AND OPERATION.

(By a Correspondent of the British Magazine.)

Different nations have different modes of action and thought, and various development of character. National character is, in fact, as various as personal .-This will give a far greater variety to the religious operation of a country than is commonly imagined, especially when the character is not completely formed, but in progress. And so it is with the American nation. Our national character has, in a great measure, within the last twenty years, entered into and controlled all the religious operations of the various sects who stand apart from the church—that is to say, the vast mass of all who at the commencement of that period were professors of religion. I do not intend to enter into a disquisition upon our national character; it is sufficient that in almost all Americans I can discern two elements, and that these two seem to me to be those that make the difference between those in dorff's Life,) or attend upon Sundays Matthew Hen- quis paret insanire, ratione modeque), it is such a character is vitiated, as compared with the highest and moved in that direction. He had also informed us have testimony enough. They are, as far as I can see, Europe and those men who belong to the various nonepiscopal denominations. The first is the practical. It cannot be denied that whatsoever charms the abstracted, or the contemplative, or the poetical, may have for individuals, as far as regards the national mind this great and leading element outstrips all the rest—the practical—the desire to po and to be poing. Second only to it comes the desire for excitement or STRONG FEELING. This last, though it may be partially attributed to our political situation, undoubt is in a greater degree constitutional, and owing to elimate and the various other influences that operate upon the frame of man. The first characteristic has by some been craced to our Anglo-Saxon descent .-But howsoever we may philosophize upon the facts, I think it is undeniable that these two instincts at present are leading ones in the national character, seen as well in every individual as in the general course of

Bearing this in mind, and taking it with us through the whole course of this essay, we shall plainly see the was permanently unreal to that which for the moment was real. We shall also see, that as those two tendencies are ever in search of the real, they have now so interwoven themselves with the popular religion as to give the greatest hope for the church. That these denominations whatsoever, which one may see most they are most unconscious of it, towards the sacerdotal, the sacramental, the authoritative. And though general working out of all sects towards something that shall give them the realities of a church.

him is a fundamental, upon which he builds, or from Are they, without Doing, barely to LISTEN? which he deduces, all the other articles of his belief.

tradition only upon his followers. Heresy is not perof bearing down other men. But still this peculiar authority, of which we may in history see the strongest exemplification, is not transmissible. A ministry is instituted by the leader, they think that they are his successors; after a few generations it is discovered to get away from what Carlyle calls "Shams." that they do not possess it. The very condition of sible. It becomes a ministry of PERSUASION and PER-SONAL INFLUENCE.

The ministry of influence must yield to the MINISTRY They are now rather below par. OF TALENTS. Two ways have they of operating-the

recapitulate.

her succession of doctrine, authority, and sacraments, out of those connected with the congregation that have we find that at the first the zeal and ardour of the originators can keep them up abundantly; they have dependents of the British Magazine, who have a library at their command, to search into our modern hymns, and discover their command, to search into our modern hymns, and discover "Now I do not deny that in originators can keep them up abundantly; they have even a superfluity of strength, as insane men always have, and will valourously reject ordinary aids and ordinary support; they boast and brag, as drunken ordinary support ordinary support; they boast and brag, as drunken ordinary support o men will do, and desire to shew their spirituality, as these their sobriety, by standing alone. A few generations pass by of the succession from Wesley, or Calrations pass by of the succession from Wesley, or Calvin, or John Knox, or Roger Williams. They find something must be done to counterbalance their want of a church. Rhetoric is the first resort. And to it

flat upon each other, six to an inch. In the course assailed by personal entreaties to turn to the Lord .- set and cant phrases, is prescribed to the converts, intermediate times. of time, however, when the manufacture has been The sermons and the prayers, of themselves the most from which if they ever venture to depart, they forfeit brought to perfection, though the produce in quantity exciting and denunciatory, are applied by a travel of the proper character of Christians, and are considered in with some persons acquainted with my friend, one extempore—such sad stuff are modern hymns.*

long for something real. It is in vain that the rolish of conversion' is at the bottom of all this. No doubt of a style proposalty practised, and then, when the intellect and the sensibilities he is right so far. But still it is a natural growth of ing influence of the Holy Spirit. As we proceeded on the more ardent, is taken for the immediate overpower-feelings afterwards, I cannot but think that the change upon the more feelings afterwards, I cannot but think that the change upon the more feelings afterwards, I cannot but think that the change upon the more feelings afterwards, I cannot but think that the change upon the more feelings afterwards and the more feelings afterwards. fine flavour, and beautifully cooked and served; but she or he go upon the anxious seats? somehow, they all taste awfully of porridge."

fundamentals and secondariness in all other articles. a share in holy doing; so papers and managers tell tuted body, the Church. of a gentleman in America, by their force jerking a a good deal more in generalities.

were called "revivals;" but though they gave the hint, they are not the same with the "revivalism" of

introduced, as the representative of Death the deli- C, D, and E. They may be of different sects, but it verer, a ghastly skeleton, instead of the pale and calm does not make much matter. All denominations image of youth, which classic fancy imagined to repre- agree, 1st, that we are justified by faith; 2nd, that sent the brother of Sleep. In modern times we have we cannot be so justified without knowing it; 3rd, that trunscended these old Goths. "Skeletons" as a repre- hence there is a turning point between life and death still a skeleton is the foundation of the human frame, of modern revivalism; and so brought, they are said and though no living man can clothe it again with to be "converted," "regenerated," "new born," main so, still, in despite of the analogy, many men different denominations that hold this belief may unite; there are who, with the aid of such an article, succeed and perhaps there may be actively employed some Sunday after Sunday in presenting a tolerable image five or six zealous laymen, and one who makes the of religious instruction, consisting of Simeon's skele- stirring up of such scenes a trade—an evangelist, they tons, covered with something as much like muscle and call him; by my own experience of the words and sinew as the preachers can command. However, to deeds of such gentry, "travelling fire engine" would When an organization has quitted the church with all been planned beforehand; lists have been made

"How tedious and tasteless the hours, When Jesus no longer I see;
The woods, and the fields, and the flowers, Have no more any charms for me,"they go, with "Simeon's Skeletons," "Preachers,"
"Treatises on Preaching," "Pulpit Assistants," "Ho"Is a version of a beautiful pastoral love-song, to be found in one of the early British Essayists, to a Miss Johanna Bentley,
"Jesus" being substituted for "Johanna."
"It is injurious to their minds. Granting

Silesia, preaching a six hours' sermon," (vide Zinzen- bility of "madness plotted out beforehand," (Ut si is enslaved; and the entire intellectual and moral dreadful denunciations that are used in the Scriptures Colt in, pp. 176-178.

action and voice, is thrown around the stuff; they have been harrowed by these means into a hideous that theology that takes for the sole fundamental, along, we came to the negro tent. Here they were upon the moral feelings and sensibilities, the contaste Simeon through it all, all the deliramenta and storm of turbid emotion, a state of terror and confu- justification by faith (or feeling), and isolates it from trying to "get religion," as the set phrase goes; and science, imagination, and will, bears a most hideous blandishments of rhetoric cannot hide the porridge sion, that subdues and breaks down into submission the Church. There is not a branch, a leaf, or a twig, hard enough they did try in all conscience. The and striking analogy to the change that a single de-"Everything," quoth the madman, "is so de- both soul and body, then comes the sacrament of the in the full-grown tree of revivalism that had not a clear negro is most excitable; and these might be heard parture from virtue is said to effect upon the same lightful in my palace; mutton, beef, fowl, fish, all of revival—the sacrament of the ANXIOUS SEATS. Will aid determinate existence in the germ as held by half a mile away. One peculiarity of this sort of powers; and I cannot but think that spiritual whore-

They want something that can point them out what poo, and how to feel.

They want something that can point them out what poo, and how to feel.

They want something that can point them out what religion." "The struggle between them and the naural revulsion, a desire to be point and received by the flow of ideas ceases while the current of excited under the distinctions laid down by Mr. Colton, and When we look at the modern Christian or schis- Spirit" is then reckoned at an end, when they are instead of listening, that arose from the national mind ment continues, and then the operator utters what by no means attach more blame to the ministers of it matic, and compare him with the primitive Christian, willing to go upon the "anxious seats;" their will has - protest against the old rhetorical system, a wish may be words and sense, but the intonations are hudorigin of revivalism. We shall see that it was a natural direction of these two feelings, from that which ceive. As regards the Catholic, his being surrounded surrender; the pulling dowr, in a manner, of Satan's the individual. And this desire, which I conceive to is hardly perceptible for the vehemence of the sound. by the supernatural and the miraculous was a fact that flag. When they sit upon these sacramental seats benatural in the religious mind, rushed in the only This is technically called "hollering," Anglice, "hal- And I should think that the position of most of the was perpetually forced upon his mind; the authority they are prayed over, they are prayed with, they feel direction towards which it could go in the absence of looing." "Brethren," said a preacher in Wisconsin, dissenters without a church, and without valid sacraof the church, the nature of the sacraments, the respect that all men then had for high and holy character, the have "passed from death into life." The process is the Church was small in numbers and influence. The but can holler like sixty!" In this delightful and citement, without perhaps a thought of producing a habit of fasting, the opinion held of alms-giving, in carried on till all that can be gathered in by those fiery desire for supernatural warranty above alluded to, I energetic sort of worship the coloured men were emare the origin of that unwitting movement over all short, every matter of doctrine, discipline, and practical played. I listened to them, trying to make out what short, every matter of doctrine, discipline, and believe tice, served to impress upon his mind the high nature assisting in the subsequent conversions by their letter, to have been given to the full in the old Church they were saying, but there were so many going at that in the east a revulsion is taking place against it, plainly to be a movement, perhaps most fervent where of things unseen, and the exposition of their wondrous by her doctrine, her practice, and her discipline; and at once, and the din was so great, that I gave it up in even in the minds of those who were its most ardent modern Christian has put aside; the eucharist is "frames and feelings." They then sign the articles more and more in us every day, by the fact of our posibread and wine, nothing more; baptism, a form with of the church, and in most cases are baptized imme- tion, will be evolved the means of satisfying it. In great work was going on." Mr. Caswall may be of another opinion, still I will no spiritual efficacy; excommunication, merely relidiately. In some cases they rage on for three weeks the meantime, with regard to the denominations, the venture to say, that the secret of the Mormon success gious blackballing; church authority is in the congre- successively. Of course, I tell you only what I know common sense of influential men who have seen the breast high, as the sole barrier that divided the rests in the advantage which has been taken of the gation; the commission of the preacher depends upon of the way they are carried on in the west, the matters practical evils that go forth from the system of revivals, "meeting" inside from the people. There was a his ability to preach; fasting, to use the words of one that have come to my own knowledge. They may be may succeed in putting it down for a season, even great crowd around it. I edged through them until of their divines, is "psychologically considered, ridi- more in order in the east, and we must remember that when they hold to the very principles in which it I got a full view of all inside, leaning upon the barrier. The very fact that sectarianism originates with indi- Reports from them of the wonders they have effected ing out of the dogma, at least so far as it denies the of all obstacles, rise and rage as madly as before.

Such a thing had been wont in the older societies this view; which, in instances too many to be a sub- the systems are the same.

External pressure will do a great deal to keep such this day. The beauty of the latter is, that by a certain course of course a body as this together, though its unreality as a ministry is evident; antagonism will do a great deal, and introduces a new system, on the principle that down, and in both the excitement is carried out to words pouring out in one continued stream. Some advocate for preaching the prayers to the people, or too, and some dissenters in England are aware that too, and some dissenters in England are aware that "round abuse and sharp invective against the Estais able practitioner was, some eight or ten years ago, when preparing for all was the same; that is, addresses to the Almighty, hear, instead of humbly offering them to God; still it.

Some three or four years ago, when preparing for all was the same; that is, addresses to the Almighty, hear, instead of humbly offering them to God; still it. blishment" is a good way "to keep up the dissenting interest." Here in America, as all spects stand upon the same ground, such external support fails, though the ministry, I was spending the vacation with a friend in one of the eastern states. We became apprized that one of these meetings was given by the common-place theology as regards the process to take the public mind by surprise, and thus is very possible to fall into the contrary extreme. Some three or four years ago, when preparing for the ministry, I was spending the vacation with a friend in one of the eastern states. We became apprized that one of these meetings was given by the common-place theology as regards the ministry, I was spending to fall into the contrary extreme. We became apprized to meeting the ministry, I was spending the ministry, I was spending to fall into the contrary extreme. We became apprized to meeting was given by the common-place theology as regards the process to fall into the contrary extreme. We became apprized to fall into the contrary extreme. We became apprized to fall into the contrary extreme. We became apprized to fall into the contrary extreme. The ministry is a good way "to keep up the dissertion of the ministry, I was spending the ministry. I was spending to fall into the contrary extreme. The ministry is a good way to keep up the dissertion with a distribution of the ministry is a good way to keep up the dissertion with a distribution of the ministry in the ministry is a good way to keep up the dissertion with a distribution of the ministry in the ministry is a good way to keep up the dissertion with the ministry in the ministry men strive strongly after it. How is the line to be think of one of these gentry employed or hired at so and arranged philosophically by considering what man forty miles from us; and we concluded to visit the the tent, in the meantime, were looking on or chatting sive that I had ever heard, and truly such as might be kept up? One step more must be made downward. This is a fact. If the left up? This is a fact. affected by a given treatment applied to his mind and advantage from such a gathering; and yet I am raging enthusiasm and complete indifference being the As I left the chapel, and saw the worshippers grad-However, we shall give a description of the mode of congregation exists. All certain that my motives were not those of mere idle single barrier of a pine-stick. This was a thing not ually dispersing and mingling in the busy crowds of congregation exists. way rhetorical, the way impassioned. The latter is a dernier resort, and so they of worship, may be an object of pity, and so they dry the first.

The ways have they of operating—the curiosity, say in the town of operating. A congregation exists, say in the town of A; the minister thinks a revival of religious feeling to be borne; and so they dry not operating. All certain that my motives were not chose of there into the preachings, addresses, warnings, entreaties, exhorting to be borne; and so they dry not operating—the curiosity, still less to laugh at them. Man, when end of A; the minister thinks a revival of religious feeling to be borne; and so they dry not operating. All certain that my motives were not chose of there into the preachings, addresses, warnings, entreaties, exhorting to be borne; and so they dry not operating. All certain that my motives were not chose of the curiosity, still less to laugh at them. Man, when end of A; the minister thinks a revival of religious feeling gaged in any sort of worship, may be an object of pity, at less than the curiosity, still less to laugh at them. Man, when end of A; the minister thinks a revival of religious feeling gaged in any sort of worship, may be an object of pity, at less than the curiosity, still less to laugh at them. Man, when end of A; the minister thinks a revival of religious feeling to be borne; and so they dry not consider the curiosity, still less to laugh at them. Man, when end of A; the minister thinks a revival of religious feeling to be borne; and so they dry not consider the curiosity, still less to laugh at them. Man, when end of A; the minister thinks a revival of religious feeling to be borne; and so they dry not consider the curiosity, still less to laugh at them. Man, when end of A; the minister thinks a revival of religious feeling to be borne; and so they dry not consider the curiosity of the curio Great is the glory of the Gothic races. They first our succession of all the meetings, are studiously but never of ridicule or contempt. My motives were was an address, and a very good one it was, in the direction were two middle-aged men hurrying towards. contrived and applied to the great end—excitement. solely for the purpose of examining with my own eyes evangelical style, and very close. When he came to the city, or the courts of law, to pass the day, probably the object of excitement is gained, when public sym- son told me was faulty. I wished to see the means and prayerless," "coming on the ground for mere be sanctified and blessed by this brief hour spent in pathy is sufficiently roused, the most violent measures and appliances that should be brought to bear upon amusement," &c., the crowd outside began to move holy worship! How different will be their frame of are employed to urge and press persons to the state human nature to bring it to the point to which the off, and gradually I was left alone, the only individual mind from that of the money making worlding! How sentative of "sermons' is a superior invention. The sentative of "sermons' is a superior invention. The conversion of that system had determined it should be did not touch me, and so I listened with a good deal. To bring individuals to this point is the chiest of conversion. The did not touch me, and so I listened with a good deal. To bring individuals to this point is the chiest. modern Goths outstrip the old ones forty rods. Yet dual. To bring individuals to this point is the object of modern revivalism; and so I listened with a good deal lating to encounter temperations, and act nonourally did not touch me, and so I listened with a good deal lating to encounter temperations, and act nonourally did not touch me, and so I listened with a good deal lating to encounter temperations, and act nonourally did not touch me, and so I listened with a good deal lating to encounter temperations, and act nonourally did not touch me, and so I listened with a good deal lating to encounter temperations, and act nonourally did not touch me, and so I listened with a good deal lating to encounter temperations, and act nonourally did not touch me, and so I listened with a good deal lating to encounter temperations. The contract temperations are the contract temperations, and act nonourally did not touch me, and so I listened with a good deal lating to encounter temperations. The contract temperations are the contract temperations and the contract temperations are the contract temperations. The contract temperations are the contract temperations are the contract temperations. The contract temperations are the contract temperations are the contract temperations are the contract temperations. The contract temperations are the contract temperations are the contract temperations are the contract temperations. The contract temperations are the contract temperations are the contract temperations are the contract temperations. The contract temperations are the contract temperations. The contract temperations are the contract tempe No matter how good and thorough the Christian edu- is very efficient. Human nature is capable of con- got up. I turned towards him. He was getting that the affairs of the country were more frequently flesh, and that which has become a skeleton must reflesh, and that which has become a skeleton must reflesh, and that which has become a skeleton must reindicate the skeleton must yet they must be startled, shocked; they must be kind. Men in a body, especially when that body is horn sounded, a signal well known in Massachusetts day in God's house to supplicate His blessing! The imaginations, fears, hopes, passions; in short, their they would have shrunk from occupying. They will and all jumped up to go to hear the sermon; and a God His daily service. How is it, that we, who boast minds must be entirely dislodged from accustomed believe that which is brought to their own personal large congregation was soon assembled. There were of more enlightenment, and purer faith, so rarely pay it? positions, and from all former ground, however good knowledge, on the faith of a multitude of witnesses; five or six preachers on the stand, one negro with hair How might our modern society be hallowed by daily and proper it may have been, and they must be com- and the very marrow of the system consists in the as white as snow;—the country being abolitionist, the worship! See there is a young lady, evidently of some be the more appropriate name. The operations have been, and they must be comall been planned beforehand; lists have been and they must be combe the more appropriate name. The operations have been, and they must be compelled, in a moment of the greatest possible excitebringing to bear upon men individually a multitude
bringing to bear upon men individual ment, to yield themselves entirely, their intellect, their of continuous impressions, all witnessing to the truth of continuous impressions, all witnessing to the truth of continuous impressions, all witnessing to the truth to join, it may be, the family breakfast-table, or to reason, their imagination, their belief, their feelings, of a system. all which the retiring body must leave behind them, * Would it not be a good thing for some of the literary cor- their passions, their whole souls, to a single and new We proceeded on the railroad to the village of He preached and some two or three more. The ser- tic concerns. How will her soul be guarded against

