TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1843.

Poetry.

WHY DON'T YOU GO TO MEETING. The Mother's Answer.

You may tell me of the meeting where you Dissenters go; You may tell me of the liberty that you Dissenters know; I am little of a scholar, but the question is not long,—
For he who stays away from church, I know, is going wrong; THERE IS A WAY THAT SEEMETH RIGHT, the holy Scrip-IN A MAN'S OWN EYES, as yours does now, BUT THE END THEREOF IS DEATH.

II. The fine old church! I love it well, with its tower so tall and There it has stood, where now it stands, five hundred years, they

The greatest joys that I have known, or griefs I've had to bear, The warmest feelings of my heart, they have every one been Shall I leave it and my Prayer-book now, to go with you and At the preacher whom you tell me of, that prays without a book?

My father and my mother in yonder church-yard lie; And as they brought me up, I mean, by God's good help, to I think 'twould almost grieve their souls, though I hope they

are in bliss,
After all their teaching and their prayers, if I could come to Their fathers too, before them, were Churchmen all their days; I'll never be the first to turn to your new-fangled ways.

It was in church, that happy day, the happiest of my life, That my husband said, "I TAKE THEE TO BE MY WEDDED

To have and hold, from this day forth, in sickness AND IN HEALTH, FOR BETTER AND FOR WORSE, AND IN WANT AS WELL AS WEALTH."

And the water sprinkled on his brow, and the Holy Cross was

And all the congregation seem'd to welcome me again,
Giving thanks to God Who brought me through my peril and my pain.

And when my precious baby died, I followed while they bore His little coffin to the church, and then I wept no more;
How could I but take comfort, when I heard from God's own

The text that calls them BLESSED WHO ARE SLEEPING IN No! I will keep the good old paths that all good men have trod;

A.d I never can forget my Church, till I forget my God!

J. M. N. THE LORD?

THE EXECUTION OF THE EARL OF STRAFFORD.

(From The British Critic.) The inevitable downward course only now remained, companied with the formidable hint which fifty-six ments than your own. names of Straffordian members who voted against the it showed that Strafford saw his difficulties. Could of their own finding out."

for death on the following Wednesday. pines and dies, must be filling up the awkward void, but wished Strafford to send to parliament for leave. afraid of death, nor daunted with any discouragements they do not regret the loss of that which they only trouble them no more. But, my lord," he added, with his hands, and put on a white cap. and death will occupy, absorb, content them, if death all other his former favours." The message was de- one side, the minister on the other. After prayer, bute. Quietly he pursued his plan; the prejudices of otherwise fulfil and pleasure it. is all they have to think of.

From the first moment, resigned and at home with could not answer for the second.

and so defined in Gospel law, now comforted him swoon. greatly, showing that God had not left him to his own Strafford himself, to the last, showed the genuine

in divinity he ever knew. never weary to take pains for his friends."

have him before your eyes in all your ways. With Having mounted the scaffold, where Archbishop Connor, and Dromore, we have an Episcopalian popu- Archdeacon of Chichester: patience hear the instructions of those friends I leave Usher, the Earl of Cleveland, his brother Sir George lation of about 163,500, and church accommodation "This is no season of controversy; it is a time for which rude power could dictate to the semblance of a with you, and diligently follow their counsel: for, till Wentworth, and other friends, were present to receive for 44,170, thus leaving 119,330 without any provideeds not words; we must do, not talk great things. government and a constitution. The bill of attainder the time that you come to have experience in the him, he begged the people to listen while he spoke a sion for hearing the joyful sound of the everlasting The time is come, not for self-vaunting, nor for selfpassed the Commons, and went up to the Lords, ac- world, it will be far more safe to trust to their judg- few words.

choly humble visit of Charles to the Lords, begging rest of your life. And that this may be the better now desire to be heard a few words. choly humble visit of Charles to the Lords, begging only for Strafford's life, offering perpetual banishment, large effected, attend thereunto with patience, and be sure only for the endurance of a warfare of our Master's cross; for trials and for triumphs, for sacrifices and for successes, for unfolding of energies we have never known, and for the endurance of a warfare obedience, and think to please God, not by a perfect and entire, but a partial and a maimed service. For imprisonment, any thing to purchase simple existence to correct and refrain yourself from anger. Suffer sin, which is death, and, through the mercies of God, tion, about fifty more clergy, and accommodation for never stemmed before. Men are asking for controversial their conversion goes but half way; not from sin to —the feeblest tone that monarch ever had assumed before a country, brought a storm about their ears that before a country, brought a storm about their ears that and good courage, go on the race you have to run in it as a great courtesy from you. I come here to sub-it as a great courtesy from you. I come here to sub-it as a great courtesy from you. I come here to sub-it as a great courtesy from you. I come here to sub-it as a great courtesy from you. I come here to sub-it as a great courtesy from you. I come here to sub-it as a great courtesy from you. I come here to sub-it as a great courtesy from you. I come here to sub-it as a great courtesy from you. I come here to sub-it as a great courtesy from you. I come here to sub-it as a great courtesy from you. I come here to sub-it as a great courtesy from you. I come here to sub-it as a great courtesy from you. 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I come here to sub-it as a great courtesy from you. I come here to sub-it as a great courtesy from you. I come here to sub-it as a great courtesy from you. I come here to sub-it as a great the cry of Justice, j stayed away because they could do him no good, the least things, lest by degrees you come to forget them forgive all the world; a forgiveness not from the our only, but perhaps our chief want, we require bishops stayed away because they would not vote on in the greatest: for the heart of man is deceifful above teeth outward, but from my heart; I speak it in the church endowment too. With respect to the new a question of blood—the bill passed the Lords, and all things. And in all your duties and devotions presence of Almighty God, before whom I stand, that churches built, or those which hereafter may be erectwent up to the King. He received it on the Satur- towards God, rather perform them joyfully than pen- there is not a displeasing thought that ariseth in me ed, there is no provision for the minister whatever. day evening, all Sunday he was in agonizing suspense. sively; for God loves a cheerful giver. For your against any man. I thank God, I say truly, my con- Can it be right, that men who have received the A note from Strafford in the Tower arrived -set your religion, let it be directed according to that which science bears me witness, that in all the honour I had education, and have to support the rank of gentlemen, conscience at liberty, it said, remove this unfortunate shall be taught those, which are in God's Church the to serve his Majesty, I had not any intention in my should be allowed to starve on £20, £30, £40, or thing out of the way, my consent shall more acquit proper teachers; rather than that you should ever heart but what did aim at the joint and individual £50 a year? and yet how many of our ministers are you, than all the world can do besides. So generous either fancy one to yourself, or be led by men that prosperity of the king and his people, although it be my little better off. I am acquainted with one who has own souls the indulged transgression of several laws, far, as that even for God's sake they will not part an offer it was shocking to think of making use of, still are singular in their opinions, and delight to go ways ill lot to be misconstrued. I am not the first man been upwards of five years in Holy Orders, during whilst they obey in others, is, because those trans-

to say not, would be not forgive him, nay feel for, pity ruin was like to come upon the revenues of the Church; misjudging one another." him, in his extremity. Still though a veto would do and that, perhaps, they might be shared amongst the Charles listened to it, could he have made the venture, on Hollis's own part to save a relation by extracting noblemen, and took a solemn leave of all considerable tion Society. faced a raging country, leapt at once down the mon- some concession which might be urged to his advan- persons on the scaffold, giving them his hand. strous jaws wide open to devour him-it would have tage. It may have been a trick of his enemies to

moistened the parchment with his tears as he wrote cause of religion and the church. The big ardent mind must be doing something, or it plot treason." The lieutenant repeated his refusal, himself ready, he said, 'I thank God I am no more legitimate way. storing time with acts, and making life substantial. Strafford would not hear of that—no; parliament had arising from my fears, but do as cheerfully put off my quainted with a small country parish in England, by abate them, seeing they will not perform them; and Nay, so far is any thing in the world from shelter-

strength when he could solidly do that which was characteristics of his nature; as leaving the Tower above it. He lifted a natural upward eye heaven- gates, he encountered the mob with wild staring eyes (From a Correspondent of The Irish Ecclesiastical Journal.) been suggested an increase of revenue might be ob- good to enemies, of passing over prevocations, and wards, and occupied himself during the time, which concentrated upon him. The lieutenant of the Tower his family affairs left him, in religious exercises with instantly portending mischief from their looks and his chaplain and Archbishop Usher. Usher told Laud numbers, desired Strafford to enter a coach, "for fear few brief remarks in my present letter, is one which practicable; but I would submit, that in most cases him, for his dear lust opposes them, and he cannot, that, for a layman, he was the best instructed person they should rush in upon him and tear him in pieces." has for some time occupied my thoughts, and I may that functionary, instead of being an assistance, is he will not serve him in the practice of them. Earthly trials however had not quite ended; and face, and he would not shrink from the encounter sumptuous in one, who possesses neither claims from service. It is computed that in England this body soft and governable temper, will observe readily all even this short interval was interrupted by the sad now-he would not hear of a coach. "No," he said, age or station, to come forward and address his fathers receives £80,000 per annum! and say in Ireland those duties, which their constitution has made easy. intelligence of Wandesford, who had languished and "master lieutenant, I dare look death in the face, and and brethren in the ministry. My sole desire is to that each had an average salary of £10, here a saving and which their natural genius inclines them to. died broken-hearted in consequence of the recent I hope the people too; have you a care that I do not be permitted, in any degree, however humble, to serve might be effected to the amount of £15,000 a year; They will be constant performers of all the cheap, events; - a mournful testimonial of his affection to escape, and I care not how I die, whether by the hand that portion of Christ's Holy Catholic Church to and although this sum would go to the Ecclesiastical because agreeable duties of submission to governors, send to cheer his patron's prison. Strafford shed of the executioner or the madness and fury of the which it is my privilege to belong. tears over his old friend, whom he was just going to people—if that may give them better content, it is all The substance of this letter has already been ad- would be effected. If these plans were to meet with in worship, of honour and observance of the laws and follow. He was pre-eminently a fascinating person one to me." And so singular and incomprehensible dressed to my respected Diocesan, in one entitled "a the sanction of those "who have the rule over us," establishments, and of all things belonging to the to those he was intimate with; they were affected al- is the power of the mind over the body in great emer- Plan for Church Extension," but, as much of the (and without their approval and recommendation church's unity and outward peace: but as for the most like lovers over his loss, and grieved and sickened gencies—that morning dissipated the illness of a life, matter referred merely to our own diocese, it is my there can be but little hope of their succeeding to any severities of an inward and hearty religion, in mortifias if some mysterious fibre of their own life were broken. producing one of those sudden lightings up of the wish, in a measure, to drop those topics which are large extent) in a short time there would be a value cation and self-denial, in paring off all sinful lusts, Radcliffe suffered a great change after Strafford's death. animal frame, which are not altogether strange to chiefly ones of local interest, and to advert to those able and increasing fund to meet the present urgent and exorbitant desires, in patience, and taking up the He was asked to write his life when he died, and ex- medical science in the case of those who have suffered which may relate to the Church at large. I then also and daily-growing wants of our land. It is the feel- cross, and in all other hard instances of duty and a cused himself with great simplicity on this score. He from long infirmity. The hour of death, which has stated, that I did not pretend to any new views upon ing of many tender and pious minds, that there are holy life: here they withdraw their service, because had been a different man ever since that event, was the mysterious power sometimes of restoring even the the subject, but felt deeply indebted to the writings grave objections to our present mode of stimulating they must contradict their natures, and go against grown lazy and idle, and his mind much enfeebled." lost faculty of reason, transformed Strafford all at of Mr. Palmer, and a charge delivered by the Arch- and soliciting contributions to sacred purposes. When I lost my lord, I lost a friend—such a friend once into a strong, healthy man: and now, full master deacon of Chichester, in the course of last summer, "Of our present popular mode of gathering funds by My baby too! my darling one! you know not what I felt,
When with godfathers and godmother beside the Font I knelt;
And the Parson took him in his arms, and the Church's prayers

had the like—a treasure which no earthly thing can countervail, so excellent a friend, and so much mine; he never had any thing in his possession and power. There was no sullenness or defiance any more than countervail, so excellent a friend, and so much mine; on his way to the scaffold the epitome of his life. tions. My plan was merely directed to the considewhich he thought too good for his friends; he was timidity in his behaviour, as he marched, a spectator dation and Church Endowment. But now I would says, like a general at the head of his army, and with suggest, that there should be added to these purposes, six of our most popular societies, if added together, Some private and family business was settled with open countenance and lofty courtesy howed to the the support of our Church Education Society, and, if his characteristic coolness and dispatch, parting in- gazing crowds as he passed along. Was it not a tacit possible, all sur Societies. struction sent to his children, and farewells to friends. mode of saying, "People, misled, mistaken, I acquit The Episcopalian population of Ireland, in 1834," A beautiful pathetic note from Radcliffe, brought in you; I blame not you; you are not responsible for according to the returns made by the Commissioners answer many thanks for the comfort of it—all freely this scene: I have never had any quarrel with you, appointed to inquire into the state of religious and granted (a blessing for Radcliffe's son;) and God de- nor would you have had with me, had not deeper, other instruction in Ireland, was 852,064, and, as it iver you out of the wicked world, according to the subtler heads than yours, been at work. All my life would appear, that in this country population doubles nnocence that is in you. And to his young boy he I have been your friend; I have had your good in my itself in about forty-three years (see Sharon Turner's eye: the poor have been my favourites, and I have Sacred History, vol. iii.), if, then, we add twenty per duty of self-denying liberality. "My dearest Will,-These are the last lines you stood up for them against the rich oppressor: my arm cent. for the increase during the last eight years, "My dearest win, -- These are the last lines you stood up for them against the free oppressor: my arm against the noble and the great, which would not, perhaps, be found to exceed the self-denial of our forefathers, nay, they would not have "Sweet Will,—Be careful to take the advice of but never against you; and not you, but your betters truth, it will now amount to about 1,022,464; while, done us so great a hurt; they bequeathed to us, not more those friends which are by me desired to advise you have now conspired against me." The mob behaved I believe, there is just church accommodation for their endowments than their examples." for your education. Serve God diligently morning with respectful silence, and not a word was spoken, 393,310, leaving a deficiency of 629,154 wholly un- I would conclude this letter, already I fear too wrath and bitterness, by envy and emulation, by strife

"My Lord Primate of Ireland, and all my Lords, bill, posted up and cursed by infuriate mobs, would suggest to a poor frightened upper house. A melan-suggest to a poor frightened upper house. A

he save him? was it possible? Would his veto be of One remarkable instruction, which he left behind tion that befalls men in this life. Righteous judgment This may perhaps do for one or two who possess an as are sins of temper and complexion, age, or way of atone for them. And the same might be shown in any use? Charles said not; Strafford himself seemed him, should be mentioned—"that he foresaw that shall be hereafter: here we are subject to error and independence of their own, but is it a situation in life.

