LORD BISHOP OF SALISBURY AT HIS TRIENNIAL VISITATION.

(From the St. James's Chronicle.)

hereafter we shall have to give account to him; and as to which it much behoves us, even now, in secret of the services catechetically, or by a lecture upon Church from the vague and lax notions which used and searching inquiry, to examine our own consciences, of our hearts, as they are seen by Him, many a fair outward appearance would be changed into deformity; much that has had praise of men would fall under condemnation; and even that which has been ministration of it occurring six, eight, or ten times a tented in the mere beginnings of the Christian life, but best, would be found to be so tainted with imperfection, and spotted with sinfulness, as to be made meet for It. for His acceptance only through the cleansing of the blood of Jesus, and capable of reward only through distinguishing by their proper services at least the His unbounded goodness, and for the sake of the same allows: all-sufficient Saviour. It is in order that we may proand the third man as instances of days till of late, strange to say, been throughout a disposition to exaggeration, and probation, while others have been taken to their acvidence, essayed to quicken us in our calling, and to draw us negretary to His Prodraw us nearer to Himself. It may be that He has done this by bloom this by bloom in the day of the specially appointed by the Church to be kept holy, divines. Still, in the main, the tendency of their specially appointed by their specially appointed by the Church to be kept holy, divines. done this by blessings which we have not deserved.—

It may be that He has are marked by their appropriate services; and in works has been, in my judgment, to establish sounder are marked by their appropriate services; and in works has been, in my judgment, to establish sounder the full order of the Characteristics. It may be that He has done it by bitter sorrow, by sharp and cutting and cutti sharp and cutting anguish, piercing as a sword through is maintained. I find, too, that in many quarters inour souls. But it was His work—it was His fatherly band, and it was His fatherly band, and it was His work—it was His fatherly creasing efforts are being made to effect that most imhand: and if we know not what He doeth now, yet if

we follow or what He doeth now, yet if we follow on where He leadeth, and profit by His younger members of flocks under the influence of reteaching, we shall know hereafter. But that we may ligious instruction, beyond that age—unhappily alknow this hereafter, we must be learning the lesson most always a very tender age—at which they quit large part of what yet remains of our probation.

each is especially called upon to examine what his state is especially called upon to examine what his state is as regards the life which is hid with Christ in and in cases where the clergy are themselves able to God. It is as this is healthful and vigorous that all give them at least some measure of personal superinwill be well. The real springs alike of personal acceptance, and of ministerial usefulness, are those bear upon them. which are hidden from the eyes of men, though known In some of the matters to which I have referred I to God; and which centre in and issue forth from have been rather stating facts than giving advice; much that Saviour, who is the sole source of our spiritual preferring that changes, which must be deemed more life; and from whom, by the influence of the Holy or less experimental, should originate from the free Spirit, our comfort, our strength, and our usefulness will of those who are convinced of their advantage, must be derived. In proportion as we are sensible of rather than from any suggestions given by myself. our sinfulness and weakness, as we live by faith in in- Nor, indeed, am I prepared, in my own judgment, to timate communion with Him, seeking the health of lay down any rule in some of these points as of uni-His Spirit by earnest prayer, and cherishing the in- versal application. But I rejoice to see so many influences by heavenly meditation and steady obedience, dications of an increasing sense of the extent of the His life will be ours—His strength will be made per- duty incumbent upon the Church. I rejoice to see fect in our weakness. His ordinances will be to us increasing efforts to provide as fully as possible for against the errors of Rome. the sure and effectual channels of His grace; and our the spiritual wants of the people, and to meet the

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The judgment of men, however, can only extend to what is external. It is of this that I must speak; work are seen, there His life-giving Spirit has not been before said, can I with certainty judge or speak.— some persons allowable to state opinions in an extraistry springs, as it ought to do, from a heart devoted forms may be separated from the spirit which should hope that thus some portion at least of their views

from ordinary observation and report, or from the more particular investigation which I have instituted may, by the sinfulness of man, be made the "savour," slothful servants of their Heavenly Master.

The indications of this are plainly seen, as well in what relates to the ordinary course of life as in the discharge of the peculiar functions of the ministerial ing which prevails as to the requirements of the clerical calling, and the consequent greater rareness of offence given by such conformity to the world as is unsuitable to that calling. It is felt that the character to a clergyman, under all circumstances, and wheresoever he is; and that there is a certain sacred so- lieve to be in progress among the clergy, you will, per- knowledge to have been gifted with the learning, the briety befitting it, which is not only at variance with haps, expect that I should not pass over in silence judgment, the moderation, and the piety which enapriety of feeling which will almost necessarily exist the Church with the most serious and imminent lanof the work of the ministry, and with that love for the latter his blood,—was after a sort miraculous. Who brethren which will shrink from the idea of giving of- tail on these points; though it would not be fitting to Spirit of Holiness, I suppose that few even of those ever did the like? Indeed we read that Marcellus ings on this subject are, I trust, now comparatively opinion on a subject of so great importance, and which little needed, even by the youngest of the clergy; and is, in different quarters, regarded in so different a light. yet, on such an occasion as this, the suggestion of I have, indeed, already said something on one branch proved. Those who respect them most highly, see such reflections, if unnecessary, may yet not be unprofitable. Consideration may show some among us which has since been published; something, again, I observed to fall within their scope, and so lead them to dral, at the anniversary of the Society for the Propathat more complete consistency in their walk and congation of the Gospel, which, as it accompanies the Reversation which befits those who are pledged to en- port of that Society, is now, I trust, or soon will be, Now, in looking at our own times, I cannot lay but when the Lord himself was smitten by the High deavour to be in all things "wholesome examples and in all your hands. You will, however, allow me to aside the recollection of what has been in former days;

terial calling naturally tends to produce a correspond- ever extravagancies of opinion might be seen in some and moulding them for His own purposes. And thus, ing diligence in the discharge of its peculiar duties, quarters, the theological movement which has taken while the rash, and the heady, and the high-minded and of this, too, I am glad to believe that the proofs place in the late year would, on the whole, by eliciting have, through presumption, fallen into error, and the are everywhere to be seen around us. It is in no in- and illustrating the truth, confirm the principles and obstinate have been confirmed in their prejudices by considerable degree to the impulse given by zeal thus strengthen the position of the Church. Nor do I, the very opposition raised to them,—the moderate, directed that we may ascribe the efforts which have even now, see any sufficient reason to change the opin- and the teachable, and the humble-minded have, out been made of late to supply increased Church accom- ion I then declared; and believing, as I do, that the of all the strife of opinion and feeling, drawn for them- on whom the Spirit descended in the likeness of a dove, organisation of schools, as nurseries of Christian in- troversies originated, have been instrumental in bring- they have been led to search into their own opinions, the unwearied visitation alike of the sick and of the whole, in order to the reproof of the ignorant, the consolation of the gentlement, the instruction of the ignorant, the consolation of the penitent,

william Laub was out at reading in this country | berk-shire], of honest parentage, bred in St. John's College in Oxshire], to the dumb speech, to the dead life, to the living ford, whereof he became president: successively bishop of St. Mondon, and at last Archbishop of deeply indebted to them.

"The compact between the Anabaptists and the shire], of honest parentage, bred in St. John's College in Oxshire], of honest parentage, bred in St. John's College in Oxshire], of honest parentage, bred in St. John's College in Oxshire], of honest parentage, bred in St. John's College in Oxshire], of honest parentage, bred in St. John's College in Oxshire], of honest parentage, bred in St. John's College in Oxshire], of honest parentage, bred in St. John's College in Oxshire], of honest parentage, bred in St. John's College in Oxshire], of honest parentage, bred in St. John's College in Oxshire], of honest parentage, bred in St. John's College in Oxshire], of honest parentage, bred in St. John's College in Oxshire], of honest parentage, bred in St. John's College in Oxshire], of honest parentage, bred in St. John's College in Oxshire], of honest parentage, bred in St. John's College in Oxshire], of honest parentage, bred in St. John's College in Oxshire], of honest parentage, bred in St. John's College in Oxshire], of honest parentage, bred in St. John's College in Oxshire], of honest parentage, bred in St. John's College in Oxshire], of honest parentage, bred in St. John's College in Oxshire], of honest parentage, bred in St. John's College in Oxshire], of honest parentage, bred in St. John's College in Oxshire], of honest parentage, bred in St. John's College in Oxshire], of honest parentage, bred in St. John's College in Oxshire], of honest parentage, bred in St. John's College in Oxshire], of honest parentage, bred i

ant. He has, by the various workings of His Pronow; and it is well, therefore, to consider whether we have have made any progress therein during the lapse of a overrated; but it would be foolish not to admit that in No. 90 of "The Tracts for the Times," was, as period of time, no inconsiderable portion of the life of any man, and, in the case of many of us, probably a tention of the parochial clergyman can be directed. Let us not, then, my brethren, deem this our Visitation solely an inquiry into the outward exercise of our ministry and its effects; but a season, too, when each is an instance of the season of the seaso

ministry, being pervaded with His life-giving Spirit, feelings and wishes of those who yearn for more frewill be made the means of "turning the hearts of the quent opportunities of communion with God in the disobedient to the wisdom of the just," and of build- House of Prayer, as well as to call to their duty ing up in faith and righteousness a people acceptable the cold, and rare, and reluctant worshippers. The Church is constituted to act upon minds of all cha-Our first, therefore, and our chief inquiry, regards racters, calling out from each the best amount of reour hidden life, whether this be indeed with Christ; and whether it be continually more and more so as we advance in our trial. But this examination is to be inward character, are yet no certain indications of its state; for the exercise of mere gifts may be made by more impressed with a sense of these high responsi-

joice-yea, and I will rejoice. are outward things: for of outward things only, as I no measured terms. I am aware that it appears to withholden, but that diligence in the work of the min- True it is, that they are, some of them, forms; and vagant excess, in order to arrest attention, and in the animate them; and then are as the "salt which has may be received. But, taking into account all that And looking, with this view, both at the general lost its savour—good for nothing but to be cast out may be said of this kind, and giving all due weight to aspect of things in the Church, and at that of my own and trodden under foot of man." True it is, that it as regards the character of the writers, I cannot diocese, so far as I am enabled to judge of it, either services of prayer and thanksgiving, the preaching of therefore alter the opinion I feel it my duty to exthe Word, and the administration of the Sacraments, press as to the language itself. with a view to the Visitation, I may be permitted to Tracities that the view to the Visitation, I may be permitted to Tracities that the view to the Visitation, I may be permitted to Tracities that the view to the Visitation, I may be permitted to Tracities that the view to the Visitation, I may be permitted to Tracities that the view to the Visitation, I may be permitted to Tracities that the view to the Visitation, I may be permitted to the view to the Visitation, I may be permitted to the view to the Visitation, I may be permitted to the view to the Visitation, I may be permitted to the view to the Visitation, I may be permitted to the view to the Visitation, I may be permitted to the view to the Visitation, I may be permitted to the view to the Visitation, I may be permitted to the view to the Visitation of view to the view to the Visitation of view to the view to t True it is, that there is a tendency in the heart of man with extravagance. Even portions of the truth, if gy a continually increasing appreciation of the responsibilities of their holy calling, and a more diligent fore, in all increase of outward observances it is neendeavour to approve themselves neither faithless nor cessary, most necessary, watchfully to guard against discern at what point principles, sound in themselves the paralysing influence of formality; not to force when rightly understood, are in danger of being perthem as mere outward duties on those who are not ca- verted by being made to lead to erroneous conclupable of receiving them, but to offer them as means sions, apparently, though not really, resulting from and opportunities of spiritual edification to those whose them. Thus it is not to be denied that, at the time hearts are prepared by Divine grace to accept and to of the Reformation itself, the truths, which we believe formal service than to worship God in spirit and in were by some made the sanction for licentiousness. truth, that I trust an allusion to this danger will not And it may well be that even of those whose names be deemed misplaced.

whatever is vicious, but which makes occupations un- those differences of theological opinion which have bled them to effect their arduous task;—it may well becoming, and places, and scenes, and modes of now for some years excited so much attention among be that amid the difficulties with which they were amusement altogether unsuitable for the clergyman, the members of our Church; which in the course of surrounded, even some of these may have expressed of which in other persons the excessive use is perhaps the last year have done so in a very increased desentiments, or used language, which we should not be alone to be condemned. This is a matter in which gree; and which appear to many persons, for whose willing altogether to adopt. no rules will supply the place of that instinctive proopinions I entertain a very high respect, to threaten
Again, when in the torpor of the last century, a is a most natural action; but to weep in the midst of

remind you, that, three years ago, without entering into and I trust that, amid the present heat and ferment of ministration of the Holy Communion; in the more evil. Much as I dissent from some of their opinions, our Blessed Lord and his Apostles.

modes in which the servant of God is to approve himthe study of sound theology in an unlearned age.—
selves any distinctive title of doing so, and, rememself to his Master in that household over which he is They have raised the standard of the ministerial cha-In corroboration of these remarks I may observe clergy through the Apostles up to our Lord himself, judgment respecting it is to be formed with deference away since our last meeting. Three years, during which the control of walking orderly, according to the laws and regula-

The answers to my enquiries detail many painful dissentiment and language, and tending grievously to unsettle the minds of the members of our Church. It is due to the distinguished individuals whose names have been most prominently brought forward in reference to these discussions, to say, that it is understood that they are not at all responsible for the periodical in question, with which they have not any connection. But it much behoves those who are concerned in it to

It savours of arrogance for men to presume to place themselves in a position extraneous to the Church to which they belong; and fixing their critic's chair in the wide regions of Catholicism, from it, boldly and irreverently, to examine, to question, and to censure, fied, and to have the other presented to them with all sanctified, and so made graces, that they can be truly blessed to ourselves. fice, and is regaining the power to discharge it, I reallowance for any occasional intemperance of expres-True it is that these things of which I have spoken sion in parties who certainly have been attacked in

But history, throughout its pages, shews us that no

we justly hold in honour, as having been instruments But, while I thus express my satisfaction at the chosen of God to procure for us blessings which we

EXTRACT FROM THE CHARGE OF THE and the building up of the faithful; and in all other They have been the chief instruments in reviving cleave to Caholic truth, without arrogating to your racter by teaching men to trace the commission of the tholic truth is that of our own Church, and that our that in this diocese there are now two services on the Sunday in 42 parishes in which there was only single Sunday in 42 parishes in this diocese there are now two services on the Sunday in 42 parishes in this diocese there are now two services on the Sunday in 42 parishes in which there was only single Sunday in 42 parishes in this diocese there are now two services on the Sunday in 42 parishes in which there was only single Sunday in 42 parishes in which there was only single Sunday in 42 parishes in the sure warrant for their work. —

The task of correcting the misrepresentations made to her authority, to prize the blessings and to maintain the principles of the Reformation, knowing that the principles of the Reformation, knowing that the principles of the Reformation, knowing that the principles of the Reformation, though not an untrivial theorem the profitable, office.