"It is injurious to their minds. Granting that tree itself swung a rude box, glazed around, as a by making men mad; it ends in making them knaves in which God has appointed them to glorify Him?

to "dear holy brother Schwedler, from the borders of was a scene that realized Horace's fancied impossi- false conscience is formed and nurtured; the intellect ed. I wished to see the process by which the opera- channel is the institution of a church. tion was brought to a close, and for this reason we ry's ministrations for size eight hours, find it rather scene as this. Imagine to yourself four or five clergy- most desirable standard. A false theory of conver- that one or two on the ground had already "had the wholly destructive, and work a change of the most difficult to listen for an hour to the "great preacher," men, and perhaps laymen as many more, all in the sion is, of course, at the basis of all these defects; it power." To "have the power," in the floating theo-Dr. Ironside Slaverem, though he give them all the same state of raging enthusiasm, surrounding a nervous is false in the minds of those who originate and manage logy of the sect, is a peculiar phrase for a peculiar and all the rest of those dimly-seen faculties and variations upon the single string-extempore praying, and excitable girl, having prayed for her by name, and these violent excitements; and false as it becomes blessing, which consists in a sort of hysterical conextempore preaching, and singing that ought to be applied to her in their prayers, by implication, all the sterestyped in the minds of their converts," &c. - dition of nervous weakness, in which the patient loses of heavenly things when brought to us. And look-Men naturally get tired of such preaching; they upon hardened and obdurate sinners! Many large The author just quoted says, "that a false theory as dead a sort of coma that, in the opinion of the about, to the condition mental and physical of the of conversion" is at the bottom of all this. No doubt more ardent, is taken for the immediate overpower- persons that undergo it, and their craving for it and Pter Bohler, and from him received by John Wesley. meeting is, that when men are excessively excited, dom is a name far more suited to the operation of the These "anxious seats" are a row of benches in Yit, though, as a Churchman, I cannot but feel the they pray at the top of their lungs, as loud as they spirit of revivalism than "spiritual regeneration" or

The very notion of sectarianism in opposition to the culous;" no person, no place, no time, holier than theory is a different thing from practice. Yet I cannot originates. But when the memory of its extravagan- The interior space, I should think, was perhaps twelve idea of a church is selection; the choosing out (hæ- another. With this utter negation of all those things see for my life how these three propositions differ from ces has passed away,—and the memory of religious or fifteen feet deep, by twenty wide; the area all resis) of that which fills our mind; the selection by that in the primitive church at once suggested and the Lutheran (peculiarly) doctrine of justification; enthusiasm is shorter-lived than that of any other spread with straw, and seated next to the wall with an individual man of a dogma or a practice, which to satisfied their spiritual wants, what are men to do? yet there are some who hold it who would be astonished outrages whatsoever upon the rights of man,—and forms. Close by the mouth was a gigbon, on which at such proceedings; and I may be permitted to when the old rhetorical system of mere preaching has were two young women, who, I found, had just expe-Societies are a ready way of doing, or seeming to do. doubt whether the practice is not a legitimate carry- again become utterly wearisome, then will it, in spite rienced "peace." They looked highly excited, now embracing, now shedding tears, now chiding. They vidual men secures this result in it, of singleness in seem to give the man who has contributed five dollars instrumentality in man's salvation of a divinely insti-This you may easily see, from my estimate of the wall, were seated some twenty who had been the subthe others. Their tradition works upon him; mis Think of the immense power generated! Only think though he is a little less plain spoken than I, and deals claim above the other denominations. And as we sonal application, but being new to this sort of thing, simple and beautiful: the first verse was chanted by work nearer and nearer to the church model of primi- I was at first at a loss to discover who the subject of the officiating clergyman, and two choristers, placed process that has gone on with all separatists whatso- a while; and move as little as the rhetorical preach- cate this system, be it more or less; and even, on that time with great hope, for there is such a thing in all was mistaken. This was the woman under conviction, vicar. I remember, some years ago, from what I mastered by it, so that a man's whole life shall be but ral feelings of the heart poured out; the days of the scope of this question, and by all the relations and the subject, I forbear, and go on to give you, the prayer, I grieve to say it, was perpetrated in the posfundamental, renders a MINISTRY OF AUTHORITY an in the form of a greater desire after religious service, to succeed; which has a distinct theory by which to dists; in fact, this peculiar form of meeting originates in his strange gesticulation than I thought possible, ble to God. impossibility that every day shews itself more impos- and a renewal of feeling and religious energy. These control and dictate its measures; and which, in its with them. Revivalism, or the system of continuous he lay stretched at full length, his face buried in the meeting under the roof of a church edifice, as the straw, unable to utter a word more. Another man able in the service at this chapel, except that I thought "First. By violence to customary modes of religious other in the open air, in tents, is the rival system of then, remaining where he sat, and assuming no posture the Creed and the Lord's Prayer were repeated a little three or four followed with prayers. The matter of reading them in a pompous manner, as we sometimes The greater the excitement the better. And when the practical carrying out of a system which my rea- speak of "scoffers" "laughing at religion," "careless in the midst of business. How will their day's labour indifferent, or even approvable as to their character. tion of the system in the one meeting as in the other of pleasure to his oration. Another gentleman then ward is, I know, a member of parliament. Would invaded by some new and unexpected access to their swayed by passion, will take a position which, singly, of dinner, but here of preaching. The orator ceased, statesman and warrior of former days did not grudge

> claimed by anybody, I must be permitted to express among the trees. The camp ground was a large area operation, you can see its effects upon society, and fully will it be gone through! How calmly will all my distinct and deep conviction, that the mode of upon the top of the hill, cleared of all its trees, save upon the individual. You can see how men of well- the bitterest discomforts of life be borne after thus accomplishing this object is ever after injurious to a large maple in the centre. The space around this balanced minds and good common sense will naturally raising their thoughts to heavenly things! Ah! those very minds, injurious to society, religiously con- solitary tree was seated with rude benches of slabs be cast into a sort of moral atheism, seeing all sects thought I, these are the salt and leaven of society! sidered, and an obstacle in the way of the conversion and planks, forming an area capable of accommodatand salvation of the greatest number of souls.
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> Who can calculate the good done by these Christian walking in the same path. "As for religion, Mr. Who can calculate the good done by these Christian walking in the same path. "Tricross," said one of these men to me, "It begins when they go each to his separate sphere, "Tricross," said one of these men to me, "It begins when they go each to his separate sphere, "Tricross," said one of these men to me, "It begins when they go each to his separate sphere, "Tricross," said one of these christian walking in the same path. "Tricross," said one of these christian walking in the same path. "Tricross," said one of these christian walking in the same path. "Tricross," said one of these christian walking in the same path. "Tricross," said one of these christian walking in the same path. "Tricross," said one of these christian walking in the same path. "Tricross," said one of these christian walking in the same path. "Tricross," said one of these christian walking in the same path. "Tricross," said one of these christian walking in the same path. "Tricross," said one of these christian walking in the same path. "Tricross," said one of these christian walking in the same path. "Tricross," said one of these christian walking in the same path. "Tricross," said one of these christian walking in the same path. "Tricross," said one of these christian walking in the same path. "Tricross," said one of the same path. "Tricr

REVIVALISM IN AMERICA—ITS SOURCES miletics," "Reformed Pastors," "Pastor's Vade Me- not "experienced religion;" all has been calculated. their hearts have been subdued to God, it is no less chandelier for the night meetings; and opposite the I want to have nothing to do with it. It is the same cum," and an immensity of other engines patented for And it begins. Sermons are preached five or six true, in most instances, that their minds, their reason- chandelier was a rough gallery, about ten feet high, in all churches." Hence, the class of non-professors. the manufacture of sunshine from cucumbers, and times a-day; prayer meetings, inquiry meetings, and ing powers, have been broken down by man; their communicating with a shed in the rear. This an- men unbaptized, and unconnected with any sect, is wheaten flour from bran bread. Preachers are made other kinds of services, fill up the intermediate time. intellect has received a shock by this extraordinary swered as a retiring room, as the other served for a very great in this country, and, I will add, very reas easily as spinning-jennies, and sermons turned off with a rapidity truly astounding.

It is carried on every day thus, till even late at night; and violent treatment which cannot easily be repaired. Pulpit, or, as it is called, "stand." Around the spectable in morals and character. Then, again, and as much variety is given as can be. After the litis the very plan of this onset to subject the mind as seated area, with a broad alley between, were tents, this process cuts away all religious education; being United States, where this manufacture (ut nos ipsos tide has reached its full, and all are freed by the over- well as the heart. The theory of conversion with with the front apartment open towards the area— itself all-in-all, it renders the ordinary ministrations laudemus) has attained the greatest perfection, two flow of feeling from any regard to personal or indivi- this class of reformers comprehends this scope, and is some twenty or more in number. The stand and insipid and tasteless; it cuts away, by a manifestly miles and a quarter height perpendicular of sermons dual rights; then it becomes closer and warmer; not fulfilled till this intellectual bondage is attained. seated area served as the cathedral for the preachers, discernible working, that parochial visiting and catemade annually, the sermons being reckoned as laid individuals are prayed for by name; individuals are A narrow circle of thinking and reasoning, in a few the tents around for the prayer-meetings held in the chetical instruction which was wont to be an habitual thing forty years ago among the New England pres-When we had taken a survey of the ground, we fell byterians. In fact, it has struck me again and again that the general result of this, as well as of every other is quite adequate to the immense demand, still in qua- preachers, and elders, and deacons, through the pews. as being actuated by abandonment of principle, or by of whom, an ardent methodist, informed him that "a operation of the present day, is to intercept, as far as lity it is found to be rather wersh and insipid. Certain phrases, that would have aroused ancestral content of the lines are strictly drawn between "the Lord's are turn to their old ways, or by conformity to the great work of God was going on in the ——tent" may be done, that stream of natural influences by which tain phrases, that would have aroused ancestral content of the links and feelings of the fathers descend upon the gregations into ecstasies, lose the power they had of added the solicitation of friends and relatives, "Why never afterwards be free; cannot be open to general God"—that at present there was one in that tent children, to destroy, as far as may be, the all natural giving pungency and flavour; and the lineal descen- will ye die?" It would need a heart of iron to resist cultivation and improvement. A false theory of "under conviction," of whom there "were great tradition, and to fling the present time wholly upon itself dants of the very men that in days of old could listen, all this mechanical madness; for truly, if ever there Christian character is propounded and adopted; a hopes." This was precisely the opportunity I wish- for doctrine, practice, and all things else whose natural

As regards the effects upon the individual, vou all strength, and dropping down motionless, remains ing at the means by which this process is brought cannot but feel that the strong expression above used is the only full and adequate one to express its moral and religious effects. I should perhaps apologize for the repetition of the Scripture terms, with perverted meanings, employed by such people, but it is part of the plan of the secretaries; and the citation of such technicalities really employed go farther to shew the nature of the thing than half a page of explanation. I remain, yours, &c., JOHANNES TRICROSS, Purson in the Wilderness.

> THE DAILY SERVICE IN LONDON. (By a Correspondent of the Morning Post.)

I have been much gratified this morning in attending Yet still there may be, in outward things, many circumstances that can conceal this poverty of fundamentals, that can make men believe that instead of ter into this matter, though perhaps, at some future book published about six years ago, by an American of no adequate explanation apart from that cause—an cially the eyes, which every physician knows to be an forty or fifty persons present, who, I understand, are taking one notion, and making it the "key" of the time, Mr. Editor, I may give you a slight account of minister, who had previously written a book in defence increase of numbers beyond all expectation, a current attendant invariably upon cerebral excitement. But regular attendants. Two ministers knelt within the whole "written word," they are taking the whole of these valuable inventions, which produce the maxiwhole "written word," they are taking the whole of these valuable inventions, which produce the maxisteadily flowing in of the calm, the quiet, the nonmy attention was soon called from them to a short,
rails, and another read the service at a desk, on one whole "written word," they are taking the whole of scripture troth as it is. There is a tradition, too, of the church he has left, that clings about an heresiarch, and prevents the personal operation upon himself of his own scheme. Even at the time that he is rending have not account to the church as a larger taking the whole of scripture troth as it is. There is a tradition, too, of the church he has left, that clings about an heresiarch, and prevents the personal operation upon himself of his own scheme. Even at the time that he is rending to the church as a larger taking the whole of the calm, the quiet, the hour scheme that the strand and the service at a desk, on one mum of effect with the minimum of cash, together thick-set, billious-looking individual,—the very model their character, united with the great modern improvement, that the giver of alm is totally freed from all personal trouble, the you will at once see that when he wrote somewhat and another read the service at a desk, on one mum of effect with the minimum of cash, together thick-set, billious-looking individual,—the very model of a Tartuffe with the great modern improvement, that the giver of alm is totally freed from all personal trouble, the character, united with the great modern improvement, and changed with the great modern improvement, and changed thick-set, billious-looking individual,—the very model their character, united with the great modern improvement, that the giver of a their character, the troth of a Tartuffe with the steam up, who was kneeling their character, united with the great modern improvement, and changed with the steam up, who was kneeling their character, united with the great modern improvement, and changed with the great modern improvement, and changed with the character, united with the character, united with the steam up, who was kneeling their character, united with the g away one doctrine from the body, and setting it up as ration. In fact, I cannot but look upon "societies" theology. You will also see the operations he was a away and shattered all beside; and this gives to sort of low, energetic tone, each word sounding as it their example, that the worship of God is a duty and a standard, he cannot become free of the tradition of in teligion to be as the steam engine in commerce. witness to were the same with those I have described, them a warrant of that divine institution which we were a thump. The whole of his prayer had a perfected in the first generation. After a time it becomes so, and its adherents come to stand upon the comes so, and its adherents come to stand upon the comes so, and its adherents come to stand upon the before the preacher was a cloak huddled together, all the congregation, many of whom were evidently narrow ground of the one doctrine that is distinctive, which has been the curse of separation. Such is the which has been the curse of separation. Such is the which with the more shall this truth be blazoned which is in us, the more shall this truth be blazoned which is in us, the more shall this truth be blazoned which is in us, the more shall this truth be blazoned which is in us, the more shall this truth be blazoned which is in us, the more shall this truth be blazoned at home pay for, are rather monotonous reading after to the eyes of men. I confess I look forward to that ever, ancient and modern. The originator of a secta- ing was wont to do. It is felt and known to be so ground, I can see abundant reasons for anxiety and organizations as maturity, the full embodiment of the as she had sunk down! Of this I became aware by trust was not a blameable curiosity—in fact, simply rian scheme is generally a man of great energy, possed of one idea, and in its strength bearing down all before him. But a succession of such men—there lies the difficulty. To master one idea, and the latter part of his lies the difficulty. To master one idea, and to be less the difficulty. To master one idea, and to be less the days of the least poured out; the days of the least pour to run dry. And so must we turn to the excrimed from the heap. By and for information's sake—attending the service at some bye, the faint groans that issued from the heap. By and for information's sake—attending the service at some bye, the exertions of the preacher wearied him out; be church in America has not yet attained, but is fast speeding towards it. Of this I might point out wonders at home, and red-hot ones, too. Men shall not one side of the least pour to the church in America has not yet attained, but is bye, the exertions of the preacher wearied him out:

The church in America has not yet attained, but is shade—attending the service at some bye, the faint groans that issued from the heap.

The church in America has not yet attained, but is shade—attending the service at some bye, the faint groans that issued from the heap.

The church in America has not yet attained, but is shade—attending the service at some bye, the faint groans that issued from the heap.