been far better than what he did certainly, but it was disgrace him, of which Hollis was made the unwitting say my prayers, and I entreat you all to pray with me Primate, that we are now thrown wholly upon our for they are continually importuned by them, and it such among them, as make against us. But he a terrific thing to do. Poor Charles, after struggling medium. Whatever it was, Strafford met it with an and for me.' Then his chaplain, Dr. Carr, laid the own resources; our present circumstances seem to must be a toilsome pain and an uninterrupted watch- comes as an upright and even judge, to execute all through the long long day, at last breathless and spent, answer worthy of him, that "he would not buy his Book of Common Prayer upon the chair before him, call us imperatively to a practical view of the subject. fulness which can preserve them from being either his laws but not to destroy any of them; he comes yielded to importunity; at 9 o'clock in the evening life at so dear a rate;" and the incident comes in as he kneeled down; on which he prayed almost a If the obligations of them. And to inflict what his gospel threatens, and his sentence he called for the warrant for Strafford's execution, and curiously, as a last mark connecting his fate with the quarter of an hour, and repeated the twenty-fifth are solemn, those of the Church herself are not less since obedience in these instances is a thing which will then be what it says, not what we can bear. So his signature. Strafford was told to prepare himself The evening of Tuesday suggested thoughts for book, and ended with the Lord's Prayer. Then some little to mitigate the evils by which we are surhis passage to the scaffold the following morning. standing up he spied his brother, Sir George Went- rounded, but nothing compared with what might be them upon their service in other particulars, although must undergo the punishment of our disobedience. All was now over—the statesman's life, with its trou- Archbishop Laud had been his fellow prisoner in the worth, and called him to him, and said, 'Brother we done by a combined exertion. The work, I believe, here they continue to disobey him. bles, conflicts, commotions—the magnificent storm Tower all along, and was now waiting in his cell to must part: remember me to my sister and to my wife, will never be done as it should be, until Christians Other sins men are invited and importunately but he always forbids, and he will most severely was spent, and Strafford had one brief awful pause receive the same sentence: travellers on the same and carry my blessing to my eldest son, and charge are taught, in obedience to the divine command, to tempted to, by their age and condition, their particubefore the world closed upon him for ever. Year after road, they had come to the same journey's end; the him from me that he fear God, and continue an obe- lay up weekly a portion of their substance, as an act lar temper and complexion. Lust and rashness are whether that of our age or our way of life, or of our year, and hour after hour, to the last, the intensity and fast friends, the sympathizing statesmen, fellow cham- dient son of the Church of England, and that he ap- of worship, and a sacrifice of a sweet savour unto the vices of youth, as craft and covetousness are of very natural temper or inclination itself; there will excitement of his career had increased, had within and pions of the church, reformers, enthusiasts, master prove himself a faithful subject to the king; and tell God; nor until this is done will they ever learn to the gray hairs. Some sins are rooted in men's very be no shelter or excuse in any of them, to bear us out around him quickened, like tropical nature, into a spirits, holy man and hero, ghostly father and obe- him that he should not have any private grudge or deny themselves for the purposes of Christian charity. natures: for some are naturally inclined to be pas- in any. glowing multiplied life, an overflowing luxuriance, dient son—they had held firm to one another in life, revenge towards any concerning me; and bid him The plan is both Scriptural and sanctioned by the sionate and hasty, some to be peevish, and others to There is no protection to any sin, from our age, brilliancy and play of mind; and now in a moment and in death they were not divided. They were beware not to meddle with Church, it is the use of the affectory; "on the first be malicious and revengeful. The temper of their for no young man may pursue lusts because they are every thought had its quietus, and all was midnight come to a poor earthly reward of their labours—a sad will prove a moth and canker to him in his estate; day of the week let each one lay by him in store, as bodies hurries on to some lust and intemperance, youthful, but is bound to fly and avoid them, as those stillness within the prison walls. But the same high end of all those letters so full of life, hope, buoyancy and wish him to content himself to be a servant to God hath prospered him." Let it be a weekly part some to turbulency and fierceness, and others to slatemper and finish of character, which had ever made and animation—those halloos that flew across the his country, as a justice of peace in his cou him see and bend to his posi ion whatever it was, bore Channel, those spirit-stirring thoughts which doubled aiming at higher preferments. Convey my blessing first fruits of all our increase." Should not this form long affliction will sometimes embiter even a good young or old, but the same duties are the rules for him through his last short stage, as nobly as it had the warmth in each breast by the communication— also to my daughters Anne and Arabella: charge a part of Sunday's duty, as well as prayer and praise, nature, and make it habitually sour and fretful, pee- both their practices; and the same rewards or punishborne him to it: now that he could work no more, sad end of a policy which had in view the restoration of the Sacraments, and attending vish and morose. So that men's very natural temper, ments will be returned indifferently to them both he reposed, and, life over, addressed himself to death. of a Church and kingdom, sad end indeed of "Tho- not forgetting my little infant, that knows neither upon the preaching of God's word? Do we not mistake indeed the temper of great minds rough." Strafford wanted to see Laud just once good nor evil, and cannot speak for itself: God speak all along, when we imagine that because they devoted more, to take a last farewell, and asked leave of the for it, and bless it.' Then said he, 'I have done; duce, no obsolete one to revive; we would only have always fall by being always under the power of their way of life; for a constant practice or trade of sin, as themselves to the business of life, they are therefore lieutenant of the Tower for a short interview with his one stroke will make my wife husbandless, my dear to set apart the Sunday collections for a different purdevoted to life? Rather should we not say that they fellow-prisoner. The lieutenant said it was impos- children fatherless, and my poor servants masterless, pose, from that to which they are at present devoted. Now when men find that some sins have got thus who is born of the devil, and must inherit under him. adopt that mode of getting through it? Some trial sible without the leave of parliament "You shall and separate me from my dear brother and all my In many places only a small part is now allocated to near to them, and have taken such deep root in their I John iii. 8. But the way of life whereunto God meets all men, adversity the pampered, neglect the hear all that passes," said Strafford with playful sar- friends: but let God be to you and them all in all.' the poor, and the remainder spent in purchasing re- way of life, nay, in their very nature, since they will calls us, is a way of piety and obedience. He has

strength which had grown up with the unconscious 1641), and a hundred thousand people lined the ave- self to the earth, to lay down his head on his block, £140.

religion of a noble life; a career of high motives and nues to the Tower, eager to witness the once dreaded he told the executioner that he should first lay down It has been, I imagine, estimated that each church ing loss ourselves rather than defrauding and overgreat ends told; essential heroism passed by a natural minister, on the scaffold. Strafford left his room achieve the fitness of the block, and take it up in Ireland contributes on an average every Sunday reaching others, of a contented mind and contempt transition from its active to its passive state, and the companied by the lieutenant and officers of the Tower, again before he laid it down for good and all; and five shillings; but I believe, that if this great project of the world, of alms and beneficence, and all the mind which had pushed and strained, and schemed and set out on the funeral march. As he passed this he did. And before he laid it down again, he were taken up, that with very little effort, this sum chargeable expressions of an active love and an opeand battled while it could, melted into tenderness under Laud's window he stopped—no Laud appeared; told the executioner that he would give him warning might at least be doubled, and made ten shillings. rative charity: here he stands upon his points and when the strife was over. He was no man to delude he turned to the lieutenant, -might he be allowed to when to strike by stretching forth his hands: and Could not many who now give a half-penny give a chuses to dispute rather than to perform, to article himself into a superficial and unreal frame of mind, make his reverence at any rate to the dead wall which then he laid his neck on the block, stretching forth penny? — six-pence — a shilling? Say in Ireland rather than to obey. or fancy religious feeling which he had not: his old hid the Archbishop from his eyes. Meantime Laud, his hands: the executioner struck off his head at one there are about 1,500 churches and chapels of ease, The peevish and angry man will readily keep the chaplain Dr. Carr said, he was the most rigid self- apprised of his approach, showed himself at the win- blow, then took the head up in his hands and showed at only five shillings a Sunday, this would amount to commands of justice, epecially in all its great instanexaminer and scrutinizer of his own motives he ever dow; Strafford bowed to the earth—My lord, your it to all the people, and said, 'God save the king!'" £19,500 a year; and if ten shillings, to £39,000; ces, and of temperance; he will neither spoil his knew: yet the entire freedom with which he felt him- prayers, and your blessing: the outstretched arms of Thus perished a victim to political and religious and if in process of trial it should average £1, to neighbour's goods, nor wrong his bed, nor pamper and self forgive his enemies, destroyers, and all the world the aged prelate bestowed both, but, overcome by violence, the malevolence of an oligarchy, and, we £78,000. Would this be too large a sum to hope to defile his own body; and will do any thing which -that power of all others the test of the spiritual, grief, his utterance failed, and he fell backward in a must add, the weakness of a king; -as great a states- realize? What would it be for one individual, say either ministers to his reigning lust, or which doth man and as noble a man as ever England produced. the landlord in each parish, to give £1 each Sunday, not contradict and make against it. But then as for

THE OFFERTORY.

Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

that hath suffered in this kind; it is a common por- which time he has received just £150, or £30 a year. gressions wherein they allow themselves are only such cheap and easy instances of obedience, that they may which any one should be placed? Have not they Sometimes men's place and way of life is a conti- In all things they will obey God no further than their And after answering the charges of despotism and "who minister about holy things," a divine right "to nual temptation to particular sin; and if they may beloved sins will suffer them; but as they yield to the Strafford no good, was he not bound to give it on his nobility and gentry; but I charge you never to med- popery, he concluded—"I desire heartily to be for- live of the things of the temple," and what will be- but have leave to indulge that, they will abandon law in other things, so must the law yield to them in own account, and to free his own conscience. He dle with any of it; for the curse of God will follow given if any rude or unadvised words or deeds have come of the churches when they are removed? Eng- every other. The courtier takes himself obliged by these: for neither God nor their sin shall rule alone, summoned the judges-was the bill law? yes, an act all those that meddle with such a thing." He had passed from me, and desire all your prayers; and so land, it has been computed by Mr. Palmer, requires the fashion of his place to lies and dissimulation, but the service shall be shared between them, and of parliament was law, that they could say, the facts an opportunity of showing his love for the Church my Lord, farewell, all things in this 6,400 more clergy. She is making a continual effort ostentation and vanity, to sinful compliances and both shall enjoy a divided empire. of the case were out of their province. He consulted more solidly than by words. A mysterious visit from world. The Lord strengthen my faith and give me to supply the wants of her destitute population; she faithless engagements—to promise all but to perform But this is a most damnably delusive and a despethe bishops present on the point of casuistry, and was his brother-in-law Mr. Denzil Hollis, one of the lead- confidence and assurance in the merits of Jesus Christ. can also afford to pay her ministers; and the conse- nothing. The merchant in pursuit of his gain, serves rately false pretence. For whatsoever fond conceits told by Williams that he had two consciences, a pub- ing men in the Commons, intimated to him authori- I trust in God we shall all meet to live eternally in quence is, that our valuable men have been, and will the end of his trade, by fraud and dishonesty: he men who love, and are resolved not to let go their lic and a private one: one man only at the council- tatively that he was yet safe, if he would but pledge heaven, and receive the accomplishment of all happi- be drained off to that country, while we are left to accounts it a piece of his art to over-reach, to defraud sins, may please themselves withal; yet God, when board, who did honour to the patronage of Laud, told himself to advise the King to give up episcopacy. ness; where every tear shall be wiped from our eyes, grieve over the loss of those services we could not customs, to vend false wares, and set exacting prices. he comes to judge us will accept of nothing less than him plainly what he should do. "Sir," said Juxon, From what parties this offer really came, does not and sad thoughts from our hearts. And so God bless retain. But again, we not only need some plan to be The lawyer thinks it a part of his profession to encou-"if your conscience is against it, do not consent." It exactly appear. It may have come from the middle this kingdom, and Jesus have mercy on my soul." devised for church extension, but also for the efficient rage strife, and foment differences; and the malice under the pains of death, and at that day he will exact was the voice of truth, though it spoke alone, and had party in the house. It may have been only an attempt "Then turning himself about he saluted all the working of that noble institution, the Church Educa- and revenge, the wrath and bitterness, the slanders all that he has required, whatever our concern be in

It must be obvious to every one, from the reply are other men's sins, are his livelihood. These sins judge for us, to make his own laws bend and bow to "And after that he said- Gentlemen, I would which government has given to his Grace the Lord being ever before them, are always a snare to them: serve our interests, and to cancel and disannul all psalm; then he prayed as long or longer without a so. The irregular efforts of private charity may do they can so very hardly spare, they hope that God in that if we have wilfully disobeyed, and have not

proud, occupation the indolent, and life itself the great. casm; "it is too late for him to plot heresie, or me to "After that, going to take off his doublet, and make quisites, &c., which might be procured in some more not be at the pains to reform and amend, they expect given us his own laws for the way which we are to

himself?

tained, viz. by the gradual suppression of the office of peaceableness, and all other instances of pardoning SIR, The subject upon which I desire to offer a parish clerk. In every instance this might not be and forgetting injuries; in these God must excuse But Strafford had all his life looked people in the add prayers; and I trust it will not be thought pre- rather a hindrance to the due celebration of divine | Some who are of a tractable and submissive, of a Commissioners, still a saving for church building and obedience to public constitutions, of uniformity

the beginning most closely connected it.'

And after all our platform meetings, &c., I venture to affirm that the funds contributed in Ireland of any would not amount to the smallest sum mentioned, namely, £19,500.

It may be objected that many poor widows, &c., are relieved now, whom we should be sorry to see forced into the poor-houses. To which I say, still reserve an ample portion for this purpose, and yet there will be a large surplus, especially if our people are instructed in this great, but, alas! much neglected

and evening, and recommend yourself unto Him, and or a finger raised against him as he passed along. provided for. In the united diocese of Down and long, in the words of that eloquent living writer, the and sidings; to be drawn aside into censoriousness,

aggrandisement, nor for worldly-greatness, nor for enrichment, nor for ease, nor for security, nor for settling ments than your own.

"My Lord Primate of Ireland, and all my Lords,
"Lose not the time of your youth; but gather
"My Lord Primate of Ireland, and all my Lords,
and the rest of these noble gentlemen, it is a great has raised, comparatively speaking, a large sum, in England, it may be in the world, these things are the note of devotedness and sanctity, which is the broad hard to part with; a remove from grosser, and more 'seal of the living God.'

I remain your obedient servant,

NO SINS EXCUSABLE. (By the Rev. John Kettlewell.)

their age and condition, prove many times an uninter- upon their obedience or transgressions. In this country we have no new practice to intro- rupted solicitation to some sin or other; and they There is no justifiable plea for any sin, from our

that God should be so gracious as to dispense with walk in; and in that alone it is that we can escape As an instance of what might be done, I am ac- them. As for all the instances of this kind he must death and obtain salvation.

the commands of meekness and patience, of long-suf-There is also another source from which it has fering and forgiveness, of speaking well and doing

their ease; and set themselves not to obey these laws, but to evacuate or evade them.

Whereas others, who are of a temper more severe, but withal of a querulous and restless, a busy and ungovernable spirit, will keep off from atheism and profaneness, from idolatry and witchcraft, and other einous impieties; from drunkenness and revellings, from fornication and adultery, from oppression and fraud, and other alike gross and notorious instances of injustice and immorality. For all these, their strict temper can easily avoid; they have no great temptation to them, and are therefore able without much pains to abstain from them. But then as for those other sins, which agree with the bent and inclination of their busy and ungovernable humour, they will still indulge themselves in the practice of them, for all they are of an equal guilt, although indeed of a more spiritual and refined nature. For they will strive to weary laws, to vilify and contemn, to undervalue and disparage governors; they will permit themselves to be overswayed by spite and malice, by and evil-speakings, into the raising and spreading of uncharitable and envious, yea, false and slanderous reports; they will be forward to magnify themselves, to publish their own praise, and to boast of their own actions and attainments; but withal to detract and lessen, to shame and disparage others.

Thus will even these men, who make the fairest appearance of abominating all impious and ungodly, all immoral and debanched actions, halt still in their scandalously fleshly sins, to other more spiritual and refined, but still as deadly and damnable transgres-

And thus by all these instances it appears, that when men have got some sins which are close and pleasing, such as their temper and complexion, their age A third pretence, whereby men justify to their or condition, or way of life, has endeared to them so all other instances of a partial and a maimed service.

and evil-speakings, the strife and contentions, which it. For he comes not then as a corrupted party, to

For God is a friend to no vice, neither one nor other,

St. John says, can be no man's employment, but his

But take away life, and the worldly principle is over; done with him, and he had done with parliament. doublet at this time as ever I did when I went to bed. no means a rich one, in which it never had been custhey are no longer bound to it, than they exist in it, "I have gotten my despatch from them, and will Then he put off his doublet, and wound up his hair tomary to have a Sunday collection. The clergyman their sloth; for God and they must still be agreed, that, which may have the highest pretence to it of all intimated his intention of reviving the practice, and and therefore because they cannot well abandon some things else whatsoever, viz., our very natural temper spent because they had, or love the rude unsightly turning to Usher, who was by, "What I should have the rude unsightly turning to Usher, who was by, "What I should have the rude unsightly turning to Usher, who was by, "What I should have the rude unsightly turning to Usher, who was by, "What I should have the rude unsightly turning to Usher, who was by, "What I should have the rude unsightly turning to Usher, who was by, "What I should have the rude unsightly turning to Usher, who was by, "What I should have the rude unsightly turning to Usher, who was by, "What I should have the rude unsightly turning to Usher, who was by, "What I should have the rude unsightly turning to Usher, who was by, "What I should have the rude unsightly turning to Usher, who was by, "What I should have the rude unsightly turning to Usher, who was by, "What I should have the rude unsightly turning to Usher, who was by, "What I should have the rude unsightly turning to Usher, who was by, "What I should have the rude unsightly turning to Usher, who was by, "What I should have the rude unsightly turning to Usher, who was by, "What I should have the rude unsightly turning to Usher, who was by, "What I should have the rude unsightly turning to Usher, who was by, "What I should have the rude unsightly turning to Usher, who was by, "What I should have the rude unsightly turning to Usher, who was by, "What I should have the rude unsightly turning to Usher, who was by, "What I should have the rude unsightly turning to Usher, who was by, "What I should have the rude unsightly turning to Usher, who was by, "What I should have the rude unsightly turning to Usher, who was by, "What I should have the rude unsightly turning to Usher, who was by, "What I should have the rude unsightly turning to Usher, who was by, "What I should have the rude unsightly turning the rude unsightly turning the rude unsightly turning to Usher, who was by, "What I should have the rude unsightly turning to Usher, who was by, "What I should have the rude unsightly turning t material which their skill and labour moulded. Life, spoken to my Lord's Grace of Canterbury is this: do this last office?' meaning the executioner: 'call the Church Societies. At first the parishioners did compliance must fall on his side, and he must desert tinue in any disobedience. If any thing in the world the simple animal or passive, they never knew, or felt, you shall desire the Archbishop to lend me his prayers him to me.' When he came, and asked him forgive- not understand or like this: on the first Sunday, se- and cancel all those severe and grating laws to serve could be a just defence for the practice of any sin, or had; nature gave them not the sense or organ which this night, and to give me his blessing when I go ness, he told him he forgave him and all the world. veral got up and left the church as soon as the collec- and pleasure them. And him they will do any thing surely this must. For our nature is not of our relishes the mere pleasure of being alive; they never abroad to-morrow, and to be at his window, that by Then kneeling down by the block, he went to prayer tion commenced; on the second, they sat in their else for, which doth not contradict their beloved chusing, and therefore its effects ought least of all to thought of life itself, but only of its opportunities; my last farewell I may give him thanks for this and again himself, the Archbishop of Armagh kneeling on places; but, with few exceptions, would not contrifrom us, but are in great degrees determined to livered to Laud—he replied he would do the first, he he turned himself to the minister, and spoke some the people wore away, and at the end of the first year. Thus, for instance, the covetous man will obey in our hands, before we have any power either to will or few words softly, with his hands lifted up. The the proceeds of the offertory amounted to £100, and keeping back from drunkenness and uncleanness, from to refuse them. But such is the purity and stricthis fate, Strafford experienced in full all that inward | All London was out the next morning (12th May, minister closed his hands in his. Then bowing him the second year, which is just concluded, has yielded ambition and profuseness, and all other sins which ness of Christ's Gospel, that it indispensably requires are expensive: but as for those other duties, of suffer- us to conquer sin, not only where it makes no oppous on to disobey, it enjoins us under all our hopes of rations heaven, not to submit to it but to* strive against it so by the temper of our bodies, Rom. viii. 13. If a tions," will be our earnest and continual prayer. lust so dear to thee, as thy right eye offend thee, cause thee to offend, "pluck it out," says our Saviour, "and cast it from thee"; or if one so useful to thee as thy right hand, cut it off likewise, and cast it from thee: and that for no less reason than this, because it is more profitable for thee that one of thy members should in this manner perish, than that thy whole body should be cast for ever into hell fire," Mat. v. 29 30.