The task of correcting the misrepresentations made to be a subject. Indeed I could instance in some kind of coarse venison, not fit for food when first killed; and therefore canning cooks bury it for some hours in the earth, till the principles of the Reformation, knowing that the principles of the Reformation and the principles duty at my last Visitation; that in 50 parishes in which there was only one sermon, there are now every Sunday either two sermons, or, what in country of the services catechetically, or by a lecture upon some portion of Scripture; that the Sacrament of some portion of Scripture; that the Sacrament of Baptism is administered publicly during Divine Serbaptism is administered publicly during Divine Service, either always or on certain definite occasions, in vice, either always or on certain definite occasions, in 87 parishes in which this used not to be the case;

THE MEEKNESS OF OUR SAVIOUR. D.D., in 1619.)

by the speeches and silence, actions and passions, the ard death of the Lord of life.

To begin with his speeches: if ever the tongue of any dropped honey, and his breath were as sweet and savoury as roses in the spring, it was certainly our Rideemer's, who is that he spake, and speaketh always that he is, the Word of God. The Father is as the mouth, the Holy Spirit the breath, and Christ the ward. Hear, I beseech you, the words of the Word of life; Come unto me all that are heavy laden, and I wile asse you. Son, be of good comfort, thy faith hath sincers, to repentance. The Son of Man came not to detroy, but to save. Go in peace, thy sins be forgiven the detroy, but to save. Go in peace, thy sins be forgiven the world was laid &c. Yea, but these speeches he utwild was laid &c. Yea, but these speeches he utwild was laid &c. Yea, but these speeches he utwild was laid &c. Yea, but these speeches he utwild was laid &c. Yea, but these speeches he utwild was laid &c. Yea, but these speeches he utwild was laid &c. Yea, but these speeches he utwild was laid &c. Yea, but these speeches he utwild was laid &c. Yea, but these speeches he utwild was laid &c. Yea, but these speeches he utwild was laid &c. Yea, but these speeches he utwild was laid &c. Yea, but these speeches he utwild was laid &c. Yea, but these speeches he utwild was laid &c. Yea, but these speeches he utwild was laid &c. Yea, but these speeches he utwild was laid &c. Yea, but these speeches he utwild was laid &c. Yea, but these speeches he utwild was laid &c. Yea, but these speeches he utwild was laid &c. Yea, but these speeches he utwild was laid &c. Yea, but these speeches he utwild was laid &c. Yea, but these speeches he utwild was laid &c. Yea, but these speeches he utwild was laid &c. Yea, but these speeches he utwild was laid &c. Yea, but these speeches he utwild was laid &c. Yea, but these speeches he utwild was laid &c. Yea, but these speeches he utwild was laid &c. Yea, but these speeches he utwild was laid &c. Yea, but the wild was laid &c. Yea, ingatitude, and inhospitality unto them? Nay, rather herebuketh his disciples, whom zeal and love transpired too far, and by telling them, they knew not of whit spirit they were, he showed apparently, what spirit had this merciless sentence been pronounced than Bishop Laud above criterious. The GLORIOUS, "The GLORIOUS, "The GLORIOUS, "The GLORIOUS, "The GLORIOUS, "The GLORIOUS, should grace that damhed [i. e. condemned] callin, that traitorous servant, that son of perdition, with the tide of friendl, when he came to play the most unfriendly and ungrateful part that ever was acted, even friendly and ungrateful part that ever was acted, even friendly and ungrateful part that ever was acted, even coarse venison, not fit for food when first killed; and therefore was led as a sheep to the slaughter, and as a lamb be- will often have occasion for its use. fore the shearers, so opened he not his mouth. When he was falsely slandered in the judgment seat, shamefully bandled in the hall, most contumeliously reviled, of the world made a spectacle of misery to the whole his turbulent and rebellious father, Dr. Leighton.

world; when his disciples for sook him, his own nation We repeat that the Harbinger has not proved that accused him, the Judge condemned him, the servants Laud had any share in the sentence of Leighton. buffeted him, the soldiers deluded him, the people He quotes Dr. Aikin, a Dissenter, but Dr. Aikin is exclaimed against him, the Scribes and Pharisees scoffed no better authority for a fact than the Harbinger at him, the executioners tormented him in all parts of itself. We again affirm that there is no proof of his body; when the stars were confounded with shame, Laud's having concurred in the sentence of Leighton, the elements troubled, the earth trembled, the stones and we defy the Harbinger to upset the argument, clave with indignation, the veil of the temple rent itself, the on this point, of the Rev. C. W. Le Bas: heaven mourned in sables, the sun, that he might not It is a remarkable circumstance, that this enormity [viz. behold such outrage done upon so sacred a person, drew in his beams;—He who suffereth all this quatcheth not, stirreth not, nor discovereth his Divine Majesty, no not when Death approached. When all insensible creatures seemed to be sensible of the injury offered their Maker. He, who feeleth all control of the injury offered their Maker. He, who feeleth all control of the injury offered their Maker. He, who feeleth all control of the injury of some square feet of stained glass at Lambeth Palace—the rummaging of an old crucifix from among the Regulia,—all these worthless shreds and remnants all the words, in the preceding questions are stained glass. Now what will the reader say, we among the Regulia,—all these worthless shreds and remnants all the words, in the preceding questions are stained glass. be insensible. For He maketh no resistance at all, and, though he were omnipotent, yet his patience and, though he were omnipotent, yet his patience syllable occurs respecting the monstrous punishment of Leighovercame his omnipotency, and even to this day restraineth his justice from taking full revenge of them come forth, if he could have assisted to make good the charge at this, that he who is adored in heaven, is not yet re-

actions, I say, whether natural or miraculous, so indeed they are usually distinguished; albeit Christ's miraculous actions were natural in him, proceeding from his divine nature; and most of his natural actions, as they are called, proceeding from his human nature, were in him wonderful and miraculous. For instance, to weep were turned "from sin unto righteousness," and of all his woe,—to shed tears for them who thirsted who most admire the characters of the chief agents in wept over Syracuse, and Scipio over Carthage, and their application to points which they had not before have said in a sermon preached in St. Paul's Cathesaying, The Lord shall smite thee, thou painted wall; this mild answer, If I have done evil, bear witness of The due appreciation of the sanctity of the minis- particulars, I expressed a hope generally, that what- men's minds, God is purifying His chosen instruments the evil; but if I have done well, why strikest thou me? The servant thinketh much to endure that from the master, which the master endures from the servant. The Apostles, on whom the Spirit descended in the likeness of fiery tongues, were often hot, and inflamed with wrath against the enemies of God, and brought down fearful judgments upon them; but our Saviour, modation, as well as for the establishment and better pious and learned men in whose writings these conselves more and more the latent element of truth; never hurt any by word or deed. Elia inflicted leprosy upon Gehazi, by miracle: Christ, by miracle, struction; while a like progress may be observed in ing forward important truths from comparative neglect, and to approach nearer to that, to which, doubtless, cleansed divers lepers. St. Paul took away sight relation to all the other details of the work of the I cannot too much deprecate the harsh and sweeping no one in perfection attains—the mind of God as reministry. This is to be seen in the greater frequen- condemnation not unfrequently passed upon them, as vealed in His written Word, and the system of truth many. St. Peter miraculously, with a word, struck cy of the celebration of Divine Service, and the ad- if their exertions had been productive of unmixed and the mode of its communication as established by Ananias and Sapphira down dead: Christ, by miracle, constant preaching of the Word of God; in the more and still more from the manner in which they have And this, my reverend brethren, is the course enemies gave this testimony of him: He hath done careful preparation of the young for Confirmation; in been expressed, and exaggerated as their views ap-

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1842.

unfair warfare which their teachers have carried on The Harbinger, by his garbled quotation, would against the Church.

(From a Sermon preached at Lambeth by Daniel Featley of the 15th September,—the organ of the Congregation, nothing can be more contrary to Fuller's intentionalists or Independents,-has given rise to the tion; for his simile, a quaint and homely one after preceding remarks:

these uncivil and inhuman Samaritans, who denied him loging,—against whom James and John, the sons of thuder, were so incensed, that they would have called down fire from heaven to destroy them, by the example.

The control of the ingatitude, and inhospitality unto them? Nay, rather herebuketh his disciples, whom zeal and love tran-

Per varios usus artem experientia fecit,

Our cotemporary, we must observe, before we and craelly tortured upon the cross; when the Judge proceed to show his unfairness upon this occasion, The Christian Observer has furnished, amongst numeof all flesh was condemned, the beauty of Heaven spit has not yet acknowledged the blunder of which we upon, the King of glory crowned with thorns, the Maker convicted him, in mistaking Archbishop Leighton for

who were the authors of his death, and of those who since crucify again the Lord of life, and trample under their feet he blood of the Covenant, as a profuse thing their feet he blood of the Covenant, as a profuse thing. their feet the blood of the Covenant, as a profane thing. Unuren of England: But Pryshe indeed as she indeed, been since confidently affirmed that, while this merci-Whose thoughts are not swallowed up in admiration less sentence was passing, Laud pulled off his cap, and gave God thanks for it. But this assertion was never heard of, till half a century after the death of Laud; and then, only on the seeking the Archbishop's life.-Le Bas' Life of Laud, p. 142.

It is now incumbent upon the Hurbinger to do something more than quote the borrowed mis-statements and mere assertions of the Dissenting Dr. Aikin, if he wish to make good his charge against the Noble " 'days wicked indeed.' Now the present question ments and mere assertions of the Dissenting Dr. Aikin, Martyr. But this we know he will never be able to "is not whether Ridley was right or wrong; nor do; though the evidence given upon the mock trial of Laud is still extant, and was arrayed against him "lective church of Christ in all ages, that is right with the indefatigable malice of the then misguided, but in after years repentant, Prynne. The charge is "for attaching to the tenets he mentions such severe untenable: the Independents of 1645 were permitted by Providence to murder the Archbishop, but it has not been given to them in their day, nor to their fellow religionists in 1842, to rob him of his virtuous and undying name. The Harbinger, also, to be ho- a officers of the Tract Society there will not be a nest, should have stated that Leighton, besides speak- "second opinion on this subject. They were not had "exhorted the godly to smite them, the bishops, 'under the fifth rib, and to slay them, and had branded "the Queen as an idolatress, a Canaanite, and a "daughter of Heth." When brought before the Star Chamber, "the two Chief Justices declared that it "was solely of His Majesty's mercy that he was not we desire to exhibit him in his true character of a pometed out to him. The sneer about Fuller's simile is as unfair, as the

charge just disproved: for the Harbinger has here suppressed the greater part of the truth, and given a meaning to Fuller's language which that writer clearly never intended should be conveyed by it. To enable | "lowed proceedings, should be the first to disclaim the reader to form a correct judgment, we cite the a the unacknowledged mutilation of documents under whole paragraph, but partially quoted by the Harbinger, from Fuller's Worthies: WILLIAM LAUD was born at Reading in this county [Berk-

Canterbury. One of low stature, but high parts; piercing eyes, cheerful countenance, wherein gravity and pleasantness were well compounded; admirable in his naturals, unblameable ORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1842.

The task of correcting the misrepresentations made

The task of correcting the misrepresentations made

lead the reader to believe that Fuller's estimate of The subjoined article from the Montreal Harbinger, Archbishop Laud was an unfavourable one. Than his manner, conveys nothing more than that Laud's "THE CHURCH" AND THE "GLORIOUS MARTYR."-"The reputation, so maligned and blackened at his death, We have the picture of meekness in the pattern of all perfection, Christ Jesus, drawn to the life for our imitation. What the prophet Zachary foretold concerning the disposition and gracious temper of the Messias to come, saying, Tell the daughter of Sion, Messias to come, saying, Tell the daughter of Sion, the Evangelist confirmeth, through the whole Gospel, by the speeches and silence, actions and passions, life and death of the Lord of life.