The church in America has not yet attained, but is shade—attending the service at some bye, the long before the collections begin to run dry. And so regret that such a system, such modes of operation, fundamental idea, and then they are most efficient. the faint groans that issued from the heap. By and for information's sake—attending the service at some an exposition of it, this is a gift or a curse of which apostles and of Pentecost shall be revived; and in- bearings of these practices, that they are in the way complement or sequence of what I bear upon. You ture of a tailor at work, and then he gave out. A ever may be the cause, I scarcely ever heard a whole but few men are capable. Such a state seems to vest stead of humdrum preaching, we shall have FEELING of the spiritual regeneration and salvation of the will recollect that we brought "the converts" to the slight-built man then came forward, and knelt down congregation sing and respond heartily, and "with a the possessor of it with a sort of authority, and a power and Dorng, and every pious man shall have a hand in it. greater number of souls. Of course I allude to that "anxious seats," to the time when they were "over- on the straw, in front of the subject, who still remained right good courage," in our churches, until I beard This is revivalism, in fact, neither more nor less than system of operations which contrives to get up in any powered." The ensuing part of this letter will conthe natural consequence that arises from the natural religious community the greatest possible quantity of tain a detail of the method from that point—"the last long; for he literally flung himself forward with tainly ought to make more of the choral part of our poverty of religion without a church; a struggle from religious excitement; which sets out upon the principle praying over them and with them"—as I saw it my- outstretched arms, so as to touch, or rather thresh the service; and I am persuaded that it would have the the domain of the unreal towards reality; an attempt that it is possible to accomplish this object in the self in a camp meeting. There are some trifling dif-straw, and then sprang backward, till the back of his most beneficial effect, especially with the poor, in atexecution of a given plan; which goes to work with ferences in details, which I shall not mention; but head touched it on the other side, praying with untaching our congregations to their church, and saving controllable vehemence during the whole of these them from the seduction of the Dissenters, and also sectarianism, as a religious organization with but one in the form of New England to occur now and then spontaneously, ject of conjecture as to their number, has been known in the form of the form o

after prayer and singing, introduced him to the people. render service to an aged parent, or to engage in domes-Some little way from it was the camp mons are unimportant to detail. You can hear the the petty cares, and troubles, and vanities of life! "Now I do not deny that in many, nor do I feel ground. It was placed on a little eminence, clothed same in City-road, or any place else; and we left the How will the freshness of health and innocence be preany interest in denying that in most, of these instances with dark pine. The time was midsummer, and to meeting. The time during which this woman was served by thus early rising to offer her matin prayers the individuals thus subdued, as it is commonly called, pass from the dusty road and the hot sun among the under spiritual manipulation, in my own presence, to God! Those two females are apparently of somewhat lower station—governesses, it may be, who have converts. But granting this, which is all that can be the eminence a small rivulet of cool water trickled Having now a bona fide knowledge of the mode of before them a day of toilsome labour. Yet how cheer-

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1843.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

The Daily Service in London.

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

Several of our contemporaries are expressing themselves with what we feel to be a becoming earnestness, in rebuking that tone of despondency which some, professed friends and adherents of the Church, have assumed in reference to her present position. Never were her prospects in reality brighter, or her foundation surer; but from the very circumstances which have contributed to this strength and hopefulness, a few of the weak-minded or wrong-hearted have chosen to augur disaster to the cause. These circumstances briefly are, the spirit of inquiry which is now so widely spread abroad,—the desire of acquaintance nearer and deeper with the polity and distinctive tenets of the Church,-and the more energetic and healthful action which that improved knowledge has begotten. If, accompanying these signs and auguries of good, there have been some drawbacks and discouragements, we must not wonder, but recollect that the very constitution of human nature involves this mixture of hope and doubt, of good and evil in its plans and operations. The manifestation of this should teach us to be watchful and humble, but not to grow weary or despond. Where a wide-spread inquiry, and, as a consequence of this, a more hearty appreciation of rules of discipline as well as of the first principles of order, provoke to a discussion correspondently more diffused and more earnest, we must not think it strange that such discussion should develop, in its progress, many differences of opinion. But these differences of opinion, if calmly maintained, and submitted for adjustment, as in Church matters they should be, to the lawful umpire, may soon be brought to settle down into a very general uniformity.

We have often said how unfair it is to identify this movement in the Church, necessarily and directly, with the peculiar opinions of the writers of the Oxford Tracts: we may never forget the prominent and important part they took in setting the movement on foot; but thousands of individuals, -and in them we include the great body of the Clergy,-who appreciate heartily, and co-operate earnestly, in the effort to restore the proper operation of Church order and Church discipline, know nothing of such opinions when they would claim any distinctiveness from, or assume any pre-eminence over, the principles which the Church has always taught. They are glad to see a correct knowledge gaining ground in regard to the ministerial commission and authority; and because this is a point which the Church supposes all her children not only to be acquainted with, but heartily to embrace, they do not consider its inculcation to form the basis of any peculiar school. They are rejoiced to observe a closer adherence to rules and customs which the Church plainly recognizes, and embodies in her constitution, but which the lethargy of a by-gone age had allowed to pass into disuse; yet in pressing for their restoration, they are soliciting only the retention of the acknowledged landmarks of the Church, as those which may not unfrequently prove antagonist to each other,—namely, the Imperial Government of the Church, as those which were and the Colonial Legislature. But here we can all the Church with covarid teachers to that fairly be held responsible for this barbarous scheme.

The Catholic, then, to shew sufficient cause why Rome may not upstart Sixtus V,† against the King of Navarre and the persecuted Huguenots of France), which was signed by five-and-dispute this plea of "individual depravity:" this occurrence, with many others of a similar nature, proves indeed that, in the annuals of history, there was a time when a Pope was a find every to here that a fairly be held responsible for this barbarous scheme.

But these are not the main grounds on which I venture to dispute this plea of "individual depravity:" this occurrence, with many others of a similar nature, proves indeed that, in the annuals of history, there was a time when a Pope was a find every the party of the League, who took care to publish it, so much as the Catholic, then, to shew sufficient and the persecution, they are not the main grounds on which I venture to dispute this plea of "individual depravity:" this occurrence, with many others of a similar nature, proves indeed that, in the fairly be held responsible for this barbarous scheme.

But these are not the main grounds on which I venture to dispute this plea of "individual depravity:" this occurrence, with many others of a similar nature, proves indeed that, in the fairly be held responsible for this barbarous scheme.

The Catholice, then, to she we have a least, to say the catholice and the party of the catholice and the catholice and the catholice afford the surest guidance to unity of purpose and healthfulness of action. But to associate, necessarily, a participation in a revival, as we shall call it, of holy practices in the Church with the errors or the peculiarities of any religious school, who may render the effort to effect the same sort of revival a prominent

unfair and incorrect. It is, no doubt, from some such unjust and unreasonable apprehension, that we have lately observed in England a remonstrance in certain quarters directed to the Bishops, against what are deemed to be innovations upon the established order and regulations of the Church. We some time ago laid before our readers the expostulation of certain inhabitants of Falbe but one general sentiment of admiration in regard to the Bishop of Exeter's firm and authoritative reply. The Bishop of London has encountered similar diffistrange to say, was the collection of the alms from pew to pew, and during the reading of the offertory, instead of at the door as had, in that Diocese, been customary! Our only wonder is, that an innovation upon the established and becoming usages of the Church, such as this last custom obviously was, should have been tolerated so long. And yet so serious was the dissatisfaction awakened by what all men of sense and piety should have hailed as a subject for congratulation, that some restless and imperious spirits, -very few in number we can believe,-threatened a disruption of the unity of the Church, by their secession from its communion, if the change were persevered in!

In fact, as after the successful result of the Revolution of the three days of July in Paris, about thirteen years ago, we had revolution following revolution in all parts of Europe, and England herself hardly escaping the calamity, so, since the great experiment of the Scottish secession, we have threatened pilgrimages in every quarter to some spiritual Mount Sacer, leaving the Church in widowhood and bereavement: every ambitious churchwarden, or factious parishioner, thinks he has but to speak of secession and disruption in order to coerce his clergyman, and even his Bishop, into an abandonment of rules of discipline and order which the Church plainly recognizes, and which her own best interests require should be maintained .-When the course is pursued-mildly, though energetically and decisively-of which the Bishop of Exeter lately set so noble an example, these miserable threats would soon be found to provoke the public ridicule and reprobation which they deserve. In the really Christian and humble mind, they never could have place: the truly pious and conscientious would rather | Crown. yield up their own judgment, than resist ecclesiastical authority when exercised in obvious conviction of individual duty and the public good; while the contuness of having given them utterance.

to prevailing laxity or irreligion. This is often more established. than the "independent," rather the rebellious, spirit

And surely, if it be the fervent prayer of the humble of modern times will bear, and the consequence is that which most availeth with God, the daily supplication of these few christian souls will be of infinitely more effect than all the oratory and display of the platform, and all the bustling and scheming of committees. Only let us not faint in prayer, and we shall not fail of God's blessing on our labours.

appointments f abandonment of the Church, because an ungrateful though necessary duty has had to be fulfilled. Such, as we have heard it well said, are dry and dead branches which course for the church, because an ungrateful of Toronto:—Saturday, October 1988. which a gust of wind will shake off; the living and the true members have too firm a hold of the body, the Church, to be moved by these passing commotions. In the words of an able modern writer, "voluntary separation from the Church of Christ, is a sin against our brethren, against ourselves, against God; a sin which, unless repented of, is eternally destructive to the soul. The heinous nature of this offence is inca-Fourth Page.

St. Germain's Cathedral and Peel Castle, in the Isle of Man.
Garner.—Bp. Pilkington; Archdeacon Hare; Luther; Mary Howitt; Bp. Jeremy Taylor.

the soul. The heinous nature of this offence is incapable of exaggeration, because no human imagination, and no human tongue can adequately describe its enormity."

to his Lordship's Examining Chaplain at Toronto, on create this disappointment, constitute its greatest from extreme cheapness, to all classes of Churchmen; apt to exclaim, how unlike is Peter the Pope to Peter the led us to expect that extensive benefits would result from extreme cheapness, to all classes of Churchmen; apt to exclaim, how unlike is Peter the Pope to Pe merit. Public feeling on various topics had become much excited, and there was nothing in the Speech from the Throne to quiet apprehension on the one side, or to excite hope on the other. The removal of side, or to excite hope on the other. The removal of usual place.

These are disagreeable facts, and must be rather unfriendly, if the conceive, to the authority of a system claiming exclusive purity of faith and practice. None can deplore their existence purity of faith and practice. None can deplore their existence is of payment. In furtherance of this object, we publish our list of Agents, which will be found in the usual place. merit. Public feeling on various topics had become and there are few, we must believe, who would not Apostle." importance not to the people of Kingston alone, but to the Upper Province at large; and that His Excellency's Speech contained no allusion either to quicken hope, or allay fear upon this point, will no doubt in some quarters, be regarded as one of its capital defects.

Again, we have no reference in the Speech to the popular expectation, or rather popular demand, which there has always been so much pains to elevate, that the Government should be administered in accordance with "the well understood wishes of the people": for the darling theory of Responsible Government not a the word was spared, and that perhaps is deemed an unpardonable forgetfulness of what is thought to be due modern times to the supremacy of the popular will.

University agitation,—not the whisper of an intention to model the existing Institutions according to the thousand and one fancies which the ignorant or the selfish have promulgated; and this many will regard as an inexcusable oversight in the Representative of

Royalty.

Now these very omissions seem to us to prove the whoch the Charles arrived, who is a five that the Conspiracy of the Pazzi was merely a solitary instance of the farmer of the Speech, and to shew that wisdom of the framer of the Speech, and to shew that the Conspiracy of the Pazzi was merely a solitary instance of the farmer of the Speech, and to shew that the Conspiracy of the Pazzi was merely a solitary instance of the farmer of the Speech, and to shew that the Conspiracy of the Pazzi was merely a solitary instance of the fallacious principles upon which their creed is grounded. I must then be particular and the same of the fallacious principles upon which their creed is grounded. I must then be particular and unbiassed Dissembly the companies of the fallacious principles upon which their creed is grounded. Jumat then be particular and unbiassed Dissembly the companies of the fallacious principles upon which their creed is grounded. Jumat then be particular and unbiassed Dissembly the companies of the fallacious principles upon which their creed is grounded. Jumat then be particular and unbiassed Dissembly the companies of the fallacious principles upon which their creed is grounded. Jumat then be particular and unbiassed Dissembly the companies of the fallacious principles upon them with affectionate companies of the designed whose Clurch for the coasional crimes of the fallacious principles upon which their creed is grounded. Jumat then be particular and unbiassed Dissembly the companies of the fallacious principles upon them with affectionate companies are rise as a special to the companies of the fallacious principles upon them with affectionate companies are rise of the fallacious principles upon them with affectionate companies are rise of the fallacious principles upon them with affectionate companies are rise of the fallacious principles upon them with affectionate companies are rise of the fallacious principles upon them with affectionate companies are rise of the fallacious principles upon

in regard to the Seat of Government. Personally, his Excellency is much respected and beloved; and the absence of the ordinary testimonies of congratulation this instance, must be referred to something very much dissociated from the question of his private worth or individual popularity.

In the Church did not deem it worth while to brand imputed to the Registative Council, and bearing in all the benefits and blessing in all the benefits dand of the Church deem it worth while to brand imputed to the Registative Council, and bearing in all the benefits and blessing in all the benefits and blessing of such prosperity, and in every testimonic of my flock, but as long as it may please God to permit the continuance of my flock, but as long as it may please God to permit the continuance of my flock, but as long as it may please God to permit the continuance of my flock, but as long as it may please God to permit the continuance of my earthly pilgrimage. And I shall ever remain your obliged and affectionate friend,

I and besidences, that the Church is the murderous enterprize with her censure, and by some permit and blessing of such prosperity, and in every testimonic of my flock, but as long as it may please God to permit the continuance of my earthly pilgrimage. And I shall ever remain your obliged and affectionate friend,

I and besidences, that the Church is the murderous enterprize with her censure, and by some permit and beside the high functions of and beside the flow of a reason to just from the underformence of the murderous enterprize with her censure, and bus spiritual good, my prayers shall be daily offered, not only while you remain as a portion of my flock, but as long as it may please God to permit the continuance of my flock, but as and beside the flow of a reason to just from the Legistative Council, and because the form the deformers, and bissingued and destirule of the Edistances, the the Church flow is the murderous enterprize, which the flow of a reason to just from the Legistative Council, and b or individual popularity.

"The plan of Responsible Government, to be worth any thing, must be inviolable and consistent.— After its adoption, part of their peculiar labours, is, in the highest degree, it will admit of no compromise or question: it can then no onger be considered as open to enquiry how far it may be wise in the Imperial Government to interfere with local politics, or system, they cannot interfere at all; and it is most plain that any House of Assembly can, at its pleasure, bring the unquesned power, which they would then possess upon local questions, to bear upon any general one of peace or war, intercourse or commerce, taxation upon imports, or any other point in which the general interests of the Empire may be considered s involved. The consequences of such a collision must either mouth, against alleged changes in the manner of con- be a violation of the pledge of Responsible Government on the ducting Divine Service amongst them; and there can part of the Imperial Government, or its yielding up the whole management of local and national relations to the Provincial Legislature,-or, in other words, making the Colony indepen-

But if the popular will be made to prevail in all cases of culties with the parishioners of certain portions of his Diocese; and amongst the subjects of their complaint, strange to say, was the collection of the alms from pew what remains to England except the expense of protecting and defending a place nominally a Colony, -of seeing the enactof policy, contrary to her own, prevailing in a Province still called a possession of the Crown? Why should England be bound to protect and guarantee the political existence of such a Colony? It neither extends her power, or increases her re-All her interest in it may just as well be continued, rovince were independent. The Governor becomes an if the Province were independent. ador in a foreign court: he alone stands bound by official duty to look after British interests: all the public servants must them, when they come in opposition to what the majority of the Assembly consider the interests of the Province.'

The Act of Union has not lessened the embarrassment which was thus predicted from the adoption of this theory: we have seen some of its practical effects in the events of the last twelve months; and the pros- of decency, and of truth; without fidelity, without religion; pect becomes daily darker, that our domination to an rresponsible Cabinet of Frenchmen and of Romanists is all but inevitable.-If ever the day should arrive when the Governor General of the Province, -in the necessary alternative of abiding by one or other of the | than their father." antagonist authorities, of interposing between the Imperial and Colonial supremacy,-shall throw himself apon the Conservative loyalty of the Province, for a less bribery, was hailed upon his entry into Rome with every vindication of the principles upon which the civil and display of popular enthusiasm. Gorgeous ceremonies greefed religious structure of our glorious Empire is built, we can, in such a struggle, anticipate but one result,—a signal triumph. Let us only hope that, when it is achieved, the cause of truth and loyalty will not again be paralysed by the elevation of the agitator and the traiton to offices of honour and emolument, and by suffering the pardoned, but impenitent, rebel to mingle, upon equal terms and with equal privileges, amongst those who fought and bled for the supremacy of the

We are always thankful to our friends and correspondents, when they transmit to us pamphlets or macious and the perverse, whose own selfish views are newspapers containing articles which are considered generally dearer to them than the interests of the suitable for insertion in The Church; but they must Church of God, would discover no other result from not be surprised or offended, if they discover that we their threatenings than the absurdity and the wicked- do not always make use of the matter with which they so obligingly furnish us. We have a wide field from We designate this as wickedness; because, by the which to glean, and we appropriate from our overflow-Word of God, we are taught to think that, in the re- ing stores what we conceive tends most to the edificalationship which we bear to the Church, nothing can tion of our readers, and the exposition especially of be more sinful than wilful or unwarrantable schism: those principles of the Church upon which, unhappily, nothing, for instance, can evince a more rebellious or too much ignorance, in many quarters, prevails. To irreligious temper than what we are sometimes pained many of our correspondents this explanation may be to hear or see exhibited, namely, the threat of desert- necessary; and we trust they will feel assured that, to hear or see exhibited, namely, the threat of deserting the Church and joining some schismatical community our use or disuse of the articles they are so good as records of the Popes of Rome, he will scarcely invite me to a nion, because a clergyman, in contravention of his to transmit to us, we are influenced by no other moordination vows, does not think proper to bend to the tive than to furnish to our readers the greatest possicaprices and vices of the times, and has the honesty ble amount of edification, in connection with the obto "declare the whole counsel of God" in opposition jects for which this journal was more particularly

Communications.