Thus vain and helpless are all these excuses and pretensions, under which men endeavour to shelter themselves in the indulged transgression of some laws, whilst they obey in others. For whether their pretence be, the saving of their religion from times of persecution, or the serving of their necessities in times of want, or the satisfying of their own rational temper and inclination; we see that none of them can tions of our Church cannot be extended to so many justify their indulged allowance of any one sin, nor serve any other than to delude them to their own destruction.

But whosoever would obey to his own salvation, that object. must obey in every instance, and continue wilfully to transgress in none. He must never hope to please God by performing nothing but what he lists himself. No, every particular law of God, as we saw above, is bound upon us by all our hopes of heaven, and under the pains of hell; so we cannot transgress in any and yet be safe; but that obedience which can secure us, Queen, and a reverent obedience to the commands is nothing less than performing in every instance.

* Psalm. iii. 22, 23. + Col. iii.. 5

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1843.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. Pirst Page.
Poetry.—Why don't you go to Meeting.
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No Sins excusable.
Poetry — Two Sketches;
The Victim of Fanaticism.
The Church in the West Indies.

We are instructed to publish the following notice: tion in the Cathedral Church of Toronto, on Sunday the second of July. Candidates for Orders are de- industry can bestow upon it. sired to present themselves, with the requisite papers, on or before Wednesday the 28th of June.

His Lordship has made the following APPOINTMENTS FOR CONFIRMATION IN THE NIAGARA

DISTRICT. The Bishop of Toronto begs to inform his brethren of the Clergy of the District of Niagara, that he in-

tends (D. V.) to Confirm at their several Missions and stations in accordance with the following list:-June 11th,-Sunday, St. Catherines, at 11, A. M. 12th,-Monday, Port Dalhousie, 11, A. M., Jordan, 4 P. M.

13th,-Tuesday, Grimsby, 11, A. M. 15th,-Thursday, Seneca, Grand River, 11, A. M. 17th, -Saturday, Dunnville, 11, A. M.

18th,-Sunday, Lake Erie Shore, 11, A. M. 20th,-Tuesday, Humberstone Church, 11, A. M.-Fort Erie, 4 P. M. 21st,-Wednesday, Chippawa, 11, A. M.,-Drummondville, 4 P. M. 22nd,-Thursday, Port Robinson, 11, A. M.,

Stamford, 4 P. M. 23rd,-Friday, Thorold, 11, A. M. 25th,-Sunday, Niagara, 11, A. M.

Once more we beg to remind the Clergy and Laity of this Diocese that the Annual General Meeting of this Diocese that the Annual General Meeting of The Church Society, which will be open to the public In that capacity Mr. Cartwright continued until the purpose; and, in dispensing the ministrations of the purpose; and, in dispensing the ministrations of the thoughtful observer cannot fail to have perceived among at large, is to take place at the City Hall, which his month of March, 1831, when, upon his Lordship's the Church, his practices were most arbitrary and the Church, his practices were most arbitrary and Dissenters with whom he may have had the opportunity of Trade, the inhabitants have come to the determination of the Church, his practices were most arbitrary and Dissenters with whom he may have had the opportunity of the Church are the composition of the compositi

interesting occasion, will be gratified to learn that the Society have received their first importation of books from England, and that they will be rendered immediately accessible to purchasers by the indefatigable Depositary, Mr. Champion. Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer-books, of all editions, sizes, and bindingsschool books, in great and diversified quantities, and in various stages of progression, -children's books, books for parochial libraries, -many works, several being in handsome bindings, of a standard character in ecclesiastical literature, together with a large and the Depository.

On Wednesday, the 24th May, the Lord Bishop | this interesting account of the obsequies: of Toronto proceeded to Kingston, and on a following day, -attended by the Venerable Archdeacon Stuart, the Reverend Messieurs A. N. Bethune (Chaplain to the Lord Bishop), E. Denroche, S. Givins, W. M. Herchmer, W. F. S. Harper, W. A. Adamson (Chaplain to the Legislative Council), T. H. M. Bartlett, and J. A. Allen (from the Diocese of Quebec),-

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

our sincere and hearty congratulations upon your Excellency's assumption of the government of this lations of the deceased as mourners. The members of the Ex-

Divine Providence, your Excellency's administration

Higginson, walked among the mourners. General Sir Richard Armstrong, and every officer in the garrison, off duty, attended. of the government of this Province may serve to promote the welfare and contentment of the people, respect for the institutions of our great empire, loyal distributions of the Possess would have been ordered to attend, had the friends of the deceased [who was Officiating Chaplain to the Forces]

"We entertain a well founded conviction that the Excellency's unceasing anxiety and care; and we all denominations of Christians and classes of people united, need scarcely express to your Excellency the assuand denominations of Curistians and classes of people united, seeming to vie with each other. They appeared for the time fore he could read, and paint before he could spell." He was I believe, acquired a little celebrity from having recently derance that the Clergy of the Church of England will to have but one object, that of showing their deep respect for the character of the warm and pure-hearted minister and man "making," to quote his child's language, "bonnie Lady Gonie" the character of the warm and pure-hearted minister and man "making," to quote his child's language, "bonnie Lady Gonie" the character of the warm and pure-hearted minister and man "making," to quote his child's language, "bonnie Lady Gonie" the character of the warm and pure-hearted minister and man "making," to quote his child's language, "bonnie Lady Gonie" the character of the warm and pure-hearted minister and man "making," to quote his child's language, "bonnie Lady Gonie" (for Balgonie). At seven years old he was sent to the parish moting obedience to constituted authority, and diffusion to have but one object, that of showing their deep respect for the time cannot not he exciting ecclesiastical questions of the "making," to quote his child's language, "bonnie Lady Gonie" (for Balgonie). At seven years old he was sent to the parish to have but one object, that of showing their deep respect for the time cannot not he exciting ecclesiastical questions of the "making," to quote his child's language, "bonnie Lady Gonie" (for Balgonie). At seven years old he was sent to the parish to have but one object, that of showing their deep respect for the time cannot not he exciting each serious of the chalk in his hand, "making," to quote his child's language, "bonnie Lady Gonie" (for Balgonie). At seven years old he was sent to the parish to have but one object, that of showing their deep respect for the time cannot have heart a serious of the chalk in his hand, "making," to quote his child's language, "bonnie Lady Gonie" (for Balgonie). At seven years old he was sent to the parish to have but one object, that of showing their deep respect for the time cannot have heart a serious of the chalk in his hand, "making," to quote his child's language, "bonnie Lady Gonie" (for Balgonie). At sing the blessed influence of sound Christianity.

"We feel assured that your Excellency fully concurs with us in the persuasion that a wide and deep inculcation of the principles of pure Christianity constitutes the only safeguard of the public welfare. It will, therefore, afford to your Excellency satisfaction indeed lost a friend." to learn that the increasing prevalence in this Province

planted in this Colony, has been exposed; nor is your a very sincere testimony to the Christian worth and Excellency unacquainted with the extent of enigitual many delightful graces of his guildless character. Excellency unacquainted with the extent of spiritual many delightful graces of his guileless character.

long, till we vanquish and subdue it. For if we into his gracious keeping, and vouchsafe to you every his strength would permit him to work. would be judged to be Christ's disciples at the last temporal and every spiritual blessing, and that he day, we must deny ourselves, Matt. xvi. 24. As we may crown with success your Excellency's endeavours

"On behalf of the Clergy of the Diocese, "JOHN TORONTO.

" Toronto, May 22nd, 1843." The following is the Reply of His Excellency:-My LORD, AND REVEREND SIRS,

"I beg you to accept my grateful thanks for your kind congratulations on my assumption of the governnent of this important portion of the British Empire, and for the fervent wishes which you do me the honour to express for my success in this undertaking.

"Her Majesty, our gracious Sovereign, will always, you may be assured, rely with perfect confidence on the loyalty and devoted attachment of the Clergy of the Church of England.

"It is a subject for deep regret, that the ministrawho are in communion with it. It may not be in my power to remedy this destitution, but most certainly ny wishes and endeavours will be directed towards

ment of this Province may serve to promote the welfare and contentment of the people, respect for the institutions of our great empire, loyal devotion to the and will of our God and Saviour; and that, 'peace may be established among us for all generations.""

The Lord Bishop and Clergy, we understand, were much gratified with the courteous manner in which His Excellency received them.

Nearly the whole of last week's impression had been struck off before we heard of the decease of the REV. ROBERT DAVID CARTWRIGHT, who expired at Kingston, on Wednesday, the 24th May. It was therefore too late for us then to take any notice of the sad event, by the departed servant of God. except in a very few copies of the paper, and in a very hurried manner. Even now we regret that we can his fellow-Churchmen, and every one who knew him,

Beloved by his Bishop, his brethren of the Clergy, his fellow-Churchmen, and every one who knew him,

The pious-minded Churchman is bound to admit—and this

Mr. Cartwright had attained the age of thirty-eight years and seven months, and was a native of this country. He was a son of the late Hon. Richard Cart- to bless the name of the Lord. wright, "a name," once remarked our venerable Bishop, who knew him well, "dear to this Province," and twin-brother of John S. Cartwright, Esq., the Member for Lenox and Addington, no less near to him in blood than in excellence of character. He was educated at Kingston, first by Dr. Whitelaw, District Schoolmaster at that place, and subsequently by the Rev. John Wilson, -afterwards Fellow and Tutor of Queen's College, Oxford,-who was for some years Master of the Royal Grammar School at Kingston.

Mr. Cartwright, in due time, proceeded to England to complete his education, and matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, in 1823, and passed to his degree of

Once more we beg to remind the Clergy and Laity | Quebec, of holy memory, he returned to Canada, in Worship, the Mayor, has kindly granted for the puracute sensibilities. He was appointed one of the pendently of the Bishop and the Church, and setting nent of the Dissenters of the particular sect to which he be-Chaplains to the first and present Bishop of Toronto, up his own will and fancy as the standard of his misecration in November, 1839.

The decease of Mr. Cartwright, though long apprehended, came upon him suddenly, and, we believe, in the gentlest and most imperceptible manner. He has left behind him a widow,—an Irish lady, the sharer of his intentions and desires to do good, may, very prohis sacred and benevolent toils,—and three or four bable institutions and desires to do good, may, very promore cultivated, and was unquestionably the foundation of his his sacred and benevolent toils,—and three or four bably, justify him in his own eyes. For some time fame. most carefully chosen selection of Tracts, calculated children. The funeral took place, at Kingston, on to meet our local wants,—are now offered for sale at Monday, the 29th May, at eleven o'clock, and, through

stranger might have thought that the crowd were met to celebrate the arrival of some great man, or to commemorate a pubpresented the following Address to His Excellency, deceased to the Church, which during the past week had been lic triumph. The body was taken from the residence of the arrayed in deep mourning. Every seat in the sacred edifice was crowded, and many could not gain admission. The offi-"We, her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Toronto, latter at the grave. They were accompanied in preceding the beg leave most respectfully to offer to your Excellency | corpse, by the Rev. Messrs. Deacon, Adamson, Rogers, Allen, Harper, and Bartlett. The Archdeacon and the Rev. Mr. Maimportant portion of the dominions of our gracious Sovereign.

"It is our earnest prayer, that with the blessing of devotion to the Queen, and a reverent obedience to the commands and will of our God and Saviour.

of the deceased [who was contenting that the number of persons who accompanied the funeral have been estimated at 1500.

furtherance of these great objects will engage your of business were closed-a spontaneous mark of respect. In humtler walks of life-those to whom his hand was ever open whose beds of pain and suffering at all hours of the day or night, no danger, (least of all that which was indicated by his sinking play. I think I see him now standing smiling wi' his hands

Of the nature of the agreement we know nothing positive.

To this feeling description of the funeral, alike of the genuine principles of the Gospel, as embodied creditable to the heart of the writer and the character present Bishop of Toronto. This gentleman "has been heard sphere of the Society's influence, we shall not be advancing too present Bishop of Toronto. in the constitution, ritual and doctrine of the Estab- of the town of Kingston, we must be permitted to add to declare, that Wilkie was the most singular scholar he ever much in supposing that there were at least two conditions to lished Church of the Empire affords a reasonable a few observations of our own. Our opportunities of attempted to teach; that, though quiet and demure, he had an the covenant; one, binding the lecturer to furnish praise, and promise of its practical influence upon the subjects of your Excellency's Government.

"It is not necessary for us to advert to the discontinuous and confidence; and white the slates, and when his head was down as and confidence; and united the slates, and when his head was down as and confidence; and united the slates, benches, and walls; and when his head was down as all in the other binding the society to furnish pay.

That the first condition was well and fully performed there can be no doubt. In expounding the virtue of abstinence, he "It is not necessary for us to advert to the discouragements and trials to which, during many past years, the branch of the Established Church which is placed in this Column to the contract of the shades and confidence; and united with frankness and confidence; and united all imagined at his lesson, instead of mastering his task, he was filling the margin of his book with heads in all postures and of years, the branch of the Established Church which is placed in this Column to the confidence is and united with frankness and confidence; and united all imagined at his lesson, instead of mastering his task, he was filling the margin of his book with heads in all postures and of years, the branch of the Established Church which is placed in the confidence. The confidence is and united with frankness and confidence; and united all imagined at his lesson, instead of mastering his task, he was filling the margin of his book with heads in all postures and of judging, they enable us to offer a very inadequate but

destitution which still prevails within its bounds,— He was, indeed, a good MAN. His piety was deep- Lordship's quick perception of the pursuit in which and abiding, falling from the tongue of an individual who had the thousands of individuals professing communion with the Church of England to whom its ministrations in works, and impelled him to sacrifice his own health he exercised over the future painter's affine the future painter's affine the future painter's affine the cation. Nor did he forget to make his audience aware of the with the Church of England to whom its ministrations in works, and impelled him to sacrifice his own health he exercised over the future painter's affluent relatives, weight of obligation which mankind had incurred to this distributed by cannot as yet be extended. Yet we feel encoura- in carrying the message of salvation to the wicked, or it was owing that Wilkie was enabled to follow the terested Association, and how grateful the age ought to be to

the highest force of all. For if our very nature draw calamity so afflictive to present and to future gene- mind, and the promptings of God's Holy Spirit, led intimacy and associations of earlier days, and Sir "That Almighty God may take your Excellency vice of his Redeemer he laboured faithfully as long as the great benefit bestowed upon him by the discrimi-

hope to live, we must not perform and fulfil, but kill "that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion relations, ardently beloved; in social intercourse, cheer- so many boys who distinguished themselves in after and mortify those deeds, whereto we are hurried on and piety, may be established among us for all genera ful and faithful; in politics, a pure and uncompromising life, and it affords, we have little doubt, no ordinary vince, and as generally respected. No one ever of his long, eventful and most useful career. mentioned the name of Robert Cartwright, but to | -

couple it with sentiments of respect and attachment. Mr. Cartwright loved the Church as a divine institution, and most firmly believed in the Apostolic Sucession of its Bishops, and the threefold character of its Ministry. He assisted most zealously in the morning, £24, communion; and, on New Year's, 70 the ordinance, steps would be taken at law to compel me to do the ordinance, steps would be taken at law to compel me to do "Permit me to join in your prayer, in the very words which you have used, that, with the blessing of Divine Providence, my administration of the Governour annual statistics, and allude to these, and our new organ [which cost] £340. Next Sunday I preach and our new organ [which cost] £340. Next Sunday I preach and our new organ [which cost] £340. take a collection to insure the church. If I get what I want (and I hope to do so) the three collections, viz., Advent Sunday for The Church Society, Christmas, and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, and next Sunday, will amount to £100. I am not a man to boast in these things, or in any thing, but I mention them to show that our Church-members can

loudest voluntary-system spouter."

The Bishop of Toronto will hold his next Ordinafurnish but a brief account of one, whose memory is
on in the Cathedral Church of Toronto, on Sunday
worthy of every tribute that affection, respect, and
the second of July Candidates for Orders are deindustry can bestow upon it.

