and other Collegiate Institutions. We regret we are unable this week to give even the avalysis of this revolutionary measure. We can only now reiterate what we formerly advanced, viz., that the University of King's College, being a Royal foundation, and endowed with the exclusive property of the Crown, the Pro-vincial Legislature have not the shadow of a right to legislate on the subject. If they have any fault to find, their only vincial Legislature have not the shadow of a right to registate on the subject. If they have any fault to find, their only constitutional course is to proceed by way of petition to the Crown. We will add, that it is but little creditable to the *Executive* that a measure contemplating so gross an invasion of months. The act to be publicly read by the clerk, on the first

#### PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Long and warm debates have taken place in both the Upper 

discovery could be expected. On the 28th they discovered laud, extending S. to S. W. by W.; but its shores lined with Lower Canada, the inhabitants of the former Province were rend/rs it unlawful for any body of persons to meet and parade togeher, or join in procession, for the purpose of celebrating or

Assessors to return names of Jurors on assessment rolls. Sheriffs to procure Jurors Book, and to transcribe rolls of Jurors Rolls to be divided into townships and Sheriffs to

procure ballots for balloting which he is to bring into Court has never been disclosed to mortal ears. On the island on which they landed, in lat. 71 56 S., and shall be the Grand and Petit Jurors for the year, unless eaust

> This is the title of a bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Baldwin, Attorney General for Upper Canada. It disables members of societies bound together by oath, or having secret signs, from holding any place under the crown, or any local authority. It also disqualifies them for jurors, if challenged as such. Persons now holding office, pro-

vincial or local, to make a declaration on or before 30th June, failing their doing so, their offices to become vacant; and per-sons who may hereafter be elected or appointed to any office. are required to make a similar declaration before they act .-Persons disabled under the act, taking upon themselves any place, to be liable to pecuniary penalties, to be such for by crown or subject; the penalties being one hundred pounds constitutional course as a province of their license, and their licens

warrants derived from some grand master or grand lodge in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ircland. Heat an AN ACT TO RESTRAIN PARTY PROCESSIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

Mr. Baldwin has also introduced a bill for this purpose. It

Scott.-Montreal Transcript.

COLONIAL KNIGHTHOOD .- As both the theory and practic of our mixed government require the action of a second branch, it is fitted that it should be surrounded with all the sanctions necessary to give it weight and efficacy, and it should be su constituted and composed as to ensure respect if it cannot veneration. If the Courier has made his selection merely ex-

#### University of MI, Gill College. WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

TUTOR, capable of teaching the elements of Classics and Mathematics, with Arithmetic, Geography, His-. Sec. Applications, (post-paid) accompanied by testimorials, to be Applications, (post-paid) and addressed to the Vice-Principal. I. J. C. ABBOTT, MICH Coll Montreal, October 16th, 1843. University of King's College, Coronto.

#### MICHAELMAS TERM, 1843.

TERM will commence on MONDAY, Octoher 9th, and end on WEIDNESDAY, December 20th. Courses of Lectures will be delivered according to the subjoined Table :-

		M.	Т.	W.	r.	F.	S.
	Classical Literature {	10 11	10 11 2	10 11	10 11 2	10 11 2	
	Divinity	10	10	11 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10		10 11 12
	Mathematics	11 12	11	10 12	11 12	11 12	
1		100101		Contraction of	20	Constant.	1000

.. 12 12 12 12 Heat and Electricity . The Vice-President will receive Candidates for admission at his Chambers in the former Parliament Buildings, during the month of October, on Wednesdays, at 1 o'clock. It is expected that the Prospectus of the School of Medicine will be ready for publication in a few days.

HENRY BOYS, M. D.

Registrar King's College 325-3 Toronto, Sept. 27, 1843. 1957 The Editors of those Papers in which the advertisements of Upper Canada College have usually appeared, are requested to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to the Registrar.

#### EDUCATION.

fice of this paper. September 18th, 1843.

#### WANTED,

BY an Englishman, lately arrived, a Farm to rent or manage, where his wife could be engaged educating the younger branches of the family, she being quite capable of giving a sound religious education. Satisfactory references can be given. Application may be made to Thos. Champion Esq., at the office of the Church Depository, Toronto. 325-3i October 5th, 1843.

#### YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY. AT COBOURG,

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE AND TUITION OF THE MISSES CROMBIE,

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l P qr. English Spelling and Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Composition, Geography and History, ancient and modern, with the use

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	J. Prince,	
	W. Fitzgibbon, C. P.,	; Beffeville.
	Henry Jones, P. M.,	. Brockville.
	A. Jones, P. M ,	. Prescott,
	C. H. Morgan,	
	D. Campbell, P. M ,	. Simcoe.
	D. Smart; P. M.,	. Port Hope.
	G. C. Wood, P. M.,	. Cornwall.
	The The The second seco	a second and the second second second

Thos. Lloyd, D. C., .... Editors of the following newspapers, viz.,-The Church,-Patriot,-Toronto Herald,-Colonist,-Examiner,-Ottawa Advocate, Quebec Mercury, Montreal Herald, - Kingston Chroniele & Gazette, - British Whig, - Cobourg Star, -- Ha-milton Gazette, - Niagara Chroniele, -- and London Herald, --inserting this advertisement three mouths, will be entitled to a opy of the work. gratis, at either of the agencies, upon forwarding a copy of the paper to Mr. Keele: Toronto, October, 1843: 326-3m

#### JOHN BROOKS,

#### BOOT AND SHOE MAKER;

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THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he commenced business in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has

## REMOVED to No. 4, VICTORIA ROW:

(his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours itherto extended to him. Toronto, September 26, 1843. \$26-tf

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A N ENGLISH LADY accustomed to Tuition, will be happy to engage in a Family as GOVERNESS. Her branches are, English, French, Music, and Drawing. Apply at the Of-Olives. His stock of VESTINGS consists of the best Olives. His stock of VESTINGS consists of the best Quiltings, and various other articles suitable to the season. In fact his present stock comprises almost every article to be met with in the best London Houses.