THE POPEDOM.

To the Editor of The Church Sir,—In the "Catholio" of September 27, the organ of omanism in Western Canada,—I have observed some reflecnumber of the Church of Roscoe's account of the atrocious by the Church of England, that the "unworthiness tion. A correspondent, however, may descend—when necessity requires—with more facility and safety than the Editorof In all that I have advanced I would have it distinctly under-

individual popularity.

His Excellency, as we have already taken occasion the Catholic, then, to shew sufficient cause why Rome may not "As much as this Bull, (that set forth A.D. 1585, by the

the discipline of the Church, the nature, number, and adminiss tration of the scrapture, even when kings should be wanting to the ration of the scrapture, even when kings should be wanting to the declared law of God, which enjoins obedience in so many places of the Church, the nature, number, and adminiss tration of the scrapture, even when kings should be wanting to their duty.

The declared law of God, which enjoins obedience in so many places of the Church, the nature, number, and adminiss the places of the Scripture, even when kings should be wanting to their duty.

The declared law of God, which enjoins obedience in so many places of the Scripture, even when kings should be wanting to the remains in this they have been whose lives were one continued violation of every law, civil or religious, human or divine! What rational belief that the spiritual, between Kings and Princes on the one possible that the spiritual, between Kings and Princes on the one in the High Church every Sunday fore-noon while he remains in this neighbouring parishes; and we are happy to hear that Mr. Noel has kindly agreed to preach in the High Church every Sunday fore-noon while he remains in this neighbouring parishes; and we are happy to hear that Mr. Noel has kindly agreed to preach in the High Church every Sunday fore-noon while he remains in this neighbouring parishes; and we are happy to hear that Mr. Noel has kindly agreed to preach in the High Church every Sunday fore-noon while he remains in this neighbouring parishes; and we are happy to hear that Mr. Noel has kindly agreed to preach in the High Church every Sunday fore-noon while he remains in this neighbouring parishes; and we are happy to hear that Mr. Noel has kindly agreed to preach in the High Church every Sunday fore-noon while he remains in this neighbouring parishes; and we are happy to hear that Mr. Noel has kindly agreed to preach in the High Church every Sunday fore-noon while he remains in this neighbouring parishes; and we are happy to hear that Mr. Noel has k blood - The tutelar God of Latium, when the warlike attempt any thing against the secular, by abusing that glu

guished individual who has always borne the character partial historian, and mentions the wickedness of the Popepartial historian hist fom only as it is connected with the thread of his narrativ I mean William Roscoe. In his Leo X, -whose father, by the way, was nearly murdered by Sixtus IV, rather a singular feature of infallitility,—the Editor of the Catholic will discern ome notice of Roderigo Borgia or Alexander VI, an individua who has been correctly designated "the scourge of Christendom and the abhorrence of mankind."

The character of this Pope has been thus drawn by Guiceiardini, (an Italian of the Romish communion). "H qualities were more than counterbalanced by his vices. anners he was most shameless; wholly divested of sincerity, his avarice, immoderate; in his ambition, insatiable; in his cruelty, more than barbarous; with a most ardent des exalting numerous children by whatever means it might be accomplished; some of whom (that depraved instruments might not be wanting for depraved purposes) were not less detestable This portrait, offensive as it is, has been executed by no one likely to exaggerate the defects and vices of the Pontifical rule; and yet this Alexander the Sixth, though elevated to the Pontificate by the most scandalous and shamedisplay of popular entities and triumphal arches were erected to his honour, bearing inscriptions which proclaimed the idolatrous adulation

"Cæsare magna fuit; nune Roma est maxima, - Sextus Regnat Alexander; ille vir, iste Deus!" "Great under Cæsar's rule, proud Rome Shall now be crowned with more abundant fame, When Alexander holds the sov'reign sway,—

A God in human guise!" But when at length his career of violence was brought to a close, these flattering eulogies were changed into the following ble memory ;-I confess myself unable to express the force of the original by any translation :-

Quis stus me? Sexus. Quis pectora pangie? Em Quis comes in tanto funere obit? Vitium.

Unde pyra? Ex crucibus quibus Itala pectora torsit.

Quæ laniata genas prœfica? Avaricies.

Quis tulit ossa? Nefas. Quis longo murmure dixit,

Nate, vale? Mater Rixa, paterque Odium. Qui pressere oculos? Incendia, Stupra, Rapinæ Qui pressere oculos? Intendua, Scapro, response.

Qui smoriar dixit, hoc moriente? Dolus.

Sed quæ causa necis? Virus.* Proh numina! Virus

Humano generi vita, salusque fuit!" But I need enter no further into details, nor do I love partienlarity where the subject conjures up so many painful associa-It is only necessary to mention the Inquisition, the of Piedmont, or the fires of Smithfield, to overthrow the rash declaration that the Conspiracy of the Pazzi was simply ar evidence of individual depravity. If the Editor of the Catholic searching scrutiny of their principles and actions. To place the matter, however, beyond all doubt, I will take the liberty to direct his attention to the following brief statement relative

We are directed to add the following to the has already appeared in the Church, (Vol. IV, No. 20), but it the 12th ultimo, after Morning Prayer, the Bishop Conscrambling about for a time, she crawled out amidst the

As far as may be convenient or practicable, we would solicit the early transmission of remittances in this behalf; as, during the quarter which now terminates, our receipts have scarcely served to meet a tithe of current and then plucked out the eyes of his predecessor.—

The Bontace deposed, and then plucked out the eyes of his predecessor.—

Temple: let all the earth keep silence before him; and then plucked out the eyes of his predecessor.—

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Temple: let all the earth keep silence before him; a

> nevertheless, and not opinions, which may take their hue from prejudice. If they be true, I would inquire how any sensible member of the Church of Rome can reconcile it, I will not say with his pretensions as a man of common sense and rational discerument, to maintain the dogma of infallibility. God indeed does very frequently work with evil instruments; that Romanism in Western Canada,—I have observed some reflections under the Editorial head upon your insertion in a late tions, it is a truth laid down in the Word of God and professor aspiracy of the Pazzi. It is only occasionally that I have ministers hinders not the effects of the sacrament:" but thisthe opportunity of in-pecting this journal; but whenever I a most necessary provision for our spittual safety—is a totally glauce at its contents my eye generally meets with something peculiarly painful, uncourteons, and offensive. The indelicacy subsist between Papal infallibility and Papal corruption. That modern times to the supremacy of the popular will.
>
> Moreover, we have not a shade of allusion to the
>
> of the remarks to which I have alluded will probably deter you from exposing the erroneous facts they contain; and some apology is even due from a correspondent for venturing to direct be associated with the external evidence of a holy life, or the your attention to a subject embracing much that is repulsive to assumption of such Divine inspiration must weigh with me no Christian feeling and atterly unworthy of your editorial castignation.

a journal maintaining, to the satisfaction of every lover of the truth, so high a reputation as the Church has been enabled to ecure; and the sense of duty impels me to declare my dissert look upon them with affectionate compassion as erring brethren; whom I would fain bring over to a knowledge of the truth by

being can with patience hear of pretensions to ecclesiastical princes of the Church, that as it is not lawful for the secular princes of the Church, that as it is not lawful for the secular power to interfere with that of the spiritual, nor to lay hands iration, authenticated by pollution and registered in upon the censer, so neither is it lawful for the spiritual to Paganism of ancient Rome was the established faith.—was represented, it is said, by a statute drenched with gore: I dare not trust myself to pourtray the analogy which is, alas! too obviously presented by the tragic acts of the Coryphaus of modern superstition.

But will the Cathelia means it is a superstition attempt any thing against the secular, by abusing that guest, only to exercise in those affairs which are not of the world; so that they have not the power of deposing princes, and of hindering (by the censures and fulminations of the Church) the due obscience of subjects to their sovereigns. They added, that But will the Catholic succeed in making us believe that the Conspiracy of the Pazzi is an isolated occurrence, invidiously exposed and magnified by Protestants? Let him consult Jewell's Apology, and he will therein discover ample historical evidence to the courter of the courte of Rome, had always been condemned by the decisions of the Gallican Church, by the decrees of Parliaments, and by the protestations of their courter of the courte idence to the contrary, facts which overthrow ten thousand which our Kings have often made against this invasion of their insinuations. Or if this authority suit him not, let him carefully ponder the statements of Professor Ranke. He will there find the entire system of Papal fraud, defilement; and reckless abandonment minutely exposed. Or if he should object to this pathor as influenced by the same principle the coultry as influenced in the contract of the should object and the contract of the same principle the coultry as influenced in the contract of the same principle the coultry as influenced in the contract of the same principle the same principle the contract of the same principle the contract of the same principle the same prin

outlior as influenced by prejudice, I would refer him to a dis- Church of England was justified in reforming herself; and don than Mr. Drummond received at the hands of Bishop guished individual who has always borne the character of an upon this principle alone can the blessings of spiritual freedom

ticity of this circumstarce.

† He was a swineherd in his youth, and after his elevation to the Popedom, it may be said of him as was declared of Felix the Roman Governor of Judea, that "he governed with all the authority of a king, and the baseness and insolence of a quondam slave."

LIFE PRESERVERS.

To the Editor of The Church.

Oakville, September 21, 1843. Sir,-The late wreck of the Pegasus, near Holy Island. with the awful loss of human life, will, it is to be hoped force upon the minds of owners of coasting vessels, and especially of steamers employed in carrying passengers, the necessity of providing for their safety; and I do hope vessels on the lakes to carry Life Preservers and other means of safety. Life Preservers may be made of very cheap materials. Tanned bladders, painted on the outside, and covered with strong cotton, made fast two and two, about a foot apart, with strong tape or small rope, each pair having loops for the arms to pass through, and each bladder a small tube, with a cork or stop-cock, to inflate them, if tied round the waist, just under the arms, will enable a person to float for any length of time. A
Life Preserver of this kind would not cost more than six-I would also suggest that a long, strong rope pence. I would also suggest that a long, strong rope should be kept in readiness, furnished at every six feet with wooden floats like those used by fishers for their nets. This rope, when thrown overboard, would enable people, by laying hold of it, to keep together until assisce could be given to tow them to a safe place. A ficient number of these, or any proper Life Preservers, being kept on board of Steam Packets, and notice being "Quis situs hic? Sextus. Quis pectora plangit? Erinnys. duly given that such means of safety were always in readiness, would give confidence to the most timid, and, in case of accident, do much to prevent that panic which sometimes proves more dangerous and fatal than the

I shall say little more on the subject. No boat on less lakes should be allowed to sail without the means Bedford, arising out of the assembling of the "Matthew-ness lakes should be allowed to sail without the means Bedford, arising out of the assembling of the "Matthew-ness lakes should be allowed to sail without the means". of preserving life in case of accident; and I need hardly add, that any good steam vessel, with Life Preservers on board, will, to a certainty, meet the approbation and patronage of the public

blic.
I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. SYMES.

Nova Scotia Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

We are informed that the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia

The most respectful Address of the Rector, Wardens and Vestry, of St. Paul's Church, Chatham.

Apostle."

Your elevation to the Episcopal Chair; and your Lord-ship's almost unprecedented exertions, both at home and abroad, in behalf of the Colonial Church, have indeed far surpassed our most sanguine expectations. with an eagle eye, guarded with a gigantic hand, and nutured by your fostering care in seasons of imminent but the hardened crime of her rulers accompanying it, has related to have a companying it, has related

with his religious obligations as a lover of Christian truth, but and judicious a Prelate, who has always commanded our and the increasing wants of the people will probably induce you ere long to resign this part of your charge, and that this may possibly be the last time we shall be permitted to have the privilege of addressing you. Since, and that this may possibly be the last time we shall be permitted to have the privilege of addressing you. Since, however, we are likely to be deprived of your Lordship's more immediate presence and superintendance, we can only implore your continued prayers for the Divine on the case of the divine only implored to have the privilege of addressing you. Since, the only means to remove the burden from the back of the country. Fellow country in the face of day, and in the eye of light. (Yuquyine has a layout of the burden from the back of the country. Fellow country in the face of day, and in the eye of light. (Yuquyine has a layout of the burden from the back of the country. Fellow country in the face of day, and in the eye of light. (Yuquyine has a layout of the burden from the back of the country.) blessing upon us,—assuring you that our imperfect petitions will never cease to be presented at the throne of grace, that your Lordship may yet live many years to prove a blessing to the Church in these Colonies, and that after having, like the great Apostle of the Gentiles, found to good first leave the faith and faith the first having the confirmation of the provided all measures which shall place you within your oppressions will never cease to be presented at the throne of grace, that your Lordship may yet live many years to prove a blessing to the Church in these Colonies, and that after having, like the great Apostle of the Gentiles, found a lygad golenni.)

Avoid all measures which shall place you within your oppressions will never cease to be presented at the throne of grace, that your Lordship may yet live many years to prove a blessing to the Church in these Colonies, and that after having, like the great Apostle of the Gentiles, and that after having, like the great Apostle of the Gentiles, and that of the colonies are considered in the colonies of the Gentiles. fought a good fight, kept the faith, and finished your course, you shall with him receive an unfading crown of

Rector, Churchwardens and Vestry.

His Excellency the usual exercise of individual judgment and taste.

His Excellency the usual exercise of individual judgment and taste.

It is stated that His Excellency, either at his arrival or departure, was not greeted with a solitary cheer.

This is partly accounted for by the circumstances
already detailed, and especially by the deep sensation
of doubt and distrust which appears to fill every mind
of doubt and distrust which appears to fill every mind
of doubt and distrust which appears to fill every mind
in regard to the Scate of Covernment.

Personally, his

The He Gospel of peace, could suffer the conception and actual
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the Gospel of peace, could suffer the conception and actual
the Gospel of peace, could suffer the conception actual for the Pope have refused to acknowledge his
supremery. Span in the present day has cast it off. The
Gallican Church in the sixteenth entury, upon a Papal invathe Gospel of peace, could suffer the conception actual for the Church do actually person of their liberties in the person of the Province actually person of the Church do act

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

annuls of history, there was a time when a Pope was a marderer ment and the Colonial Legislature. But here we cannot do better than repeat what was expressed in this Journal about four years ago, when, as the effect of Lord Durham's Report, the Responsible Government theory first started into life:—

But here we can and the Colonial Legislature. The control of the transfer of the Horon and Rev. Mr. Node at seven which the every great gratification of hearing the Horon and Rev. Mr. Node at seven which the every great a gratification of hearing the Horon and Rev. Mr. Node at seven which the colonial time, on Sunday montains the Horon and Rev. Mr. Node at seven which the Popes (who had formerly been in subjection to Kings and the Colonial Rev. Mr. Node at seven which the Popes (who had formerly been in subjection to Kings and the Colonial Rev. Mr. Node at seven which the Province; and the Horon did it afflict those Catholics and good Frenchmen who were one than the Colonial Rev. Mr. Node at seven which the Province; and the Horon did it afflict those Catholics and go a monstrous and implicit form. It is an a monstrous and implicit form the decisions absolving their subjects from their oath of allegiance, against of mercants, relative to the interpretation of God's holy word, the decisions obedience in so many in every corner—there being a number of strangers from worthy of the great nation by which it was evinced. thouring parishes; and we are happy to hear that Noel has kindly agreed to preach in the High introduction of Canadian Wheat, and of Flour prepared in

that Mr. Noel has been officiating in the parish Church of Inverness, in connection with Dr. Rose and the Rev. Alexander Clark. This act is in violation of the statutes of the Scottish establishment, and, we are afraid, is also n contravention of the laws and practices of the English Church. In the residuary, it is now, since the formal re-enactment of the Act 1799, a grave Ecclesiastical offence for any Minister to admit to his pulpit any one except a Minister or Licentiate of the establishment. Messrs. Rose and Clark will doubtless, therefore, be served with a libel by Dr. Bryce at next Assembly to Mr. Noel, we should hardly think he would be safe under a Diocesan who is the chosen friend of a Bishop who prevented a presbyter from lecturing on a week night in a presbyterian church. However, as the discipline of the Church of England is as anomalous as her doctrines, the Church of England is as anomalous as her doctrines, it is quite possible that the hon, and Rev. gentleman may it is quite possible that the hon, and Rev. gentleman may experience more lenient treatment from the Bishop of Lon-Terrot. But supposing he escape Episcopal censure w own we are somewhat surprised that a gentleman who has the reputation of being an Evangelical preacher, should thus openly fraternize with the ministers of a Church which, so lately as May last, restored an Act, the ces of this vast country, and increase the public Revenue and

LITURGY.—At the last monthly meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Foreign Translation Committee presented their annual report. It stated that the printing of the Dutch Bible had been completed, and that the whole edition, consisting of 1,000 copies, had been recently received in London. The work has been prepared chiefly for the benefit of those of our pos-sessions in Southern Africa, and in the East and West Indies, in which the Dutch language is used. The French version of the Old Testament had proved a work of considerable labour and difficulty, but the translation and revision had now been nearly completed. With reference to the edition of the Holy Scriptures in Coptic age of the Rev. Dr. Tattam's mission to Egpyt, to send proof sheet of the Gospel of St. Matthew for on of the Patriarch at Cairo, who was much pleased th it. The new Arabic translation of the Bible, which had been suspended in consequence of the illness of the Rev. Mr. Schlienz, had been resumed under the direcwas proceeding successfully. Of the English Liturgy, an edition of 1,000 copies had been published, of which 300 copies, with 300 French New Testaments, had been sent to the Seychelles Islands, and 25 to Malta; 200 copies had been distributed in various quarters. Translations had also been made into the German, Turkish, Arabic, and Armenian languages. In was stated in the that 2,524 copies of the Committee's edition of the New Testament in the Spanish had been sent to Spain, Mexico, and South America; and that of their versions of the Liturgy not alluded to above, 596 of the modern Greek, 1,774 of Spanish, 241 of Dutch, and 524 of the Amharie ersion had been distributed. DISGRACEFUL PROCEEDING ON THE SABBATH.—On

ites," as they are called, for the purpose of having a dip-ping. A peculiar sect has been formed in Bedford, the head of which is the Rev. T. R. Matthews, whose curious proceedings have frequently, we believe, appeared in print.