The Bishop of Toronto will hold his next Ordinafurnish but a brief account of one, whose memory is
worthy of every tribute that affection, respect, and
industry can bestow upon it. tance of a lovely Christian name. The whole Church mourns his loss: but the Lord hath taken him away, minally forgetful of what their God and the Church require and it is for us to bear the blow with resignation, and

which was hastened on by his unwearied devotion to us will conduce to the peace, the unity, and the best perane. duties, far too heavy for his weakly constitution and interests of the Church. A clergyman acting indeon his Lordship's return to this country, after his con-

We omitted to state last week, that Richard Potter, Esq., A. M., the Professor of Mathematics in the University of King's College, had arrived in this

born of a second marriage, on the 18th November, 1785. nister's circumstances were but narrow, and it required all phases of his eccentric career. "During the time of the procession all the shops and places | the thrift of his wife to keep bed, table, and wardrobe in that decent order which should distinguish a pastor's household. of the editors of a newspaper printed at a large manufacturing She had time, however, to teach little David his alphabet; town in Yorkshire. During his residence in that place it is though he has been heard to declare, that "he could draw be- said that he attended the preaching of an individual who has, could attend; but the most numerous of those who accompanied slate than "doing sums," and made but little progress: "I Metropolitan Temperance Society were soon made aware of Robert Cartwright to his last resting place were those in the mind him weel," said an old man from the banks of Eden Wa- the visit of their new convert; -his talents were, in all prohumller walks of life—those to whom his hand was ever open as the day to alleviate their wants and difficulties, and from lier lad than his elder brithers; and liked better to stand and those talents in their service was no sooner privately manifested frame,) ever kept him away. The poor and the afflicted have in his pouches! Ay, but he liked best to lie a groufe on the We cannot assert that this reclaimed child of Bacchus was a ground with his slate and pencil, making queer drawings."— salaried servant, yet it seems too much to presume that be in the year 1797, he was removed from the school of Pitlessie

the Bishop of Toronto, to be quite correct. To his those words of warning were calculated to become more

sition, but even where it has the greatest strength and not be wanting to ameliorate, as far as practicable, a hopes of distinction and wealth: but the bent of his Episcopal consecration, the two friends renewed the great centre of attraction—a brilliant focus, capable of emit- on the occasion. Sermon being finished, the Bishop him into the Ministry of the Church: and in the ser- David was prompt in the expression of gratitude for nation and kind interposition of the Bishop of Toronto. In the pulpit, he was earnest, affectionate, and plain: It is, in truth, a remarkable and most honourable in missionary labours, unwearied; in the domestic circumstance that his Lordship should have educated Tory. He was generally known throughout the Progratification to him, when reviewing the active scenes

Communications.

BAPTISM AND REGISTRATION.

Sir,-Allow me, through the medium of your paper, to menformation of The Church Society of the Diocese of tion an occurrence which cannot fail to interest my brethren Toronto, and promoted its advancement with a fervent of the Clergy:—The mother of an illegitimate child, having neart, an industrious mind, and a liberal hand. Yet, while he was truly Catholic in his feelings, he enter instructed to have the child baptized. Accordingly, she rewhile he was truly Catholic in his feelings, he enter-tained a strong local affection for the town and people sponsors, whom, upon enquiry, I found to be Roman Catholics. of Kingston. In a letter written to us in last January I declined acceding to her request, but expressed my willingness and now lying before us, he alludes to our account of the charch, the celebration of Christmas in the cathedral of this. This demand was considered unreasonable, for how, it was the celebration of Christmas in the cathedral of this city, and says: "I wish you could have been in two undertake the office! I was therefore informed by the lawyer, places at once, and peeped in on us. We had about under whose advice she was acting, that the child would be 300 communicants: our collection was £30,—£6 presented for baptism in the customary manner on the Sunday morning, £24, communion: and, on New Year's 70 mnunicants, and £10 in all. The interior of the so. I do not know what power the courts of law may possess, Church is in excellent order. The ladies, at a cost of but I do know that they would hardly compel me to treat the

> AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE MAN-WORSHIP OF DISSENT.

Sir, - Sceptics, in arguing against the Christian religion, more offer free-will offerings with as much liberality as the tending against the principle of a National Church, are too Among the last acts of Mr. Cartwight, was his prone to resort to a similar mode of controversy. Instead of prevailing on The Church Society to publish a fresh studiously adhering to a serious and truthful argument upon edition of an excellent tract for young persons after Confirmation, by the Rey, Dr. Hawking the Property of directing their attacks against the structure as a whole, they Confirmation, by the Rev. Dr. Hawkins, the Provost of Oriel. This little manual of practical piety will derive additional interest from its having been valued the result of their analysis should lead to a discovery that a few of the one and a portion of the other are objectionable, they at once condemn the sacred edifice as useless, because a

of them. But, in making this admission, the humble-minded Christian is consoled by the reflection that the Doctrines and Sacraments of the Church are not impaired by the taint of the minister—that these holy ordinances are still preserved in their The following paragraph appeared in The Niagara purity, though administered by men not sufficiently imbued ith a hallowed sense of their sacred obligations.

Chronicle of the 24th May:

We understand that the Rev. Mr. Gribble has been dismissed from his charge, as officiating minister at the meuth of the Grand River, by the Lord Bishop of Toronto. Tae reverend gentleman was beloved by his congregation, who put forth all their energies to retain him amongst them, but in vain; and as a parting tribute of respect they made him a present of the sum of £200. From the amiable character of Mr Gribble, and from the affection felt for him by all who were under his spiritnal care, it is difficult to believe he would be guilty of any offence deserving so heavy a punishment as dismissal; and we are equally loth to believe that the Lord Bishop would act unjustly, or with undue severity, towards him, or towards any injustly, or with undue severity, towards him, or towards any injustly, or with undue severity, towards him, or towards any injustly, or with undue severity, towards him, or towards any injustly, or with undue severity, towards him, or towards any injustly, or with undue severity, towards him, or towards any injustly.

Those who are likely to be present upon this parishioners. He continued there until his death, than a Churchman, and that his departure from among solemnly deposed from his office by h

ensign or lieutenant refusing to obey the lawful comneous preaching; his addresses to the throne of mercy were Mr. Gribble's private character, we believe, is unexceptionable, and has not been called in question; and prayer and preaching were pre-eminently his, but the latter,

past he has been placed in independent pecuniary His congregation were respectable, and deemed perhaps the circumstances, and,—though this has nothing to do with the merits of the case, does not return to Forthe kindness of one who knew the deceased intimately and respected him sincerely, we are enabled to furnish and to starve upon a ministerial character which has justly incurred episcopal displeasure. The conduct teachers. As a minister he was reverenced; as a man he was submitting to the public the following statement of their It consisted not so much of the procession, which was a very long one, but of the concourse, and even throng of people who long one, but of the concourse, and even throng of people who the crime with which he was charged been less open and pal-

> city, accompanied by his Lady. We understand that of dissipation were within reach, and few considerations suffithe attainments of Mr. Potter are of a high and varied shared and that his purils of the London University sented. His duty to himself, to his sacred office, and to society By amount paid for the attainments of Mr. Potter are of a mgn and varied character, and that his pupils of the London University presented him with a handsome silver ink-stand on satisfied appetite. No wonder then that his crime became too satisfied appetite. No wonder then that his crime became too striped and check notorious for further concealment—no wonder that he was remonstrated with and rebuked by his lay censors, and no wonder 215 In an English paper we find the following extract, which will be read with peculiar interest in this Province:
>
> that a continuance of his sinful indulgence should have reminded his people of their power and influenced them to act up to their view of duty, by getting rid of him. o to their view of duty, by getting rid of him.
>
> Acting upon these impressions, a meeting was convened, Donations, in goods, by H. Jes-

SIR DAVID WILKIE.—His father, David Wilkie, a frugal, the charges were produced, a verdict was rendered, the sentence SIR DAVID WILKIE.—His father, David Wilkie, a frugal, mple man, was minister of Cults, on the banks of Eden War, in the county of File; and our David was the third son, orn of a second marriage, on the 18th November, 1785. The endeavour to follow the guilty outcast through some of the Balance in hand He left London, and for some time he was reputed to be one

Of the nature of the agreement we know nothing positively.

effect, by the means of modern philosophy, the moral regeneration of their race, will be seen in the sequel.

The consequences flowing from the commotion which the new convert to sobriety had occasioned, were as useful to himself as beneficial to the cause which he advocated. A long period had not elapsed ere the eloquent lecturer reminded many persons of the earnest preacher. The feeling of compassion for his former failings had subsided only to revive in one of confidence in the sincerity of his repentance. Again he was redence in the sincerity of his repentance. Again he was redence in the sincerity of his repentance.

by one feeling of anxiety. The same nope animated every heart and found expression in the question, Where should the scene of his future labours be? The difficulty was speedily will speedily be accomplished.

BLAIRGOWRIE.—St. CATHERINE'S CHURCH.—This eledissolved; again he received "a call," and again we hear of the ordination of the Rev. Mr. — to the pastoral charge of —— Chapel, in the Eastern Suburbs of London, in the neightern control of the Rev. Mr. — to the pastoral charge of since the middle of August last, and which, we understand is the first built, an similar principles of Church.

Chapel, in the Eastern Suburbs of London, in the neighbourhood of the venerable Church of Bow.

Was his meeting-house deserted or his ministry despised? The rented pews and thronged aisles must have proclaimed to that individual that the sins of his past life were veiled in oblivion, and that that congregation were ready to render him oblivion, and that the congregation were ready to render him plices, entered the chancel from the vestry, and took their plices, entered the chancel from the vestry, and took their plices, entered the chancel from the vestry, and took their plices, entered the chancel from the vestry, and took their plices. their homage as their spiritual guide. It were well for his fame could the narrative be closed here: it must however pro-

Notice was given that on a stated day he wished to make a public acknowledgment of his offences, or in the words of my formant, that as his sin was a public one his confession should of my head to take any rest, until I find out a place equally public. On the day appointed, the room adjoining the meeting-house was crowded; eager listeners were waiting outside from the want of space within; all were hushed in breathremorse, made his eloquent confession. The effect was greater

his wife—she did not weep.

The effect of the farce outlived its performance. The consupport their minister and build him a new meeting house. I here drop the curtain over the melancholy parrative. How vicious and unscriptural must that system be which, for the sake of declamation in the pulpit, can dispense with a valid intment, a holy life, and a quiet discharge of pastoral uties, in the selection of a minister! Your's, &c. Essex.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

AYLMER, IN THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

College, Oxford, in 1823, and passed to his degree of M.A. His position in that University was most credividual whatever. We have heard several versions of the afficient of the morning at Hull Church,

Notwithstanding the severe shock which the place has received by the temporary stagnation of the Lumber Worship, the Mayor, has kindly granted for the purpose, on Wednesday next the 7th of June,—the day pose, on Wednesday next the 7th of June,—the day was appointed to the office of Assistant Minister at that in his expressed thoughts and overt acts Mr. About fifteen years ago, a stated officiating minister, belonging to the sect of Dissenters termed "Independent," whose building of stone, in the Gothic style. Charles Symmetry that in his expressed thoughts and overt acts Mr. of using their utmost endeavors to rear a temple for the rship of Almighty God. It is to be a neat substantial Kingston, at the urgent request of many of the Gribble showed himself much more of a Dissenter meeting-house was situated in the heart of London, was Esq., the enterprising founder of the village, has, with his usual generosity, given an acre of ground, worth £200 in a valuable part of the village, as a site for the

Church and Parsonage.

This is a beautiful and populous township,—in front extending along the banks of the Ottawa, with the wild, rapid, and romantic river Gatineau running through its rapid, and romains two villages, i. e., Aylmer, and Wright's Village, both on the banks of the Ottawa; and the latter situated just above those magnificent falls, usually, but improperly, called the Chaudiere.

Hull, Inferior District of Sydenham, ? 23d May, 1843.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE QUEBEC "CHURCH OF ENGLAND CLOTHING SOCIETY. (From The Quebec Mercury, of 23d May.) The Committee of Ladies who manage the "Church of England Clothing Society," having closed their operations, as usual, for the summer months, are desirous of

"His Funeral was the largest I have ever seen in Kingston. It consisted not so much of the procession, which was a very and gentle, and Mr. Gribble, had he remained faithattended: they not only filled the side-walks opposite the whole length of the procession, but the streets along side of it. But to his ordination engagements, might have confor the emblems of death, and the slow tread of the people, a stranger might have thought that the crowd were met to cele-stranger might have thought that the crowd were met to cele-stranger might have thought that the crowd were met to cele-stranger might have thought that the crowd were met to cele-stranger might have thought that the crowd were met to cele-stranger might have thought that the crowd were met to cele-stranger might have thought that the crowd were met to cele-stranger might have thought that the crowd were met to cele-stranger might have thought that the crowd were met to cele-stranger might have thought that the crowd were met to cele-stranger might have continued failth-in popular with the older portion of his hearers; by most of this congregation he was respected, by many beloved, and to continue their charitable rain and in another column will be found short reports of the to continue their charitable rain and in another column will be found short reports of the total add and the other at towards the relief of the destitute, as, in the coming win Lincolushire—one agreements, might have continue them to rity of the public, will again be needful, for they know, scriptural commands he was solemnly bound to subof their choice that it is questionable whether a party could that "The poor shall never cease out of the land," and are It cannot be denied that considerable depression prevails in so that such labours of love will end only with time.

The Committee will make their usual round, in the month of October, to collect from their annual subscribers.

Church of England Clothing Society. To amount of Subscriptions and Donations, in Cash and Goods..... £90 8 2½ 72 pair mocasins.....

9 10 7 ... 0 16 4 - £100 15 1 RELIEVED. Individuals and heads of families ... Children attending the National Schools.....98 Poor Subscribers, at 1d. per week, with an annual Gratuity of 5s..... Total..... 199 No. of articles distributed Yards of flannel and cotton, &c.....1002

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.—The Meethis family tended not a little to contribute. It was also a gratifying circumstance that, being Lent, the clergy opportunity of attending Divine Service in the Cathedral and consequently had the, to most of them, unwonted privilege of hearing a Sermon from the Lord ADAM TOWNLEY, Secretary.

Scottish Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

HELENSBURGH .- On Thursday, 6th April, a new chapel cannot as yet be extended. Yet we feel encouraged to believe that the efforts of your Excellency, as the representative of a Sovereign whom the great law of Christianity recognizes and her own acts have proved to be a "nursing mother" to the Church, will proved to be a "nursing mother" to the Church, will and the proved to be a "nursing mother" to the Church, will proved to be a "nursing mother" to the Church, will and the latter went to England for the wicked, or discharging the effect of follow the was owing that Wilkie was enabled to follow the discharging the effect of the Samaritan to the destitute and afflicted. Blessed with a private competency, and provincial influence, he might have entered upon any secular pursuit with the fairest of the Samaritan to the destitute and afflicted. Blessed with a private competency, and provincial influence and eloquence insured a crowded audience, and afflicted. Blessed with a private competency, and possessed of powerful provincial influence, he might have entered upon any secular pursuit with the fairest proved to be a "nursing mother" to the Church, will be the sociation, and how grateful the age ought to be to discharging the office of the Samaritan to the destitute and afflicted. Blessed with a private competency, and provincial influence, he might have entered upon any party: and in order to see whether the form the function of the bill calls for no and afflicted. Blessed with a private competency, and provincial influence, he might have entered upon any party: and in order to see whether the form the function of the discharging the office of the Samaritan to the destitute acuse. His influence and eloquence insured a crowded audience, and afflicted. Blessed with a private competency, and afflicted. Blessed with a private competency, and afflicted. Blessed with a private competency, and afflicted. Blessed with a private competency and afflicted. Blessed with a private competency and afflicted. Blessed with a private competency and afflicted. Blessed with a private was opened at Helensburgh, diocese of Glasgow, by the Right Rev. Michael Russell, L. L. D., Bishop of the dio-

ting a regenerating influence which would be felt and acknow-ledged throughout the British Isles, and serve to dissipate the charge. The address, which was listened to with marked moral gloom in which the agents of the Association represented those Islands to be shrouded.

attention, was chiefly a series of terse observations on the answers to certain of the interrogatories in the office of As one of the noblest trophies of the Temperance cause, he perhaps merited the consideration lavished upon him by the Society; but whether he was worthy of ranking among the men who had constituted themselves into an Association to effect, by the means of modern philosophy, the moral regeneration of the interrogatories in the omice of the ordering of priests. The chapel was then licensed. The Rev. Mr. Henderson, of Hamilton; Rev. Mr. Mostyn, of St. John's, Greenock; and the Rev. Mr. Kerr, Presbyter of the Church in England, were present, robed in their surplices. Black gowns seems to be wearing out the ordering of priests. The chapel was then licensed. The Rev. Mr. Henderson, of Hamilton; Rev. Mr. Mostyn, of St. John's, Greenock; and the Rev. Mr. Kerr, Presbyter of the Church in England, were present, robed in their surplices. Black gowns seems to be wearing out the ordering of priests.

dence in the sincerity of his repentance. Again he was re- of worship, except an old communion-cup, with the folgarded with a longing, yearning eye, by his former admirers, lowing inscription:—"Presented to the church in this place, now under cloud—1746." Among the subscribers place, now under cloud—1746." Among the subscribers the recollection that he had not only subscribed the Temperance oath, but had also become the public witness and fearless advocate of the new faith.

Pity and compassion soon took a substantial form. The little world which moved around him seemed influenced only and is much beloved by his congregation. To his talents by one feeling of anxiety. The same hope animated every and exertions may be entirely ascribed the collection of heart and found expression in the question, Where should the funds for the projected new building, which, we hope,

appropriate places within it. Morning prayer was conducted by the Rev. J. Macmillan, of Strathtay; while the lessons and litany were respectively read by the Rev. ceed, in order that the perils of the system may be exposed as well as the vices of the man, in order that Christians may be B. F. Couch, of Dunblane, and the Rev. T. Walker, of well as the vices of the man, in order that Christians may be warned of the dangerous tendency of the sin of schism.

That minister again became an open, undisguised drunkard, Again he was deposed by a majority of his congregation, and again we may suppose he became an outcast. No! he had learned something of his fellow creatures, and he determined to try his powers. A solemn farce was to be got up, whether by himself alone or at the instigation of his friends is not known. preached from the words, "I will not suffer mine eyes to sleep, nor mine eyelids to slumber, neither the temples the temple of the Lord, an habitation for the mighty God of Jacob." Psalm exxxii. 4, 5. After the sermon, and the meeting-house was crowded; eager listeners were waiting outside from the want of space within; all were hushed in breathless silence, while the weeping hypocrite, in the language of remorse, made his elequent confession. The effect was greater than his most sanguine expectations could have realized. An charge of the district. The service occupied about three eye witness says there was only one dry eye in the place; it was unfortunate for the individual that that one was the eye of deeply interested congregation. Throughout, not only the seats, but also the aisles in the nave of the edifice, were densely crowded, many persons who had come from regation sympathized with the failen man, and a portion even clamoured to retain him. His friends, however, though numerically less than his opponents, were sufficiently influential.