In the TAILORING DEPARTMENT, it will only be necessary to say that no exertions will be spared to merit a ntinuance of the distinguished patronage with which he has hitherto been favoured.

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Ladies' Riding Habits, Clergymen's Gowns and Casocks, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, Scrvants' Livery, &c. &c., executed in a superior style. 322-tf 14th September, 1843.

#### THOMAS WHEELER,

FROM MARLBOBOUGH, ENGLAND, HAVING just arrived in Toronto, informs the Gentry, and Inhabitants generally, that he has commenced business at 191, King Street, (opposite the Colonist Office), as

#### Clock & Watch Maker, and Engraver,

and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Duplex, Horizontal, Lever, Vertical, French & Geneva, Watches and Clocks,

CLEANED AND REFAIRED WITH ACCURACY AND DISPATCH. Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Seals, Silver Plate, Door and Coffin Plates, and

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JEWELLER NEATLY REPAIRED; CHINA AND GLASS RIVETED. All favors received from the country shall have immediate attention, and be returned according to promise.

Reference for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. 317-Smi August 1st, 1843.

#### FOR SALE,

TN the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing Oues cre, with

59

istence !! 1

meeting.

#### SECOND YEAR.

The magnotometers, &c., again strictly compared with those of the fixed observatory, the crews refreshed, the ships refitted, the gallant band again proceeded with their arduous task.— The expedition went to Sydney and the Bay of Islands, in order to extend the magnetic observations, and finish meteorological and other philsophical experiments. These at the antipodes of European observatories, and equally separated from each other, are of much interest to science; and have decided the important question of the exact correspondence of the momen-tary magnetic perturbations. The perturbations at Van Dieman's Land and New Zealand were found to be in exact

Nov. 23, 1841 .- They sailed from the Bay of Islands, and passing by the Chatham Islands, bore away to the eastward, to examine the supposed position of the *focus* of greater magnetic intensity, and, favoured with fine weather, obtained a series of observations which demonstrated the error of the assigned position. They accordingly proceeded to the south to resume the examination of the antarctic seas.

Dec. 18 .- In lat. 62 28 S., and long. 146 57 W., they made the pack 300 miles further north than before; which unexpected obstruction showed that they were too early for the season.— They entered, however, and pursued their voyage for 300 miles, when it became so close that they could push the ships no more to the southward. With untiring zeal and unflinching fatigue of officers and men, it was again New-year's-day, 1842, before they could cross the antarctic circle. The intense brightness of the sky foreshowed them that they would still have to encounter vast bodies of ice in that direction, whilst more encouraging appearances held out inducements to try their fortune to the westward. By Jan. 19 they had succeeded in reaching within reaching within a few miles of the open water, when a violent gale sprung up and placed them in a situation of appalling jeopardy. The radder of the Erebus was shattered, and that of the Terror was soon after utterly destroyed; and violent shocks against the ice for 26 hours, as they rolled deeply among its heavy masses, severely tried their strength and threatened their existence. On the 21st the gale abated, and though driven heat factors driven back far into, and closely beset by, the pack, they went to work to repair damages and prepare for new efforts. Their condition was very helpless, and their veration the greater as the last days were fast shortening and the season drawing to a close. They had, however, gone through the pack in a direct line 450 miles, and were more south than Cook or Bellinghauseen had been able to reach in more favourable seasons. At length, February 2, they cleared the pack in lat. 67 28 S. and long. 159 E., after an imprisonment of 46 days in the "thick-ribbed ice." This was only ten days calier than they had been obliged to abandon their operations the year before; but still they advanced to see what could be done. They pursued their course to the southward along the edge of the pack, but it was found to trend to the westward across their course, which obliged them to stretch further in that direction than was wished; and a continuance of violent gales added more to their difficulties. They fought against every obstacle, and at mid-night, on the 22d, they had the satisfaction to make the great barrier a few miles to the eastward of the spot where their ex-amination of last year had concluded. This enormous mass difficulties.

gradually diminishes, from its commencement at the foot of Mount Erebus, where it is about 200 feet, to 150 feet at the eastern extreme, as far as could be seen. At the point now reached it was further diminished to 107 feet, and broken into teep bays and low projections not above from 50 to 70 feet high. Soundings in a bed of blue mud were obtained at 290 fathoms; which, together with the strong appearance of land, gently rising in ridges to the height of several hundred feet, at

<sup>4</sup> The volume of smoke ejected by the volcano was in sudden jets, and attained an altitude of 2,000 feet; the diameter at the crater, s mouth was about 300 feet, and it gradually assumed the shape of an inverted cone till it was 500 or 600 feet 4n diameter at its highest ele-vation. The smoke then gradually dispersed and Jeft the crater quite clear, filled with intensely bright flame flashing even in the face of the meridian sun. The permanent snow extends to the very edge of the surface.-Ed. L. G.

chored on the 4th of April. means of enabling them to reach the latitude of  $71\frac{1}{2}$  S., on a prevailing westerly winds from the east shore of Graham's independence of the Assembly .-- Kingston News. Land, and extending their researches in that meridian (15 W.) 12 degrees of latitude beyond their predecessors Cook, Bellingusen, and Biscoe.