To begin with his speeches: if ever the tongue of the speeches: if ever the tongue of the speeches and silence of the speeches: if ever the tongue of the speeches: if ever the tongue of the speeches and silence of the speeches: if ever the tongue of the speeches: if ever the tongue of the speeches and silence of the speeches: if ever the tongue of the speeches and silence of the speeches: if ever the tongue of the speeches and silence of the speeches: if ever the tongue of the speeches and silence of the speeches: if ever the tongue of the speeches and silence of the speeches: if ever the tongue of the speeches and silence of the speeches: if ever the tongue of the speeches and silence of the speeches: if ever the tongue of the speeches and silence of the speeches: if ever the tongue of the speeches and silence of the speeches: if ever the tongue of the speeches with our application of the speeches in the course of time became invested with purity and brightness. Fuller published his "Ecclesiastics! His brightness. Fuller published his "Ecclesiastics! His brightness. Fuller published his "Ecclesiastics! His brightness. Fuller published his "the course of time became invested with purity and brightness. Fuller published his the course of time became invested with purity and brightness. Fuller published his the course of time became invested with purity and brightness. Fuller published his the course of time became invested with purity and brightness. Fuller published his the course of time became invested with purity and brightness. Fuller published his the course of tim

and place of the Scribes and Pharisees, who bare the greatest sway among the people, may some say. But what was there in his own disciple Judas, that he should grace that damned [i. e. condemned] caitiff, the trainers are samely that the trainers are samely that the trainers are samely that the same Society has a subsequent number of the Christian Observer, (viz., that of June, 1842,) shows that the same Society has a subsequent number of June, 1842, shows that the same Society has a subsequent number of June, 1842, shows that the same Society has a subsequent number of June, 1842, shows that the same Society has a subsequent number of June, 1842, shows that the same Society has a subsequent number of June, 1842, shows that the same Society has a subsequent number of June, 1842, shows that the same Society has a subsequent number of June, 1842, shows that the same Society has a subsequent number of June, 1842, shows that the same Society has a subsequent number of June, 1842, shows that the same Society has a subsequent number of June, 1842, shows that the same Society has a subsequent number of June, 1842, shows that the same Society has a subsequent number of June, 1842, shows that the same Society has a subsequent number of June, 1842, shows that the same Society has a subsequent number of June, 1842, shows that the same Society has a subsequent number of June, 1842, shows that the same Society has a subsequent number of June, 1842, shows that the same Society has a subsequent number of June, 1842, shows that the same subsequent number of June, 1842, shows that the same subsequent number of June, 1842, shows that the same subsequent number of June, 1842, shows that the same subsequent number of the Christian of June, 1842, shows that the same subsequent number of June, 1842, shows that the same subsequent number of June, 1842, shows the same subsequent number of June

and whether it be continually more and more so as we advance in our trial. But this examination is to be made by each man for himself. The outward and visible marks and tokens of his ministry, though ordinates and unwholesome developeor altering, all passages that condemn the conduct of those who deny the necessity of Infant Baptism.

We proceed to adduce the irrefragable proof which rous other instances, in support of so serious and disgraceful a charge.

Ridley, in one of his letters to the martyr Bradford, writes thus :-

"Whereas you write of the outrageous rule that Satan, our ghostly enemy, beareth abroad in the world, whereby he stirreth and raiseth so pestilent and heinous heresies, as some to deny the blessed Trinity, some the Divinity of the Holy Ghost, SOME THE BAPTISM OF INFANTS, some original sin, and to be infested with the errors of the Pelagians, and to RE-BAPTIZE THOSE

THAT HAVE BEEN BAPTIZED WITH CHRIST'S BAPTISM

Now what will the reader say, when he is told that all the words, in the preceding quotation from Ridley, offered their Maker, He, who feeleth all, seemeth to But the whole case is so fairly and forcibly stated by the Observer, that we will give his remarks, on this instance of mutilation, in full:-

"Here is a passage—one among many—decisive and stringent as to the sentiments of the Reformers, Anglican and Continental, respecting 'the baptism of infants,' and 're-baptizing those that have been baptized with Christ's baptism already,' meaning venged upon the earth?

You see meckness in his passions, behold now this virtue expressed to the life in his life and actions,—

virtue expressed to the life in his life and actions,—

that a century after the death of Laua, and then, only on the authority of an anonymous pamphleter, who assumed the name of Ludlow. If there had been any foundation for the name of Ludlow. If there had been any foundation for the story, it is absolutely incredible that a fact like this should story, it is absolutely incredible that a fact like this should story, it is absolutely incredible that a fact like this should story, it is absolutely incredible that a fact like this should story, it is absolutely incredible that a fact like this should story. have escaped the notice of that watchful vengeance, which was "water or much. To deny infant baptism, or to "re-baptize those who had already been baptized " with water in the name of the Trinity, at whatever " age, Ridley numbers among the ' pestilent and heinwhether it is the sect of Anabaptists, or the col-" or wrong; nor whether Ridley ought to be reproved

"epithets; but simply whether a religious Society, professing to reprint his remarks in a fair manner, could with honesty either silently alter or covertly "suppress his censure. Beyond the circle of the ng "with great asperity against the bishops," in his | "obliged to reprint any of the works of Ridley; but 'all but treasonable volume," so Mr. Le Bas calls it, "if they professed to do so, they had no right to garble them without acknowledgment. Yet they have done so, and most flagrantly; as, for example, in omitting the whole of the words which we have printed in Italics and Capitals in the last quoted passage. They will not allow the world to know that Ridley, and his venerable coadjutors of the "arraigned as a traitor at another bar." We do not Reformation, protested against anti-Trinitarianism defend the cruel punishment inflicted upon him; but and Pelagianism, because in the same sentence he " also protested against the peculiar doctrines held litical assailant, "exciting the Parliament and the "by those who, in disparagement to all other bodies "people to kill all the bishops, and to smite them under " of Christians, call themselves ' Baptists,' accountthe fifth rib." Less than his own measure was "ing all baptism but that which agrees with their peculiar views no-baptism, and therefore necessarily unchurching all Christendom; for without valid " baptism there can be no true Church. Some Baptist who has sufficient disinterestedness and integrity " not to wish to promote his own opinions by unhal-"the guise of genuine reprints. Robert Hall would

" have burned with indignation at such conduct. "The compact between the Anabaptists and the "shall be all on one side. How many thousands of dying pillow, she was placed beyond the reach of hu-spectable Incumbent of Wargrave, in Berkshire. " persons have read the treatises and letters of Ridley, " printed by the Tract Society, without being at all. "aware how strongly he and the other Reformers "considered it their duty to write upon the points "under consideration. And can it be right that "hundreds of millions of publications should be " issued without one word in reference to the duty " of dedicating the children of believers to God in "baptism; one word of warning, or consolation, to "the many millions of those who in all Christian "lands have been thus dedicated; one word either " of the peril or the privilege of their condition; one "word of advice or instruction to parents on the "subject; or one word to fortify the millions of "ignorant and unstable readers who peruse these " books and tracts, against the plausible arguments "by which the Anabaptists seek to induce them to " repudiate their baptism? The Bible Society has been " the first to feel the untoward influence which the " Baptists have gained by the compact between them " and the other conductors of the Tract Society; the " Pædo-baptist Dissenters feel it also; and well may " the Anabaptists exult, that though they cannot "blot out the baptism of 'households' from the " Bible, they have outwitted their brethren to do so " from hundreds of millions of books and tracts; " thus clenching the great majority of the members " of this cosmopolitan Society to regard the mode " and the subjects of baptism as of very little im-" portance. The Bible Society has stood firm to its "trust; and will not succumb to them by printing " tracts :- for the exclusion complained of is miser-"ably sectarian; and, in the case of reprints of " deceased authors, is also as unjust as it is party-

The preceding is but one out of many glaring instances adduced by the Observer: but in a previous part of the article from which we are quoting, he has exhibited, in a manner that must satisfy the most sceptical, the "minute insidiousness" with which the Tract Society has sacrilegiously misrepresented our venerable Reformers. After pointing out the variations and modernisations made by the Society in the opening pages of Ridley's Treatise on the Lord's Supper, the Observer thus expresses himself with equal justice and

"It will be seen by this passage, what pains the "Religious Tract Committee have taken to deck " our ancient venerable writers in a modern shop-boy " coat, instead of allowing them to expatiate freely in "their own dignified habiliments. They are not, " however, consistent in their alterations; for though "they have made many thousand unacknowledged "changes, difficult obsolete words are often left, "while easier ones are commuted; the melodious " eth is altered to their favourite sibilant s in one half " of a sentence, while it is retained in magpie fashion " in the other; and one line is cockneyfied, while the " next is left in its simple rusticity. This is chiefly " matter of taste, (except as unnecessary alteration "involves a principle) and we therefore treat it play-"fully; but alterations and suppressions introduced " to serve a party purpose, deserve a sterner rebuke. "We seriously charge the Tract Committee WITH " HAVING ADOPTED THE WICKED POLICY OF THE "CHUBCH OF ROME, OF SECRETLY MUTILATING "THE WORKS OF OLD AUTHORS TO PREVENT THEIR " OPINIONS BEING KNOWN TO THE WORLD. Why " should it be a crime in monks, or popes, or Jesuits, "to falsify a passage in Jerome or Augustine; and no "crime in the confidential agents of the Tract "Society to pursue the same course in regard to " bally transmogrified, and for no purpose, -for hath have not been lost in the intermingling of races. " and doth are as short and as intelligible as has and " does-but to have his solemn averments tampered " duplicity."

Churchmen to the impropriety of having any thing to Lawrence, the rigging became entangled, and the do, either as members or purchasers, with the Religious younger Mr. Jameson climbing the mast to unloose Tract Society. For there can be no confidence placed it, the boat was unfortunately upset. Mr. Jameson, in it; there can be no certainty that our Reformers, in the elder, who alone is spared to tell the melancholy its hands, are not garbled, mutilated and misrepresen- story, relates that all on a sudden he found himself ted; nay, there is full evidence that they really are under the boat, and that, on diving from underneath garbled, mutilated and misrepresented. Let persons it, and reaching the surface of the water, he saw Mr. themselves of those which are the productions of this time they treated the accident as a trivial occur-Church, and which, in this country, may be procured better to call out aloud for assistance. Finding that thority—and, as they are instruments in carrying out in any abundance, and in almost every variety, from they were not heard, it was agreed that Mr. Jameson, THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

revert to the touching history of Pocahontas.

craft, Esquire, late Superintendent of Indian affairs and men,-but all traces of his unfortunate compafor the State of Michigan and parts adjacent,-was nions had disappeared. Their bodies were found the the eldest daughter of the late John Johnston, Esq., next day,—that of Mr. Jameson, the younger, close an Irishman by birth, of the Sault Ste Marie. Her to where the accident had occurred,-that of Mr. mother, who is still living in the homestead at the Hitchings nearer the shore, and in water only four Sault, is the daughter of WAUBOJEES, who was one of feet deep: from the position of his body, it was evithe most celebrated War-chiefs of the Ojibwa nation. dent that he had died in the act of swimming. at the early age of 10 years, and in the latter country, was attended by a very large concourse of people,was placed under the superintendence of very able the melancholy event having caused a deep sensation instructors. Under their tuition, and aided by her throughout Kingston and the neighbourhood. They own excellent natural abilities, she became rich in ac- were both buried in the same grave, and the Venerable complishments, and fitted, by an acquired knowledge the Archdeacon of Kingston, the Rev. R. D. Cartto mingle with and adorn the purest and most re- Burial Service. fined society. Cheerful and fascinating in her manhers, she yet did not cling with too great tenacity to from England, where he has a wife and family. His the smiling world, but always held herself in readi- younger brother was unmarried, and had not been a ness for that great and solemn change which was des- month in the Province. tined to come upon her with great suddenness and in Of Mr. Hitchings, we can speak from a long per-

gence was conveyed to him that she was insensible to reach the land.

"proselyting sect, which always takes good care in and expiring, and before he could disengage himself Mr. Hitchings was a native of England, and a an sympathy, and had gone to her rest.

Those who are acquainted with Mrs. Jameson's elegant volumes, Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada, have read a far more touching and pleasing account of the interesting family, of which Mrs. Schoolcraft was a member and an ornament, than we can possibly hope to give. Mrs. McMurray, (The Wild Rose) and her many gifts and virtues, amongst which her devotion to the religious improvement of her own ill-treated race, and her co-operation, for that purpose, with her excellent husband, is the best and brightest-Mrs. Schoolcraft, with her "true lady-like simplicity, her soft, plaintive voice, and lovely expression of countenance,"-Mrs. Johnston, the mother, exhibiting in a vigorous old age, all the hospitality, from the blood of ancient chiefs,-the characters of these ladies, together with the outline of the romantic history of the family, have been perpetuated by the pen of Mrs. Jameson. That accomplished writer also, in her brief sketch of Mrs. Johnston's life, after mentioning the veneration and affection which she commanded and received from her two sons in law, has alluded to her having inherited a poetical talent from her father, Waubojeeg. Her daughter, Mrs. Schoolcraft, was also gifted with the like faculty, and we are enabled to present a translation of some Indian Verses, in which, with that strong and almost imfrom her children:

"sectarian Bibles, as the Tract Society has sectarian times by the grand-daughter of Waubojeeg, on leaving her children at school and returning to her native country.— Translated from the original Ojibwa by Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, Esq.

> When memory turns to my country so dear, My heart fills with pleasure and throbs with a fear; My country, my country, my own native land, So lovely in aspect, in features so grand, Far, far in the West! What are cities to me Oh! land of my mother, compared unto thee?

Fair land of the lakes! thou art blest to my sight, With thy beaming bright waters and landscapes of light; The breeze and the murmur, the dash and the roar, That Summer and Autumn cast over the shore, They spring to my thoughts, like the lullaby tongue That soothed me to slumber when cradled and young.

One feeling more strongly still binds me to thee, Here, roved my forefathers in liberty free; Here, shook they the war-lance and sported the plume, Ere Europe had cast o'er their country a gloom Nor thought they that kingdoms more happy could be, While lords of a land so resplendent and free.

Yet, it is not alone that my country is fair, And my home and my friends are inviting me there; While they beckon me onward, my heart is still here, With my sweet lovely daughter and bonny boy dear; And, oh! what's the joy that a home can impart Removed from the dear ones who cling to my heart?

It is learning that calls them, but tell me, can schools Repay for my love, or give nature new rules? They may teach them the lore of the wit and the sage, To be grave in their youth, and be gay in old age, But, oh! my poor heart, what are schools to your view, While severed from children thou lovest so true?