Catherine's church is thirty feet long, by twenty-three church is the church is wide; the chancel thirteen and a half by twelve. The whole building, including the depth of the chancel arch, is forty-six feet. Among its ornaments,—all of them highly characteristic of a house of prayer,—is a splendid stained glass eastern window, executed by Mr. Fraser, Picardy place, Edinburgh. St. Catherine's church was riginally intended to have been built by subscription; but, in the meantime, the entire expenses of its erection have been defrayed by Mr. Marshall. In the evening, a party of Clergy and laity were entertained by the incumbent at his residence in the neighbourhood.—Scotch Paper.

> SCOTTISH PRESBYTERY DISLIKED BY THE PEOPLE. (From The Church Intelligencer.)

REV. SIR .- Mr. Lawson in his history of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, gives the following instance, from the pen of a Presbyterian minister of the extreme unwill-ingness with which Presbytery was received in many parts of Scotland at the Revolution.

"At the Revolution, when Presbytery was last re-established in North Britain, a Mr. Dugald Lindsay was Episcopal minister of Glenorchy. Mr. Lindsay would not conform. Pressed by the Synod of Argyle, the noble proprietor (Lord Breadellane) of the conformation. M.A. His position in that University was most creditable to him,—for he took a First Class in Mathematics, and a Second in Classics; the latter being, though not the highest, a very high honour at that noble seat of learning.

After taking his degree, he was for some time Curate to the Rev. Mr. Hitchings, (uncle of our lamented friend, drowned last autumn), the good Vicar of Wargrave, in Berkshire;—and in the spring of 1830, at the request of the late Dr. Stewart, Bishop of proprietor (Lord Breadalbane) of the country, reluc-

drawn swords, surrounded the astonished intruder. Two bagpipes sounded the March of Death. Unmoved by the tears and remonstrances of Mr. Lindsay, in this hostile and awful form, they proceeded with their prisoner to the boundary of the parish and county. There, on bended knees, he solemnly engaged never more to trouble the parish, or trouble any person for the occurrences of that day. He was allowed to depart in peace, and he for the formula from the formula formula for the formula formu him. He continued in undisturbed possession till his death, more than thirty years after this event."

Mr. Lawson has many proofs which go to show the unwillingness which prevailed to receive Presbytery. MORAVIENSIS.

English Intelligence.

CANADA FLOUR BILL. (From The Nottingham Journal, 28th April.)

Considerable alarm appears to have been excited in the

minds of the agricultural community at the proposed introduc-tion through Canada into the markets of this country of Flour, the produce of wheat grown in the United States, or other territories not being parts of the Colonies of Great Britain.— Meetings have been held in various parts of the agricultural counties; and in another column will be found short reports of agricultural affairs generally, and it is very natural that any step calculated to increase this depression, or from which such n rease may in any degree be anticipated, should be viewed by the parties interested with considerable anxiety and alarm. is a usual mode with many of our Conservative contempora-ries, when any feeling of distrust or dissatisfaction is manifested by those connected with the cultivation of the soil, and threats of opposition to the Government are held out, to argue that the farmers and landowners must give way on every point, and bear all that is put upon them, lest they should point, and bear all that is put upon them, lest they should overthrow the Government, and one composed of much worse materials, for their purposes at least, should succeed them, We shall not follow in the train of these advisers, however; but while we profess to have great confidence in the ability and the judgment and integrity of the Ministry, we would, at the same time, exhort the landed interest to examine and weigh carefully in all its beautiful and for the same time. carefully in all its bearings, and from every point of view, the measure in question; and, having done so, we fancy they will not find so much cause for alarm, as at first sight may appear reasonable. It must be borne in mind that a new line of policy, with respect to our Colonies, is beginning to prevail; they are to be treated henceforth as integral parts, as the natural and lawful children of our empire. We have not the details of this Canada Flour Bill before us, but we understand its principle to be, that the corn grown in the United States is intended to be introduced at a small duty into our North American Colonies, be there converted into flour, and then exported to the mother country, as though it were the natural and proper produce of our own dependency. We apprehend, if this be a correct notion of the proposed plan, that the damage likely to be sustained by the agriculturalists of this country, will not ultimately be so great as might be anticipated. The expense and difficulty of transit of so expensive and bulky an article as wheat from the corn-growing districts of the United States, will operate to check the introduction of ing of this Association took place according to notice on Wednesday and Thursday, April 5th and 6th, at the residence of the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M. A., Toronto. The Rev. Messrs. Grasett, Meyerhoffer, Ardagh, Gibson, the expenses and difficulties of transit before alluded to, Scadding, Street, Darling, Sanson and Townley were will in our humble judgment, operate as a discouragement sence to the trade, or, at least, confine it within moderate limits. In present; and letters apologizing for necessary absence to the trade, or, at least, confine it within moderate limits. In addition to this, as we are pouring whole shoals of our surplus George. The intercourse of its Members was characterized, as usual, by harmonious and agreeable feelings, to to assist in providing these, our self-expatriated countrymen, which the courteous attentions of their respected host and with some means of employment and trade, so far as such employment and trade shall not operate to the injury of the mother country. The measure in question appears to offer an opportunity of doing something of the kind, and although we cannot find fault with the threatened opposition, yet we are inclined to think that when the measure is introduced, and fairly considered, it will be found that in the difficult and trying position in which Ministers are placed, they have not given any just ground for extensive uneasiness, or forfeited their claim to the confidence of their usual supporters, and of the

FACTORY EDUCATION BILL.

ple view this one and the same fact. Thus Mr. Hume, Mr. MILNER GIBSON, Mr. COBDEN, Mr. HAWES, and Mr. EWART, appear to conceive that the people, religiously (or irreligiously speaking, is made up of a number of foolish or fanatical "sects," all of which are distinguished, so far forth as they are bodies or communities of men, solely by a belief in certain very unimportant propositions. Individuals, say they, may be "religiously and propositions. Individuals, say they, may be "religiously and propositions of the form in which it is should contain some, as it is should contain some—that it should contain some—that it should contain some thing of the form in which it is seen at home—that it should contain some thing of the form in which it is seen at home—that it should contain some thing of the form in which it is seen at home—that it should contain some thing of the form in which it is seen at home—that it should contain some thing of the form in which it is seen at home—that it should contain some thing of the form in which it is seen at home—that it should contain some thing of the form in which it is seen at home—that it should contain some, at least, of all the "Of the utmost difficulty.......... It was the duty of the master to see that the pupil not only learned words, but acquired time, was one, said Sir James Graham—
"Of the utmost difficulty.......... It was the duty of the master was not indeas. The rule, therefore, must be that the master was not indeas. The rule, therefore, must be that the master was not indeas. The rule, therefore, must be that the master was not indeas. The rule, therefore, must be that the master was not only learned words, but acquired time that give in the carried out in something of the foundations of all the seen at home—that it should contain some, at least, of all the seen at home—that it should contain some that it should contain some communities of men, solely by a belief in certain very unimportant propositions. Individuals, say they, may be "religious"—i. e. they may be kind, charitable and, upright; but churches or "sects" are essentially "theological," and not "religious"—i. e., speak of belief only, and not practice. And then they dare to say that these matters of belief, which they are placed to term "theology"—i. e., the question whether or no the people committed to their charge and government do or do not believe the fundamental truths of the Christian faith —are and ought to be a matter of perfect indifference to a Christian Parliament. "Religion and theology," says Mt could way, so there can be no religion without theology. Religion, at least Christian religion, and reply, that as there can be no justice without law, so there can be no religion without theology. Religion, at least Christian religion, and negation implies difference. If religion is to be meddled with at all, there must be a choice. For what is the real state of the case? On the one hand the country is divided into countless religious communities, each differing from the other, and that in essentials; and the true meaning does not happen to be the colony of Virginia. Lord Baltimotor but and proceeds—sheltering himself and proceeds—sheltering h nand the country is divided into countries rengious community to be done when the true meaning does not happen to be the became a colonist; a set of none proprietors established Caroobvious one, which all sects on this side insanity must allow lina, and entrusted the framing of its constitution to John ties, each differing from the other, and that in essentials; and one of which is divided from all the rest in common on the question of the duty of unity; and of which bodies all, or perhaps any two, cannot, as the logicians say, be true together.—

to be often the case, nor yet what is to be the master's authorized the framing of its constitution to John Locke; the highest hereditary rate in the rest in common on the question of the duty of unity; and of which bodies all, or perhaps any two, cannot, as the logicians say, be true together.—

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to be often the case, nor yet what is to be the master's authorized the framing of its constitution to John Locke; the highest hereditary rate in the results of the perhaps and the rest in common on the question of the duty of unity; and of which bodies all, or perhaps any two, cannot, as the logicians say, be true together.—

to be often the case, nor yet what is to be the master's authorized the framing of its constitution to John Locke; the highest hereditary rate in the results of the perhaps and the rest in common on the question of the duty of unity; and of which bodies all, or perhaps any two, cannot, as the logicians say, be true together.—

to be often the case, nor yet what is to be the master's authorized the results of the highest hereditary rate in the rest in common on the to be often the case, nor yet what is to be the master's authorized the results of the highest hereditary rate in the rest in common on the perhaps are the results of the highest hereditary rate in the rest in the rest in common on the perhaps are the rest in the rest in common on the perhaps are the rest in the rest in common on the perhaps are the rest in the rest in the rest in the rest in the re one of which is divided from all the rest in common on the question of the duty of unity; and of which bodies all, or perhaps any two, cannot, as the logicians say, be true together—On the other hand, is the State bound to provide for the spiritud wants of her children? With a view to this end she has established, as it is called, that Church which, whether from her inherent truth, or from the numbers of her children, or inherent truth, or from the numbers of her children, or inherent truth, or from the numbers of her children, or administer to this object. Now, we do not wish to insist upon establishment as an acknowledgement by the State of an exclusive possession of truth by the establishment is good for any thing at all, it is good for inherent truth is good for any thing at all, it is good for the people. If establishment to so not amount to this, it is good for nothing. Indeed every man of impartial mind must admit this; it was admitted, and justly, and munt to his hor nor, by the Earl of Surrey, a Roman Catholic, in the course of the late debate. The Church herself can of course claim no power, jurisdiction, or dominancy beyond her own members. She claims nothing more, as she is bound to look to the wants and instruction of the whole community. What then is to be done? Surrey, a Roman Catholic, in the course munity. What then is to be done? Surrey, a known than of the reference to their form of the whole community. What then is to be done? Surrey, the done? Surrey, a Roman Catholic, in the course of the late debate. The Church herself can of course claim no power, jurisdiction, or dominancy beyond her own members. She claims nothing more, as she is bound to look to the wants and instruction of the whole community. What then is to be done? Surrey, the done? Surrey is the first instruction of the whole community. What then is to be done? Surrey is the course of the late debate. The Church herself can of course claim no power, jurisdiction, or dominancy beyond her own members. She claims nothing more, as sh wound to look to the wants and instruction of the whole community. What then is to be done? Surely, the duty of the State is this—first to offer at least to every one whomsoever the means of a sound religious education. Can any man deny this?

But if "religious," it must be definite, for Christian religion implies faith, and faith implies recognition of truth and falsehood. We ask again, can any man (except Mr HUME or Mr EWART) dare to deny the duty of this recognition by a Christian community? Further, if definite, there must be a choice; tian community? Further, if definite, there must be a choice; but the State has already chosen, for she has assented to the principle of an establishment. Can any body, we ask again, deny this fact? It cannot, indeed, be attacked without proceeding to impugn the propriety or existence of any State establishment whatsoever, of any sort or description. But lastly, it is said, you thus compel people to receive instruction which is contrary to their conscientious belief, and thus do violence to their conscientious belief, and thus do violence to their conscientious where the principle of his children, accept of it, unless he pleases. Now behalf of his children, accept of it, unless he pleases. Now this, we say, is the real state of the case; and this is the principle of the Government measure. We affirm, that as against the Dissenters, no principle is asserted by that measure one tittle beyond what is already involved in the existing, the undeniable existing, relations of Church and State; and that as naishly existing, relations of Church and State; and that as naishly existing, relations of Church and State; and that as naishly existing, relations of Church and State; and that as naishly existing, relations of Church and State; and that as naishly existing, relations of Church and State; and that as naishly existing, relations of Church and State; and that as naishly existing, relations of Church and State; and that as naishly existing, relations of Church and State; and that as naishly existing, relations of Church and State; and that as naishly existing, relations of Church and State; and that as naishly existing, relations of Church and State; and that as naishly existing, relations of Church and State; and that as naishly existing, relations of Church and State; and that as naishly existing, relations of Church and State; and that as naishly existing, relations of Church and State; and that as naishly existing, relations of Church and State; and that as naishly existing, relations of Church and State; and that niably existing, relations of Church and State; and that as against the Church (we except certain details), no demand is made of her which she cannot conscientiously concede. She is not asked to suppress, or matilate, or compromise her teaching; but all who will are allowed to exercise their natural and single features and one of religion; yet shaking hands together for the sake of religion; yet shaking hands together for the sake of a sake of religion; yet shaking hands together for the sake of a sake of religion; yet shaking hands together for the sake of a sake of religion; yet shaking hands together for the sake of a sake of religion; yet shaking hands together for the sake of a sake of religion; yet shaking hands together for the sake of a sake of religion; yet shaking hands together for the sake of a sake of religion; yet shaking hands together for the sake of a sake of religion; yet shaking hands together for the sake of a sake of religion; yet shaking hands together for the sake of a sake of religion; yet shaking hands together for the sake of a sake of religion; yet shaking hands together for the sake of a sake of religion; yet shaking hands together for the sake of a sake of religion; yet shaking hands together for the sake of a sake of religion; yet shaking hands together for the sake of a sake of religion; yet shaking hands together for the sake of a sake of religion; yet shaking hands together for the sake of a sake of religion; yet shaking hands together for the sake of a sake of religion; yet shaking hands together for the sake of a sake of religion. indefeasible right of withdrawing themselves, if they think that

judged by the number of paragraphs which they affect. The clauses in that measure affecting education extend from the 16th to the 18th, and from the 50th to the 77th, inclusive.

Many of the 18th, and from the 50th to the 77th, inclusive. Many of these of course merely provide machinery, and are such that no reasonable being, admitting the principle of the But we have yet to learn that religious liberty includes a Many of these of course interly provide married principle of the such that no reasonable being, admitting the principle of the bill, could possibly entertain any serious objection to them.

But we have yet to learn that religious liberty includes a commentation of civil duties and obligations, and that a Dissenter, is not to bear his share of the public and possibly entertain any serious objection to them.

But we have yet to learn that religious liberty includes a commentation of civil duties and obligations, and that a Dissenter, is not to bear his share of the public and proposes to alter the 16th, 17th, 18th, 57th, 58th, and 59th, and the commentation of the general welfare, in a way of which he may not individually of the general welfare, in a way of which he may not individually which he wished to have stated that "his object was to obtain the abrogation of the furtherance of public and national interests, to the advancement of the general welfare, in a way of which he may not individually which he wished to have stated that "his object was to obtain the abrogation of the furtherance of public and national interests, to the advancement of the general welfare, in a way of which he may not individually which he wished to have stated that "his object was to obtain the abrogation of the furtherance of public and national interests, to the advancement of the general welfare, in a way of which he may not individually which he wished to have abrogated was the oath of allegiance. He is reported to have stated that "his object was to obtain the abrogation of the furtherance of public and national interests, to the advancement of the government of the public and national interests, to the advancement of the public and national interests, to the advancement of the public and national interests, to the advancement of the public and national interests, to the advancement of the public and national interests, to the advancement of the public and national interests, to the advancement of the public and national interest to expunge, with or without the introduction of an equivalent, the 52d, 53d, 55th, 60th, 71st, 72d, 73d, and 74th—comprising, in tact, pettry nearly the whole of what has been made the subject of any complaint. It is not easy wholly to under stand the force or nature of all the alterations which it is proposed to concede; but we are inclined to say that they leave the bill pretty much what it was before—not unendurable, in consideration of the evils which the Home Secretary hopes to meet by it, but still demanding the most jealous caution on the part of the Church, and those attached to it. Without laying any stress on the late alterations, we cannot but view the bill as founded on a principle which, when reduced to practice of the general welfare, in a way of which he may not individually approve.

Is the Dissenter prepared to say that educating the children of the principles of the Church of England is no benefit? If not, will he then tell us upon what intelligible to make the proposed to concede; but we are inclined to say that they leave the bill pretty much what it was before—not unendurable, in consideration of the evils which he wished to have abrogated was the oath of abjuration. He thought no one would contend that this oath was not in the bighest degree ludicrous and absuration, the thought no one would contend that this oath was not in the bighest degree ludicrous and absurant at the present time, when the mount of the contend to have his own cludder of the proposed to be abolished; and Sir T. Wilde said, "There were a few lines it is proposed to be abolished;" and Sir T. Wilde said, "There were a few lines in the oath of abjuration. He thought no one would contend that this oath was not in the bighest degree ludicrous and absurant at the present time, when the proposed to concede; but we are inclined to say that they leave the bighest degree ludicrous and absurant at the present time, when the highest degree ludicrous and saturation of the could not see the use of retaining the most interest. The th

emeet by it, but still demanding the most jealous caution on the part of the Church, and those attached to it. Whithout have a stracked to it. Where religious objections do not prevail, shall be proven where religious objections do not prevail, shall be proven the bill as founded on a principle which, when reduced to practice, will run the highest take either of merging into something worse, or failing to work at all. It is an attempt to obtain difficulties which we far are insupersible.