A portion of the congregation assembled at six o'clock on Sunday morning, at the river-side near Cox's pits, and menced singing and praying, with the assistance Mr. Matthews, previous to the immersion. A person of the name of Whiteman, whose domestic happiness has been very materially affected by the repeated attendance of his wife upon these meetings, to the neglect of the family, made his appearance, having ascertained that his wife was to be dipped. Having found her, he told her Gentlemen of the House of Assembly. Ordinance of Confirmation in the Settlement of Bathurst, New Bandon, Blackville, and Baies-des-Vents on the Mirimachi; Richibucto, Weldford, and other places on much annoyed, and said she should not be disappointed with the river and after the research of the Revenue, but I * He died from eating by mistake a poisoned dish prepared for one of his Cardinals.

Mirimachi; Richibucto, Weldford, and other places on the St. Lawrence shore of New Brunswick. On Sunday in the dipping, so pushed her into the river, and after hope, that it proceeds from temporary causes, and that it will

We are directed to add the following to the appointments for Confirmation by the Lord Bishop of Toronto:—

Saturday, October 19—Bath, 10, A. M.

Amherst Island, 2, P.M

Will this day's impression, the first quarter of the present volume of The Church expires; and after such an interval, we shall not be considered unreasonable in reminding our readers of the terms of payment able in reminding our readers of the terms of payment and wance, upon which it has always been published. As far as may be convenient or practicable, we would a subscided to the chair through perjury. As far as may be convenient or practicable, we would a subscided to the chair through perjury. As far as may be convenient or practicable, we would a subscided the profession of the church administration of this immortality of Chaltham, &c. After the due administration of the cham derision of the cambinate and administration of this low of Chaltham, &c. After the due administration of this low of Chaltham, &c. After the due administration of the sont. XIII. Holly Rite, his Lordship addressed the recipients in his pleasing and singularly impressive manner. In the evening the Bishop Confirmed 57 well-prepared Candidates, in the Parish Church of Chaltham, &c. After the due administration of this Lordship addressed the recipients in his pleasing and singularly impressive manner. In the evening the Bishop Confirmed 57 well-prepared Candidates, in the Parish Church of Chaltham, &c. After the due administration of this bly Rite, his Lordship addressed the recipients in his pleasing and singularly impressive manner. In the evening the Bishop Consecrated "and set apart from all proceeded to immerse a woman and five apprentice-boys. This is one of the farces practised to idols. Pope Liberius was an Arian and subscribed to that creed. Anastasius was excommunicated as a heretic by the council of Basil convicted Pope Eagening of Chaltham. The Chapel, which was dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin, was well filled in every part. The Evening Prayer was read by th

REBECCA AND DISSENT.

(From the London Times, of the 11th August.) The Dissenters here are making a great noise about my statement to you that their preachers favour the doings of Rebecca. They positively deny it. I have heard it as positively asserted that they do, both openly and tacitly. I have obtained, I think, pretty conclusive evidence that the Dissenting ministers here are not undeserving the character which they have obtained of fomenting these

The following is an extract from the last number of a Welsh monthly magazine called "Y Diveygiver" (the Reformer,) published at Llanelly, and edited by a Dissenting Minister and a leader and kind of bishop in his church. It is also generally known amongst the Dissenters that this Dissenting Minister is the editor. This gentleman and a printer, named Thomas, at Llanelly, are understood to be the proprietors and printers of the magazine, and to be the proprietors and printers of the magazine, and Mr. Thomas has called upon me and insisted that my statement to you was incorrect. I give you a quotation from this magazine. I think you will say with me, after reading it, no wonder the Dissenting Ministers should earn such a character. It is published in Welsh, but I have obtained a literal translation of it. After describing the outrages which have taken the contract of the contract

bing the outrages which have taken place during the last week, the article proceeds—

"We cannot regard these tumults, together with their like in other parts of the kingdom, but as the direct effects of Tory oppression. Our wish, as we stated before, would be to see Rebecca and her children arrayed by they and a right party force. by thousands, elad with moral force, for the suppress quer with; yours is moral force exclusively; work it one, but the resource of your oppressors is physical force. They are much too strong for you on this ground. Resolve to Signed on behalf of the members of the Church, by the tector, Churchwardens and Vestry.

To the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestry, of St. Paul's Church, at Chatham.

Gentlemen.—The very kind address with which you the control of the second of the

Kingston, 28th September, 1843. This day at two o'clock, P.M., His Excellency the Gover-NOR GENERAL proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament Building. The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present His Excellency opened the Third Session of the First Parliament of the Province of Canada, with the following speech from the throne:-

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

joy throughout the British Empire, and we have reason to be deeply gratified for the continued protection vouchsafed by Almighty Providence to our gracious Queen, whose life and health are blessings to Her Subjects. In the same interval, an afflicting event has occurred in Ca-THE HON. AND REV. BAPTIST NOEL.—We had the very great gratification of hearing the Hor. and Rev. Universal regret has done honour to his memory through-

proof of Her Majesty's unremitted care for the prosperity of this portion of Her Dominions. A copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State on this subject will be laid before

Measures will be submitted to you for the improvement of the system of Judicature in Lower Canada; of the Municipal Institutions, the laws relating to Education, and the Jury System of both Divisions of the United Province, and of the Assessment Laws in Upper Canada, as well as on other important subjects; all of which will, I am sure, engage your earnest

I have recently made a tour through the Province, such as s requiring attention.

I have had great gratification in seeing a fine Country evieign, and personal kindness to myself.

It has been highly satisfactory to me to witness the great works in progress, which, owing to the Loan raised in England under the Guarantee of the Imperial Government, the Province has been enabled to undertake or prosecute. They are calculated, I hope, to extend the Commerce, and develope the Resour-

original design of which was, to banish from pulpit-communion such men as Charles Simeon. Of the nature of the late controversy, as well as of the character of Mr. Clark as a controversialist, we shall charitably suppose Mr. Noel ignorant."—The Witness (Nonintrusionist.)

FOREIGN TRANSLATIONS OF THE SCRIPTURES AND Experies TRANSLATIONS OF THE SCRIPTURES AND Experies of the Country must in a great measure depend. prosperity of the Country must in a great measure depend. No where was this anxiety more strongly expressed than in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, where the Community, almost entirely Agricultural, in consequence of the heavy duties imposed on their produce in the United States, have lost the market to which they had formerly recourse, while the exemption from duty in our Country of the similar produce of our Neighbours enables them by greater facilities of conveyance, to undersell the Producers of the Eastern Townships in our own Markets. Similar complaints of the effects of the Duties on our produce in the United States, and of the facility given to the admission of their produce into our Territory, are also made in other parts. Whatever improvement can be afforded to our internal communications is so obviously desirable for the advantage of the community, that any outlay devoted to that bject, and consistent with the means at command, must be highly mehcial. It is therefore much to be regretted, that the state of the Finances does not afford an immediate prospect of our ing able to meet the wishes of many districts deeply interested in this respect.

I cannot refrain from bringing to your notice, as a subject

worthy of consideration, the state of the Prisons in some portions of the Province. The Penitentiary at Kingston i Institution very creditable to the Country; great cost has been incurred in the erection of prisons in other places, and some of the local authorities are now laudably exerting themselves to provide suitable accommodation for prisoners; but in some places there is great deficiency. The justice due even to crimi-nals requires that they should not be subjected to greater punishment than what is designed by their sentence, and that disease, or death, from foul air and want of exercise, should not be superadded to imprisonment. It is likewise due to untried Prisoners, who may be innocent, that they should not be conned in the same cell with convicted criminals. A classification and separation of the latter is also requisite. Decency and morality demand the same with regard to the sexes; and Debtors and Criminals ought not to be confined together. It s desirable that enquiry should be made, in order to ascertain in what respects the Prisons of the Country may be defective in requisite accommodation, and to remedy any material deficiency that may exist.

The establishment of a Lunatic Asylum in Lower Canada is much required; those who are visited with the affliction of mental aberration being now confined in the common Prison, or in some of the Religious and Charitable Institutions which do honour to that portion of the Province. Measures are in progress for the permanent location of the Asylum now existing under a temporary arrangement in Upper Canada, and for the completion of the arrangements of that Institution.

be followed b land, under t been raised o The Act renders nece tion. I have promoted by on my co-ope Honour I will not of your delib the sole object Majesty's Go

God will cro His Excel call the foll The Honoar mer, Réné Pierre Bouc

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penditure withis this colony w from which i the Mother C and it would portion of the mising among

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly;

I will not detain you longer from the comarduous duties. The welfare of Canada depends on the result of your deliberations on the numerous and important questions which will come before you, and that great end will, I trust, be the sole object of your labours It is the anxious desire of her Majesty's Government, and will be the constant aim of my endeavours. I humbly hope that the blessing of Almighty God will crown our united efforts with success.

Secretary's Office,

Kingston, 28th Sept., 1843.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to call the following Gentlemen to the Legislative Council:— The Honographe William Warren Baldwin, Christopher Widmer, Réné Joseph Kimber, Æmilius Irving, Louis Massue, Pierre Boucher de Boucherville.

We abridge from our Kingston exchanges the following summary of Parliamentary intelligence, as our limited space will not permit us to publish the proceedings at full length.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Friday, Sept. 29.

treme dissatisfaction and disappointment at the Speech. In a variety of particulars it was calculated to excite discourage-The omissions were most unfortunate, inasmuch as being agreed to, the House shortly thereafter adjourned. they affected matters of grave and vital consequence to the country. He saw nothing encouraging: the demand for roads; the depression in the Commercial and Agricultural interests of the country, the deficiency in the revenue, -all were subjects meriting consideration. A Responsible Government had been given to the country; but judging by its fruits, its operation was not calculated to inspire confidence in its administration. For his part, he saw not in what the present government were entitled to laudation, except it were—

"For standing still And doing nothing with a deal of skill."

The hon, seconder of the resolutions had spoken of the un bounded joy with which he rose to second the mover; but with that frankness which had always distinguished him as one of the most candid members of the House, he had admitted that he was not without disappointment—that the great topic of Emigration had been wholly omitted, while the loud complaint of the want of roads—the great grievance under which the country was labouring, was but slightly touched—very slightly touched. Now it seemed strange to him that the hon, gentleman, with such admissions, could feel a joy so great as that which he had expressed. He (Mr. Morris) deeply regretted that the Frankey had been plead in such expirity with that His Excellency had been placed in such a position, that Province, he was under the necessity of presenting a picture so gloomy to the consideration of the country. Added to that, which his how, friend had mentioned, was the deficiency in the Revenue, with but little prospect of amendment. The debt of the Province, increased to an extent which his amount which expability of the country to pay the interest. It was furnished the load elebt, which amounted to about £1,400,000, and to apply the surplus of the earty in the new which regulated election in the province, increased to an extent which herse the publication of such a Circular as that which bears thorse the publication of such a Circular as that which bears thorse the publication of such a Circular as that which bears thorse the publication of such a Circular as that which bears thorse the publication of such a Circular as that which bears thorse the publication of such a Circular as that which bears thorse the publication of such a Circular as that which bears thorse the publication of such a Circular as that which bears thorse the publication of such a Circular as that which bears thorse the publication of such a Circular as that which bears thorse the publication of such a Circular as that which bears thorse the publication of such a Circular as that which bears thorse the publication of such a Circular as that which bears able position in the Established Church of Scotland would authorise the publication of such a Circular as that which bears thorse the publication of such a Circular as that which bears thorse the publication of such a Circular as that which bears thorse the publication of such a Circular as that which bears thorse the publication of such a Circular as that which bears thorse the publication of such a Circular as that which bears thorse the publication of such a Circular as that which bears thorse the publication of such a Circular as that which bears thorse the publication of such a Circular as that which bears thorse the publication of such a Circular as that which bears thorse the publica Province, he was under the necessity of presenting a picture so De Lisle was in possession of the same office, conjointly with deep regret that he heard broached by the Imperial Government a new loan of a million and a half, to be applied solely to public works, increasing the debt to £3,000,000, and placing upon us, after deducting the receipts from public works, a burther of at least \$125,000,000, and the Report from the Returning Officer of the County of Hastings election. In this case no writ was returned, as the surface of the consideration of the same office, conjointly with another gentleman, when last elected. This case, therefore is the as succidal as the most rancorous hater of in the new Brick House adjoining that occupied by the Revision of the consideration of the House of the County of Hastings election. In this case no writ was returned, as the tother foolish quarrel have left them. too wise a man to sanction so extravagant a measure—the Home Government had the credit and the responsibility. Another false step had been taken—the application of £125,000 principally to the formation of plank roads running beside nature's water communication, while the intersecting roads were altogether neglected. From their situation and materials they would be found in the end to produce no permanent public advantage. Was not the School Bill—which no mortal could would be found in the end to produce no permanent public advantage. Was not the School Bill—which no mortal could understand—the handiwork of that Ministry, and the Municipal Council Bill, which was admitted by all to be defective? In some sections of the country that Bill had worked poorly, in others not at all, and in some sections of Upper Canada it had been found to work well, through the forbearance and inhad been found to work well, through the forbearance and intelligence of the District Councils. Some applied to His Expellence of the District Councils. Some applied to His Expellence of the District Councils. Some applied to His Expellence of the District Councils. Some applied to His Expellence of the District Councils. Some applied to His Expellence of the District Councils. Some applied to His Expellence of the District Councils. Some applied to His Expellence of the District Councils. Some applied to His Expellence of the District Councils. Some applied to His Expellence of the District Councils. Some applied to His Expellence of the District Councils. Some applied to His Expellence of the House, upon the petition of his opponents. Upon this point an animated and interesting discussion took selections of the House, upon the Proposition of the House, upon the House and Interesting discussion took selection of the House and Interesting discussi coolly told that the legal advisers could not be troubled with such questions—and that the Councils must interpret it as they win, Aylwin and Neilson, on the other. It was finally resolved thought proper. It was really too much for those legal advicoet a plain Act, for then it would be intelligible, and it could not be expected that the makers of the law would nd to explanations. In fact the "odious laws," menconsideration, had been submitted to that House only at 8 o'clock on the evening preceding the prorogation, in company with a number of other bills of equal length and of much importance: and now they were told that the men who thus carbinates and now th Portance: and now they were told that the men who thus carried on legislation, were not at all responsible for their acts. One thing he must say on this point, that if legislation is again to be carried on in such a manner—if the members of the government are to hold back their most important measures until hearly the closing of the Session, and demand their instant accorded that since a new mineiple had been introduced in the said that since a new mineiple had been introduced in the said that since a new mineiple had been introduced in the said that since a new mineiple had been introduced in the said that since a new mineiple had been introduced in the said that since a new mineiple had been introduced in the said that since a new mineiple had been introduced in the said that since a new mineiple had been introduced in the said that since a new mineiple had been introduced in the said that since a new mineiple had been introduced in the said that since a new mineiple had been introduced in the said that they had not time to give the Speech that consideration which they should wish—that they were not to be thus taken by surprise; and demanded time. On the other said the said that they had not time to give the Speech that consideration which they should wish—that they were not to be thus taken by surprise; and demanded time. On the other said the said that they had not time to give the Speech that consideration which they should wish—that they had not time to give the Speech that consideration which they should wish—that they had not time to give the Speech that consideration which they should wish—that they had not time to give the Speech that consideration which they should wish—that they had not time to give the Speech that consideration which they should wish—that they had not time to give the Speech that consideration which they should wish—that they had not time to give the Speech that consideration which they should wish—that they had not time to give the Speech that consideration which they should wish hearly the closing of the Session, and demand their instant acceptance on the part of the House, he should no longer desire to be a contended that since a new principle had been introduced in the administration of affairs, it would be well to assimilate the the administration of affairs, it would be well to assimilate the further order, be subject to an examination, if he enter for the other Legislative Council. The country had too many people of plain common sense in it, to lend their support for any people of plain common sense in it, to lend their support for any people of plain common sense in it, to lend their support for any people of plain common sense in it, to lend their support for any people of plain common sense in it, to lend their support for any people of plain common sense in it, to lend their support for any people of plain common sense in it, to lend their support for any people of plain common sense in it, to lend their support for any people of plain common sense in it, to lend their support for any people of plain common sense in it, to lend their support for any people of plain common sense in it, to lend their support for any people of plain common sense in it, to lend their support for any people of plain common sense in it, to lend their support for any people of plain common sense in it, to lend their support for any people of plain common sense in it, to lend their support for any people of plain common sense in it, to lend their support for any people of plain common sense in it, to lend their support for any people of plain common sense in it, to lend their support for any people of plain common sense in it, to lend their support for any people of plain common sense in it, to lend their support for any people of plain common sense in it, to lend their support for any people of plain common sense in it, to lend their support for any people of plain common sense in it, to lend their support for any people of plain common sense in it, to lend their support for any people of plain common sense in it, to lend their support for any people of plain common sense in it, to lend their support for any people of plain common sense in it, to lend their support for any people of plain common sense in it. remarks the hon. gentleman sat down.