The discovery and examination of a considerable extent of House of Assembly : known coast, proving the insularity of those portions of land first discovered by Bransheld in 1820, for years afterwards 3 frequented by our sealers in search of their prey, and finally, in 1839, seen by Admiral D'Urville, and called by him "Louis Philippe's Land," cannot but be regarded as important additions to our knowledge of those parts, which, though islands of inconsiderable size, might have extended, and were supposed to

extend, even to the pole. At the end of April the Erebus and Terror left the Cape of Good Hope, and touched at St. Helena and Ascension for the purpose of repeating the magnetic observations they had for-merly made, and verifying their instruments. In order to render the whole series complete, it was necessary to repair to Rio de Janeiro, which the expedition reached on the 18th of June. After a few days employed in observations and refitting, they sailed for England, and, touching at one of the Western Islands, made the land of Scilly on the 28th of August. The passage up Channel was rendered tedious by calms and light winds, so that Captain Ross was unable to land until Monday last, the 4th of September, when he disembarked at Folkston and arrived in town on the afternoon of the same day. Need we add that his reception at the Admiralty was most cordial and gratifying? Lord Haddington complimented him in the warmest manner, in the presence of the other lords, and all joined in the highest eulogy on his services. This is only the reface to the fame he has, with his brave comrades, Captain rozier, Commander Bird, and the rest, so nobly earn it will be echoed not only now and by his country, but by the whole civilized world and for ever. Heartily do we wish him, and all those who were with him, the perfect enjoyment of that

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN in the Chair.

Peace in Canada West. By Mr. SnERWOOD, for amending the Registry Laws in

by part of the province formerly Upper Canada. By Mr. HINCKS, for the better management of the Customs, in matters relative to the Provincial Revenue.

By Mr. HALE, for the better regulating of Steamboats. Mr. HALE presented a petition from the Bishop of Montreal cerning the Diocesan College of Canada East and others, co which he wished to be referred to a committee.

#### INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. LAFONTAINE has introduced into the house a Bill for Mr. LAFONTAINE has introduced into the house a Bill for "better securing the Independence of the Parliament of this Province." By this Bill it is proposed to disqualify from being Legislative Councillors and Members of the House of Assembly, all the Indges of Courts of King's Bench, Admiralty, Escheats, all the Judges of Courts of King's Bench, Admiralty, Escheats, District Courts, Commissioners of Bankrupts, Surrogates, Recorders, Sheriffs, Prothonotaries, Clerks of Courts, Clerks of the Peace, Registrars of Courts, Clerks of Crown, Master or Accountants of Chancery, and Probate Courts, Registrars of Deeds, Revenue Officers, Commit Institutions, Officers of Trinity Houses, Law Printers and Translator of Laws; unless any one of them shall be a mem-

dvocated such a measure as a necessary check upon Responsi-In the third season, it will thus be seen, they did not pene-trate so far as Weddell; yet the unusual prevalence of easterly winds preventing the pack from drifting off shore, was the preferable, but it is a matter of congratulation that in this neridian usually occupied by the pack when driven by the Parliament any measure should be proposed for securing the

#### AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.

The following Resolutions imposing duties upon Agricultural roducts brought into the Province, have been adopted in the

On every horse, mare, or gelding imported into the Province

On every colt and foal under two years old, ditto, 15s. On every mule or ass ditto, 5s. On every bull ditto, 15s. On every ox four years old ditto, 16s.

On every calf ditto under one year, 5s. On every sheep ditto, 2s. On every lamb ditto, 1s. On every hog or swine ditto, 5s. On every goat and kid, 1s. On poultry ditto, 10 per cent. On every quarter of barley, 3s. On ditto of rye and peas, 3s, On ditto oats, 2s. On every 196 lbs meał, 2s. On every cwt bran and shorts, 3d. On every ton of hay, 6s. On ditto of straw, 3s On each lb of hops, 3d. On every bushel of potatoes, 3d. On all unenumerated vegetables, 15 per cent ad valorem. On cured bacon and hams, 5s. On every cwt of fresh meat, 4s. On ditto of salted or cured ditto, 2s. On ditto of butter, 2s. On ditto of cheese, 2s. 6d.

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GEORGE S. BOULTON, of Cobourg, Esquire.

The Seminary will be opened on the 1st of November next, in the uew Brick House adjoining that occupied by the Rev. J. Wilson, in whose family the Misses Crombie will reside. 5th October, 1843. 325

#### MRS. GILKISON

BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of To-ronto, and to her friends generally throughout the Province, that she has opened a

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. IN THIS CITY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,

in one of those new and commodious houses lately erected on McGILL SQUARE, Lot Street, East of Yonge Street, situ-The object of this publication is to furnish the friends of an approved system of Education with the Books required for carrying out their views in the actual business of the Nursery

ated in one of the most healthy and retired parts of the City, and in a highly respectable neighbourhood. Mns. GILKISON is assisted in the performance of her duties by a competent Governess, lately from England, and as it is her intention to limit the number of her Boarders, it will be in her spared, on her part, to promote their advancement in all the branches appertaining to a polite and finished Education. Masters will attend for the French Tellin advancement in all the ranches appertaining to a polite and missed Education. Masters will attend for the French, Italian and Getman Magazes. Addison, formerly Clergyman of this Parish. At Ficton, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Wo. Macaulay,

language It will be MRS. GILKISON'S particular duty, personally, to instruct her Pupils on the Piano Forte and in Singing, and having herself been a Pupil for many years of some of the most eminent English and Italian Masters in London, coupled with long experience in teaching, some inducement, she trusts, may be offered to those who appreciate the cultivation of these ac-complishments in their children,