What are the elements with which. Sir James Graham has to deal? First, the Church—which, as holding herself to be the true Church, which as holding herself to be the true Church, which as holding herself to be the true Church, which as holding herself to be the true Church, which as holding herself to be the true Church, which as holding herself to be the true Church, which as holding herself to be the true Church, which as holding herself to be the true Church, which as holding herself to be the true Church, which as holding herself to be the true Church, which as holding herself to be the true Church, which as holding herself to be the true Church, which as holding herself to be the true Church, which as holding herself to be the true Church, which as holding herself to be the true Church, which as holding herself to be the true Church, which as holding herself to be the true Church, which as holding herself to be the true Church, which as holding herself to be the true Church, which as holding herself to be farmed the propersion of the state. Where does the Discovery to the proportion of the State. Where does the Discovery to the proportion to make the prime with his off the gall and principles of the proper of the subtleties of metaphysical divinity, which will be dealed the Catholic Magazine, and published in the proportion of the state. Where does the Discovery the whole is an elaborate article, headed, "The last of Month proportion of the State. Where does the Discovery the whole is an elaborate article, headed, "The la lief in her own functions -her inadequate, yet growing will and power to perform them—and the inability of any other education, any institution for national good, if the Church of England be identified with it." This stretch of sectarian preand power to perform them—and the inability of any other body or authority to perform them in spite of or even without sumption was reserved for the men who now make it a matter kind; the author of the article in question has, however, nother. We suspect that if some gentlemen, who pride themselves on the educational movement of the last few years, and

of conscience to stipulate for the appropriation of taxes and
selves on the educational movement of the last few years, and
poor-rates before they pay them.

withstanding the plausible manner in which he writes, furnished
us with sufficient grounds for thinking that a loyal Romanist selves on the educational movement of the last few years, and think of directing it by act of Parliament, as if it were a military uniform, or a system of official book-keeping, were obliged of the Dissenters, by a fair and honest surrender of what can tary uniform, or a system of official book-keeping, were obliged to descend into the history of particular school-houses and school masters and school-boys, they would stare not a little to find how much of this vaunted progress was directly due to the efforts of individual parish clergy men. Paralyse the clergy, and the education of the poor (as matters now stand) would be at a stand still. The clergy—and laity too—of the Church should go forth to be stand still. The clergy—and laity too—of the Church should go forth to battle. She has, or ought to have, nothing to concede, except to the stand still.

of course form the other. A merely secular education—nay, even the total separation of secular and religious teaching, though supported by a few theorists and some Mechanic's Institutes, is scouted by the nation—denounced at once by the Church and by all the more earnest sort of Separatists. Even made in some sense religious. The problem of course has been to frame such a system of at least quasi religious education as, on the one hand, the Church shall neither oppose as an enemy, on the one hand, the Church shall neither oppose as an enemy, on the other, the more very refuse to administer as an ally;—on the other, the nor even refuse to administer as an ally;—on the other, the Dissenters shall not indignantly reject as a tyrannical attempt in, that duty which they know." in the highest terms of the firmness shown by the ladies who were so long immersed in the water below deck, and who were only relieved from that situation by opening hales over their

as would be necessary to appease the wakeful suspicions of her adversary. And each, perhaps, is jealous of committing too much and too irrevocably to the hands of Government, because of which seemed to be salved over. The elements which are meant to coalesce are irreconcileable. The elements which are standing; the intelligible and understood fact is, that what the cause of emigration, as a means of inplaces of the standing; the intelligible and understood fact is, that what the cause of emigration, as a means of inprinciples to denounce. It is not a matter of words—it is not even a matter of creed—it is a matter of words—it is not even a matter of creed—it is a matter of words—it is not even a matter of creed—it is a matter of words—it is not even a matter of creed—it is a matter of words—it is not even a matter of creed—it is a matter of words—it is not even a matter of creed—it is a matter of words—it is not even a matter of creed—it is a matter of words—it is not even a matter of creed—it is a matter of words—it is not even a matter of creed—it is a matter of words—it is not even a matter of creed—it is a matter of words—it is not even a matter of creed—it is a matter of words—it is not even a matter of creed—it is a matter of words—it is not even a matter of creed—it is a matter of words—it is not even a matter of creed—it is a matter of words—it is not even a matter of creed—it is a matter of words—it is not even a matter of creed—it is a matter of words—it is not even a matter of creed—it is a matter of words—it is not even a matter of creed—it is a matter of words—it is not even a matter of creed—it is a matter of words—it is not even a matter of creed—it is a matter of words—it is not even a matter of creed—it is a matter of words—it is not even a matter of creed—it is a matter of words—it is not even a matter of creed—it is a matter of words—it is not even a matter of creed—it is a matter of words—it is not even a matter of creed—it is a matter of words—it is not even a matter of creed—it is a matter It is not a matter of words—it is not even a matter of creed—it is a matter of moral feeling and principle which is, in fact, and will be proved by farther experience to have been from the beginning, in question. It may be thought visionary and impractical to think that conflicts of moral principles are involved in teaching dull children to read. It is far otherwise even now; and it will become daily less so as your educational system becomes more perfect, and your readers, in consequence, mote susceptible for good or for evil. Take the important.

It is not a matter of words—it is not even a matter of creed—it is a matter of words—it is not even a matter of creed—it is a matter of words—it is not even a matter of creed—it is a matter of moral feeling and principle which is, in fact, off a few straggling paupers to Canada or Australia. Nor did unable to give the Address of the Reverend and learned gentle unable to give the Address, the ceremony of graduating the stream of Water runs across, near the centre of the Lot.

Apply to—

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
Students was gone through. The following are the names of the wind seven of the centre of the Lot.

Apply to—

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
Students was gone through. The following are the names of the graduaters:—Charles Boucher Bellew 1.

Toronto, 25th May, 1843.

LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

THE DISSENTERS AND THE EDUCATION BILL. (From The John Bull.)

common and deeper hatred towards our venerable and apostolic at home." (From The Times of the 3rd May)

Monday evening produced Sir James Graham's alterations in the Factory Bill in deference to the outery of the Dissenters. And certainly those alterations are considerable, if judged by the number of payagraphs which there of the outer of the sentiments may provoke the sneers of the latitudinarian and infidel spirit of the day; but there is much grive wisdom in them, and when they shall be adopted as the ground work of colonization, we may anticipate happier prospects both for the colonies and the mother country.

And in all these spiritual matters of conscience to be in the colonies and the mother country.

be at a stand still. The clergy—and laity too—of the Church of England may do less than they ought, but they do far too much not to be indispensable, and are daily doing more; and they form the only body of which all this can be said.

This body, so conscious of its own power and duty, present one side of the Home Sceretary's difficulty. The Dissenters of course form the other. A merely secular education—nay, are the stall expension of secular education—nay, are so that they form the other. A merely secular education—nay, are so that they do far too toleration, and that has been long since yielded. Let her stand upon her ancient ways. Let the State throw its buckler around her, and preserve her in all her integrity. It is not for her to widen the breach of unity, and make entrances for her enemies to enter in. "The Church and State," says one of the great lights of the Christian world (Archbishop Laud) "are so nearly universed and knit together, that though they may seem two." Flore were lowered, hells talled, and every outward.

Dissenters shall not indignantly reject as a tyrannical attempt to force Church doctrines, or at least Church influences, down the r throats by act of Parliament.

Is the undertaking possible? We think not. The Dissenters, though in 99 individual cases out of 100 little disposed to deprive their children of the benefit of a good school because the master is a good Churchman and teaches the catechism, are still less inclined to fix themselves by hard irrevocable law in the Church's hands, certainly not till those hands are well tied, once and for ever. They would only accept her ministrations as the passive instrument of the Home Office—if even

more susceptible for good or for evil. Take the important question of civil and religious independence—remember the modes in which modesty—self-reliance—insubordination—credulity—obedience—enthusiasm—and twenty other habits of mind in and about which lie the true differences between the Church and Dissent may be checked or encouraged, and think whether it can be expected that one party should bind itself permanently and systematically to submit, we do not say to the doctrines, but even to the influences of the other, except under guarantees which it would be absurd to ask, and indeed

We cannot follow Mr. Buller through the able reasoning with the able reasoning of civil and religious independence—remember the modes in which modesty—self-reliance—insubordination—credulity—obedience—enthusiasm—and twenty other habits of colonization will in the end certainly repay the parent state all the loss and outlay of the first colonization, and bring with it a remedy for much of the distress under which that parent state may labour. Perhaps we do not go along with him to the full extent his own zeal carries him. But we cannot without the Processional brether. The ceremony was opened and concluded with prayer. There were theses by the several students in the full extent his own zeal carries him. But we cannot without the Processional brether. The ceremony was opened and concluded with of the distress under which that parent state may labour. Perhaps we do not go along with him to the full extent his own zeal carries him. But we cannot without the Processional brether. There were theses by the several students in the conclusion of the Principal and medical gentlemen, before the Mrs. Gilkison, at he with the newly received practitioners on the nature and duties of their professional brether. The ceremony was opened and concluded with one of those commodious brether. The ceremony of graduation took place.—Montreal Courier, 27th Mrs. Gilkison, at heavily to enhounce to the involution of the principal and medical gentlemen, bef more susceptible for good or for evil. Take the important | We cannot follow Mr. Buller through the able reasoning OSCAR DUNN. Dr. HOLMES afterwards addressed the newly

Now, doubtless, there is much difference of opinion as to the real position of the country relatively to religion. Yet, of course, the position in which we stand must necessarily be, not a matter of opinion, but of fact; and the differences of course arise from the different methods in which different people view this one and the same fact. Thus Mr. Hume, Mr. Hume, Mr. Muller, Was one, said Sir James Graham—

"If you wish colonies to be rendered generally useful to all difficult to conceive. What an emasculated education must classes in the mother country; and if you wish them to be classes in the mother country; and if you wish them to be classes in the mother country, and habits, and to be and long to remain feelings of their parent stock, and to be and long to remain feelings of their parent stock, and to be and long to remain feelings of their parent stock, and to be and long to remain feelings of their parent stock, and to be and long to remain feelings of their parent stock, and to be and long to remain feelings of their parent stock, and to be and long to remain feelings of their parent stock, and to be and long to remain feelings of their parent stock, and to be and long to remain feelings of their parent stock, and to be and long to remain feelings of their parent stock, and to be and long to remain feelings of their parent stock, and to be and long to remain feelings of their parent stock, and to be and long to remain feelings of their parent stock, and to be and long to remain feelings of their parent stock, and to be and long to remain feelings of their parent stock, and to be and long to remain feelings of their parent stock, and to be and long to remain feelings of their parent stock, and to be and long to remain feelings of their parent stock, and to be and long to remain feelings of their parent stock, and to be and long to remain feelings of their parent stock, and to be and long to remain feelings of their parent stock, and to be and long to remain feelings of their parent stock, and to be and

masses whom they sent out, that was required to justify a government in transferring a large portion of the community to distant lands. They were not justified in expatriating a number of their fellow-subjects, unless they were prepared to give If there be any who believe that the Church can be despoiled them the benefit of all the institutions which they lived under Look at their present rancour, excited by this Bill. Look possible for them to escape from the obligation of supporting

These sentiments may provoke the sneers of the latitudira-

THE OATH OF ABJURATION. (To the Editor of The St. James's Chronicle.)

Sir .- On Thursday week, Sir V. Blake moved in the House

assent to the proposition of Sir V. Blake that the oath of adjuration is, "in the highest degree, ludicrous and absurd."

I am far from intending to impute to Sir V. Blake, as a Romanist, any ulterior purposes, in this matter, of a sinister kind; the author of the article in question has, however, notwithstanding the plausible manner in which he writes, furnished us with sufficient grounds for thinking that a loyal Romanist should, as a matter of delicacy, be the last person to move for the abolition of this oath.

April 12.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends, that he is disposing of his Cloth and Tailoring Establishment to Messrs. T. & M. BURGESS. Mr. T. Burgess having been for a length of time Foreman in the Establishment, and possessing a general knowledge of the Business, he can confidently recommend him to the notice of his customers.

All those who are indebt d to the Subscriber will please settle their accounts by or during the first week in July next, as after that time accounts not then settled will be placed in the hands of an Attorney for cellection.

The remains of Sir Charles Bagot have been conveyed from cingston, on their way to New York, whence they will be

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EASTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. Dear Brethren,—You are respectfully reminded that the next meeting of the Association is appointed to be held (D.V.) at the Parsonage, Williamsburgh, Wednesday, June 14th.

Tor Hamilton, calling at Port Credit, Oakville, and Wellington Square, HENRY PATTON, Secretary.

Rectory, Kemptville, May 2nd, 1843.

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Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Goderich, 15th May, 1843.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

OF THE Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, WILL be held in the CITY of TORONTO, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th JUN Toronto, May 4, 1843.

University of King's College. THE first Matriculation of Students will take place on THURS-DAY, June 8. at Eleven, A.M., and the Inaugural Lectures will

delivered on the following day. Cickets of Admission to the Hall may be procured on or after une 5th.
ofessors in the Faculty of Arts will commence their Courses

The Professors in the Faculty of Arts will commence their Courses of Monday, June 12.

Those, who are desirous of attending particular Courses, though not Members of the University, may, under certain restrictions, be definited by License, on applying to the Vice President and conforming to the Regulations, regarding Occasional Students.

The Vice President will receive Candidates for admission, as herefore, at his Chambers in the former Parliament Buildings.

The arrangements for opening the School of Medicine are not yet completed, but it is expected that it will be in full operation in Michaelmas Term, which will commence on October 5th.

JOHN McCAUL, LL.D. Vice President, Kings College. DR. GEORGE R. GRASETT.

Newgate Street, near the Rectory, Toronto.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & CO.

taken to England in the Warspite: Lady Bagot and the fa- STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, SHELF HARDWARE, Cutlery, Nails, Chains, Scythes, Sickles, &c. &c.

Toronto, 29th May, 1843. SMITH & MACDONELL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES, West End of Victoria Row, Toronto.

SITUATION

WANTED FOR A STEADY ENGLISHMAN.

GOVERNESS.

THE Friends of a young Lady are desirous of obtaining for her a Stuation as Governe \$10 two or three young children, in a respectable family in the country.

Address P. P., Box 241, Toronto.

304tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. THE Partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of H. & J. McCallum, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY McCALLUM, JAMES McCALLUM. Toronto, May 3rd, 1813.

The affairs of the late Firm will be settled by James McCallum, to whom all accounts are to be paid, and who will grant acquittances.

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform the Public that he will in a few days commence business on his own account, in one of Elliot's buildings, a few doors East of the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Groceries, Liquors, and Teas, to which he invites the attention of families and country contempors. HENRY McCALLUM.

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,

THAT delightfully situated COTTAGE residence, on Division Street, one is the from the Church and Post Office, now occupied by Mr. Neville. The house contains Dining and Drawing Rooms, tive good Red Rooms, China Closet, large Kitchen, Wash House, a Rain Water Cistern under, which holds a six months' supply, with Pump attached a very extensive Wood House adjoining Wash House, a capital Well of Water, Cellar under a greater part of the house.—Also a large Barn and Three Stall Stable, Cow House, &c. &c., all of which are new. Attached to the House is a good Garden, well stocked with all kinds of Eruit Trees, &c. &c. The Garden, Lawn, and Stable Yard contain Two Acres. The House commands a beautiful view of the Lake and Harbour.

A Farm of 56 Acres of Land adjoining to be sold or rented.

For further particulars, apply to D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq., or J. C. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg, M. F. Whitehead, Esq., Port Hope; John Verner, Esq., Post Office, Montreal; Messrs, Rowsell, Toronto; or the occupant on the premises.

303-tf Cobourg. April 26, 1843.

Articles of Church Decoration. THE Subscribers expect to receive from England, about the first week in June, sundry articles for Church Decoration. The following is a List with the grices in Currency, and being a consignment they can be sold for ready money only. Parties desirous of purchasing, are requested to make early application, as of some articles a single specimen only is sent, and of none will there be more than two.

A DOUBLE DAMASK "FAIR LINEN CLOTH FOR THE COMMUNION TABLE."

ALTAR CLOTH. An ALTAR CLOTH exactly the same in pattern as the above, of Ingrain Woolles Damacak. The Colour is permanent, and it may be washed by the ordinary process without injury to the texture.

Size and price the same as the linen.

WHITE LINEN COMMUNION CLOTH. A more elaborate WHITE LINEN COMMUNION CLOTH. Has on the centres of the top and front the Sacred Monogram, highly ornamented and encircled with a rich "Gloria." At the front corners emblematic "Crowns of Glory," connected round three sides by a richly wreathed border of "Grapes, Corn, and Vine leaves." This Cloth is manufactured of the finest quality of Satin Damask, and in the following sizet:

ALTAR CLOTH.

ALTAR CLOTH.

An ALTAR CLOTH of similar design with the above, in a mixed naterial of pale yellow Linen Thread, and of Ingrain Crimson Wool, roducing a rich and elegant effect—the plain portion of the Cloth eing Crimson, and the figure, Gold Colour. The texture and consrs will retuain uninjured after washing. This will be found to unite appropriate and elegant design, with great durability and economy.

2½ yards long. £3 0s.

3 yards long. 3 15s.

3½ yards long. 4 10s.