I return to my country,-I haste on my way,-For duty commands me, and duty must sway; Yet, I leave the bright land, where my little ones dwell, With a sober regret and a bitter farewell; For there I must leave, the dear jewels I love, The dearest of gifts from my Master above.

"Jewell or Rilley? Why is the text of Cranmer nations; but it is a melancholy satisfaction to behold operation, the Government had resorted to an excess the Lord Bishop's Circular:— "to be fraudulently corrupted any more than that of the Cyprian; or the Anglican Fathers any more than complishments of the Whites can be blended with the the office of Superintendent, and appointing two Assistant Superintendents. old writers to be secretly mutilated where how bright and sunset a lustre Christianity can shed " they bear testimony to the solemn duty of establish- upon the life and departure of a daughter of the forest. found that the Governor has only the power to ap-"ing national churches, and the garbled text to be The lessening current of Indian blood will soon be point "one fit and proper person to be Superinten-" passed off as genuine; any more than Chrysostom, swallowed up in the overpowering Anglo-Saxon tide; "Lactantius, or the two Cyrils, where they say some- but may the daughters of future generations, who love, deviation from this part of the Statute was pointed "thing that displeases the Church of Rome? It is (and who would not?) to claim descent from Wauho-"vexatious to see such a heart-stirring piece of jeeg, be zealous to show that the heroic and gentle replied that the appointment of Assistant Saperin-"autique eloquence as Ridley's two 'Farewells' ver- characteristics of his daughter, and grand-daughters, tendents was certainly not warranted by law, but that

On Tuesday, the 1st November, Edward Hitchings, " with, in order to keep the world in darkness as to | Esq., Barrister-at-Law, together with the two Messrs. " his opinions, and this while professing to give them Jameson, the elder of whom is well and very favourably " fairly, is worse than vexations—it is an act of known in the Newcastle District, left Kingston in a sailing boat, on an excursion of pleasure. As they We hope that these facts will open the eyes of were returning, in the dusk of evening, up the St. who wish to circulate religious publications, avail Hitchings and his brother seated on the keel. At Churchmen, which have received the sanction of the rence; but, after consulting together, they thought it the elder, as the best swimmer, should gain the land, and bring a boat to take them ashore. It was then and resolute opposition. In making these observations, On the 4th of June last, our Obituary included a dark: and Mr. Jameson having reached the land, brief notice of the death of Mrs. Schoolcraft. We which was about 300 yards from where the boat was felt it our duty, at the time, to pay a more than ordi- upset, unfortunately lost his way in the woods. He nary tribute of respect to the departed lady, as one, wandered about for two hours, with feelings which who while she graced and cheered the white man's mock description; and, bruised by the rocks and trees and has shown a high moral courage, and an independwelling, was a beautiful and noble specimen of a against which he had frequently fallen, at last found dence of spirit not very usual in these days, in writing race now rapidly hastening to extinction. This was himself again at the point of the shore which he had a work against those attempted substitutes for the our feeling; but every week brought with it an accu- first reached. He then perceived that his brother legitimate influence of the Christian Church, Tempemulation of demands upon our space, and until now, and Mr. Hitchings were still sitting on the boat .we have found ourselves unable to present a brief re- The latter called out to him, stating that they were cord of her, whose character causes us involuntarily to getting cold and stiff, and becoming very much distressed. Mr. Jameson started a second time in search Mrs. Schoolcraft, -the wife of Henry Rowe School- of help, and, in about two hours, returned with a boat

She accompanied her father to England and Ireland, The funeral took place on the following Friday, and of the world combined with her own free Indian grace, wright and the Rev. W. Herchmer, took part in the

Mr. Jameson, the survivor, had but just returned

a moment when the being dearest to her on earth was sonal friendship. He had lived many years in this city, and in Kingston,-and, little more than a twelve-On the 29th April, Mrs. Schoolcraft reached Dun- month ago, had returned from England, where he had das, on a visit to her sister. Mrs. McMurray, the wife been to complete his legal education. He was rising of the Rev. William McMurray,-Mr. Schoolcraft rapidly at the Chancery bar, where the prospect was having sailed for England, on a brief visit, on the opened to him of obtaining a most respectable and 9th of the same month. A slight cold accom- lucrative standing in his profession. Of a frank, panied by pain in her side, came upon her, but the manly disposition, and without a particle of selfishness, attack was so mild that it caused no alarm to her he has left behind him many friends who sincerely the Despatches from the Colonial Secretary, recently friends. On Sunday, the 22d May, Mr. McMurray saw deplore his sad and untimely fate. The generosity,her about 10 o'clock, just before repairing to his Sun- which was so leading a feature in his character,—was day School, and found her free from pain, and quite conspicuous in the circumstances of his death; for Lafontaine. There is strong circumstantial evidence composed. She was intent upon her Bible, and had he swam to shore, before he became numbed, "Helen Fleetwood," one of "Charlotte Elizabeth's" there is little doubt that, as he was a good swimmer, late works, in which she had been reading, lay by her he might have saved his life. But there is every side. But while Mr. McMurray was engaged at reason to suppose that he did not leave his companion a great change in Canadian politics, and that the pre-Church in administering the Holy Sacrament, intelli- until life was extinct, and then failed in his attempt sent triumph of evil principles and disloyal men will

co-temporary, the Boston Christian Witress and Advocate, of the 4th November:-

THE RIGHT REV. A. G. SPENCER, Bishop of Newfoundland and Bermuda, after preaching several times is our churches, to the great edification of his hearers, sailed for Eermuda on the 29th, in the Spartan. On the Friday before his departure, he was called upon to minister the last solemn office of the church over the remains of the late Sir John Caldwell, whose death ounced in our last. The funeral services were performed in St. Paul's Church, in presence of a large number of interested

ve secured him many friends; and we trust that his visit here will not be without its good effects, in uniting in stronger bonds the branches of the church in the British Provinces and the dignity, and tenderness, which become her descent United States. One of the objects of Bishop Spencer's visit, aformed that two young men, who are about taking orders, ontemplate going with him.

Our first page contains the most material and generally interesting part of the BISHOP OF SALIS-BURY's late impressive Charge. His Lordship, it will e recollected, a short time ago withdrew from the Bible Society; and is one of the most able and deservedly esteemed prelates on the Episcopal bench. It is supposed that, at some future day, he will be raised to the Archbishopric of Canterbury.

The publication which his Lordship so severely and passioned fervour of maternal tenderness noticed by so justly condemus, is the British Critic, fallen of late Mrs. Jameson, she bewailed a temporary separation from its high character for the maintenance of Catholic doctrine and Protestant principles. The Rev. Mr. Moseley, the editor, who married the Rev. J. H. Newman's sister, is said to have been present, together with his wife, while his Diocesan pronounced condemnation upon the manner in which that Reviewis conducted.

> A Clerical Correspondent,-who, by faithful observance of the distinctive laws of the Church, has ben eminently successful in extending her holy influence under circumstances of difficulty, -has addressedus

> "We have heard much of some mud-houses inor near Toronto, which are said to be very excellent. and very cheaply built. If you could manageto give, in your columns, some information as to whether such a mode of building would do or ' Parsonages, Churches, and Parochial School-houes, -mentioning the expense, the method of preparing the materials, &c., I think it would be renderin; a service to the Church.'

Will some of our Correspondents, who are cometent to give an opinion, favour us with communications on this subject?

The late Session of Parliament was abruptly erminated by the Hincks-Wakefield Cabinet, although several measures of vital importance to the welfare of the country awaited their deliberation and revision The acceptance of office by Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine, and the alleged necessity of their having time to construct a new system of policy, is no sufficient excuse for this postponement of the public good to their private convenience. Three or four days' prorogation would have enabled men of the slenderest resources to prepare bills and to come before Parliament with their novel plans of Government; especially as the Cabinet remained unaltered in its principal component parts, and Messrs. Sullivan, Hincks, Daly, Dunn, and Harrison retained their places.

Amongst the measures calling for Parliamentary revision, was the Common School Act. That clumsy and impracticable enactment had proved a complete Every year diminishes the remnant of the Indian failure; and even to get it into something like partial the several Churches of the Diocese, in compliance with

'dent of Education in this Province." When the out in the public press, the advocates of Government the Act could not be carried out without a division of the office, and that the Government intended to apply to Parliament for a sanction of its departure from the letter, in order to carry out the spirit, of the Law.

Well,—the Parliament met, and nothing was done. What cared the Hincks-Wakefield Cabinet about Education? Its occupation was to strengthen its St. Peter's, Cobourg. power, to include men, who had been hung for treason, in new Commissions of the Peace, and to exclude | 8th Concession Hamilton . every conspicuous supporter of British Connexion from the Magistracy.

But will the country submit to this tampering with Percy Landing, Seymour. the Law? Will it not rather ask the Assistant Superintendents, when they visit different sections of the province, to point out the clause in the Act which Grafton ...

empowers them to exercise their functions? There is no such clause—they have not (so several Woodhouse, through the Rev. F. Evans 3 15 0 eminent lawyers have told us) the slightest legal auan unjust, anti-Protestant, and most absurd legislative enactment, they ought to be met with a constitutional we mean no disrespect to the Rev. Robert Murray, the Assistant Superintendent for the Western part of the Province. He is a Presbyterian minister of exemplary character, and, as we are told, of no mean abilities:

rance Societies. We have termed the School Act Anti-Protestant . and we have done so, because by the fourth paragraph in clause VII., foreign Roman Catholics, of an order known as Les Freres de la Doctrine Chretienne, are permitted to act as Teachers in schools, without undergoing any previous examination. A foreign Protestant is not included in this favourable exception: the door is barred and bolted against him: but our facile and Jesuited Legislature has taken special care to throw the entrance into our Common Schools wide open to a class of Roman Catholic teachers, many of whom are strongly suspected to be Jesuits, and whose influence has always been adverse to the Protestant

liberties of the Empire. We therefore again call upon every one, who is an enemy to the exercise of illegal powers by the Government, and who is anxious that particular privileges, affecting the education of the Province, and exceeding those enjoyed by British-born subjects, should not be granted to foreign Roman Catholics and Jesuits,quietly to set at nought the Assistant Superintendents, and not to recognize them in their illegal assumption

which appears in another column, deserves the attention and approval of every loyal man. It is the production of the learned and eloquent Secretary of the Society, and briefly, but conclusively, shows that the present Government is a virtual enemy to the British Constitution, and to British connexion.

There seems to be good foundation for saying, that received by Sir Charles Bagot, condemn his Excellency's infatuated and humiliating letter to Mr. for believing that that letter was dictated by Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield.

We feel confident that a few months will produce be as short-lived as the gourd of Jonah.

"proselyting sect, which always takes good care in its intercourse with other bodies that the reciprocity its intercourse with other bodies that the reciprocity is a seven, subscribed the liberal sum of 25t. He also constant the principles in which he was educated remains as warm nephew of the Rev. Mr. Hitchings, the highly reciprocity is a seven, subscribed the liberal sum of 25t. He also constant is a seven in the principles in which he was educated remains as warm nephew of the Rev. Mr. Hitchings, the highly reciprocity is a seven in the principles in which he was educated remains as warm nephew of the Rev. Mr. Hitchings, the highly reciprocity is a seven in the principles in which he was educated remains as warm nephew of the Rev. Mr. Hitchings, the highly reciprocity is a seven in the principles in which he was educated remains as warm nephew of the principles in which he was educated remains as warm nephew of the Rev. Mr. Hitchings, the highly reciprocity is a seven in the principles in which he was educated remains as warm nephew of the Rev. Mr. Hitchings, the highly reciprocity is a seven in the principles in which he was educated remains as warm nephew of the reciprocity is a seven in the principles in which he was educated remains as warm nephew of the Rev. Mr. Hitchings, the principles in which he was educated remains as warm nephew of the reciprocity is a seven in the principle in the p Charles Bagot's Letter to Mr. Lafontaine. The served, if the undertaking falls through it shall not be his We take the following from our sound and able times says that the appointment of such men as among all. Every one subscribed according to his means, and although the township is by no means a wealthy one. loyal French Canadians.

> We beg to call attention to the address of Mr. Duggan, Jr. He is entitled to the support of every quently increased to 100l. by the liberal donation of loyalist, and we hope that his constant and well-tried Edmund Murney, Esq. Duggan, Jr. He is entitled to the support of every adherence to British principles, and the unfair treatment which he experienced from the Election Com-The courteous and urbane manners of Bishop Spencer, and mittee, will induce his friends, in this city as well as is evident deep devotion to the cause of Christ and his church, in the Riding, to exert themselves to the utmost. The constituency that defeated a Mackenzie has a character to sustain; and, therefore, let it never return a man, who, like Mr. Attorney General Baldwin, saw was to obtain missionaries to labor in his diocese; and we are the Crown threatened in 1837, and did not take up the habit of writing against her divine and apostolic arms to defend it.

The Western Herald, lately published at Sandwich, after sustaining, under great disadvantages and discouragements, the cause of loyalty and British Connexion, has been removed to London, and will soon appear with the new title of the London Herald. We wish this journal an abundant measure of success in its enlarged sphere, because we are convinced that its fourishing condition will be a sure index of the increase of Conservatism and true British feeling: and because it is decidedly opposed to the present baneful Administration.

Major Richardson, whose name is so intimately onnected with Canadian Literature, proposes to establish a new journal, to be called The Native Canadian. He avows opposition to the present mal-advisers of Sir Charles Bagot, because they countenance rebels, and do all in their power to undermine our nonarchical institutions.