MES. GILKISON is kindly permitted to refer to the Lord Bi-shop of Toronto, Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rev. Henry Seadding, Toronto, Rev. J. G. Geddes, Hamilton, Rev. Arthur Palmer, Guelph, Rev. Thomas S. Kennedy, Clarke and Darlington, Hon. Mr. Justice Jones, Hon. Wm. Allan, Clarke Gamble Esq. Toronto, Hon. John Hamilton, Kingston. Hon. James Gordon Amherstburgh, Samuel Street Esq., Niagara Falls, Thomas McCormick Esq., Niagara. Toronto, September, 1843. 324

#### TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for the Grammar School of the Bathurst District, a Master qualified to teach the higher branches of an English education, the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, Geography, and Mathematics. Candidates are requested to transmit (post paid) cer-tificates of moral character, and of their literary attainments and experience in teaching, to the Rev. M. HARRIS, Chairman of the Decider of Twenteen on bottom the Nind Luon the Truttee back experience in teaching, to the itev, M. Harders, the Trustees being Board of Trustees, not later than the 22nd June, the Trustees being desirous that the School should be opened on the 1st of July, if

Porth, 30th May, 1843. MICHAEL HARRIS, Chairman, &c. &c.

#### PIANO FORTES.

JUST RECEIVED from England, four very superior SQUARE GRAND PIANO FORTES, by W. Stodart & Sons, Golden Square, London-Price £75 and £80, Cure'y., including a set of additional Strings, and Tuning Fork and H. & W. ROWSELL.

	H. & W. ROWSELL,
e	163 King Street, 326
	Toronto, October 4, 1843. 326
	DR. HODDER,
5	(LATE OF NIAGARA;)
	York Street, Two Doors North of King Street,
ì	Dr. Hodder may be consulted at his residence
	from Eight until Eleven, A.M. 326-6m
	Jone Light while Litering Little Cold on
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	(LATE OF QUEENSTON,)
-	AT THE BRITISH COFFEE HOUSE,
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	NEW GOODS.
	J. HOLMAN, TAILOR,
	VATOULD beg leave to call the attention of his Friends and
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	& L S O ;
	A first-rate assortment of Satin Vestings, Mufflers, Scaliffs,
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	his usual good style of workmanship and very low price, for
-	CASH.
1	Cobourg, October 11, 1843, \$26-tf

opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to WM. BOSWELL, Solicitor, Cobourg.

Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

#### TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,

To be solve of the solve of the

cobourg, April 26, 1843. 308-tf

BIRTH. In Toronto, on the 16th instant, Mrs. P. Paterson, Junior, of a son.

#### MARRIED:

William Grant, Esquire, son of the late James Grant, Esquire, of Barnhall, Berwickshire, Scotland, to Rebecca, daughter of the late Abraham Barker, Esq., of Hellowell, Prince Edward District, Canada West.

On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. J. Grier, Rector of Bellevilla, Dr. James Lester, to Margaret Marshall, only daughter of the late Dr. Couper, of the same Parish.

At Edinburgh, on the 5th Sept., by the Rev. R. G. I. Blen-At Editory, for the second state of the second and only kinsop, Incumbent of Shadforth, George, second and only surviving son of the late Major General Sir George Leith, Bart, to Eleanor, second daughter of John Ferrier, Esq. York Place,

#### DIED.

At Cobourg, on the 12th inst., Betty, wife of the late Mr, John H. Jones, aged 68 years,-formerly of Herefordshire, England.-Mrs. Jones was a sincere and humble Christian,

and universally respected. At Adolphüstown, in Upper Canada, on Monday the 9th day of October instant, WILLIAM RUTTAN Esq., in the 85th year of his age.

He was a descendant of a family of the Huguenots, who sought refuge in England and America from Rochelle in France, du-

Ting the persecutions of that devoted people. Mr. Buttan was actively engaged with the King's forces dus-ring the whole of the Rebellion of the Colonies, and was severely wounded in His Majesty's service. In the years 1783-4, hey with many other Loyalists, wintered in Sorel in Lower Canada, having been nearly four months on the voyage in one of His Majesty's ships from New York. In the summer of 1784 he settled in the Bay of Quint's on the farm upon which he died, being, just before the latter period, the only survivor of the de-voted hand of U. E.'s who located their land in Adolphustown, A few years after their settlement Mr. Ruttan and his wife,

A rew years after their sectionent. Ar. Ruttan and so whey in consequence of having no access to the ministrations of the Church, with many others joined the Methodist Society. When an opportunity offered, which was in the year 1822, he with his whole family regularly attended the ministrations of the Chur-b of England, under that sound Divine and worthy man, the Rev. Job Deason. A short time before his death he made it a special request that he should be buried according to the ritual of the Church of England. The Rev. J. Deacon, who, as he assorts, found in Mr. Buttan a counsellor as well as a friend, preached an excellent practical and moving Sermon upon the occasion, o a large and sympathising congregation, from the 37th verse of the 37th Psalm.