An ALTAR CLOTH exactly similar to No. 4, except that the pattern is of Gold Silk instead of Thread.

\$\frac{2}{3}\pi\alpha\left\(\) of Velvet and Gold embroidery can be procured to order, at prices varying from £20 to £60 Currency, according to size, pattern, &c.

NAPKINS. A long narrow NAPKIN. or "MANPLE," used at the Communion and Font—of fine White Linen, enriched with a wreath of "Grapes, Corn, and Vine leaves," and an antique Chalice in Damask. The ends finished with a deep fringe.

Price 7s. 6d.

A NAPKIN, or "CORPORAL," to cover the PATEN and CHA-LICE, of the finest White Linen Satin Damask. This is quite plain, with the exception of a rich emblematic border, composed of alternate Mitre and Crosiers, with the sacred Monogram and an Eastern Cross

Lawn SURPLICES, £2 10s. and £3 5s.

Armazene Chaplain's SCARF, (two folds) £1 10s.
do. do. (three folds), £2 2s. 6d. N. B.—A few Baptismal Fonts are also expected about July.

H. & W. ROWSELL, 163 King Street, Toronto.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.—1843.

and Wellington Square, STEAMER ADMIRAL,

CAPT. W. GORDON. THIS new and superior Scamer will, until further notice, leave. Hamilton for Toronto at 7 o'clock A.M., and returning will leave ronto at 3 o'clock P.M., touching at the intermediate Ports.

STEAMER GORE,

CAPT. ROBERT KERR. This well and favourably known Steamer will, until further notice, ave Toronto for Hamilton at 8 o'clock A.M., and returning leave amilton for Toronto at 2 o'clock P.M. s from the West can by this arrangement have sufficient sact business at Toronto, and return the same day, by the amer Admiral.

The above boats run in connexion with the Royal Mail Steam Fackforming a line from Hamilton to Montreal.

J.B. All baggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and did for.

For further information apply to Messrs, GUNN & BROWNE, de ABEL LAND, Esq., Hamilton; and at Toronto, at the Steam out Office, or to the Captains on Board.

E. S. ALFORT, Agent.

Hamilton and Rochester Steam Boat Office,

10th May, 1843.

307tf

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPTAIN HENRY TWOHY,

WILL, until further notice, leave TORONTO for ROCHES-TER, at half-past 10 o'clock, on the arrival of the Hamilton eamer, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Morning, touching reather permitting) at Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope, and Coill leave ROCHESTER LANDING for TORONTO, touching

Cobourg, Port Hope, and other intermediate ports, (weather per-cing,) every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Marnings, at 9

lock.

Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owner unless booked and d for; and the owner of the steamer will not hold himself responsele for any damage to property on board, occasioned by accidental or collision, dangers of the navigation, &c. or by reason of its ng carried on the deck of the steamer.

Passengers by this route may reach Boston or New York within hours from Toronto, and 44 hours from Hamilton.

milton and Rochester Steamboat Office,
Toronto, 13th May, 1843. 1843.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THIS SEASON:

LAKE 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, -and arrive at Kingston early next morning The above Steamers call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

Toronto, May 4th, 1843.

Agency of do Office of Japhen Sank of Upper Canada.

Office of Jacob F. Pringle, Esq.
Office of Alpheus Joues, Esq.
Office of J. G. Irvine, Esq.
Agency of the Bank of Upper Canada.
Agency of do.
Gore Bank. Office of the Bank of Upper Canada. Office of do. Agency of do. CONDITIONS.

These Books will be closed on the thirtieth day of June following. Ten per cent. on the amount subscribed must be paid at the time subscribing; but Subscribers may pay up their whole subscription nt Contingent Fund will be divided amongst the holders

By Order of the Board, THOS. G. RIDOUT, Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto, 5th April, 1843.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Authorised by Act of Parliament to grant

INLAND MARINE ASSERANCE. 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.:

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Managing Director.

HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Company for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Subscriber, No. 7, City Buildings,

ON MONDAY 5TH JUNE NEXT, on Monday 5th June NEA1,
at 10 o'clock, A. M., when a statement of its affairs will be submitted.
By order of the Board,
J. RAINS, Secretary.
303-6

BELLEVILLE BAZAAR. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Bazaar, for the purpose of adding the funds for the erection of a Parsonage House, in this Town, will be held in Belleville, in the month of September next, under the direction of a Committee, composed of the following Ladies, viz.:

Mrs. Breakenridge, Mrs. E. Holden, Mrs. G. Bleecker, Mrs. C. Herchmer, Mrs. B. Dougall. Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. T. Parker, Mrs. Bartlett, Contributions to this Bazaar may be sent to the Committee before the end of the first week in September next, with the price attached to each article by the donor.

THE SEVEN SERMONS, PREACHED AT THE

CONSECRATION AND RE-OPENING OF THE PARISH CHURCH OF LEEDS.

I. By the Right Rev. George Washington Doane, D.D., Bishop of New Jersey.

II. By the Rev. William Dodsworth, M.A.
III. By the Rev. Walter Farquhar Hook, D.D.
IV. By the Rev. William Gresley, M.A.
V. By the Ven. Archdeacon Misgrave.
VI. By the Rev. John Jebb, A. M.
VII. By the Ven. Archdeacon Wilberforce:—

In one Volume, handsomely printed, with sed lines encircling each page, price 18s. For Sale by— Toronto, May 18, 1843.

HEYNES' VIRGIL. JUST received 3 copies only Publii Virgilii Maronis Opera Notis
ex editione Heyniana excerptis illustrata. Accedit Index Maittairianus. Oxford edition. Price £2 5s.
H. & W. ROWSELL,
163, King Street.

TO LET, The Premises No. 2, Waterloo Buildings, KING STREET TORONTO,

AT PRESENT OCCUPIED BY H. & W. ROWSELL, THEY BEING REMOVING TO

No. 163, KING STREET.

THE Premises are large and commodious, with good yard, (in which is a Well.) Coach-house, Stable, back Store-house, &c. &c. There is a good Cellar, the full size of the Store, and also an excellent Brick-vaulted Cellar in addition, rendering the Premises well adapted for a Grocery or Wholesale Store. Apply on the Premises. Possession can be given as early as may be desired. Toronto, 2nd March, 1843. BIRTHS.

At Fort Erie, on the 17th May, Mrs. J. Windeat of a daugh er At Sandwich, on the 8th May, Mrs. Holland, widow of the fate E. At Sandwich, and Holland, Fsq, of a daughter.
On the 24th May, Mrs Stafford Lightburne, of a son.
At Picton, on Saturday the 27th May, Mrs. Charles Bockus, of twin sons.
On the 20th May, the wife of the Rev. John Grier, Rector of

MARRIED. MARRIED.

In St. Mark's Church, Niagara, on the 25th May, by the Rev. T. Creen, Rect-v, Walter Willson, Esq., of the firm of Willson and Charles, to Miss Sarah Burwell Lee,—all of Niagara.

At Toronto, on the 17th May by the Rev. A. Sanson, James Marsh, Esq., of Yonge-street, to Miss Mary, eldest daughter of D. McDougal, Esq., of Niagara.

At Quebec, on the 20th May, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Geo-Mackie, Mr. K. H. Poole, to Maria Sophia Wilson, eldest daughter of Mr. John Wilson, both of that city.

LETTERS received during the week ending Thursday, June 1st: -Lord Bishop of Montreal; Col. B. Young [the copies sent]; Major Townsend; A. Cook, Esq., P. M. [rem. in full vol. 6.]; C. Neville, Esq. [shall be duly attended to]. No. I.

"He resolved to make a progress into the northern parts of his kingdom, and to be solemnly crowned in his kingdom of Scotland......And the king appeared with no less lustre at Edenborough than at White Hall; and in this pomp his coronation passed with all the solemnity and evidence of publick joy that could be expected or imagined."-Clarendon's History.

It was a solemn day; and words of prayer, Within an ancient chapel, breathed their spell Of consecrating might upon the air; And loyal voices did the chorus swell That in the secred service rose and fell: And light of many a varied hue was pour'd On altar, niche, and sculptured corbetel— On prelate's robe—on warrior's gleaming sword, From each bright-tinted pane with holy legend stored.

The daylight through the gorgeous oricl stream'd On heads low bent, and hands clasp'd silently; On the grey locks of aged men, who seem'd Wrapt in devotion's mute intensity; And youth's bright tresses, manhood's fiery eye, Glanced as the crimson lustre o'er them play The while, with their deep accents, rose on high One carnest voice, imploring heavenly aid.

'Twas needed all too soon by him who lowly pray'd!

And he who loyal homage well might claim, Of regal port, and eye of gravest thought, What need to tell his most unhappy name?
The high, pale brow, with placid beauty fraught,
The sober shade, from chasten'd feeling caught,
The patient lip that never breathed complaint, The majesty with each calm feature wrought Though rude the pen or pencil that would paint, Oh, who can gaze thereen, nor own thee, Royal Saint!

He rose—a diadem was on his brow, And Scotland's noblest knelt around him there, And trusty hearts—they seem'd such!—breathed the vow, How well remember'd let the block declare, The oath of fealty to the Stuart's heir: Heir of their evil fortune, yet the best Who ever bore their weary crown of care. Alas! the thorny circlet of unrest, How sorely on that brow its weight of anguish prest! No. II.

The deed of sin drew near. No crown graced then The temples of the captive! Royalty, Power, splendour, and the falser hearts of men, All had forsaken—left him there—to die! Flown were the mocking-birds of flattery, Whose syren-song is but in sunshine heard: None linger'd still that crownless monarch nigh, In sorrow tried, by peril undeterred ;-Ay, me! such friends are rare as is the fabled bird!

The moonlight stream'd within a narrow cell, And softly o'er the patient martyr shone; Upon a scroll of blessed truth it fell, Whose comfort yet was his-all others gone! That holy page his eye was fix'd upon. Striving, by that calm moonlight, from the Word Of Him, the Saviour of the helpless one, To seek the strength, not vainly then implored! The everlasting grace, wherewith that page was stored.

All slowly, gently, did the moonbeam glide Along the scroll of purest lore, as though It were a ray, from heav'n sent down, to guide His dying eye from truth to truth-to show All that th'embodied spirit here may know Of the bright realm that should—how quickly—dawn Upon the darkness of this world of woe. Well needed he the hope of that blest morn To cheer him in such hour, so desolate and lorn!

He knew that when the moon again shone there, That cell of stern captivity would be All tenantless—'twould gleam but on the bare And rugged wall, and dreary vacancy; The earth should know him then no more; and he Should sin and sorrow far behind him leave. His spirit,-from all earthly fetters free, Blest with that joy which heart may not conceive,-Cromwell! thine iron-grasp could not of that bereave!

THE VICTIM OF FANATICISM.

-British Magazine.

In yonder garret, whose abode of pain By four steep flights of winding steps you gain; Where, on its single hinge, without a bar, The crazy door for ever stands ajar; And to the window's broken frame assign'd A rug excludes the light, but not the wind: Around bare walls, perhaps once whiten'd, show All the foul stains which damp and dirt bestow; And from the roof, 'twere hopeless now to mend, Unwholesome dews with every shower descend: There, on his pallet, some poor being thrown. Without one hand his drooping lids to close, One breast to pity or partake his woes, One voice, whose charming accents might assuage The grief of penury, disease, and age; Whence should a wretch like this refuse to die? What to such lifeless life can be his tie? Long has he learnt-what years like his must lend-The bitter lesson, Man was not his friend Yet other countries may with hope be trod, And all his burdens rested on his God. Void of offence of dark and deeper hue, Some natural frailties struck him in review; And these, with penitence and faith sincere, He humbly whisper'd to his Maker's ear. Yet 'tis not now the fever's flush which speaks In signs of living flame upon his cheeks; 'Tis not the bedily disease which ploughs Convulsive furrows on his throbbing brows: No! 'tis the soul's worse agony, which tries His bosom's strings, and flashes from his eyes; And clenches fast his hand, as he would strive With fancied fiends who drag him down alive. Some fierce and gloomy zealot has been there, And clogg'd his feeble spirit with despair; With garbled gospel and perverted text, And Scripture strangely to his turn perplex'd; Chang'd into threats the tidings of great joy, And taught the Saviour came but to destroy Yell'd out perdition in his phrenzied ears, And made his heart the very hell he fears. Oh! if there yet be time, some balm convey Ere yet his tortur'd soul shall pass away; Heaven will be merciful to faults like thine; Think upon Christ-" He dies, and makes no sign !'

The Church in the West Indies.

REV. E. SMEDLEY.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE. 69 Lincoln's Inn Fields, April, 1843. The following letter, from the Bishop of Antigua, dated London, March 9, 1843, was read to the meeting:— "My dear Sir,—I have just written to the Secretary for the Propagation of the Gospel, on the subject of the desolating calamity, which, through the effects of an awful earthquake, has lighted on the chief islands of my

liocese. You will learn many particulars from the public prints, which have been but too faithfully confirmed by private letters from my two Archdeacons and other clergymen. You will perceive that many of our churches, among which is the Cathedral, are in ruins. On the eve of my embarkation I have not time, nor calmness of mind, under the strong impression of the awful calamity, to enter on details; but I humbly venture to submit to the consideration of the Society, how far, through its own means, and its wide spread influence, the evils which must result from the absence for any time, in these colonies, of the opportunity of administering the public ordinances of the Church, can be met. I have no doubt that those connected with the suffering colonies will lose no time in making an appeal to her Majesty's Government; and I venture to ask how far the Society could afford assistance, and whether an appeal from the Society to the Government may not be attended with a favourable I write in haste, and under the mental pressure

result? I write in haste, and which the sad event has created.

"I am, my dear sir, yours very truly.

"D. G. ANTIGUA.

" To the Rev. T. B. Murray." The following letter was read from the Ven. R. Hol-Archdeacon of Antigua, and Rector of St. John's,

in that island:-Antigua, March 8, 1843.

"The intelligence of the awful calamity, with which it has pleased the Almighty to afflict this island, has no doubt already reached the Committee of the Venerable Society for promoting Christian Knowledge through the Bishop of Antigua, now in England, as wall as the

portions of the side walls: just fit for use.

service performed in the school-room.

"In the absence of our bishop, the Bishop of Barbadoes, in answer to my earnest appeal for help, with the most kind and paternal solicitude for this diocese, of school-rooms, were and still are used. But the moment that this church relief came from Barbadoes, we immediately applied ourselves to clear away our ruins. And I hope at the end of eight weeks to have All Saints' District Church, St. Barnabas Chapel School, and St. Stephen's school-house, so far restored with a wooden inclosure (intended for a permanent structure), as to be used for public worship. The cathedral will, I hope, afford us accommodation in the same rude way; and having the entire two school-rooms adjoining the cathedral in order, my numerous congregation will thus be brought together again, with an increasing desire for the word of God and the comforting ordinances of our Church. My brethren and myself have, indeed, been greatly encouraged under our deep trial, at beholding the hungering and thirsting for the word of God manifested by our people, and their readiness to come forward feet bounds from this cluersion of their bounty from its intended purpose, to one so appallingly urgent. Under ordinary increasing desires, I should have been unwilling, indeed I could not have felt myself at liberty to deprive my own diocess of the advantages proposed in this grant, or in the transferred portion of it; but in the present relative position of the two Churches, ours, preserved altogether from this calamitous visitation, the sister Church of Analytic together again, with an increasing desire for the word of God and the comforting ordinances of our Church. My brethren and myself have, indeed, been greatly encouraged under our deep trial, at beholding the hungering and thirsting for the word of God manifested by our people, and their readiness to come forward.

The secretary reported that the standing committee of the market Squate and incluse of come in what liberty to deprive my own olicites a continuance of that support which he has heretofore could not have felt myself at liberty to deprive my own or situation, the intended Incomment of the most of the market Squate I could not not have felt myself at l fested by our people, and their readiness to come forward to do what they can by collections made every Sunday from the congregations, and by giving a day's labour or a few hours of labour of a day in every week, in order to hasten on the work, that they may get back as speedily as possible to their accustomed places of worship. We are not without hope that a great spiritual work will arise out of our present ruined state, and that it will result at length in a large increase to our congregations, and to the furtherance of the Gospel throughout our land. For my own part, I should faint if I did not believe this; finding myself at the end of fifteen years and a half, during which I have been allowed of God to preach the blessed Gospel to a large congregation in one of the best churches in the West Indies, now as much at a loss for one as though we were just settling in a newly-formed colony. A large tent, ninety feet by fifty, has been my place of assembling ever since the awful calamity; a deal table and trunk my pulpit-stand. But I am addressing there a people thankful to a man that we are in mercy alive. I have seen under this canvass, church faces that I hardly ever saw within the neat and spacious parish church; hearts affected with the goodness of God, that were before shut against Him. God grant that the impression may be lasting! and that as many as seem to have heard the voice of the rod of God's wrath, may now be ready to hear and to receive the gracious voice of the Gospel. The Bishop of Barbadoes was kind enough to say in his letter, that if we needed another 100% on the

frame within, against nurricanes; and whenever the awful earthquake comes, setting the roof into violent trepidation, the shaking of it will not affect the walls; and should they after all fall, they will fall outside, and the wooden framed church will still be standing. I owe my present safety, with my family, to my being in a wooden house, with very little support of stone. I should not have entered into these particulars, did I not think it desirable to be the Society how the reason and the same of the society how the reason and the society have the reason and the society has the society have the society ha to let the Society know that we are proceeding in our expenditure judiciously, and out of regard to the calamities to which it pleased God that this country should be which it?