A new paper, issued twice a week at the rate of a out a line, new in this country, that of reporting Poexercise for the public benefit and his own private

advantage. The Quebec Mercury has passed from the editorial management of Mr. Kemble into that of Mr. Kimlin. yours in certain places, you will have trouble, for we shall never submit to it. Submit to it, indeed we never It is a strange and bad custom, not sanctioned by English practice, which prevails in this Province, of giving see it persisted in. To the improvements which have lately marked the Canadian press, we hope soon to add, a decorous and gentlemanly abstaining from dragging forward the names of individuals supposed to be entrusted with the management of the public journals.

Toronto intends to continue the interesting account

We beg to call attention to the publications advertised for sale by THE CHURCH SOCIETY. The Catalogue will be continued.

The Governor General has been very seriously to learn that his Excellency was rapidly recovering.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Collections in aid of the funds of the Society made in

The Treasurer has since received the St. Paul's, London, through the Rev. B. Cronyn 9 1 Brockville, through the Rev. E. Denroche Over....through S. Y. Chesley, Esq., 6 13 0 St. John's, Cavan..... 3 St. Paul's, do. through the Rev. S. Armour through the Rev. R. Flood St. Peter's, Cobourg..... 4th Concession Haldimand Seymour West Percy Village.

A NEW CHURCH IN THE REAR PART OF TYENDENAGA.

Agreeably to notice, a meeting was held in the 3rd ncession of Tyendenaga, on Friday, 21st Oct., for the ourpose of concerting measures to erect a Church for the accommodation of the members of the Church of Eng-

4th Concession Hamilton...... 0 6

through the Rev. A. N. Bethune -

After Divine Service, the Rev. J. Grier, senior Clergyman in the District, was called to the Chair, and John Portt, Esq., requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman, in explaining the object of the meeting, and commending it to the support of all the friends of the Church, luded to the Diocesan Society recently formed; and, as he thought it probable many present had not seen the Bishop's Pastoral Letter in reference to it, he thought it most favourable opportunity to read it, especially as it bore upon the subject under the consideration of the meeting. He therefore requested the Rev. S. Givins, who ministers in the township, to read it. This interesting document was listened to with the liveliest attention by

The following resolutions were then put by the Chairman, and carried unanimously:
Moved by Rev. S. Givins, and seconded by J. Portt, Resolved 1—That it is expedient to erect a Church at

some central point within the township of Tyendenaga, for the accommodation of the members of the Church of nd residing therein.

eed by Mr. George Dawson, and seconded by Mr. Also a Donation of 10 acres of valuable land in Oro, England residing therein.

Moved by Mr. Francis English, and seconded by Mr.

. Wakeman, and—
Resolved 3—That, to avoid misunderstanding, it is hereby agreed that the dimensions of the building be not less than forty feet in length and thirty in breadth, and that it be built in a plain substantial manner, of stone, according to a plain substantial manner, of stone, Vanhorn, Mr. Abraham (2nd con. Markham)..... according to a plan to be approved of by the Bishop.

Moved by Mr. John English, and seconded by Mr. J.

Resolved 4-That a Committee to make the preliminary The animated Address of The Constitutional Society, hich appears in another column, deserves the attenthe commencement of the building in the spring, do consist of the following persons, viz.: Messrs. E. Wakeman, John English, J. Wightman, Robert Reid, Francis English, William McMurray, and the Rev. S. Givins, and that the Committee do report progress at a general meeting, in the month of May next. Moved by Mr. L. Roberts, and seconded by Mr. T.

Kelly, and—
Resolved 5—That subscription lists be now opened in aid of this object, and that Messrs. Daniel Morden, Wm. McMurray, and Christopher Dawson, be requested to Moved by Mr. Tripp, and seconded by Mr. Joseph

Resolved 6—That an account of these proceedings be orwarded to the Bishop, with a request that his Lordship

would afford us his assistance and advice.

The site selected was on the farm of Mr. J. Wightman who cheerfully consented to give the requisite quantity of land. Mr. E. Wakeman, formerly a member of the

We have just received the New York Albion, which | Episcopal Church in the United States, whose love for population of the colony." It is so regarded by the there is no doubt but, with the aid we may reasonably calculate upon receiving from affluent brethren at a dis ance, that we shall soon be able to accomplish our ob-

Before the meeting dispersed, the subscription list amounted to 90l., which we understand has been subse-

JOHN GRIER, Chairman. JOHN PORIT, Secretary.

The last number of The Wesleyan newspaper, dated November 2, 1842, contained a letter respecting the Indian Missions on the River St. Clair, from which we make the following extract. It is necessary that Churchmen should know what the enemies of the Church are in

(From The Wesleyan.) "Puseyism is a tolerably correct imitation of Popery. Indeed so exact is the likeness, that many have felt the absurdity of professing Protestantism, while they possessed both the body and soul of Popery. There are, how-ever, vast numbers in the Church of England who hold some of the worst dogmas of the 'new mania,' who repudiate what is called Puseyism, and declare themselves averse to it. Nevertheless they cling to the frigid and delusive notion of 'Apostolical Succession. country the 'Church' and its agents distribute and nmend silly and intolerant tracts; in fact, some of the clergy are incessant in their factious efforts to subvert our ministry and destroy our usefulness. This hostile pirit will be carried into our Indian Missions as far as it an be, bearing a false flag, with gilded letters, which, being interpreted, mean 'THE QUEEN'S RELIGION.' But libel upon her Majesty's fair name will be repelled by all who know and love her character, and the liberality f the Gospel. It is unfair, unjust, and treacherous.

"Let it not be inferred, that the Bishop of Toronto condescended, personally, to these mean attempts, while on the Manitoulin Island; I design no such inference; nor can I be forgetful of the urbanity and conversational A new paper, issued twice a week at the rate of a frankness of the Rev. geatleman who resided on the penny per number, has been commenced in this city, Island. But from the latter I had a development of the under the title of The City Observer. It has struck principles by which Churchmen are to be governed in

eference to other missions than their own. "Alluding to an interference with a Protestant mission, lice matters in a facetious manner. The Editor, who is Conservative in his politics, exhibits eleverness and vivacity,—qualities which we shall be glad to see him for we do not consider there is a minister at all where there is not one Episcopally ordained.' My answer was, 'We know your views, but we hold principles which we believe to be scriptural, and which we are bound to maintain. If you are determined to act in accordance with yourse in covering places, you will have can, but we ought to pity the deluded votaries of an illegitimate superstition, who thus establish an insuperable publicity to the names of Editors: and we regret to barrier to visible union and Christian intercourse. In into a skeleton of deathly formalities. Then may she compass sea and land to make one proselyte, but she will

"To guard our Indians and others against the errors We are happy to say that the Lord Bishop of of the day, and the proselyting spirit which prevails, it is of the day, and the prostyting spirit and prostyting on the day, and the prostyting spirit and prostyting the not necessary to discuss among them to any great extent, the questions involved. Among the Indians of my charge I have invariably inculcated charity toward all, but have calmly insisted that they and their Methodist brethren generally can derive no possible advantage by either Papal or Episcopal connexions. They have been urged to a closer walk with God—hence they are united, happy, and greatly attached to our institutions. Our visits to Manitoulin and our extending Missions among The Governor General has been very seriously indisposed, but, from the last accounts, we are glad our beloved Missionary Society are animated by that same spirit of benevolent enterprise which has marked its entire history. And though we can never be seduced into a factious opposition to any branch of the Church, we shall meekly defend our divinely attested ministry, doctrines, privileges, and institutio

WILLIAM SCOTT." "St. Clair Mission, Oct., 1842." It is very honest in Mr. Scott to speak out so plainly, and it is much more creditable to his sincerity to call the doctrine of the Apostolical Succession "an illegiting superstition," than to pretend a deceifful friendship for the Church. Though Mr. Scott stumbles at this doctrine, we must console ourselves with the reflection, that the Bible and Prayer Book plainly avouch it, and that the Martyrs of our Reformation most firmly believed it. We, therefore, have no fear that it will convert the Church into "a skeleton of deathly formalities,"—Mr. Scott's prophetic of August, and from China to the 29th of June. warning notwithstanding.

THORNHILL BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. Contributions for the Diocesan Society for 1842, from the

vicinity of Trinity Church, Thornhill. Boyd, Francis Esq..... Do. Mr. John... Cherry, Mr. Wm. (German Mills),... Cockerline, Mr..... Cook, Mr. Thomas (Miller),..... Corbould, Chas. Esq..... Croft, Mr. Robt. (2d Concession Markham),..... Doughty, Frances (serv't to the Rev. G. Mortimer) Dyer, Mr. Charles (German Mills),... Friend, A..... Gapper, Rich'd Esq...... Do. Mrs. Southby, Donation £1 10 0 Annual Sub'n 2 10 0...... Gallanough, Mr. Archibald..... Griffith, Mr Hemil, Mr. Thos. (2d Concession Markham)...... Hunter, Mr. John (3d do. York)...... Kerby, Mr. and Mrs. 5s. and 2s. 6d..... Langstaff, Mr. Jno. Junr Do. Mr. Lewis Junr .. Lee, Capt. Annual Sub'n and a Donation in Land of £70 Script Lemon, Mr. Samuel (4th Concession Markham) ... do. Martin, Mr. Joseph (3d do. Annual do. 6 5 0 18 15 0

Also a Donation of 400 acres of land in Puslineh and Orillia, conveyed to the Bishop for Diocesan

purposes a few months since. Do. Mr. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. and young ladies,...

Pexton, Mr. George (German Mills). Mr. Wm. (4th Concession Markham),... Do. Mr. Wm. (4th Concession Markham Reed, Jane (serv't to the Rev. G. Mortimer),... Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Henry, 5s. and 2s. 6d..... Shepherd, Mr. Charles Shuter, Mrs. 5s. and her daughter Elizabeth, 2s. 6d.

W. McMurray, and—

Resolved 2—That, in the opinion of this meeting, the most eligible site for the said Church is upon lot No. 17,

Thorne Benjamin, Esq., annual subscription 2 0 0 Thorne Benjamin, Esq., annual subscription Also a donation of 100 acres of land in Albion, recently conveyed to the Bishop.

Thorne, Mrs..... Townley, Rev. Adam, annual subscription

Subscriptions under a dollar: Arnold John, 1s. 3d.; Beatty, Mr. Alex. (German

Mills), 2s. 6d.; Bradburn, Mr. Alex. (5th con. Markham), 2s. 6d.; Braithwaite, Mr. J. (Tollgate), 2s. 6d; Brown, Mr. George (3rd Markham), 2s. 6d.; Chambers, Mr. Edward, 2s. 6s.; Couch, Mr. William (3rd con. Markham), 1s. 3d.; Dyer, Mrs. Thornbill, 1s. 3d.; Fierhellr, Mr. Michael (6th con. Markham), 2s. 6d., Gan ton, Mr. John (3rd con. Markham), 1s. 3d.; Legge, Caroline (servant to Dr. Paget), 1s. 3d.; Lyons, Mr. John (4th con. Markham), 2s. 6d.; Mortson, Mr. Thomas (2nd con. Markham), 2s. 6d.; Pearson, Mr. Thomas, 2s. 6d., and Mrs. T. Pearson, 2s. 6d.; Watson, Mr. William (German Mills), 2s. 6d.; Watson, Mr. Villiam (Watchmaker), 2s. 6d.; Watson, Mrs. Thomas, 1s. 3d.; Whiteoak, Mrs. 1s. 101d.; Wiseman, Mr. H., (4th concession, Markham), 2s. 6d.; Wood, Jane, $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Wood, Mr. S. (3d con. Markham), 1s. 3d.; Young, Jane (servant

Eleven days Later from England.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA. From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, of the 2d November.)

The steam-packet Caledonia, Capt. Lott, arrived yesterday at Boston from Liverpool, viâ Halifax. Lett Liverpool on her regular day, the 19th of October, to which date, inclusive, we have Liverpool papers and London to the evening of the 18th. The Great Western arrived at Bristol on the 12th of Octa-after a passage of 13 days and 4 hours. The Acadia was the same length of time from Boston to Liverpool. The Western

carried out Lord Morpeth. We learn that Mr. Webster has received a letter from the American Minister in London (Mr. Everitt), announcing the fact THAT THE TREATY HAS BEEN RATIFIED, and that the official announcement will be conveyed to the American Government, as stated above, by a special messenger, o come by the Great Western. The public may rely upon

THE LATE MOVEMENTS IN CANADA. - We have read, with much interest and expectation, the comments of the principal London papers on the recent political changes in Canada, hoping to obtain from them some intimation, or means of forming an opinion, as to the probability of their being sanchave found little or nothing in the journals on which to build even a conjecture.

The Morning Herald (Tory) deplores the action of Sir Charles Bagot, as threatening mischief to the British connection, as giving new strength and activity to disaffection, and as favourable to democracy. It finds much fault with the tone and tenor of Sir Charles Bagot's letter to Mr. Lafontaine, ten-

dering office to him and Mr. Baldwin.

The Times (strongly Conservative and earnest in its support of the present Ministry, but always frank and hold in the utterance of its own opinions) approves of the policy of conciliation-of bestowing office upon gentlemen of the French party—but objects to the selection, regarding Mr. Lafontaine and Mr. Baldwin, as avowed enemies of British connection, and aspirants to Canadian independence. The Times profes to anticipate disapproval of Sir Charles Bagot's measures

The Globe (thorough-going Whig), is in extacles with Sir Charles Bagot's doings, and anticipates from them the hap

The Morning Post (Conservative and looked upon by some as the organ of the Peel Ministry) hesitates about expressing an opinion. Is rather startled at the bestowing of office upon the particular men selected, but hopes all will work well, &c.— It evidently waits to know how far Sir Charles was acting nder, or beyond, his instructions.

The Chronicle (Lord Palmerston's organ) thinks the priniple on which Sir Charles has acted is the right one, but doubts the wisdom of his choice as to men. Nevertheless, it hopes that he may be allowed to go on and consummate his policy, which is the policy of the late administration, &c.