A wife 79 years of age and seven children, are left to mourn A while 79 years of age and seven children, are left to mourn his loss;—the former of whom has carefully borne "the burden and heat of the day" with her beloved partner for 62 years,— undergoing, during the first period of their settlement in this country, the most appalling privations, known only to those who, with them, were forced, through a wicked Rebellion, so seek a regime place in the forcet of this bitter annual to the seek a resting-place in the forests of this distant appendage of seek a resting-place in the forests of this distant appendage of the Crown at that period. It is a subject of humble thankful-ness to God that his friends are not left fo "sorrow as those without hope." As he lived so he died,—a loyal, a pious, and an honest man.—[Communicated.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Oct. 19: Rev. S. Armour; Mr. J. Martin, rem. in full vol. 7; P. M. London; Rev. W. H. Gunning; Rev. J. Grier; Hon. J. Crooks (2); H. Rowsell, Esq.; Rev. J. Bonnar; Rev. E. W. Sewell; F. Keefer, Esq.; Capt. Dobbs; T. Champion, Esq.; Rev. G. W. Warr; Rev. S. D. Lee Street, add. sub.; Mr. F. Beach ; Mrs. Luard ; Rev. W. M. Shaw ; Rev. Dr. Lundy, remy

to combine extreme cheapness with good appearance, readable ness and durability. The books have been, and continue to be Bestende durability. The books may been been and moral improvement of the people. The series also includes ORIGINAL WORKS of an entertaining and instructive character, and TRANSLATIONS of the most approved productions of foreign interval.

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the crater, and no appearance of lava streads to the very edge of the surface.—Ed. L. G. Lieutenant Wilkes may have mistaken some clouds or fog banks, which in these regions are very likely to assume the appearance of low as tends to be papearance of low as tends to the surface.—Ed. L. G. Lieutenant Wilkes may have mistaken some clouds or fog banks, which in these regions are very likely to assume the appearance of low as tends to be papearated to be thrown on Weddell's narrative by throw discredit on other portions of his discredit on the to be passed without reprehension.—Ed. L. G. And the preceding works are published by W. & R. CHAMBERS, EDINBURGH; and are also supplied by W. & R. CHAMBERS, Construct, and are also supplied by W. & R. CHAMBERS, Mora Scotia; Mr. James Dawson, Picton, work since the very few particulars in connexion with its which in the to be passed without reprehension.—Ed. L. G. And the preceding works are published by W. & R. CHAMBERS, Construct, and are also supplied by W. & R. CHAMBERS, Construct, and are also supplied by W. & R. CHAMBERS, Construct, and are also supplied by W. & R. CHAMBERS, Construct, and are also come into operation on the which in the works are published by W. & R. CHAMBERS, Construct, and are also come into operation on the which in the works, and H. & W. Rowsell, or fails fail, guardified to act as Grand or Petit Jurors. 2027.3w

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Exercises on Etymology Introduction to Arithmetic ..... First Book of Drawing ..... Second Book of Drawing ..... Animal Physiology ..... 

History of the English Language and Literature ...

#### THE REV. JAMES TATE, A.M., LATE MASTER OF RICHMOND SCHOOL, YORKSHIRE. (From the London Times.)

præsertim cum publicè prosint.'

pendence or with a greater or sterner love of truth- praise. but as a well-deserved reward for the distinguished zeal, ability, and success, with which during a period of more than 30 years he had presided over the Grammar School of Richmond, in Yorkshire, at which he had himself been educated, and from which he had been sent to the University of Cambridge. The for it appeared only just that he, who had so long and diligently laboured in his useful and honourable vocation for the benefit of the State, should receive from as a recognition of his merits, and of the many virtues of which his character was composed. How worthily he discharged the duties of the sacred office in the Church to which he was then elevated, is best known to those who witnessed the constant and unremitted attention with which he applied himself to his awful charge as a minister of eternal truth, not only in the metropolitan Church of St. Paul, but also in the parish and effectual, style of persuasion, which he had found almost parental care to learning and virtue. How nobly they benefited by it, the records of both Universities, but more especially those of the University of Cambridge, have long borne ample testimony. They show, that as a teacher of classical learning, none of his cotemporaries were more successful, and that few were even as successful as the plain country schoolmaster, to whose residence in that remote province of Estremadura-as he used playfully to call his own native Richmondshire-pupils were attracted from almost every part of the United Kingdom. And no wonder: for the task of education, which many preceptors perform as a mere matter of irksome duty and of wearisome and depressing toil, was to him a matter of delight, and almost a labour of love. He had the singular knack of inspiring others with that passion for learning by which he was himself animated, mind could imbibe at one draught, and therefore severe abstractions of Cambridge reading, and their Alma Mater. proficiency in a science with the elements of which Upon leaving the University, he was soon after orgrammatical niceties of language. Thucydides and all acquainted with him. Horace-grammar and chronology-had, under Mr. After a short period of time he relinquished the