The Hon. MR. DE BrAQUIERE rose up and addressed the Council with his usual ability and frankness. He coincided with the Hon. Mr. Morris in disapprobation of the Speech from the Throne. Its contents were far from satisfactory; and he believed that in the conduct of the government of this Province the honour and authority of the Crown had been compromised. He did not believe that the Speech was the result of the cool and dispassionate judgment of His Excellency: he should, therefore, charge on the Executive the sins of omission which were admitted to exist, as well as those of commission. We were admitted to exist, as well as those of commission. are sorry that it is out of our power to pursue any farther the able remarks of the Hon, gentleman. The conclusion of his speech related to the partial and injudicious administration of the present Government, and was as follows:—

The Speech contained a reference to the provincial prisons, and he regretted that in some of the remarks made he could not acquiesce. The allusion to the Penitentiary was most unfortunate; with respect to that institution, he had an accusation to make against the Executive Council, which he should bring forward on another day: he would only now state general. that the design in its establishment has been contr that the property appropriated to it has been diverted to other purposes, without consulting the Legislature, and giving to that control over a public institution which it should always The same remarks would apply to the Lunatic As lum. He charged the Executive Council with having neglected arry out the wishes of the Legislature in the appropriation of a fund for the maintenance of an Asylum, while the money so appropriated had been collected from the several district unemployed in the hands of the Receiver General. ther subject of vital importance had also been omitted in -no allusion had been made to the extraordinary enses of the Civil Government-no reduction of the salaries of its Officers recommended. The claims upon this head seemed to have answered only the purposes of opposition; the cares of office had evidently removed the anxiety of the clamourers. one doubted for a moment that the salaries of public officers

be followed by a greater increase. The Loan obtained in Eng- which took place a few years since. Deeply as every friend of humanity must deplore those events, there is no man who will not say that there must arrive a time for the extension of the Royal clemency to those unfortunate persons who participated in them, as we cannot expect tranquillity while a number of men remain in exile in a neighbouring country, and their friends Laws, and this subject will be brought under your considera-tion. I have no doubt of your readiness to provide for the ex-and relations scattered throughout this Province (hear, hear). igencies of the Public Service, and as far as that object can be He was therefore in favour of the extension of the Royal cle promoted by practicable and judicious economy, you may rely on my co-operation.

mency to those individuals whom he had mentioned, but of all the infatuated modes for doing this which could be adopted, Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and includemen of the House of Assembly; will not detain you longer from the commencement of your val in this Province, amidst the snow and frost of a winter that selected by the Executive government was certainly the most (hear, hear). It had been his lot, shortly after his arrival in this Province, amidst the snow and frost of a winter which he had never seen equalled, to find the section of the country in which he resided in a state of open rebellion against the Crown and authority of Great Britain; he had seen the brave militia of the country during that winter unaided sup-press that rebellion, and while none of these would have raised a voice against the extension of the Royal elemency to the men a voice against the extension of the Royal clemency to the the whose wicked attempts they had repressed, they viewed with alarm and unmeasured disgust the mode in which the Executive of the country had seen fit to apply the pardoning power. He had sat on a court martial at London when a number of the set of men who had been engaged in the attempt to subvert the Queen's authority in this Province were tried and condemned to death, and the sentence was a just one, but a humane government had commuted it for transportation, and the prisoners were accordingly removed to a penal colony; and now the poor tools are working as slaves in a criminal settlement, while those tools are working as slaves in a criminal settlement, the working as slaves in a criminal settlement in the country. drove them into the position which they occupied, and left them to their fate, are invited back to this country. But this is not all. An application was made about two years ago by the President of the United States to Her Majesty's Government all. An application was made about two years ago by the President of the United States to Her Majesty's Government Upon the meeting of the Upper House this day, a series of for the liberation of these unfortunate individuals not as a matter Resolutions were moved in answer to the Speech from the Throne. The Resolutions were introduced by the Hon. Emilius Inving, who addressed the House to the following effect:—He expressed by the Honse to the following they had acted alone from high and honourable feelings. Such effect:—He expressed his entire concurrence in the sentiments of the Speech, especially with reference to the amendation. The hon, gentleman proceeded to allude to the melancholy removal of Sir Charles Bagot, from his Canadian government, and was rejoiced to discern in the Speech, a handsome and was rejoiced to discern in the Speech, a handsome and and was rejoiced to discern in the Speech, a handsome and honourable reference to his merits and virtues. The respectful and feeling reception of the remains of our late Governor General in the United States, was creditable to their fame as already shown itself determinedly hostile to its best integration. It is also manually specified to have avoided its adomatous position. It with a view—and it is idle to say there were no particular views moving to this step—it has been done with a view to give additional strength to that exorbitate power in the country which mas already shown itself determinedly hostile to its best integration. a nation, and he hoped augured well for the continuance of the friendly relations at present existing between that country and Great Britain.

The Hon. Mr. Ferceson followed in a speech in which, after stating his satisfaction at the establishment of Responsible Government, he regretted that the Address from the Throne embraced no reference to the important subject of emigration. The demand for roads, too, was but slightly touched upon, at least so far as the Western section of the country was concerned. The Speech, however, as a whole was satisfactory, and he felt abundant pleasure in seconding the motion of his honourable friend.

The Hon. Mr. Morris expressed in strong terms, his extreme dissatisfaction and disappointment at the Speech. In a a nation, and he hoped augured wall for the continuance of the rests. He was distinctly in favour of a general amnesty, to in-

Saturday, Sept. 30. The Hon. Mr. Sullivan, in a speech of considerable length, replied to the objections advanced by the hon gentleman who had addressed the House on the preceding day. Our space will not permit us even to attempt a summary of his defence of the Administration of which he is so prominent a member. The result of the debate this day was the adoption of the Resolutions proposed.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, Sept. 28. of Assembly met, and proceeded to transact business. The of at least £125,000 a year. Lord Sydenham was election could not be regularly proceeded with, owing to the Drown to explain the provisions of the Act, but they were place, in which several of the leading members of both parties fessors are Episcopalians, and therefore down with them. plain common sense in it, to lend their support for any pe-

> Friday Sept. 29. The House met at 3 P. M. After the usual routine of presenting petitions had been gone through, Sir Allan McNab moved that an humble address be presented to his Excellency the Governor General, praying that all the dispatches and communications between the Imperial and Provincial governments relative to the Seat of Government, might be laid upon the table of the House Other median and Provincial governments relative to the Seat of Government, might be laid upon the table of the House Other medians and the English Language.
>
> After the end of Hilary Term next, the examination for Students in the Junior Class, will be conducted in the follow-investment of the Course of the Cours the table of the House. Other motions, and some notices were then introduced by different members, amongst which we perceive a motion made by the Hon. Member for Huron relative to lowering the duties upon West India product. In the end of Hilary Term next, the examination for Students in the Junior Class, will be conducted in the following books. The first book of the Odes of Horace—the first in one of those new and commodious houses lately erected on McGILL SQUARE, Lot Street, East of Yonge Street, situative to lowering the duties upon West India products in the Junior Class, will be conducted in the following books. The first book of the Odes of Horace—the first in one of those new and commodious houses lately erected on McGILL SQUARE, Lot Street, East of Yonge Street, situation of the Horace—the first books of Euclid, English History or Geography, and the English Language. tive to lowering the duties upon West India products im into this colony. The motion, seconded by Sir Allan McNab,

MR. SHERWOOD wished for information upon the subject of the resignation of Mr. Secretary Harrison, and whether his place was filled by any other gentleman.

MR. BALDWIN said that the usual course was to leave a written note, and put the question in some definite shape; and hoped that such matters would not be taken up until after the speech from the throne had been answered.

The House then adjourned till 3 o'clock on Monday. Monday, October 2. Petitions were presented and notices introduced. Hon. Mr. Sherwood again brought forward his motion, desiring informa-tion about the resignation of the Hon. Secretary West, and whether it was the intention of the Government to fill up the

The Hon, Mr. Viger rose and moved the resolutions in anwer to the Speech from the Throne, which were seconded by Hon. Mr. Merritt. After the Hon. Mr. Merritt, Dr. Dunlop, and some other Members, had addressed the House, the Questions in answer to the Resolutions were put by the Speaker, and carried nem. con.

one doubted for a moment that the salaries of public officers were altogether out of proportion to the means of the Colony. It is made of the deficiency of the revenue; indeed a complaint is made of the deficiency of the revenue; indeed in they were to proceed in that system of wild and reckless extenditure with which responsible government had commenced, from which responsible government had commenced, from which it is a colony would only relapse into that state of bankruptcy for the control of the would have been well for the "liberality" claimed by the bers of the government had they voluntarily resigned a long of their extravagant salaries—they should begin econoga among themselves. He had a few observations to offer a subject which had excited deeply the feelings of the le of the country—the conduct of the government in relate to those individuals connected with the unfortunate events.

Seen bly, have moved for an humble address to His Excellency, and the Home Government in this Province. The Hon. Mr. DeBlaquiere has given notice that he will move the country—the conduct of the government in relate to those individuals connected with the unfortunate events. tion to the country—the conduct of the government in real Amnesty.

are unable to give a report of the proceedings of the Assembly yesterday (Tuesday). A highly interesting debate on the address in answer to the Speech, took place, in which Messrs. Sherwood, Aylwin, McNab, Hincks, Baldwin, Morris, and Duggan, took the most conspicuous part. This we hope to be able to give in full on Saturday.

MOODIE, the Returning Officer, was read; and few men, uninfected with the virus of party spirit, would be found to differ in scribing to this document the attributes of illegality, partiality and most extraordinary assurance on the part of its author.-We will give a copy of this strange return as soon as possible, to let our readers judge for themselves.—Suffice it to say, that the facts which this return lays before the House are simply these:—that the Hastings election was frequently interrupted by rioting—that the Returning Officer adjourned the poll several times, and being apprehensive of further disturbances, obtained two companies of soldiers,—that on one morning he adjourned the poll, BECAUSE he saw that it was in the possession of the friends of one of the candidates, - and finally, at the close makes no allusion whatever as to the quarter from which th violence proceeded—makes no charge against Mr. Murney—in no way shows that his majority was obtained by violence, but states that in the opinion of that very conceited and onesided politician, the Returning Officer, a fair expression of public feeling could not have been obtained, as only nine hun-

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT .- Of the members who compose the Executive Council before Mr Harrison resigned, seven are from Upper Canada, viz.—Messrs Sullivan, Dunn, Harrison, Baldwin, Killaly, Hincks, and Small,—and the sentiments. more particularly of some of them, were known to be advers to the removal of the Government to Lower Canada. They formed besides, a majority in the Council, there being only other four members, viz.—Messrs. Daly, Lafontaine, Aylwin and Morin. The preponderance of voices was therefore i favour of Upper Canada, had those gentlemen acted in accord that the removal to Montreal is intended for the benefit of l'oronto. If such be the object, the more certain way of attaining it would be, to restore to Toronto the capital, of which it ought never to have been deprived. With the revenue deficient, it will require more than ordinary courage for the Executive to ask, and for the Assembly to grant the large amount of money that will be needed for the erection of public buildings in Montreal, when there is already in Toronto every necessary accommodation,—the property of the public. The the appropriation of the public revenues. The people stand oo much in need of roads and local improvements, to subm o be deprived of those advantages, for any gratification that at the expense of all the rest, by an unnecessary and extrava-gant waste of funds, in the erection of public buildings.— British

> THE UNIVERSITIES. (From the Niagara Chronicle.)

The Circular addressed to the Subscribers to Queen's College by the Trustees thereof, which was published in our last num ber, is one, we are persuaded, that few can peruse without any

other feelings than those of unmingled regret.

Queen's College, it will be remembered, was instituted chiefly for the purpose of providing the means to enable the youth of the ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND to acquire a University Education under the Clergymen of that venerable After the Speech from the Throne was delivered, the House body, and of supplying that Church here with Clergymen Assembly met, and proceeded to transact business. The educated in the Province, experience having demonstrated the Speaker announced the issuing and return of writs for the various Elections that had taken place throughout the Province since the last meeting of Parliament, and a number of the recently elected members took their seats. The Speaker announced that there were two cases, in which, from their peculiarity, he was unable to find any warrant, or precedent, for the issuite stabilished Churches of Britain, it was hoped that their unseemly differences would cease, and hat they would go hand in issuing of writs for the election of members, and accordingly had deferred it until he could lay it before the House, and obtain their opinion upon the subject. The one was for the election of a member for the County of Russell. The Speaker could find nothing in the laws which regulated elections in the

The motive by which the Trustees were influenced in their

selytise. No, but say the Queen's College Trustees, the Prowright and Henry Smith, on the one side; and Messrs. Bald-win, Aylwin and Neilson, on the other. It was finally resolved with it, we should have felt it a pleasing duty to aid their exerthat the Hastings election should be taken into consideration, in a committee of the whole House, on Monday. It was then moved by Mr. Baldwin, that the House adjourn for 2 hours descend to explanations. In fact the "odious laws," mentioned by his hon, friend were justly chargeable on the present administration. The manner in which they had been carried through Parliament was matter of just reprehension. The Education Bill—a measure which required deep and anxious consideration, had been submitted to that House only at 8

The following rules for the information and guidance of Candidates, have been set forth by the Law Society of Upper

Each Candidate for admission into the Society will, until With a decreasing revenue, a heavy debt, threatened embarrassments of trade, no aid to agriculturists, there is a crisis
templated but with feelings of alarm, and until that is past it
can neither be healthy or prosperous. After a few further

The motion was accordingly with
the decreasing revenue, a heavy debt, threatened embarariving in the condition of the country which cannot be contemplated but with feelings of alarm, and until that is past it

The motion was accordingly with
the motion of the country which cannot be contream with the feelings of alarm, and until that is past it
the motion of Monday. Several members gave
the motion of Honday accordingly with
the motion of Honday accordingly with
the motion was accordingly with
the motion was accordingly with
the deliverent books; Algebra, Trigonome
try, Bridge's Mechanics, Astronomy, History, Geography, and
the motion of the country which they include they would name it.
The motion was accordingly with
the motion of the country with the preligious education.

Application was accordingly with
the light heave, in all the was agreed upon that the
the motion of the country neither be healthy or prosperous. After a few further tion of Bills; and the House adjourned to 3 o'clock on Friday.

arks the hon. gentleman sat down.

neither be healthy or prosperous. After a few further tion of Bills; and the House adjourned to 3 o'clock on Friday.

first, second, third, fourth and sixth books; Bridge's Algebra, to the end of Quadratic Equations, Astronomy, English, Roman and Grecian History, and the English Language; if he enter

English Language.
WM. H. DRAPER, Treasurer, Pro. Tem. Treasurer's Office, August.

OFFICE OF HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF AGENT FOR EMIGRANTS,

Number of Emigrants arrived during the	week ending th
date:	
Cabin.	Steerage.
From England 35	325
" Ireland 3	199
" Scotland 0	15
" Lower Ports 8	9
46	548
Previously reported719	19,805
Total765	20,353
To the same - 1 11 4 coc	40.000

SUMMARY .- The Grand Jury of the Midland District As-From the Kingston Chronicle.

A new Writ will be issued immediately to elect a member to

sizes have ignored the bills against Messrs. Thibodo, Johnson, and Macguire—imprisoned in connection with the disturbance at Kingston on the 12th July; and have found a true bill for

A. C. BUCHANAN,

From the crowded state of our columns, we regret that we TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The next Meeting of the Home District Clerical Association will be held (D. V.) on Wednesday and Thursday, the 11th and 12th of October next, at the residence of the Rev. S. B. Ardagh, A. M., Shanty Bay, near Barrie. ble to give in full on Saturday.

William Laughton Esquire, has promised a free passage going and returning to the Members of the Association.

ALEXANDER SANSON. Secretary Pro tem. H. D. C. A. York Mills, 27th Sept., 1843.

University of King's College, Coronto.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1843.

TERM will commence on MONDAY, October 9th, and end on WEDNESDAY, December 20th.
Courses of Lectures will be delivered according to the sub-

	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
(10	10		10	10	1
Classical Literature	11	11	- French	11	11	
Logic	1	2	10	2	2	
Rhetoric	14.71		11			
white the same of the same	1	-		1		100
5	10		11			10
Divinity	10		123			121
Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy	Piper s	10		10		TALKS
,	11	11		11	11	100
Mathematics}	12	17/1	10		12	
Experimental Course— { Mechanics		12	12	12	7176	
Chemistry	. 12	12		12	12	
Heat and Electricity	. 3	1000	1 3	3		

The Vice-President will receive Candidates for adm 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

> HENRY BOYS, M D. Registrar King's College.