The Standard (Tory) follows the suit of the Post, with an ntimation that if Sir Robert ordered what Sir Charles did, Sir Robert will not escape a whipping of more or less severity. The Spectator (Tory Radical) gives Sir Charles its warmest

and heartiest support. PUBLIC SALE OF AMERICAN PROVISIONS AT LIVERPOO Monday, the 10th instant, was the day fixed by the new tariff for the payment of the reduced duties on salted provisions, and, in consequence, public sales to a considerable extent were announced to take place on the following day in Liverpool.

These sales comprised 1512 barrels of American beef, 2199 barrels American pork, 321 barrels American hams, 691 bar. rels Canadian pork, and 35 barrels Canadian beef, which excited considerable interest and curiosity. The attendance of town and country dealers was numerous, with some gentlemet from Ireland, the latter, no doubt, to watch the progress of & trade threatening to interfere with that which they have en-

joyed exclusively so long.

It must be observed that a greater portion of the United States meat was imported some months ago, and having been cured before it was known that there would be a change in the British duties, were not so well suited to the taste of co here, as doubtless they will be rendered hereafter was generally well fed, though rather fatter than the usual run of Irish. Of the beef, on the contrary, it was observed that it was not sufficiently well fed. We question whether the sales have resulted to the satisfaction of the importers generally; the buyers evidently acted with more wariness from being new to the trade. Of the United States provisions a large portion

was withdrawn, the prices not coming up to expectations.

The hams that were sold went at 30s. 6d. to 31s. per cwtduty paid. Prime beef sold at 38s. to 39s. per barrel, duty paid; a very old parcel went even lower. Pork went at 41s-to 46s. per barrel, duty paid. The Canadian pork realized 43sto 46s, per barrel, duty paid, and the little Canadian beef that was offered brought 46s. to 48s. for prime; one lot prime mess 50s. per barrel, duty paid. Several parcels of American cheese were also offered, and sold at 36s. 6d to. 46s. 6d. per cwt., duty paid, for inferior to middling quality, while a few lots of good brought 50s, to 54s, per cwt. duty paid.

(From the Liverpool European Oct. 19.)

THE OVERLAND MAIL .- INDIA AND CHINA. The Overland Mail brings dates from Bombay to the 27th The troops of Candahar and Jellalabad have been ordered to move forward upon Cabul. The Affghans appear to have treated

the ladies, who are now prisoners in their hands, with great respect. An army of reserve was ordered to assemble in Nonber next, on the Sutledge; and a corps of observation is to Napier. Rumours assert that Akhbar Khan, whose great object is delay, had sent on to Jellalabad another of his prisoners, Captain Lawrence, to try and make some further arrangements Probably the next mail may bring advices of the occupation of the Affghan capital; for, to the forces which would be diected against it, the Affghans could not possibly offer any resistance. It is clear, however, that owing to the indecis which Lord Ellenborough has displayed upon this subject, much valuable time has been lost, and the winter will be at

The transports sent from England with the reinforcements had arrived. The 78th Highlanders and 86th Regiments, having made rapid passages, reached Bombay the beginning of

Some of the men had died of cholera. Some of the men had died of cholera.

The 28th Regiment, from New South Wales, had also arrived there. The resolution and activity displayed by the British government on this occasion had infused new vigour into the whole of the Hon. Company's service.

The finance committee were at work, but the utility of attenuity to effect savings by reducing the value of the civil

tempting to effect savings by reducing the salaries of the civilians was much questioned.

The examination into the causes of the Cabul disasters was The examination into the causes of the cause of Mr. Cameron, the continuing, under the superintendance of Mr. Cameron, the law commissioner. There was an odd discussion attempted to be raised by interested parties, as to the propriety of reinstating Dost Mahomed in Cabul. But the policy of this proceeding was much doubted, for Futteh Jung, the new sovereign of Cabul, is the second son of Schah Shoojah, and had succeeded in virtue of his elder brother having voluntarily resigned his rights to the throne. Futteh Jung is now king, and admitted to be such by even the notorious son of Dost Mahommed. It would be a strange act if the British rulers should attempt now to dispossess the son of Shah Shoojab, in order to replace Dost Mahommed, who never was more than an Ameer or Prince, who, although he had for some time exercised some rights as a

whole country.

The monsoon had set in rather late, but a plentiful fall of rain had taken place subsequent to the well known holiday, called "Cocoa-nut day," when the Indians suppose that the storms had ceased. The cholera had continued its ravages, but the heavy rains would, it was hoped, speedily lessen the Several shipwrecks had occurred; among them wer tioned that of the Adele from Bombay for Mauritius,

Copeland, from Liverpool to China, of the Martha Ridgeway and Two Sisters in the Eastern seas.

The Nabob of Surat, and the Ruler of Odeypore had died.— The latter, although the son of Hindoo royalty and mythological eeremonies, had not the honour of having more than one lady of his numerous family burned with his corpse. Suttees

The removal of the troops from Jellalabad appeared to be necessary, as sickness prevailed, and several officers had died there since the arrival of General Pollock. Every preparation

In a postscript it is stated that the troops were to march from Candahar on the 8th, 9th, or 10th of August, and that rumour asserted Akhbar Khan, whose great object was delay-

had sent another of his prisoners, Capt. Lawrence, on to Jella-labad to try and make some further arrangements. The fall of rain in Bombay during ten days previous to the departure of the mail had been very great. It was stated that the overflowing of the Ganges had done considerable injury to

THE AFFGHAN WAR.

By a letter from Jellalabad, by the last mail, it would appear that the Affghan war is, in all probability, by this time at an end. The negociations which Akhbar Khan had opened with General Pollock would, there was every reason to believe, be immediately brought to a successful termination. Akhbar had proposed to surrender his captives at once on receiving an assurance that Dost Mahommed would be released by the Indian government, and that Affghanistan would be evacuated by the English army. These terms had been so favourably received by Generals Pollock and Sale, that they were about to be ac-

captives might be expected shortly, and that the war in Affghanistan was in reality terminated. The writer was himself a party to the negociations, and his letter is addressed to a near relative in this country, deeply interested in the happiness and comfort of one of the captives.

The news from China is not, and indeed, could not reasonollection in Thornhill Church, Oct. 16, 1842..... 3 6 10 ably be expected to be very important, as the last of the reinforcements from India and England had only just arrived out

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chieftain, never could establish his claim to the absolute sovereignty of any part of Affghanistan, and much less to the

begin not to be quite so fashionable in India as they formerly

was making at the period of the latest intelligence for a speedy

cepted by those gallant officers.

The writer of this letter adds that the release of the British

CHINA.

when the advices came away; and it would probably be about

in the neighbourhood of Chusan, and ready to undertake operations of a more decisive character than those which have been recently carried on. The city of Chapoo, the seaport from which the Chinese trade to Japan is carried on, and which was defended by 10,000 men, has been taken by the forces under Sir Hugh Gough, after some loss sustained in subduing a body of 300 Tartars, who had shut themselves up in a building; and fearing that no quarter would be given by the English, made a very desperate resistance. Generally however, the Chinese commanders and troops engaged in this affair showed just as little skill or progress as in any of the previous encounters

which have taken place during the war. With respect to the plan of future operations, nothing at all to be relied upon appears to have transpired at Macao. We see that some of the newspapers state, that, owing to the tardy arrival of the reinforcements, the season had become too far advanced for a movement upon Pekin; and that the operations of the campaign would be confined to the occupation of Nankin, and the interruption of the communication between the northern and southern provinces, by taking possession of certain commanding points on the great canal.

We have, however, received some information through a pri-

vate channel which induces us to believe that, although the inruption of the canal communication is likely to form a part of the plan of operations, an attempt will also be made to bring the war to a close by a movement upon Pekin. As the canal crosses the large river of China at a point to which vessels of considerable burthen can penetrate from the sea, a very moderate naval force would probably suffice for the purpose of blockading it, leaving the whole military force available for more im-

As far as we can judge from the particulars given in the Canton newspapers, Sir Hugh Gough, before the arrival of the troops from India and England, had under his command a dis-Posable force of about 4.000 men, including marines and sailors; and, with the reinforcements which had arrived, and the additional men which could be furnished by the fleet, he would be where, it was understood, a large Chinese force had been assembled: and the banks of the river Peiho had been covered with fortifications intended to prevent or impede the approach of the British troops by that route.

We have not the least idea, however, that any army, which can be assembled in China, can resist a British force of 10,000 men, well provided with artillery; and it will most probably be found that the fortifications on the Peiho, like most of those erected by the Chinese, will be utterly useless for the purposes

Esq., seconded by W. Wakefield, Moved by G. P. Kidout, Esq., of the Bank of Montreal, be one Esq., that Wm. Wilson, Esq., of the Cayley, Esq., that R. Moved by Mr. Kent, seconded by F. Cayley, Esq., that R. Moved by Mr. Kent, seconded by Angus Bethune, Esq., Moved by Dr. Barnside, seconded by Angus Bethune, Esq., Moved by Dr. Barnside, seconded by Angus Bethune, Esq., and that we will use all proper means to insure his return.

Moved by Dr. Barnside, seconded by Angus Bethune, Esq., Moved by Dr. Barnside, seconded by Angus Bethune, Esq., and that we will use all proper means to insure his return.

Moved by Dr. Barnside, Society.

Fourth—That to insure his return, and that the Office bearers be a Committee for the present, to make that the Office bearers be a Committee for the purposes of the all necessary arrangements for publishing the Addresses of the Society, corresponding with the various parts of the United Society, corresponding with the various parts of the United Society, corresponding with the various parts of the United Society. able to muster about 10,000 bayonets for an attack upon Pekin,

for which they are intended.

ference of views between Sir Henry Pottinger and the military commander, are but too well founded. Sir Henry appears not to have approved of the way in which the military operations in the north have been carried on during his absence at Canton; and he seems to have been particularly averse to the virtual abandonment of Chusan to the Chinese (Sir Hugh Gough having merely left a garrison of 300 men in a small fortification,) after the envoy had announced in a proclamation that the island would be retained under British authority; and that merchants might safely resort thither for purposes of trade. It was hoped that the arrival of Lord Saltoun, who went out with the reinforcements from England, would have the effect of introducing a better understanding between the

ar any news of consequence from it before the beginning of January.

We learn that at Tientsen, and all along the Peiho, from the sea to the capital, the Chinese have made great preparations for defence. The forts are reported as more than a hundred in number, and the troops almost innumerable. Nothing of this, however, appears in the Pekin Gazettes, which, down to about the middle of April, are filled with the usual memorials, edicts, notifications of new appointments, &c. The rumor that the Emperor had fled from Pekin into Tartary is not confirmed. The monarchs of the reigning dynasty have been accustomed generally to spend the hot season at Moulkden, in Mantchourie, the ancient residence of their family; a practice for some years discontinued by the present Emporer. Whether the advent of the British armament may induce him to resume the practice remains to be seen. The original sentence passed upon Lin, namely banishment to Ele, "the cold country,"

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At Chusan the Chinese have resorted again to their old plan of sending down fire-rafts amongst the shipping; and, not content with conflagration affoat, have attempted to blow up some of the houses, in the occupation of Europeans, by

Chinese troops are fast collecting, and it is expected that before long an attack will be made upon this small force, which is already obliged to keep closely within the encampment, as any one moving beyond it is immediately attacked. Watering parties from the camp have been fired at by the Chinese, who do all in their power to annoy the garrison. Fire-ships have on several occasions, since the forces left for Chapoo, been sent upon the shipping, but fortunately got rid of without damage. We have not heard whether the still smaller garrison of Chinghae has been exposed to the same aunoyances; this is Chinghae has been exposed to the same annoyances; this is, however, very likely, although their post is more easily defended. The garrison left at Amoy, or rather on Kolungsoo, is equally small. That Tinghae should thus again be in the Sir Henry Pottinger. On the second day of October, 1841, her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary informed her Britannic Majesty's subjects, "that under no circumstances will Tinghae and its dependencies be restored to the Chinese government

Timber or Wood—the new duty 30s. per load of 50 cubic feet, came into operation on the 10th October, 1842, and

25s. after 10th October, 1843, from foreign countries, and 1s. from British colonies. Deals, Battens, Brands, or other Timber, sawn, to pay 38s.

per load of 50 cubic feet after the 10th October, 1842, and 32s. after 10th October, 1843, from foreign countries, and

Esq, was then nominated Secretary to the Society.

The Committee appointed at the first meeting then reported the preliminary Address to the People of Canada, which was read in clear and audible tones by John Kent, Esq., and elicited frequent applause.

The Constitutional resistance may now succeed in of Canada, which was conscientions—as honourable as it checking. All the old elements for a loyal and patriotic struggle lie yet profusely strewn around us—it will be our own fault if we do not avail ourselves of them.

The Constitutional Society of Canada is reserved and his means priced conninenced an open, many and consistent, and what is more, a temperate opposition—as honourable as it excellency's policy. Excellency's policy. Excellency's policy. Was conscientious—Mrs. Dalton is now visited with the vials of Executive indignation; but the blow will recoil upon the weak of Canada, which was conscientious—Mrs. Dalton is now visited with the vials of Executive indignation; but the blow will recoil upon the weak of Canada, which was conscientious—Mrs. Dalton is now visited with the vials of Executive indignation; but the blow will recoil upon the weak of Canada, which was conscientious—Mrs. Dalton is now visited with the vials of Executive indignation; but the blow will recoil upon the weak of the consistent, and what is more, a temperate opposition to His consistent, and what is more, a temperate opposition to His consistent, and what is more, a temperate opposition.—The constitutional resistance may now succeed in the consistent, and what is more, a temperate opposition.—The constitutional resistance may now succeed in the consistent, and what is more, a temperate opposition.—The constitutional resistance may now succeed in the consistent, and what is more, a temperate opposition.—The constitutional resistance may now succeed in the consistent, and what is more, a temperate opposition of canada, which was consistent, and what is more, a temperate opposition of canada, when the consistent consistent consistent a

Mr. Sherwood, seconded by W. Proudfoot, Esq., proposed, as Secretary, John H. Hagarty, Esq.—Carried.