constant object was to establish the principle of honest promoted by her heavenly wisdom, what marvel? and honourable emulation in its stead. Early in life, How great rather should be our sorrowful surprise, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, he had solved to his own satisfaction the problem, that, in spite of all our boasted enlightenment and which Roger Ascham propounded nearly 300 years liberality, we have despised the modest wisdom of old The death of the Rev. James Tate, one of the ago to the schoolmasters of his day, and decided that days, and are struggling in the hopelessness of over-Canons Residentiary of St. Paul's, is an event which the schoolhouse ought to be, not a house of bondage grown wealth and empty novelties; while all along deserves more than the passing notice which it re- and of terror, but a house of play and of pleasure. the Church is witnessing to a purer and better age, ceived in our obituary of Wednesday last. To the As in the model school of Quinctilian, so in that of and bringing us, if so be the whirl of money-making surviving members of his family, it is of course a Mr. Tate, "profuit alicujus objurgata desidia, profuit has not deadened our hearing, by many a rite and private calamity, producing at present much acute laudata industria; excitabatur laude æmulatio; turpe Rubric, to listen to her gentle voice, and restore the anguish, to which time and religion can alone af- ducebatur cedere pari,-pulchrum superare majores." poor and labouring population of England to her beneford relief; but to the community at large, which Any preceptor-acting upon such principles and dis-ficent and venerable sway! She it is, and she only, has benefited by his benevolence, his virtue, and his pensing, as he did, vast stores of erudition out of his that can knit together in the sanctifying bands of wisdom, it is also a public misfortune, inasmuch as he capacious mind, with a prodigality disdaining all fear Christian joy and sorrow, of Christian fast and festival, has left few behind him gifted with such various of exhaustion, and with a felicity of illustration and a the high and low, the rich and poor-she it is, and so assiduously and so successfully to the instruction meaning quite impossible—is certain to be esteemed, bandman, or the craft of the mechanic, on earth, with FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES, of the present, and to the improvement of the rising, regarded, loved,-nay, these are cold words, and we glimpses of heaven. It is the Church that in ruder generation. We shall, therefore, make no apology will therefore add, is certain to be venerated and but more humble times than these, arrested the sword for submitting to our readers a brief, and therefore a idolized by his scholars, especially if, like Mr. Tate, of war by her blessed truce of God-it was the Church very imperfect, sketch of the many high qualifications he identifies himself with their interests and exerts that then was the defence of the poor and the weak by which he rendered his life useful and beneficial to every energy of his soul to promote their welfare. against the rich and the strong-it was the Church, mankind; for, as a wise heathen has observed, "om- And never was man more idolized, or more deserved in later days, that struggled for, and lost for the time ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co nibus affectibus prosequenda sunt bona exempla, to be idolized, by a host of admiring and grateful in falling, the innocent mirth and recreations of the pupils, than the excellent and lamented personage people-and it is the Church now that will restore to One of the first acts of Earl Grey's Administra- who has now descended not immaturely into the tomb us, if we will accept the gift, through 'her own aption was to present Mr. Tate, who had always (sat enim fame, sat sibi vixit), and upon whose hearse pointed means and channels of grace,' the frankness advocated Whig principles, to one of the vacant one, whose unformed taste he directed, and "whose and good humour, the strength and the glory of the

canonries of St. Paul's Cathedral, not as a recompense youthful spirit he introduced into the magnificent old English character!"-A Plea for the National for any political obsequiousness or sycophancy-for domain of earthly knowledge," now seeks with pious Holydays, by Lord John Manners, M.P. no man ever thought, spoke, or acted with more inde- hands to place a melancholy tribute of unavailing -

"------Manibus date lilia plenis; "His saltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani

#### (From a Correspondent.)

Mr. Tate was one of the last survivors of the Parr and Porson school, and was considered the "Scholar appointment gave universal satisfaction at the time, of the North." After an honourable career as master From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotla and New Brunswick, in the Iludson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be fond a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused. of Richmond Grammar-school, Yorkshire, and the preparation of a great number of excellent scholars for both Universities, all of whom invariably remembered the State some public provision for his declining age, him with respect and regard, he was, through the high personal estimation of Earl Grey (a fact honourable to both parties), raised to the Residentiaryship of St. Paul's. His works are few, but "choicely good:" his Greek Metres are favourably known throughout Europe. In his Horatius Restitutus he has not only given the compositions in their chronological order, but drawn up much interesting information on the domestic life and manners of the Romans. Nor was church of Edmonton, of which, by virtue of his canonry, he unmindful of professional studies. In his Continhe also became the incumbent. His mode of com-uous History of St. Paul, he has given a valuable admunicating religious instruction from the pulpit was characterised by that mild and simple, yet eloquent bick backed found would lose the better half of his meed. He was the so useful in communicating secular instruction "kind man" in private life, not to the scholars only, to the young persons whom he had trained with but to all-to which his pleasing appearance and manner of venerable gracefulness added additional charms. Many a modest struggling scholar has been taken by the hand. Many a poor scholar, reducedif partly by his own imprudence-has been relieved by his purse, not once only, but "again and again." His time also (which was valuable), and influence and exertion, were given as freely as money; and his elevation in the Church left him, as it found him, utterly destitute of pride and hauteur. Few persons have gone to their rest with more loveable qualities, with fewer (if any) drawbacks, than Mr. Tate.

#### THE LATE REV. R. D. CARTWRIGHT. (From a Sermon preached on occasion of his death, by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Kingston.)

The late Reverend Robert David Cartwright, was and of smoothing the pathway to knowledge until it the seventh and youngest son of the late Honourable appeared neither harsh nor crabbed even to those who Richard Cartwright, of distinguished talent and emiwere most unwilling to make their first steps upon it. nent character, whose name is enrolled among the He was a most exquisite and discriminating judge of Loyalists, the first settlers of this country. The dethe exact amount of information which the young ceased early in life discovered and gave indications of genius, accompanied by habits of industry and apnever ran the risk of nauseating it by administering plication. He received the rudiments of education doses beyond its capacity to retain with advantage. in this his native Town, and became qualified, by suc-It was his constant endeavour, and one which was ceeding attainments in learning, to be admitted into crowned with complete success, to impress upon the the University of Oxford, and to become a student minds of his pupils principles of the most rigid accu- in Queen's College. There, by a course of unremitracy. But partially acquainted himself with the ting attention to study, and of sober-minded and relimost exact of sciences, he had witnessed the beneficial gious conduct, he secured the respect and friendship effects which mathematical studies produce upon the of the wise and good, and the esteem and affection well-trained intellect; and he laboured diligently to of his contemporaries. He was distinguished among transfer these advantages to the classical studies of the scholars of his standing and time, and was rewarded his own pupils. To this may be attributed the apti- in a literary pre-eminence with the honours and detude of mind displayed by the Richmond boys for the grees conferred by the University on the sons of his

# The Church.

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, **Opposite the City Hall.** Toronto, February 2, 1843. 291-tf

#### 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 eash or approved credit. approved credit. onto, February 23, 1842. 34-tf

#### SMITH & MACDONELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

West End of Victoria Row, Toronto. May 25, 1843.