Tronto, Sept. 27, 1843. The Editors of those Papers in which the advertisemens of Upper Canada College have usually appeared, are requested to insert the above three times, and send their

EDUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT COBOURG,

UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE AND TUITION OF THE MISSES CROMBIE, Daughters of MARCUS C. CROMBIE, Esquire, Principal of the Toronto Grammar School.

STUDIES AND BRANCHES. English Spelling and Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar and Composition, Geography and History, ancient and modern, with the use of the Globes, &c. &c.£1 5 0

Pancing Fancy Needle-work &c., taken collectively, (Dancing excepted) ... 4 0 0 EXTRA. - Fuel for the winter season, 5s. payable in advance. REMARKS .- Quarters, eleven weeks each. Pupils charged

from date of entrance. Vacations—a fortnight at Christmas; a week at Easter; a week at Whitsuntide, and a month at Midsummer. Quarterly Terms payable in middle of Quarter. The inhabitants of Cobourg are respectfully referred to the Rev. A. N. BETHUNE, D. D., Rector of the Parish, who has kindly intimated his desire of forwarding the interests of the The same work interleaved with writing paper, 12mo; 6

Lord Bishop.

The Rev. J. Wilson, Assistant Minister at Cobourg; and to George S. Boulton, of Cobourg, Esquire.

Church, 8vo. paper cover.....

The Apostolical Successon, a Sermon preached at the Consecration of the Lord Bishop of Chichester,

FEMALE EDUCATION, NIAGARA.

DARENTS AND GUARDIANS who wish to secure to their Children a solid, practical, and accomplished cation, based on Religious Principles, are informed that an Establishment for the reception of a limited number of Young Ladies, has been opened in the above Town,—which been selected from its known healthfulness, the facility ith which it can be reached, and its remoteness from the stle and distractions of a City, so pernicious to the young female mind. The branches of instruction will include, besides the English, French, and Italian languages, every study requisite to the completion of a liberal education. The system pursued in moral and intellectual culture, is addressed to the temper, capacity, and taste of each individual. Enquiry is encouraged, and latent talent thus elicited. A taste for useful knowledge is steadily kept in view, as subservient to the formation of that energy of character best suited to the demands and duties of real life. But above all, are such sentiments and principles sought to be instilled as will, with the Divine sing, make not only accomplished women but good Chris-

REFERENCES to The Lord Bishop of Montreal; Lord Bishop of Toronto; The Hon. the Chief Justice Robinson.
Toronto; Sir Allan N. Macnab, Hamilton; Hon. A. W,
Cochran, Rev. E. W. Sewell, Rev. G. Mackie, William Price, Esq., Quebec; Rev. F. J. Lundy, Vice-Principal of McGill College, Montreal; Rev. Thomas Crecen, Niagara; Rev. J. G. Geddes, Hamilton. Cards of Terms and particulars can be obtained by application to MRS. COATES.

Niagara, September, 1843.

WANTED,

BY an Englishman, lately arrived, a Farm to rent or manage, where his wife could be engaged educating the younger anches of the family, she being quite capable of giving a sound ligious education. Satisfactory references can be given,

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,

ments in their children. MRS. GILKISON is kindly permitted to refer to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rev. Henry Scadding, Livery, &c. &c., executed in a superior style. Toronto, Rev. J. G. Geddes, Hamilton, Rev. Arthur Palmer, Guelph, Rev. Thomas S. Kennedy, Clerke 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.

be offered to those who appreciate the cultivation of these ac-

EDUCATION.

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 Office of this paper. September 18th, 1843.

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) certificates of moral character, and of their literary attainments and experience in teaching, to the Rev. M. HARRIS, Chairman of the 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 possible. MICHAEL HARRIS, Chairman, &c. &c.

BAGSTER'S PUBLICATIONS.

THE ENGLISH HEXAPLA, being the New Testament in the Original Greek, and the six most important English Translations, in parallel columns. The whole presented to the eye at one view. Preceded by an historical account of the

and English versions, in parallel columns, Hebrew and English Old Testament, with Greek and English New Testament, in one vol.,

edges, ... do. do. Turkey do. do. 1 0 Polyglot Bible,

Do. morocco, gilt edges,..... omprehensive Bible, calf, 2 5 Treasury Bible, being the English authorised version of the Holy Scriptures, interleaved with a complete Biblical Treasury of Parallel pas-

fine writing paper, 4to size, with water-mark lines in the paper at bottom of each page, for manuscript notes; &c., full bound, calf, The General New Testament, do. The Tabernacle in the Wilderness,—four Engravings, coloured and inlaid with gold, silver, and brass, according to the text of Scripture, with expladatory notes,-folio, cloth, IBLIA ECCLESIÆ POLYGLOTTA: being

the proper Lessons for Sundays, from the Scriptures of the Old Testament, together with the whole of the Book of Psalms, in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English, in one volume 4to., in extra cloth binding.......... TUM: being the New Testament in hine languages, viz., Hebrew, Greek, English, Latin, German, Italian, French, Spanish, and

Portuguese, in one vol. foolscap 8vo., bound in purple calf SYRIAC NEW TESTAMENT, bound in pur-POLYGLOT BIBLE, English version, with

The above are just received by H. &. W. ROWSELL, Toronto. September 7, 1843.

BOOKS JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND.

Letters to a Dissenting Minister, by Rev. M. A. Faith and Practice of a Church of England Man, Theological Students, interleaved with writing

A Letter to the Laity of the Church of England on the recent Misrepresentations of Church Principles, by the Rev. Alex. Watson, 8vo. paper cover Plain Instructions concerning the Nature and Struc-ture of the Christian Church, by Bishop Jolly,

Bishop of Lyons, and Martyr, by the Rev. Dr. Schools and Private Families, by the Rev. Dr.

Christian Church, also, the most remarkable Modern Sects, and Chrofiological Table, 12mo.

London, Svo. paper cover

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto, August 24, 1843.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

CANADIAN EDITIONS. Canadian Primera Manson's Primer. First Reading Book. Canada Spelling Book, by A. Davidson. Mavor's Spelling Book. Webster's Murray's English Reader. Shorter Catechism.

Do. with proofs.

Catechism of Universal History. History of England Walker's Dictionary.
Walkingame's Arithmetic,

Ewing's Geography. Canadian School Atlas. For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the Publishers' prices, by H. & W. ROWSELL, 163, King Street, Toronto.

For Sale, on Liberal Terms, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,

THE PREMISES ON DUKE STREET, in the City of Toronto, formerly the residence of the late SIR WILLIAM and LADY CAMPBELL, consisting of the LARGE

centre Aisle, near the Pulpit.

AND CORD, suitable for Military Uniforms, or Liveries. Ladies' Riding Habits, Clergymen's Gowns and Cassocks, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, Servants'

14th September, 1843. THOMAS WHEELER,

FROM MARLBOROUGH, ENGLAND, AVING 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, Horizonial, Lever, Vertical, French & Geneva, W. J. McKay, Esq. Watches and Clocks, CLEANED AND REPAIRED WITH ACCURACY AND DISPATCH.

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED.

FOR SALE,

Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

N the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing Onefourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to WM. BOSWELLS

Solicitor, Cohourg

A FARM FOR SALE IN MARKHAM, LOT 32, on Yonge Street, Thornhill, opposite to the Episcopal Church, 190 Acres, with Houses, Barn, Stables and Sheds, a large part of which is under cultivation and now in crop: a small stream of Water tuns across; near the centre of the Lot.

Apply to—

GEORGE CROOKSMANK,

Toronto, 25th May, 1843.

BOOKS FOR SUNDAY AND NATIONAL SCHOOLS, Selected from the Permanent and Supplemental

Catalogues of the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE:

Nore.—The Publications which have a number prefixed are on the permanent Catalogue. Those with an asterisk (*) prefixed have been put forth under the direction of the Committee of General Literature and Education:

424 Sunday School Lessons (8 cards) ... 282 Child's First Book, Part 1 283 Do. Do. Part 2 292 History of our Blessed Saviour

Mrs. Trimmer's Books.

National Society's School Books.

BIRTHS.

MARRIED. At St. James's, Piccadiffy, Mr. Frederick Cavendish, to Lady Emily Augusta Lambton, daughter of the late, and sister of

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Oct. 5: CLEANED AND REPAIRED WITH ACCURACY AND DISPATCH.

Arms, Crests, Cyphors, Brass and Silver Seals,
Silver Plate, Door and Comn Plates, and
Window Tablets, Engraved.

JEWELLER NEATLY REPAIRED; CHEMA 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 Bishor of Toronto.

August 1st, 1843.

Jewellers received during the week ending Thursday, Oct. 5;
Rev. B. Cronyn, [too late for last week, and therefore out of date]; A. Davidson, Esq., (2), add. sub.; W. H. Wrighton, Esq., W. H. White, Esq.; P. M. Richmond; Rev. J. Deacon, add. sub.; James Jones, Senr., Esq., rem.; Rev. A. F. Atkinson; A. J. Williamson, Esq.; Dr. McKelcan; P. M. Toronto; P. Hodgkinson, Esq., rem.; S. Hawley, Esq., rem., 2 vols.; J. Drake, Esq.; Lord Bishop of Toronto; L. G. Gordon, Esq., rem. in full vol. 7; J. C. Crookshank, Esq., rem.; T. Champion, Esq., add. subs.; H. Rowsell, Esq., add. sub.; A. J. Kingston, Esq., rem.

* Bishop Short's Hints and Helps for Hymns, &c. BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE. AND OUT-HOUSES; the FRAME DWELLING-HOUSE. at present occupied by William A. Camphell, Esquire; and about ONE ACRE AND A HALF OF LAND,—being about 200 feet on Duke Street, by about 300 feet in depth, including the Garden.

ALSO:

The DOUBLE FEW in St. James's Church formerly occupied by the late Lady Camphell, situated in the main or centre Aisle, near the Pulpit. Addresses to Parents, Children, &c. MCGLL SQUARE, Lot Street, East of Yonge Street, situated in one of the most healthy and retired parts of the City, and in a highly respectable neighbourhood.

Mrs. 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 power to devote herself entirely to them, and no pains will be spared, on her part, to promote their advancement in all the branches appertaining to a polite and finished Education.

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 accomplishments in the high property of the city, and in a highly respectable neighbourhood.

Mrs. Gilkison's 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 power to devote herself entirely to them, and no pains will be in her power to devote herself entirely to them, and no pains will be in her power to devote herself entirely to them, and no pains will be in her power to devote herself entirely to them, and no pains will be in her power to devote herself entirely to them, and no pains will be in her power to devote herself entirely to them, and no pains will be in her power to devote herself entirely to them, and no pains will be in her power to devote herself entirely to them, and no pains will be in her power to devote herself entirely to them, and no pains will be in her power to devote herself entirely to them, and no pains will be in her titles in Velvet, Satin, Valentias, Marseilles and London Cloths, and London Houses.

In the TAILOKING DEPARTMENT, it will only be necessary to say that no exertions will b

e present Earl of Durham. At Bath, in St. John's Church, on Monday the 26th ult. by the Rev. W. F. S. Harper, the Rev. Thomas Bolton Read, Missionary at Port Burwell, to Eliza Ann, eldest daughter of

At Aylmer, Canada West, on the 15th September, the wife of Philip Hodgkinson, Esq., of a daughter.

At Simcoe, on the 20th September, the lady of Dr. Mac-At Kingston on the 24th instant, Mrs. A. Foster, of & ST. GERMAIN'S CATHEDRAL AND PEEL CASTLE, IN THE ISLE OF MAN. (From the Church Magazine.)

The "Royal Mona Hotel," which afforded us Scotland were faintly discernible.

The map of the island guided our views to another ancient Sodor, which still gives its name to the see, it

the scenery, though in miniature, afforded sufficient | (Lam. i. 1, 4.) assistance to the imagination in conceiving what, on a larger scale, must be truly majestic and beautiful In this romantic seclusion resided an English gentleman, with whom we had some acquaintance; and whose picturesque cottage offered that hospitality which it once afforded to a noble guest, who illustrated the dead which are to be found in almost every part of value of the sacred precept, "Be careful to entertain

The Duke of Athol, Lord of the Isle of Man, hapreceiving shelter and attention though unknown, did not forget to reward, with a grant of acres, the generous welcome he had received. A sweet rivulet the sod which had witnessed the public councils of into an artificial river and an intolerable mischief. So are the waters the fine land thus acquired, and intersects the dell with its meandering course.

Ascending Montpelier, the road to Peel lies over a succession of rugged rocks, peat-covered hills, rapid descents, and dangerous passes, rendered sublime by their perilousness, and delightful by the noble prospects of the ocean, which frequently broke in upon us, thro' some awful chasm or aperture of the sea-girt rock.

From one elevated point we could clearly discern the Wicklow Mountains in Ireland, the Scottish coast and cliffs reaching from Northumberland to Lancashire and North Wales. Thus, whilst standing on the rock of Mona, whose highest point, the cloud-wrapt Snafield, rose beside us, we were proud to consider ourselves in the heart of the British dominions in Europe; and some of our sovereign's most central subjects.

Peel Castle, on its isle of rock, now presented itself to our view, frowning with lordly grandeur on the waste of waters beneath its feet; and the dark towers of the wind-beaten fortress became awfully majestic by intercepting the rays of the declining sun.

The town of Peel contains little to interest a stranger, except its harbour filled with fishing boats and other small craft. Narrow streets and low houses are not peculiar to any town of the island; and our thoughts and footsteps were irresistibly drawn to the ancient lord of sea and land, the battlemented pile which overlooks the bay.

it from the main island, we found ourselves at the foot of the conical and often perpendicular rock; out of which the castle seems as though it had grown; Nature and art having co-operated to render the castle of Peel impregnable to ancient tactics.

Ascending the cliffs we shortly discovered the great entrance and gateway, but found it secured by a small padlock! Resolving, notwithstanding this formidable obstacle, to procure our anticipated pleasure in walking the drear round of the hoary castle and the cathelofty rocks, until we attained the summit; and stood resplendent glory of the setting sun.

ger and the desolate, seemed to bind us by a stronger Bishop Pilkington. tie to the spot; which like the universal church itself, is the sure home and refuge of the world's sad outcasts. The office of burial over such wanderers is Columba at Sodor: and yet

-"through the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault The pealing anthem sound the note of praise.'

the conquered fort!

Having descended at leisure from the rocky eminence, we resumed our boat, and engaged the fisherpromontory which protects them, than we perceived a considerable change. The tide was fast coming in, Hare. and its fury was most sublimely expended on the caverned rocks on which, as upon a vaulted crypt, the castle stands; dashing and foaming against them. of the mighty deep; whilst the sullen pile on its overhanging, "the boundless smile of ocean-waves," † the glory of the setting sun, and the beauty of a summer sky, contributed to render it one of the grandest and most overwhelming scenes which we had ever beheld.

Berwick House, near Shrewsbury.

† ---- ποντίων τε κυμάτων ανήριθμον γέλασμα. - Æschyl. Prom., 89, 90.

refreshment and repose after "the Pilgrimage to the It has witnessed the conflicts and sustained the rav-Church and grave of Bishop Wilson," commanded a lages of the patriarchal, the feudal, and the puritan one is made of a servant, a son; of a slave, an heir.—Luther. distant view of "the dark blue sea," bounded by a times; remaining in lonely grandeur the survivor of white mist through which the heights of Ireland and them all. It seems still, like prometheus chained on the Scythian cliff, to struggle with the manacles of

castle, and wound our way to Douglas by a shorter man, all derive their sublime power from its influence.—Mary W 0 0 L L E N D R A P E R A N D T A I L O R, which would be respectively as follows, viz road. As the shades of evening deepened above and Howitt. around us, we saw nothing of interest except a few barrows, those primitive depositories of the patriarchal the world, and the Tynwald Hill, a mount of small bottom of a bank, and penetrate the stubborn pavement, till it pened to be overtaken by a storm in this valley, and legislature, where still the laws are promulgated. On had opened its way, and made a stream large enough to earry these steps sat the three estates of the island, the away the ruins of the undermined strand, and to invade the king, house of keys, and council: and we stood on neighbouring gardens; but then the despised drops were grown this little kingdom for more than a thousand years. first entrances of sin stopped with the antidotes of a hearty coinage, and other privileges, perpetuate an interest in the island to the antiquary: and the sword of state, borne of old before its ancient kings, is still preserved with other relics in the Seneschal-office at Douglas. Innovation is, however, making daily advances upon prescriptive rights and insular habits. The episcoof the Mull of Galloway, and the long chain of bills pate, happily preserved, may soon be the only monument of its ancient independence; but while this remains, the natives may be well content to dwell under the shadow of the British constitution; and may they never want a bishop imbued with the spirit and endued with the energy of Wilson and Hildesley, Mur-

ray, Ward, and Short. The evening adoration of grateful hearts only intervened between our journey and the pillow, to which we retired but to dream of Bishop Wilson, the castle, and the roar of ocean.

The Garner.