Mr. Sherwood brought in the Report.

The Report was read by Mr. Kent.

Moved by Sir A. N. Macnab, seconded by the Hon. H. Sherwood, that the Report be adopted.

Moved by Sir A. N. Macnab, seconded by C. Gamble, Esq.,
that 1000 copies be printed.
The following gentlemen were then proposed and chosen as
The following gentlemen were then proposed and chosen as

sq.; Wm. Campbell, Esq.
Moved by G. P. Ridout, Esq., seconded by W. Wakefield,

Moved by Air. Wakeneia, seconded by the this Meeting do adjourn to some day, to be named and that this Meeting do adjourn to some day, to be named and the people's choice he was fairly and justly entitled. made known by the Committee, not further distant than one

JOHN H. HAGARTY, Secretary.

PRELIMINARY ADDRESS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY TO THE PEOPLE OF CANADA.

In the year 1832, the seditious language of men inviting the Canadian Colonists to throw off the "baneful domination" the Parent State, called into existence "The Constitutional So-

Levil and military authorities.

If the expedition should move upon Pekin, we can hardly dates; and in 1837 it was actually sitting in deliberation, dedates; and in 1837 it was actually sitting in deliberation, dedates; and in 1837 it was actually sitting in deliberation, dedates; and in 1837 it was actually sitting in deliberation, dedates; and in 1837 it was actually sitting in deliberation, dedates; and in 1837 it was actually sitting in deliberation, dedates; and in 1837 it was actually sitting in deliberation, dedates; and in 1837 it was actually sitting in deliberation, dedates; and in 1837 it was actually sitting in deliberation, dedates; and in 1837 it was actually sitting in deliberation, dedates; and in 1837 it was actually sitting in deliberation, dedates; and in 1837 it was actually sitting in deliberation, dedates; and in 1837 it was actually sitting in deliberation, dedates; and in 1837 it was actually sitting in deliberation. vising preventive and defensive measures, on the very evening when the Rebellion broke out. In 1842 it is proposed to reorganize its machinery for a fresh effort in maint British Constitution, and of our connexion with the Mother The Constitutional Society may be regarded as one of those

demonstrations of the friends of loyalty, good government and order, to be displayed only in a crisis, when either of these essentials to the public welfare may be threatened with extinction. It has never yet been called into existence, except in such an emergency, and its members in 1842 desire and intend such an emergency, and its members in 1842 desire and intend no deviation from the principles or practice of preceding periods. They desire to appeal to the loyal population in language as free from sectional or party feeling as then distinguished the public voice of the Society; and they feel that the same echoes are ready to catch up and answer a similar loyal and irresistible appeal. Then the Executive Government threw its powerful weight into the Constitutional scale. Name it is in extraordis. Then the Executive Government threw its powerful mantchourie, and old Elepu sent again to Chekeang.

In the south, the British authorities, probably averse to commit themselves to measures that might require the retention of a large force, have permitted the Chinese to rebuild their defences; and from a little above Whampon unwards. their defences; and from a little above Whampoa, upwards, Canton, and its approaches were more strongly fortified than ever before.

ment, nowever much to each or exposed, the grounds upon which it reluctantly, but therefore the more resolutely, prepares itself for a new and righteous contest. The want of Executive counterment of the society, nor impeach the grounds upon which it reluctantly, but therefore the more resolutely, prepares itself for a new and righteous contest. nance may cause a slight diminution in its numbers, by preventing the co-operation of many whose official relations would render it impossible for them to join it: it may take from it the lustre of Executive patronage; and subject it to imputations

events beyond those of the past half year. We complain that, during that eventful period, great advances have been made in sapping the foundations of the peace, the loyalty, and the morality of the land. We complain that, during that period, the Representative of our Most Gracious Sovereign has occupied, under the influence of evil counsels, a position in which no loyal inhabitant in Canada can ever behold a Royal Governor withnhabitant in Canada can ever behold a Royal Governor without heartfelt regret,—a position that has estranged him from all communion with the loyalty and virtue of the country, and thrown him into the arms of an arbitrary, immoral, and Anti-10th of October will pay 8s. per cwt. from foreign countries.
Pork, fresh, was prohibited, but now admitted at 8s. per cwt.
From foreign countries, and both only 2s. per cwt. from foreign countries, and both only 2s. per cwt. from foreign and awful, not to awaken the most serious forebodings in zery reflecting and well-ordered mind. It has shown us a precipitate and humiliating anxiety on the part of the Government to shower down its favours on the participators in, and approvers of, that most unprovoked insurrection, and to entrust the highest and most confidential posts in its gift to men, on whom it were madness to expect that the loyal population of the Province can ever look but with the sorest mistrust, suspicion, and disgust. It has only to point to the elevation of Mr. Hincks to illustrate the acts of the Government, and to the following in the Administration has oden to influence a single object aimed at by its authors—it will not influence a single object aimed at by its authors—it will not influence a single object aimed at by its authors—it will not influence a single object aimed at by its authors—it will not influence a single object aimed at by its authors—it will not influence a single object aimed at by its authors—it will not influence a single object aimed at by its authors—it will not influence a single object aimed at by its authors—it will not influence a single object aimed at by its authors—it will not influence a single object aimed at by its authors—it will not influence a single object aimed at by its authors—it will not influence a single object aimed at by its authors—it will not influence a single object aimed at by its authors—it will not influence a single object aimed at by its authors—it will not influence a single object aimed at by its authors—it will not influence a single object aimed at by its authors—it will not influence a single object aimed at by its authors—it will not influence a single object aimed at by its authors—it will he held of our duty, had we spoken in othe the offer made to Mr. Girouard to illustrate its unaltered disjournals, against which the Executive ire has been kindled, for

position.

Of Mr. Hincks it needs but to say, that in 1834-5 he was an active, if not violent member of this Society. In 1837 he failed to take up arms for his Sovereign, and headed a notorious ly factious and unpatriotic opposition during the whole period of the disturbances, up to the hour in which he was promised his present appointment. Next to the fearfully perpicious abar.

The Constitutional Society of Canada is re-organized. It Governor and his meanspirited Councillors. Eloquent addresses were made by Sir A. N. Macnab, Hon.

H. Sherwood, Hon. J. S. Macaulay, &c. Resolutions were passed nominating the various Office bearers and providing for the principles of a sound of the principles to avow, no new creed to propound to its members. The same deep and overpowering sense of duty, which in past years called it into active life, has aroused it from the principles to avow, no new creed to propound to its members.

The Post Office.—Second only in point of importance to the Country itself, is all that relates to the commerce of the Country itself, is all that relates to the commerce of the Country itself, is all that relates to the commerce of the Country itself, is all that relates to the commerce of the Country itself, is all that relates to the country itself. the printing of the Address, &c.

The Officers of the Society were formed into an Executive The maintenance of British Connexion at all hazards, and the every sacrifice is, as it ever was, its brief confession of fluential Loyalists in Canada East and West, with a view of the printing of the Address, &c.

The Officers of the Society were formed into an Executive Committee to enter into immediate correspondence with all influential Loyalists in Canada East and West, with a view of the Committee to enter into immediate correspondence with all influential Loyalists in Canada East and West, with a view of the Committee to enter into immediate correspondence with all influential Loyalists in Canada East and West, with a view of the Committee to enter into immediate correspondence with all influential Loyalists in Canada East and West, with a view of the Committee to enter into immediate correspondence with all influential Loyalists in Canada East and West, with a view of the Committee to enter into immediate correspondence with all influential Loyalists in Canada East and West, with a view of the Committee to enter into immediate correspondence with all influential Loyalists in Canada East and West, with a view of the Committee to enter into immediate correspondence with all influential Loyalists in Canada East and West, with a view of the Committee to enter into immediate correspondence with all influential Loyalists in Canada East and West, with a view of the Country itself, is all that relates to the Committee for Country itself, is all that relates to the Commerce of the Country itself, is all that relates to the Commerce of the Country itself, is all that relates to the Commerce of the Country itself, is all that relates to the Commerce of the Country itself, is all that relates to the Commerce of the Country itself, is all that relates to the Commerce of the Country itself, is all that relates to the Commerce of the Country itself, is all that relates to the Commerce of the Country itself, is all that relates

we were delighted with the night tone of Constitutions leeding which seemed to animate every bosom at these cheering proceedings, and which shows so clearly that the Loyalty and Defellow Constitutionalists in the various districts of Canada, ceedings, and which shows so clearly that the Loyanty and De-cency of the land are still prepared to lift up their voice in so-lemp protest against the conduct of the wicked and profligate politicians now afflicting the country.

The conduct of the wicked and profligate politicians now afflicting the country.

The conduct of the wicked and profligate politicians now afflicting the country. lemn protest against the conduct of the surface politicians now afflicting the country.

The names of those who appear in the front ranks of the exposing in its true light the conduct of the party now surrounding the conduct of the party now stir themselves in this Constitutional movement.

Debrigges Hotel, 4th Nov. 1842.

Moved by C. Gamble, Esq., seconded by Hon. H. Sherwood, that Mr. Proudfoot be called to the Chair.

The Minutes of last Meeting were read.

Mr. Sherwood brought up the Report.

Sir A. N. Macnab, seconded by the Hon. H. Sherwood, proposed the Hon. W. Allan as President.—Carried.

Mr. Sherwood, seconded by W. Proudfoot, Esq., proposed, as Mr. Sherwood, seconded by W. Proudfoot, Esq., proposed, as Mr. Sherwood, seconded by W. Proudfoot, Esq., proposed, as Mr. Sherwood, seconded by W. Proudfoot, Esq., proposed, as Mr. Sherwood, seconded by W. Proudfoot, Esq., proposed, as Mr. Sherwood, seconded by W. Proudfoot, Esq., proposed, as Mr. Sherwood, seconded by W. Proudfoot, Esq., proposed, as Mr. Sherwood, seconded by W. Proudfoot, Esq., proposed, as Mr. Sherwood, seconded by W. Proudfoot, Esq., proposed, as Mr. Sherwood, seconded by W. Proudfoot, Esq., proposed, as Mr. Sherwood, seconded by W. Proudfoot, Esq., proposed, as Mr. Sherwood, seconded by W. Proudfoot, Esq., proposed, as Mr. Sherwood, seconded by W. Proudfoot, Esq., proposed, as Mr. Sherwood, seconded by W. Proudfoot, Esq., proposed, as Mr. Sherwood, seconded by W. Proudfoot, Esq., proposed, as Mr. Sherwood, seconded by W. Proudfoot, Esq., proposed, as Mr. Sherwood, seconded by W. Proudfoot, Esq., proposed, as Mr. Sherwood, seconded by W. Proudfoot, Esq., proposed, as Mr. Sherwood, seconded by W. Proudfoot, Esq., proposed, as Mr. Sherwood, seconded by W. Proudfoot, Esq., proposed, as Mr. Sherwood, seconded by W. Proudfoot, Esq., proposed, as Mr. Sherwood, seconded by W. Proudfoot, Esq., proposed, as Mr. Sherwood, proposed the Mr. Sherwood, proposed the Mr. Sherwood, seconded by W. Proudfoot, Esq., proposed, as Mr. Sherwood, proposed, as Mr

At a public meeting, held pursuant to public notice, at the THE MAGISTRACY OF THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT AND PRO-Town Hall, at Streetsville, on Tuesday the first day of Norown Hall, at Streetsville, on Luesday the first day of November, instant, to take into consideration the propriety of again bringing forward and supporting George Duggan, Jr., Esquire, for the representation of the Second Riding of the

Vice Presidents:—
Sir Allan N. Macnab; Hon. L. P. Sherwood; Hon. J. S.
Macaulay; Hon. J. Elmsley; Hon. Geo. Crookshank; Geo.
Monro, Esq.; Wm. Proudfoot, Esq.; Clarke Gamble, Esq.;
John S. Baldwin, Esq.; George Duggan, Esq.; John Cameron, Esq.; Wm. Campbell, Esq. Second-That common justice, as well as a sense of duty

all necessary arrangements for puolisting the Addresses of the Society, corresponding with the various parts of the United Province, receiving subscriptions, and doing every necessary act Province, receiving subscriptions, and

Captain W. H. Harris, Mesers. Hornybrook, Wesly Watson,

James Cotton, Robert Cotton, and C. Cameron.

West of the Centre Bond. March 19 Isaac Wiley, James Crawford, John Barnhart, Senr., Benjamin

Monger, Esq , John Beatty, and Peter Tisdal Centre Road.—Messrs. George Wright, Thos. Wright, John Tilt, James Graham, Senr., William Elliot, and John Rutledge

The chairman then left the Chair. W. THOMPSON, Chairman. ERASTUS STREET, Secretary. Mr. Duggan, the late Member, being called thereto, it was Resolved. That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the worthy chairman, Col. Thompson, for his able conduct in the

G. Duggan, Chairman pro. tem.

At a public meeting held at Chambers' Inn, Toronto Gore,

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE LOYAL PRESS. (From the Woodstock Herald.)

The Sheriff of the Home District has received orders to withdraw his advertisements from the Toronto Patriot. Now, without concurring in all the views of the Patriot on the present We know many, The city of Tinghae has again reverted to Chinese government, (the whole British force left does not exceed 300 men.)