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto,

mber 1. 1842.

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

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIS KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOU July 14, 1842. A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, No. 6, BAY STREET. Toronto, December 31, 1841. Mr. s. WOOD, SURGEONDENTIS CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET. Toronto, February 5, 1842. 31 DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket,)

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET.

DR. GEORGE R. GRASETT, (LATE OF AMHERSTBURGH,)

Newgate Street, near the Rectory, Toront

WM. STENNETT, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMI JEWELLER AND WATCH-MAKER,

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DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Wa Clocks, Gold and Gilt Jewellery, Jet Goods, German S Britmnia Metal, and Japanned Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c. Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery carefully repaired, Engiand Dye-Sinking executed.

July, 1842. 20

MARBLE GRAVE STONE FACTORY, No. 2, Richmond Place, Yonge Stre

NEXT DOOR TO MR. J. C. BETTRIDGE'S.

JAMES MORRIS has always on hand Tombs, Monuments, I tals, and Grave Stones; and Marble Work, of every descri-promptly executed to order. Toronto, January 5, 1843.

#### THOMAS J. PRESTON,

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, TOBONTO.

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.
 Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS
 Barristers, ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior Toronto, August 3rd, 1841.

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co.



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

#### TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS.

THE CANADA COMPANY offer about EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF THEIR LANDS, mentioned in the printed List of this year, which are in Blocks containing from 2,000 to 9,000 Acres each, situated in the Western District, and in scattered Lots, containing from 80 to 200 Acres each, situated in almost every Township in Canada West, on terms, it is believed, the most liberal and advantageous that have yet been made public. By this new plan, the Company dispose of their Lands by way of *Lease* for a term of *Ten Years*,—

#### NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN.

The Rents payable annually being only equal to the Interest upon the present upset value of the Lands—thus for example, suppose 100 Acres, being now worth 10s. per Acre, is £50, the Interest thereon is £3, which latter sum, and no more, is the amount of Rent to be paid each year—full power being secured to the Settler to Purchase the Freehold, and take his Deed for the Land he occupies, at any time during the Lease, when most convenient to himself, at a faced advance upon the present upset price; and of course, thereby saving all future payment of Rents. Assuming the value to be as above, (10s. per Acre) the advance required for the Deed would be 1s. 3d. if paid within the first five years from date of Lease—or 2s. 6d. per Acre, advance, if paid subsequently and previous to the expiration of the Lease. The Lands offered (excepting only the Park and Town Lots in Guelph) vary in price from 2s. up 13s. 9d. per Acre—the Rents. upon

-t	The Lands offered ( which would be respec	excepting of ively as fol	only the Pa llows, viz:-	ark and	Town Lo	ts in Gu	aelph) va	ry in price	from 2s	. up to	138.90	d. per	Acre-the l	Rents upor	n
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T, -tf 7-tf 308-tf	whenever he chooses to do so, within the term of Ten years; but should bad Harvests, or any other unforeseen in fortunes with link, he has always the amount deposited, with Interest accrued, at his disposal to meet them. The Lands are also to be disposed of upon the Company's former plan, viz.—for Cash down, or by One-fifth Cash, and balance in five equal Annual Instalments, with Interest The Company will remit/ <i>From Canada</i> any sum of money, however small the amount, to any part of the United Kingdom and Europe, free of all charge. The Company will also remit any sum of money from Europe to Canada, by Letters of Credit upon their Commissioners in the Province, free of expense, thus insuring the benefit of the premium of Exchange to the Emigrant, and likewise saving him from the in- convenience and too frequent loss arising from bringing his money with him in coin. The Company with a view to accommodate Emigrants having no immediate use for their funds, will allow Interest, at Four per Cent. per annum, for Money left with them for any period not less than Ninety Days,—the money, however, being always at the Emigrant's disposal, without notice. Every kind of <i>information upon Canada</i> , and directions, that can possibly be useful to intending Emigrants to Canada, will be readily fur- nished, free of all charge, by applying, personally or by letter, to the Company's Office in England,—Canada-House, St. Helen's Place, Bi- shopsgate-Street, London. The new printed Lists of Lands, (which may also be seen in every Post-Office and Store in Canada West,) and any particulars, may be obtained. <i>free of charge</i> , upon application (if by letter, Post-office and Store in Canada West,) and any particulars, may be														
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60

"A father, friend, and tutor, all in one." smeared the rim of the goblet in which he tendered of time he laboured with zeal and ability in that stait to their lips with the sweetest flavour of honeyed kindness. Like his own favourite Horace-

- "He raised a blush, where secret vice he found,
- " And tickled, while he gently prob'd the wound;
- "With seeming innocence the boy beguil'd,

"But made the deadliest passes, while he smil'd." lus, and the most abstruse passages in Tacitus and of his laborious and useful life. Thucydides-he preserved that placid air of dignified authority which is the best antidote against contemptson-most readily responding to all their inquiries, was the friend of the poor, and of mankind. into the details of a system which communicated and abiding and grateful recollections. recommended knowledge at every stage-which turned so many of the alumni of Richmond School into scholars, fellows, and tutors in the University of Cambridge, and which has raised some, and in due time may

they were comparatively unacquainted on their en- dained a Minister of the United Church of England trance into the University. But though ignorant of and Ireland, and immediately was appointed to a Cuthe language of symbols, they had learned from their racy, and to the charge of a congregation in one of master the invaluable lesson of patient thought. In- the most healthy and delightful Counties in England. ferior to other scholars in the more pleasing graces of There he discharged the duties of the office and ap-Latin composition, they excelled all in their thorough pointment to the benefit of the congregation committed acquaintance with the philosophical principles and to his care, and to the satisfaction of his friends and