Society, I should let him know. The Society will, I hope, forgive me for taking advantage of this offer, which

The following is a copy of the memorandum referred

to by the archdeacon:
"Antigua, February 28, 1843. "On Wednesday, 8th February, 1843, this island was visited by a most terrific and destructive earthquake.— At twenty minutes before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, while the bell was ringing for prayers, and the Venerable Robert Holberton was in the vestry-room, awaiting the arrival of persons to have their marriage solemnized, before the commencement of the morning service, the whole edifice, from one end to the other, was suddenly and violently agitated. Every one within the church, after the first shock, was compelled to escape for his life. The tower was rent from the top to the bottom; the north dial of the clock precipitated to the ground with a dreadful crash; the east parapet wall of the tower was thrown upon the roof of the church; almost the whole of the north-west wall by the north gallery fell out in a mass; the north-east wall was protruded beyond the perpendicular; the altar-piece, the public monument erected to the memory of Lord Lavington, and the private monuments, bearing the names of Kelsick, Warner, Ottley, and Atkinson, fell down piecemeal inside; a large portion of the top of the east wall fell, and the whole of the south-east wall was precipitated into the church-yard, carrying along with it two of the cast-iron windows, while the other six remained projecting from the walls in which they had been originally inserted; a large pile of heavy cut stones and masses of brick fell down at the south and at the north doors; seven of the large front pipes of the organ were thrown out by the violence of the shock, and many of the metal and wooden pipes within displaced; the massive basin of the font was tossed from the pedestal on which it rested, and pitched upon the pavement beneath uninjured. Thus, within the space of three minutes, this church was reduced to a pile of crumbling ruins; the walls that were left standing being rent in every part, the main roof only remaining sound, being supported by the hard wood pillars.
"Having been constituted a Cathedral church and

Episcopal see by the mandate of our most gracious sovereign, Queen Victoria, as announced in the official letter of his Excellency the Governor in Chief, Sir C. H. Fitz Roy, K. H., dated 10th November, 1842, it was the intention of the members of the vestry, at their next meeting proposed to be held on the 27th instant, to have entered into a contract for improving the chancel and elevating the stone-work of the tower, completing the same with four minarets, in a manner suitable for a cathedral. The said vestry of St. John's, holding now their meeting, this 24th day of February, 1843, under a test, and beholding the destruction of the cathedral and parish church by the late calamitous carthquake (which, indeed, has either rent or laid waste all the stone buildings in the island), at the same time gratefully acknowledge the merciful interposition of the Most High in the remarkable preservati

human life, have agreed to have this record made of the appalling earthquake of the 8th instant, for their own instruction and for that of future generations." "Come, behold the works of the Lord, what decolations he hath made in the earth.—Be still, and know that I am God."-Psalm xlvi. 8, 10.

"By the same calamity were destroyed the parish church of St. Paul, the district church of All Saints, St. Stophen's Chapel of Ease, and the newly erected chapel schools of St. Bartholomew and St. Mark—the parish church of St. Philip, so rent in every part, as to be unsafe for public worship: the new parish church of St. Peter, the erection of which, at a considerable cost, was to have been completed this year, severely injured in the east wall, and arches of the window shaken; the recently built north and south wings of St. James's Chapel of Ease broken down, and the rest of the walls cracked in many parts; the south wall of the chapel school of St. Barnabas broken down, and other parts of the building shaken; the school houses of St. Philip's Rectory and St. Stephen's thrown down flat; the brick-built Infant School AGENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF MADEIRA. at the Rectory, St. John's, much shaken, and the stone-built National School for girls, so dilapidated as to render it necessary to take the strong walls down, and to replace them with wood: the school-room at Brecknock's, in the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge through the Bishop of Antigua, now in England, as well as through Bishop Coleridge, and through a letter from the Bishop of Barbadoes. In further confirmation of preceding reports which have reached the Society, I beg to add the printed statement on the other part of this sheet, setting forth the destruction of our cathedral and parish church, except the roof, with a brief statement of the destruction, wholly or partially, of other ecclesiastical buildings in this island. To this I must add the account just sent to me by the Rev. J. C. Collins, of the damage done to the churches, &e., in the neighbouring island of Montserrat.

"St. Anthony's Church must be rebuilt entirely from the key-stones of the door and window arches, and some portions of the side walls: just fit for use.

"'St. Mary's Chapel-school must be rebuilt almost biting stone houses or wooden houses, supported by from the foundation; fit for use when the wind is not stone-built cellars, have suddenly been thrown into great high, and no rain.

"'St. George's Church condemned in toto: it is used, but with great risk.

discomfort, and some into extreme distress. In truth, the calamity that has come upon this island is of such a nature, that, in the destruction of the works of man, it St. Peter's Church cannot be entered with safety: has gone almost beyond the power of exaggeration. In the preservation of human life, however, marvellous service performed in the school-room.

"St. John's Chapel-school cannot be entered."

"The printed communication about our churches, on the other side, will be accompanied by a newspaper, containing a faithful account of the whole scene of awful devastation, written, I believe, by our governor, Sir C. A.

"The printed communication about our churches, on the divine goodness, as to be led to show forth their gratified not only with their lines but in their lives!"

titude, not only with their lips, but in their lives!"

The Lord Bishop of Barbadoes, in a letter dated Barbadoes, March 6th, 1843, informed the society that the most kind and paternal solicitude for this diocese, of which he was once the archdeacon, sent me a draft for 100l. on the Venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, as well as a loan for monies placed at his disposal. I can assure the Society that this 100l. was as good as 1,000l. at a more distant period; for there were large congregations thrown suddenly forth without a shelter. They have been pressing on all sides, in unprecedented numbers, to hear the word of God—flocking to the Church as to the ark of safety; and we knew not where to receive them. Tents, boiling-houses (such as happened not to be entirely thrown down), and wooden school-rooms, were and still are used. But the moment that this church relief came from Barbadoes, we immeticate of the such characteristic for the Leeward Islands, which was to fix Islands, had the earthquake was confined to the Leeward Islands, had the earthquake was confined to the Leeward Islands, which, with the exception of the Virgin Islands, had the earthquake was confined to the Leeward Islands, and Should the earthquake was confined to the Leeward Islands, which, with the exception of the Virgin Islands, had the earthquake was confined to the Leeward Islands, which, with the exception of the Virgin Islands, had which, with the exception of the Virgin Islands, had which, with the exception of the Virgin Islands, had which, with the exception of the Virgin Islands, had with the earthquake was confined to the Leeward Islands, had which, with the exception of the Virgin Islands, had with the exception of the Virgin Islands, had the earthquake was confined to the Leeward Islands, had which, with the exception of the Virgin Islands, had which, with the exception of the Virgin Islands, had the earthquake was confined to the Leeward Islands, had which, with the exception of the Virgin Islands, had which, with the exception of the Virgin Islands, had the earthquake was confined to the Leeward Islands, had which, which was to transfer to the fill the earthquake was confi shock was felt there, but that the destruction caused by

The secretary reported that the standing committee recommend that at the general meeting on the 2nd of May, a grant of 1,000l, be voted, to be placed at the disposal of the Lord Bishop of Antigua, towards the restoration of the churches and chapels in his diocese.

BEGS to inform the public of Toronto, that he has comment where any orders intrusted to him will be punctually attended to Having had considerable experience, as Foreman to the 1D, STANLEY, he hopes to merit a share of public paironage.

Toronto, February 27, 1843.

Advertisements.

FORWARDING FOR 1843.

H. JONES & Co., Montreal, H. & S. JONES, Kingston and Brockville,

Forwarders of Goods and Produce to and from the above places.

MERCANTILE HOUSES, Private Individuals, Banks, and other Corporate Bodies, desirous of obtaining Goods of any description from England, by directing their Correspondents, Agents, or Friends, to consign them to H. Jones & Co., Montreal, at the same time enclosing them by ship, or mail, or by both, a Bill of Lading and Invoice, will receive their property (accidents excepted) without further trouble, as they undertake to pass them through the Custom House, pay duties, and forward them to their destination.

P.S.—All Letters from persons in Canada to be addressed to H. &

Doeskins, &c. &c.

ALSO—a selection of SUPERIOR VESTINGS, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate terms.

Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS, Barristers, ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior with the same time enclosing them by ship, or mail, or by both, a Bill of Lading and Invoice, will receive their property (accidents excepted) without further trouble, as they undertake to pass them through the Custom House, pay duties, and forward them to their destination.

P.S.—All Letters from persons in Canada to be addressed to H. &

P.S.—All Letters from persons in Canada to be addressed to H. & 5. ONES, Brockville.

December 23, 1842. 285-6m

PRIVATE TUITION.

I shall do to-morrow. The money thus far supplied has been of unspeakable importance to us; and a second 100% will be of the greatest service to be kept in reserve for January, 1843.

will be of the greatest service to be kept in reserve for expenses which are not seen at present. Besides which I have not been able to part with any for Montserrat, which seems to have suffered next to us, though none of the British islands like Antigua. We shall not slacken in our Sunday collections; our people are now put upon their principles; and I must say for mine, that they are answering the every Sabbath call well. In this way we must go on, re-establishing ourselves by degrees. Our intention is to support our roofs with wooden pillars, and to have beams across, and to beard up the sides. If we EDUCATION. MRS. DICKSON begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Toronto and neighbourhood, that she has opened a Seminary in Newgate Street, next door to Mr. Ketchum's, for instruction in the undermentioned branches of Education:—English Grammar, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, Plain and Fancy Needle-work, German Fancy Work, Knitting in every variety of form;—and hopes that from her long experience in tuition, she will merit a share of public patronage Our Lord Bishop of Toronto.

264-tf

Terms moderate. Reference for character and abilities, to the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

264-tf

to have beams across, and to board up the sides. If we can ever command means for building a wall of brick or stone outside, we will do so; yet not more than half the PRIVATE TUITION. A YOUNG LADY, of considerable experience in Tuition. is desirous of attending a family or families at their own residences. She undertakes Music and all the usual branches of a Polite Education. present thickness, an additional protection to the wooden frame within, against hurricanes; and whenever the awful References of the highest respectability can be afforded. Applica-tion to be made to Y. Z., at Messrs. Rowsell's, King Street. Toronto, November 24, 1842.

> MRS. A. R. LAWRIE, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,
> PROM LONDON, ENGLAND.
>
> BEGS to announce to the Gentry of Toronto and its vicinity, that
> she has taken Private Apartments at "The Ontario House"
> for the purpose of signs.

Lessons in Music and Singing.

nto, January 19, 1843.

Mr. S. WOOD,

SURGEON DENTIST,

SURGEON DENTIST, KING STREET, Toronto, February 5, 1842. A. V. BROWN, M.D.

No. 6, BAY STREET. Toronto, December 31, 1841. J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOR R. TUTON, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

No. 8, WATERLOO BUILDINGS. KING STREET, TORONTO.

Prescriptions accurately prepared. DR. PRIMROSE,

(Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Cc.

MR. HOPPNER MEYER, ARTIST, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET,

FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET. Toronto, June 24, 1842. UNIVERSITY HOUSE,

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

The May 12 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 assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call.

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. Toronto, October 30, 1840.

SANFORD & LYNES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS,

BEG to announce to the Public that they have LEASED thos

Premises lately occupied by Mossrs. ROSS & Co., and have laid
in a well selected and choice Stock of Teas, Wines, and Spirits, will

a general assortment of articles in the Line, which they offer low for cash or approved credit Toronto, February 23, 1842. JOSEPH B. HALL. GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT, WHOLESALE DEALER IN AND IMPOU

LIQUORS. WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &C. FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA. RIDOUT & PHILLIPS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Opposite the City Hall.
Toronto, February 2, 1843. TORONTO AXE FACTORY, HOSPITAL STREET.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform in that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above ablishment, formerly owned by the late Harvey Sheppard, and ently by Champion, Brothers & Co., where he is now manufacing CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quality. Orders riable ment, formerly contents & Co., where he show the cently by CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co., where he show the cring CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quality. Orders and to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thankally received and promptly executed.

Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order.

SAMUEL SHAW.

15-t1

sound. Very many families in town and country, inha- N.B.-Sleighs of every description built to order.

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

CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO,

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.

MARBLE GRAVE STONE FACTORY,

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, 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, Doeskins, &c. &c.

JEWELLER AND WATCH-MAKER STORE STREET, KINGSTON,

THE Reverend the Rector of Bath purposes receiving into his house four young pupils, who will be treated in every respect as members of the family. Terms, for Board and Instruction in the Classics, Mathematics, and the usual branches of English Education, £40 per annum; French and Italian languages, each £1 per quarter. A limited number of Day Scholars will be received, at 12s per quarter cach; Classics, Mathematics, French, and Italian, each £1 10s. per quarter, extra.

KING STREET, TORONTO:

BEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Gold and Gilt Jewellery, Jet Goods, German Silver, Watches, Clocks, Plate and Japanned Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c.

Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery carefully repaired, Engraving and Dye-Sinking executed. KING STREET, TORONTO:

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

Painting, Glazing, Carving, and Gilding, CABINET MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, OR PAPER-HANGING BUSINESS.

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

And as none but Workmen of integrity and ability will be employed, they have no doubt, as hitherto, of giving perfect satisfaction to those who may favour then with their orders, at No. 5. Wellington Buildings, King Street, or at the Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto. The Subscribers offer for sale several hundred patterns, composing the best, as well as the cheapest, selection of English, Irish, French, and American PAPER-HANGINGS, ever imported into this Province.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF FIRE BOARD PATTERNS.
HAMILTON & WILSON,
5, Wellington Buildings,
King Street, Toron N.B.—Paper-hanging neatly and promptly attended to as usual, Toronto, August 17, 1842.

JOHN HART PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER,

(LATE OF THE FIRM OF BART & 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. Popperwell, No. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of public patronage. public patronage. Toronto. 25th May, 1842.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment begs to call the atte individuals or families visiting Toronto, on business or for plea sure, to the unusual accommodation and comfort which his arrange dulously maintained, and no exertion will be spared to promote the omfort of visitors.

A part of the house having been expressly fitted up for the use of unilies, offers more than ordinary inducements to those who wish to ceause quilt and retirement. The rooms appropriated to this purpose re at a distance and entirely distinct from the public part of the house, with private enterpresses. with private entrances.

Attentive waiters, a well furnished larder, and the strictest regard to the wishes of guests, will, it is hoped, secure to the North American Hotel a continuance of that patronage by which it has hitherto been so eminority distinguished.

een so eminently distinguished. Torouto, Dec. 8th. BUILDING LOTS. ELEVEN splendid BUILDING LOTS for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank 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 soil is excellent, and the price

extremely low.
For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, October 27, 1842 BANK STOCK.

FOR SALE Twelve Shares in the Bauk of British North America.

Apply to this Office.

Toronto, September 17, 1842.

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THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies.

Toronto, July 1, 1841. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. BRITISH AMERICA

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

Managing Director.

Prop A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had application at the Office. Toronto, March 11, 1842.

FIRE INSURANCE. ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONNECTIOUT,

CAPITAL-\$200,000. THIS well known Company, for many years in active operation in Montreal, Insures against loss or damage by Fire, on terms as liberal as those of the Established Companies of the Province.

J WALTON, Agent, New Street
Toronto, Feb. 3, 1843.

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BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON. CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.) PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every inform be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS, No. 8. Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

THE SECOND EDITION OF THE PROVINCIAL JUSTICE,

MAGISTRATE'S MANUAL, BY W. C. KEELE, ESQ. ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. IS NOW IN THE PRESS, AND WILL BE SHOUTLY PUBLISHED, AT "THE CHURCH" PRINTING OFFICE, TORONTO. COMPRISING the whole of the new Criminal Law, and a variety of other useful and necessary matter, with numerous forms for the guidance of

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. turing 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.

Toronto. October 6, 1841.

WEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

47-11

The work full bound will be delivered to subscriptors (only) at £1 5s orders (post paid) received by Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, Church Printing Office, Toronto, where a Subscription-list has been opened. Under the notice of publication when issued, will be presented with a full bound will be delivered to subscription-list has been opened. Church Printing Office, Toronto, where a Subscription-list has been opened by Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, Church Printing Office, Toronto, where a Subscription-list has been opened by Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, Church Printing Office, Toronto, where a Subscription-list has been opened by Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, Church Printing Office, Toronto, where a Subscription-list has been opened by Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, Church Printing Office, Toronto, where a Subscription-list has been opened by Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, Church Printing Office, Toronto, where a Subscription-list has been opened by Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, Church Printing Office, Toronto, where a Subscription-list has been opened by Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, Church Printing Office, Toronto, where a Subscription-list has been opened by Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, Church Printing Office, Toronto, Where a Subscription-list has been opened by Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, Church Printing Office, Toronto, White a Subscription-list has been opened by Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, Church Printing Office, Toronto, Where a Subscription-list has been opened by Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, Church Printing Office, Toronto, Where a Subscription-list has been opened



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

TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS.

THE CANADA COMPANY offer about Eight Hundred Thousand Acres of their Lands, mentioned in the printed List of this year, which are in Blocks containing from 2,000 to 9,000 Acres each, situated in the Western District, and in scattered Lots, containing from 80 to 200 Acres each, situated in almost every Township in Canada West, on terms, it is believed, the most liberal and advantageous that have yet been made public. By this new plan, the Company dispose of their Lands by way of Lease for a term of Ten Years,— NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN.

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

The Lands offered (excepting only the Park and Town Lots in Guelph) vary in price from 2s. up to 13s. 3d. per Acre—the Rents upon which would be respectively as follows, viz.—

respe	ectively a	as follo	ws, viz:-							as. ap to	100. 5	u. per .	
on 10	00 Acres,	upset	price being	2s. per	Acre, the	whole	yearly	Rent would	be		£ s.		no more.
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