THE POOR CONCERNED IN BUILDING GOD'S HOUSE. What a comfort is this for the poor unlearned man, when he heareth that God refuses not, but requires and takes in good worth, that little service which he can do, and wills him to Crossing in a boat the narrow sea, which separates God loves not poor men, nor we are not able to serve him, but build his house as well as the rich; that he should not think BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, he loves only the rich and learned and they must serve him!-Nor again, he must not think, I may do what I will, God cares not for me, nor he hath no work for me to do in his house. It is in building God's spiritual house, as it is here with us in our buildings. In buildings there be master-masons and carpenters, which do devise the work, draw out the fashion of it, and set their men on work: there be also some that fell trees, carry stones, bring mortar, and make clean the place, &c. So in building God's house there be rich and learned, there be poor dral it incloses, we, accompanied by a fisherman, and meaner learned; but the lowest and meanest of all, as he scrambled up and around the rough, precipitous, and is the creature of God, and made not himself, so God hath some work for him to do and requires his service. If he be not a without the walls, seeking from some chasm whereby ruler or a preacher, yet he hath wife and children whom he to ascend them. We walked nearly round the brow must see live in the fear of God, and that God will require of before we discovered a breach; but having at length bis hand: and though he be not married, but both lame and "scaled the walls," we renewed our circuit round the blind, yet he hath a body and soul which Christ died for; and interior, enjoying the enchanting view of the widespread Irish Channel, bounded by the remote moun- we should build, and of that thou shalt make account. He tains of the Emerald isle, and illuminated by the that hath received greater gifts hath a greater charge, and more work shall be looked for of him: but if he have no more but St. Germain's Cathedral, though now, like its life in him, and be not able to stir any part of him, neither feudal protector, ruinous and forlorn, remains unsha- hand nor foot, yet God will look that his mind shall be conken and dignified in desolation. And although the tinually occupied in prayer for himself and others, that he be biting air and rude tempests have checked the growth | no drunkard, glutton, &c.; and think not but this is the highest of vegetation on its walls, and swept the ivied locks service that the best man living can do to God. Such a loving of time; the wrinkles and furrows of past centuries God is our God even to the poorest man living, that he gives FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES, are writ, as with an iron pen, upon its hard and un- him as well as the rich all things indifferently, which should bended brow. Here, within its solitary sanctuary, bring him to heaven; as baptism, faith, hope, and charity, repose the stranger, the sojourner, and he who had no repentance, prayer, fasting, avoiding whoredom, theft, murder, ancestry to welcome him to the tomb of his fathers. anger, &c., all are as common and as easy to come by, or rather And here the shipwrecked missionary and mariner, more easy for the poor than the rich. He disdains not, but cast on this fearful coast, have found hospitable hands | thankfully takes the poorest service that the least creature he to commit their bodies to the sacred earth. Lightly hath can do, so that he do it diligently and willingly; and will did we tread over their ashes; and the name of a fel- reward that little so done as liberally as he doth the greater .low countrynan, a Salopian,* on one of the grave He that hath received much shall make account of much; and stones, who had thus found an asylum with the stran- he that bath but little yet shall make account of that little.

FAITH.

Faith does not only regard the things of eternity; there is probably the only one which is performed within that also a faith as regards the things of this world. For God is not sacred inclosure, and from its sod shall arise many the God of heaven only: he is also the God of earth; and our prelates and saints at the resurrection of the just. A belief in him must apply to our state here, as fully and strongly sea-wall or pier is constructed, joining the islet to the as to our state hereafter. We must look up to him as the main shore; and the devout churchman cannot but Father of all mercies, as the giver of every good we enjoy or indulge the hope that the reviving spirit of the age, hope for, as our counsellor in doubt, our friend in need, our may eventually restore this primitive seat of episco- comfort and support in sorrow. We must believe him to be all pacy, if not the still more venerable fane of St. these things, because the Bible tells us that he is so. If we do not, the plain truth is, we do not believe the Bible. Are we not told that not a sparrow falls to the ground without our Heavenly Father? That the very hairs of our head are all While enjoying serious reflection, and pondering over | numbered? Are we not commanded to make all our desires the relics of past ages, we were suddenly aroused from known to God? And can we truly believe that these, and our reveries by the harsh and impertinent voice of a numberless other like passages do indeed come from God, and saucy sailor, who claimed to be governor of the castle; at the same time feel doubts about the events in our own lives, and who bore in token of his office, the key of the whether they are ordained by God or no? The real Christian redoubtable padlock by which its chief entrance was feels no such doubts. In all that happens to himself he sees secured. He accused us, with amusing solemnity, of the dispensations of a loving Father, -- if his lot be dark, his having "scaled the walls of a king's fort;" threaten- merciful chastenings,-if bright, his gracious bounty. This is ing the vengeance of the bailiff for our unwarranted faith as shown forth in the concerns of this mortal life. It is presumption. After amusing ourselves by inquiring to trust in the promises of God when sorrow and death are for the guns of the fort, which he informed us had gathering round us. It is to uphold ourselves in the lowest only been removed four years, and continued our nakedness of poverty, by throwing ourselves on his fatherly peregrinations until we had gratified our curiosity and care. It is to be cheerful in the midst of gloom, to smile when humbled his pride, we accepted his relenting offer to all around is frowning, to be content under the pressure of give us our exit by the proper portal; and after teach- affliction, and to feel that all things are working together for ing him the duty of civility, left, without a largess, our good, under the guidance of all-wise love. It is to strengthen ourselves in God when we are weakest, to believe when we see no hope, to give back all God's best gifts to him without a murmur,-parents, brothers, sisters, friends, wife, man to row us round the castle. The harbour and children, whenever he is pleased to call for them. All these bay of Peel were calm as an inland lake; but no things are impossible to the natural man: but all things are sooner had we doubled the projecting and dangerous possible to faith: and blessed are they who have such a faith as will enable them to attain to this perfection .- Archdeacon

WORKS.

Whatsoever we do of our own power and strength, that is The billows arose in misty, glassy splendour; and not wrought in us by God's grace, without doubt it is a work gilt by the beams of evening, their spray descended of the law, and avails nothing toward justification; but is disin many a variegated iris and luminous cascade. The pleasing to God, because of the infidelity wherein it is done. sea heaved high, and we felt that we were at the mercy He that trusts in works does nothing freely and with a willing mind; he would do no good work at all if he were not compelled by the fear of hell, or allured by the hope of present good. Whereby it is plainly seen, that they strive only for gain or are moved with fear, showing that they rather hate the law from their hearts, and had rather there were no law at all: an * Mr. Cartwright, a connection of the family of Powys, of evil heart can do nothing that is good. This evil propensity of the heart, and unwillingness to do good the law betrays, when

The castle is not more interesting, to those who teaches; for we learn thereby that our affections are not placed as the scene of the retreat of the heroic Countess of Derby, than to the lover of the heavy chronicles from Derby, than to the lover of the hoary chronicles from of the heart may be taken away, and we become ready to do co which that literary enchanter drew his potent spells. good works, and love the law voluntarily; not for fear of any

CHRISTIANITY. Christianity, like a child, goes wandering over the world. fate, and call on the swift-winged winds, the ruffled Fearless in its innocence, it is not abashed before princes, nor sacred, though long forsaken spot;—the ancient ca- waves, and the all-circling sun, to behold its unworthy confounded by the wisdom of synods. Before it the blood- and conducting the business on the same liberal terms as their sacred, though long forsaken spot;—the ancient cathedral situated within the islet and Castle of Peel.

And though, like its venerable sister at Icolmkill, the ancient Sodor, which still gives its name to the see, it ancient Sodor, which still gives its name to the see, it is roofless and the prey of the wild winds, it inspired us with somewhat of the veneration with which Dr. Johnson and Mr. Boswell approached the sacred island of Iona.

Descending a few hundred yards from Kirk Michael, on the road to Peel, we found ourselves unexpectedly embosomed in a deep and interesting dell, called Glenwillan. One of the hills which enclose it is named Montpelier; from a fancied resemblance to that superior elevation in France; and the features of the senery, though in miniature afforded sufficient.

other days and darker worlds; while the sacred edifice in the sacred edifice within the sacred capting of the captive, joy to the mourner, freedom to the slave, repentance and forgiveness to the sinner, hope to the slave, repentance and forgiveness to the sinner, hope to the slave, repentance and forgiveness to the sinner, hope to the slave, repentance and forgiveness to the sinner, hope to the slave, repentance and forgiveness to the sinner, hope to the slave, repentance and forgiveness to the sinner, hope to the slave, repentance and forgiveness to the sinner, hope to the slave, repentance and forgiveness to the sinner, hope to the slave, repentance and forgiveness to the slave, for the slave rest he buts of poor men, and six down with them and their children; it makes them contented in the mids of privations, and leaves behind an everlasting blessing. It walks through great cities amid Vestings, (of superior quality) and Vestings, (of superior quality) the noble; gives wisdom to the wise; and new grace to the With many a lingering look we departed from the lovely. The patriot, the priest, the poet, and the eloquent

BEGINNING OF SIN. So have I seen the little pearls of a spring sweat through the dimensions, consisting of three tiers or terraces, of the hath made it fit for the impression of a child's foot; and it was most remote antiquity. This is the ancient place of dispersed, like the descending dews of a misty morning, till it Although now stript of many of its honours, by the surrender of all sovereign and manorial rights to the or the counsel of a single sermon: but when such beginnings British crown, many customs and laws, a peculiar are neglected, and our religion hath not in it so much phibsophy, as to think anything evil so long as we can endure it, they grow up to ulcers and pestilential evils; they destroy the soul by their abode, who at their first entry might have been silled by the pressure of a little finger.—Bishop Jeremy Taylor

Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. fd., first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequensertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each ubsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion Id. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount nade where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable tin Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary post-paid) inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands of the Agent of this Journal, Thomas Champion, Esq., 144, King St. and will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK

At the Office of "The Church." ALSO. KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

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BUILDING LOTS.

ELEVEN splendid Bulding Lors for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Dank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soft is excellent, and the price rther particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect nd D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto Toronto, October 27, 1842.

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Opposite the City Mall. Toronto, February 2, 1843.

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 sh or approved credit. Toronto, February 23, 1842.

SMITH & MACDONELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co

MR. HOPPNER MEYER, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, Professor of Divinity in the University of King's College, Toronto, June 24, 1842. J. W. BRENT,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. N'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COM A. V. BROWN, M.D.

SURGEON DENTIST, No. 6, BAY STREET. Toronto, December 31, 1841. Mr. S. WOOD,

SURGEON DENTIST, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS. KING STREET.
Toronto, February 5, 1842. DR. PRIMROSE,

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DR. GEORGE R. GRASETT.

Newgate Street, near the Rectory, Toronto. WM. STENNETT, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH, JEWELLER AND WATCH-MAKER

STORE STREET, KINGSTON, KING STREET, TORONTO: DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Gold and Gilt Jewellery, Jet Goods, German Silver, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c.

The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.
July, 1842. PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER,

(LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Poppensell. - '0. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of public patronage. ablic patronage. Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY, HOSPITAL STREET.

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

Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order.

SAMUEL SHAW.

of the heart, and unwillingness to do good the law betrays, when it teaches that God does not esteem the works of the hand, but those of the heart. Thus sin is known by the law, as Paul

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to rother warranted twelve months. Old Carriages built to rother warranted twelve months.

Messrs. T. & M. BURGESS.

general, that they have taken the Establishment lately ucted by Mr. G. BILTON, Merchant Tailor, No. 128, King Street, Toronto, where they purpose carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and will be happy to receive the commands

of Mr Bilton's numerous customers, as well as those of the public in general. They hope by punctual attention to business, and keeping a superior stock of the BEST WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, VESTINGS &c. &c.

Toronto, July 12, 1843.

THOMAS J. PRESTON, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING-STREET. TORONTO.

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

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 Foronto, August 3rd, 1841.

MARBLE GRAVE STONE FACTORY, No. 2, Richmond Place, Yonge Street, NEXT DOOR TO MR. J. C. BETTRIDGE'S. JAMES MORRIS has always on hand Tombs, Monuments, Pedestals, and Grave Stones; and Marble Work, of every description, promptly executed to order.

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE,

ARE RECEIVING AT THEIR BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE,

CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO,

NEW SUPPLIES OF Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods, DIRECT from the Manufactories in England, which, with their Stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment including every article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of six months, for approved paper, or in Retail at their customary low prices Toronto, September, 1842,

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

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

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 17-tf

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA. THIS elegant preparation is now in general use in all cases of Bile. Accidities, and Indigestion, Gout, and Gravel. Dr. J. Johnston states, in his Review of Dr. MUERRAY'S INVENTION:—"PELLUCID SOLUTION of MAGNESIA.—This very useful and elegant preparation, we have been trying for some months, as an aperient anti-acid in

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Sold in bottles, 1s. 3d, and 2s, 6d.
The Acidulated Syrup, in bottles, 1s. 10dd, each.
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Toronto, September 24, 1842.		273
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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, free of charge, upon application (if by letter, Post-paid,) to the Company's Office at Toronto. Canada Company's Office, Frederick-Street, Toronto, 17th February, 1843.



1843.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THIS SEASON; LAME ONTARIO,

BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO, Princess Royal, Colcleugh; Sovereign, ELMSLEY; City of Toronto, Dick; From Kingston:

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

From Toronto: SOVEREIGN; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Monday and Thursday, CITY OF TORONTO; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday, PRINCESS ROYAL; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Wednesday and Saturday, At 12 o'clock, Noon—reaness,
—and arrive at Kingston early next morning.

The above Steamers call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way.

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Toronto, May 4th, 1843.

1843. DAILY MAIL LINE. BETWEEN TORONTO AND ROCHESTER DIRECT.

THE STEAMERS ADMIRAL and AMERICA,

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester Daily at 7 o'clock, P.M. (Sundays excepted.) (Sundays excepted.) Will leave Rochester for Toronto Daily, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The Steamer GORE will ply regularly between Roches ROYAL MAIL STEAMER

ECLIPSE, CAPTAIN JAMES SUTHERLAND.

HIS NEW and FAST Sailing Steamer will, until further notice, leave Hamilton for Toronto, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and returning, will leave Toronto at 3 o'clock, P. M., touching at the intermediate Ports. The above Boat has been built expressly for this route, and offers superior accommodation to the travelling public. Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, !

Toronto, 31st July, 1843. MONTREAL DIRECT.

THE NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM-BOATS, CHARLOTTE, AND

BYTOWN. WILL leave Kingston for Montreal, descending ALL the Rapids of the St. Lawrence; and Montreal for Kingston, alling at all the intermediate Ports, as follows, viz :-

THE CHARLOTTE Leaves Kingston every Monday, at 4 o'clock, P.M. And arrives in Montreal the same evening, at 5 o'clock. THE BYTOWN

DOWNWARDS.

Leaves Kingston every Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, P.M.
"French Creek" do "7" " Thursday, " 3 " A.M. " Ogdensburgh " do " 3½ " "
" St. Regis " do " 8 " "
" Coteau du Lac " do " 1 " P.M And arrives in Montreal the same evening at 5 o'clock. UPWARDS. THE CHARLOTTE

Leaves Montreal every Wednesday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. "Thursday, "4 do "1 Lachine Carillon " do "1 Grenville " do "7 " Friday, " 8 do " 2 Bytown " Kemptville " do " 2
" Merrickville " do " 7
" Smith's Falls " do " 11 " Oliver's Ferry" Saturday, " 4
" Isthmus, " do " 7 Isthmus, And arrives in Kingston the same evening. THE BYTOWN Leaves Montreal every Friday, at 6 o'clock, P.M.

"Lachine "Saturday 4" 4
"Carillon "do "1
"Grenville "do "7
"Bytown "Sunday "8
"Kemptville "do "2
"Merrickville "do "7
"Smith's Falls "do "11 P.M. Smith's Falls " do "11 " Oliver's Ferry " Monday " 4
" Isthmus " do " 7 66 A.M. " Isthmus " do " 7
And arrives in Kingston the same evening.

These Boats being strongly built, expressly for the naviga-tion of the River St. Lawrence, and having Low Pressure Engines, afford a desirable conveyance to persons wishing a Safe, Comfortable, and Speedy Passage. Apply to the Captains on board, or to

MACPHERSON & CRANE. Kingston, July, 4th 1843. BANK STOCK.

Toronto, September 17, 1842.

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Mana-

DIRECTORS. James Beaty. Thomas Clarkson, Benjamin Thorne, P. Paterson, Jun'r. J. B. Warren, Charles Thompson, James Lesslie, B. W. Smith, T. J. Farr, John Eastwood. J. RAINS, Secretary. T. D. HARRIS, Pres't. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be nost-paid. July 5, 1843. 317

NOTICE. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Authorised by Act of Parliament to grant
INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE. THIS Company will be prepared, on the 25th instant to take risks in the MARINE DEPARTMENT, as empowered by Act of the Provincial Legislature, 6th Victoria, cap. 25.

The Rates of Premium, and other information, may be obtained at this Office, or of the undermentioned, who have been appointed Agents of the Company, and are authorised to grant Assurance, either in the FIRE on MARINE DEPARTMENTS, in the name and on behalf of the Company, viz.

of the Company, viz.:

JOHN MACAULAY Kingston.

JO EPH WENHAM Montreal.

WILLIAM STEVEN Hamilton. By order of the Board, T. W. BIRCHALL, British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 13th April, 1843.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Incorporated under an Act of the Third Session of the Eleventh OFFICE, DUKE STREET, CITY OF TORONTO. A SSURANCE against Loss or Damage by Fire is granted by this Company at the usual rates of premium.

A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had THE PRENEX PERE ASSURANCE COM-

T. W. BIRCHALL

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requ to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to re premiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841. FIRE INSURANCE.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY. OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

CAPITAL—\$200,000.

THIS well known Company, for many years in active operation Montreal, Insures against loss or damage by Fire, on term liberal as those of the Established Companies of the Province. Toronto, Feb. 3, 1843.

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

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WANTED to Borrow, One or Two Hundred Pounds, for a year or two, on improved Freehold Property in the town of Cobourg. Enquire (if by letter, post paid) of Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL. MAPS.

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