Tate's guidance, effected for them what Newton and appointment, resigned his charge, and returned to this Euler-geometry and analysis-effect for others. his native Town, to which he was attached by several He had the strongest aversion to corporal punish- associations: by the residence of his kindred, of the ments, from a conviction, which he often expressed, friends of his youth, and by the reminiscences of his that stripes were unavailing to ameliorate the lad who early years; but more especially, prompted by a decould not be excited either by well-timed encourage- sire to exercise the functions of his profession, and to ment or by well-timed reproof, to industry and im- perform the duties of a Minister of Christ in this Dioprovement. He seldom or ever found any difficulty cese, where the inhabitants were desirous and anxious in "the management of tyroes of 18," which Cowper | to receive a Minister of his promise and excellence. in his Tyrocinium declares to be so full of difficulty, The late Bishop of Quebec, Dr. Stewart, eminent for his indulgent gentleness made them consider him as for piety, was not insensible of his worth and ability, and he tendered to his acceptance the office and ap-Even when it became necessary to administer to pointment of being his Chaplain, then vacant by the them "the bitter absinth" of rebuke, he always resignation of his predecessor. For a short period Greek Testament, with English Lexicons, in one

tion, respected by, and endeared to the Clergy of the Diocese. When in the course of events an office and appointment became vacant in St. George's Church, in this

Town, the Rector and Parishioners unitedly, and with Miniature Polyglot Bible, plain morocco, gilt one mind, solicited him to become the Assistant Mi-In his most angry moments-and what school-master nister to the Church, in which his father had been can always command his temper?-there was none of enrolled among its first members and founders, and that austere and gloomy ferocity in his look, which so who, during his useful life and honourable career, often engenders in youth a feeling of hatred towards proved to be its able and zealous supporter. He actheir instructors; whilst, on the other hand, in his cepted the appointment, and in this town, and to the most sportive moments-and he often enlivened with instruction and pastoral care of this congregation, he a jest the most incomprehensible choruses in Æschy- devoted a greater portion of, and the remaining years

In his death the Church mourns the departure of a zealous, faithful and affectionate Minister; the counuous familiarity. Those pupils in whom he observed try of his nativity deplores the loss of a patriotic and a combination of genius, and talent, and industry, he loyal subject; and the public lament the absence and cherished as the apple of his eye, labouring with them removal of a citizen, who, in sympathy and benevoin school and out of school, in season and out of sea- lence, and in the discharge of the offices of beneficence,

and even voluntarily suggesting them, when shame or I close the narrative, and this discourse, with a diffidence, or some other cause too triffing to deserve deep and abiding sense of my loss and bereavement, a distinct name, kept the young novice silent. In his in the separation, by his death, of a beloved fellow earlier days he made them the constant companions laborer, and of one who was dear to me as a son, of his walks during his leisure hours, thus winning arising from the ties of affinity and friendship. My their youthful affection by the constant affection he attachment to him was farther increased and strengthevinced towards them; and many of them now living | ened by the reminiscences of my obligations in younger can bear testimony to the value of the viva voce lec- life to the parent of your faithful deceased Minister. tures which they received, and of the vivâ voce exam- His advice and friendship were conducive to my sucinations which they underwent, as they threaded their | cess and usefulness in advanced life. Next to my way together ("cantantes, ut eamus," as he used to own deceased and respected parent, the first Minister say) through the delightful woods and walks of Easeby. of this Church, and my predecessor, this acknowledg-This is not the place nor the time to enter further ment is due from me to them in remembrance of ever

#### HOLIDAYS OF THE CHURCH.

"The wisest earthly policy that I know of, is that raise others, into worthy ornaments of all the learned which brings earth nearest to heaven, and that is to professions of their country. Suffice it to say, that be found only in obeying the Church, and observing the principle of fear was one which he sedulously her ordinances; and if in this matter of holy days, the banished from his plan of education, and that his temporal and eternal welfare of the poor are equally FOR SALE Twelve Shares in the Bank of British North America-Toronto, September 17, 1842. 272-tf

163, King Street. Toronto, August 24, 1843. SCHOOL BOOKS. CANADIAN EDITIONS. Canadian Primer. Manson's Primer. First Reading Book. Second Canada Spelling Book, by A. Davidson.

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Iblic patronage. Toronto, 25th May, 1842. 47-tf TORONTO AXE FACTORY, HOSPITAL STREET.

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England, and since he has been in Canada, was for a length of time Foreman to Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and since then to Mr G. BILTON, he flatters himself, from his general knowledge of the business in all its branches, that he will be able to ple any of the most fashionable who will favour him with a trial. 27 Ladies' Riding Habits, Clergymen's Gowns and Cas-socks, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, Servants' Livery, &c. &c., all got up in the neatest manner. Toronto, July 12, 1843. 317-tf

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Toronto, May 4th, 1843.

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Leaves Montreal every Friday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. "Lachine "Saturday" 4 " A.M. "Carillon " do " 1 " P.M. "Grenville " do " 7 " " 66 A.M.

A.M.

- Bytown "Sunday "8 Kemptville "do "2 Merrickville "do "7 Smith's Falls "do "11 " P.M. 66
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Toronto, September 24, 1842.
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273-tf

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