Chinese troops are fast collecting, and it is expected that he for opposition to the Government, a Constitutional body whose troops are fast collecting, and it is expected that before long an attack will be made upon this small force, which is already obliged to keep closely within the encampment, as any one moving beyond it is immediately attacked. Watering parties from the camp have been fired at by the Chinese, who do all in their power to annoy the garrison. Fire-ships have on several occasions, since the forces left for Chapoo, been sent

per load of 50 droits. A constant power service of the columns of such pour and pour also only, as few loyal the columns of such pour and pour also only, as few loyal the columns of such pour and the columns of such pou during his long the borne a part, but that the present was a crisis when indifference to the danger threatening the good customers would amount to positive criminality. John H. Hagarty, and independent state of political existence. It might then take long years to undo the mischief which a few short months of Canada," that the Patriot commenced an open, manly and take long years to undo the mischief which a few short months of Canada," that the Patriot commenced an open, manly and take long years to undo the mischief which a few short months of Canada," that the Patriot commenced an open, manly and take long years to undo the mischief which a few short months of Canada," that the Patriot commenced an open, manly and take long years to undo the mischief which a few short months

the 20th of June before the troops would be concentrated at or forming Local Constitutional Societies in every District in the vast Province, the appreciation of the motives which have informing Local Constitutional Societies in every District in the United Province and to collect from all authentic sources a full statement of all facts bearing on the conduct and mal-practices of the Hincks-Wakefield Cabinet, to be digested into a Constructional Grievance Report, with as little delay as possible.

We were delighted with the high tone of Constitutional feeling which seemed to animate every bosom at these cheering process. should the responsible advisers by that time recollect anything about it, will becommunicated to Parliament at its next Session. Meantime we can state for public information, that, preparatory to the transfer of the management of the entire Post Office to the Province itself, the appointment of Postmasters, and the other patronage of the Department, has been taken and the other patronage of the Department, has been taken from Mr. Stayper, and vested in the Governor General. Under this new arrangement, some appointments to office have already

SCRIPTION OF CHURCHMEN. (From the Kingston Statesman.)

First. There are altogether in the commission 114 names; of which number 49 were in the old commission; 25 were inserted in a new one, issued about a year ago, and an anew one, issued about a year ago, and at the series of the old list, Mr. Wells is dead, Messrs. Arnold, Henderson, Carley, Hubbell, J. L. Schofield and David Jones have ceased to act; and Messrs. Harvey and Crawford are resident out of the District, thus leaving but

105 acting Magistrates.

Second. Of the 105 acting Justices in the District, 44 are Methodists, 25 are Presbyterians, 19 are members of the established church of England, 10 are Roman Catholics, and 7 are divided between the Baptists, Unitarians, and persons of no religious denomination. Of the 19 members of the Church of England, 16 are in the old commission; and of the three only, out of 65, which appear in Mr. Morris's two last commissions, one (Mr. Reynolds,) was recommended by Mr. Sherwood: the second (Mr. Tett.) by Mr. Harrison, and the other (Mr. Gainfort.) by Col. Young.

of the clerk of the peace, and found the religious census of the District, for 1842, as follows. Church of England 8,982 Church of Scotland 3,954. Church of Rome 3.910. Wesleyan Methodists 1,702 Canadian Wesleyan Methodists 2,515. Episcopal Methodists 2,209. All other demomina-

Fourth. Having so far exhibited the general bearing of the with Townships.

Fifth. Elizabethtown returns two conservative members to

the District Council, it has 2,066 members of the Church of England, and 238 of the Church of Scotland; and yet it has nine Scotch magistrates to represent over 200 adherents, while over two thousand churchmen are permitted to have but 7. ciety of Upper Canada."

In 1836 its influence was exerted with most powerful effect to turn the Elections in favour of the Constitutional Candicated to turn the Elections in favour of the Constitutional Candicated to turn the Elections in favour of the Constitutional Candicated to turn the Elections in favour of the Constitutional Candicated to turn the Elections in favour of the Constitutional Candicated to turn the Elections in favour of the Constitutional Candicated to turn the Elections in favour of the Constitutional Candicated to turn the Elections in favour of the Constitutional Candicated to turn the Elections in favour of the Constitutional Candicated to turn the Elections in favour of the Constitutional Candicated to turn the Elections in favour of the Constitutional Candicated to turn the Elections in favour of the Constitutional Candicated to turn the Elections in favour of the Constitutional Candicated to turn the Elections in favour of the Constitutional Candicated to turn the Elections in favour of the Constitutional Candicated to turn the Elections in favour of the Constitutional Candicated to turn the Elections in favour of the Constitutional Candicated to turn the Elections in favour of the Constitutional Candicated to turn the Elections in favour of the Constitutional Candicated to turn the Elections in favour of the Constitutional Candicated to turn the Elections in favour of the Constitutional Candicated to turn the Elections in favour of the Constitutional Candicated to turn the Elections in favour of the Constitutional Candicated to turn the Elections in favour of the Constitutional Candicated to turn the Elections in favour of the Constitutional Candicated to turn the Elections in favour of the Constitutional Candicated to turn the Elections in favour of the Constitutional Candicated to turn the Elections in favour of the Constitutional Candicated to turn the Elections in favour of the Constitutional Candicated to turn the Elections in favour of the Constitutional Candicated to turn the centh. The Township of Wolford has 549 members of the Church which is about one balf of its entire population-

we need scarcely say that its representation in the District Council is both Church and Conservative; and yet out of 8 usident magistrates, one only (Mr.Read) is a Conservative and Churchman 1 Eighth. Bastard Township has 924 members of the Church, thilst the Church of Scotland, the British Wesleyans, the Canadian Wesleyans, and the Episcopal Methodists, all united, only amount to 295; and yet it is not given even one Church-

Ninth. The Township of Kitley, returns 894 Churchmen, and British, Canadian and Episcopal Methodists united, but 549; yet it has five resident magistrates, all Methodists! not

Tenth. All of the above Townships, that were contested at the Town meeting, on the first of January 1842, elected Conservative members to the District Council, by large majorities; servative members to the District Council, by large majorities;
yet every one of those chosen and elected by the people, are
excluded from the commission, while every one of those rejected,
excluded from the commission, while every one of those rejected,
excluded from the commission. Purvise Reaman excluded from the commission, while every one of those rejected, namely, Messrs. Howard, Goffe, Brooker, Purvis, Brennan,

Holms and Macrea, are placed in the Commission.

We might go on to enumerate, by adding fact to fact, and placing guilt upon guilt; but we deem it unnecessary. * *
Has the reign of terror arrived when men are to be proscribed for conscience sake? If Sir Charles only knew the state of feeling really existing in the Johnstown District, he would perhaps, take the trouble of enquiring into it, from some dis-

We know many, very many, of our Methodist and Preshy-

native Canadian, and a loyal and respectable man, opposes the Government candidate, Mr. E. G. Wakefield. Persons have been found so regardless of character as to propose this notorious individual. From the tone of the Montreal papers, we judge that he was a superson and take him. (From the Montreal Gazette)

The Governor General's Responsible advisers have commenced a war against that portion of the press, which has had menced a war against that portion of the press, which has had menced a war against that portion of the Council.—the temerity to condemn the recent changes in the Council.—the temerity to condemn the recent changes in the Council.—the temerity to condemn the recent changes in the Council.—the temerity to condemn the recent changes in the Council.—the temerity to condemn the recent changes in the Council.—the temerity to condemn the recent changes in the Council.—the temerity to condemn the recent changes in the Council.—the temerity to condemn the recent changes in the Council.—the temerity to condemn the recent changes in the Council.—the temerity to condemn the recent changes in the Council.—the temerity to condemn the recent changes in the Council.—the temerity to condemn the recent changes in the Council.—the temerity to condemn the recent changes in the Council.—the dwelling of John Loucks, Esq. of Williams-burgh, has been destroyed: and two houses in St. Francois burgh, has been destroyed: and two houses in St. Francois burgh, has been destroyed:

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At a Meeting of the Central Board held on the 7th September, it was "Resolved—That the District and Parochial Associations be furnished with the publications of this Society at cost and charges."

"Resolved—That, as this Society is required to pay cash for purchases made of The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, no credit be given to any individual or Association, for any publications sold at the Depository of this Society."

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A R. HAWKINS begs to inform the Subscribers to his Engraved Death of Wolfe, that he has returned to Toronto with an additional supply of the above splendid Engraving, and is prepared to furnish subscribers in this City and vicinity with their copies.

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NOTICE.

WM. GAMBLE & Co. 277-3

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of returning thanks to the Citizens of Toronto and the public generally, for their past favours and liberal support, and would now intimate, that he HAS OPENED in the Brick Buildings, belonging to John S. Baldwin, Esquire, opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

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extremely low.

For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. ALSO:
To Let, and immediate possession given, a genteel Cottage, with 20 acres of Meadow Land, within four miles of Toronto. Toronto, October 27, 1842. 277-tf

GLOBES FOR SALE. A PAIR of very handsome Mahogany-mounted, thirteen inch Globes, fixed up with Compasses &c., complete. Price £15, CASH. Apply to H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

October 26th; 1842. H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

In this city, on the 31st ultimo, Mrs. Lewis Moffatt, of a daughter. In this city, on the 22nd ultimo, Mrs. Anthony Blatchford, of a daughter.
At Bond Head, on the 24th ultimo, the lady of Charles Clark, Esq., of a daughter. At Kingston, on the Schrultimo, the lady of Rev. W. M. Herchmer, of a daughter.

At Aylmer, on the 20th ultimo, by the Rev. J. Johnston, Mr. Robert Mathers, to Matilda Corbett, both of Aylmer. DIED.

Mathers, to Mathida Corbett, both of Ayimer.

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At Grafton, on the 28th ul imo, Benjamin, youngest sen of T. P. Grover, Esq., aged 1 year and 5 months.

At his residence, Lundy's Lane, on the 26th ult., Dr. John J. Lefferty, in his 55th year—The funeral took place last Sund. y afternoon, and the remains were attended to the grave by at least 1500 respectable persons from all parts of the District—thusevurche the extensive acquaintance of the deceased, and the high, estimation in which or the Depository p.id.

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LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, 10th November: Rev. W. Macaulay [best thanks]; Rev. S. S. Strong [much obliged, though recommendation anticipated]; Mr. W. H. White, rem.; Rev. A. Palmer, rem.; Rev. J. Pentiand; Rev. P. G. Bartlett; Rev. Professor Lundy; Rev. W. Dawes; Rev. E. Boswell [for price of Bibles please see Advertisement: Bp. Wilson &c. will cost to members 1s. 6d.—to non-members 1s. 9d.]

Church Depository, 144 King Street, Toronto, November, 1842.

Toronto, October 20, 1842.

Toronto, October 25, 1842.

THE Treasurer of the House of Industry acknowledges the receipt funds of the House of Industry. Toronto, 10th November, 1842.

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THE CHALDEAN CHURCH. (From the Episcopal Recorder.)

All the missionary explorations that have been set on foot, whether by Presbyterians or Episcopalians, for ascertaining the state of the decayed Christian Churches in the East, seem to have resulted in disclosing two important facts. First, that all those ancient Churches are Episcopally constituted, and profess to have been so from the beginning: and, secondly, that though for ages they have been environed with error and kept in the fiery furnace of persecution, they are in worship and doctrine, far more free from error, and more conformable to the Scriptural standards than either the Latin or Greek Churches.

We have been particularly interested in some facts that have recently come in our way in relation to the Chaldean Christians. These facts are gleaned from a work recently published in England by Mr. Ainsworth. Mr. Ainsworth was sent out in 1838 by the Royal Geographical Society, and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in charge of the exploring expedition to the Christian tribes in Chaldea .-The work to which we refer, contains much that is interesting in reference to the scientific and geographical results of the expedition—the character of the countries visited-the peculiarities of their inhabitants, their scenery and antiquities. But it is the facts unfolded by the author in reference to the present religious condition of the Chaldean Christians, and their views of Church discipline and government, that most deeply interest us. The July number of The Churchextended notice of these volumes of Mr. Ainsworth. man's Monthly Review contains an able and somewhat To this Review we are indebted for our information on this subject.

The Chaldeans, at a very early period, took a stand against Romish usurpation. They seem remarkably free in most things from the corruption and superstition of Rome. They give no countenance to the doctrine of transubstantiation or of veneration of pictures. The Chaldeans, on the subject of pictures, says Mr. Ainsworth, remarked of them, "If the Christians of Europe, and of the Greek Church, make pictures and kiss them, or bow down before them and worship them, where is the difference between them and the heathen?" They could not away with the Romish crucifixes. When a brass crucifix made at Rome was presented to the Chaldean Patriarch by a Priest, he took it in his hand, and after looking at it a little while, he shook it before the priest's face, saying, "The idols of the heathen are silver and gold, the work of men's hands; they have mouths, but they speak not; eyes have they, but they see not; they have ears, but they hear not, neither is there any breath in their mouths. They that make them, are like unto them, so is every one that trusteth in them." He continued about a minute after this turning it over and over looking at it, and repeating the words-"Oh unbelievers! oh blasphemers!"

But our readers will be more gratified to read, in the author's own language, some sketches which he draws of this interesting people. He tells us he had reached the village of Hayis, "near which were two or three smaller villages, all belonging to Chaldeans. The waters from this point flowed to the Khabur, along the valley of the tributaries to which, and in the heart of the Buhtan country, there is said to be a considerable Chaldean population, and which we found indeed afterwards extending to the banks of the Tigris by the vale of the episcopate of Mar Yohannah."

The description which Mr. Ainsworth gives of the Bishop of Berrawi, whom he met at Hayis, is very SCRAPS FROM THE JOURNAL OF A COUNTRY

"At the village of Hayis we found Ishiyah, Bishop of Berrawi, with his attendants, waiting for us; although an old man, he had walked from his residence at Duri, a

his conversation with the Bishop.
"We spent the evening with the bishop. We were in a grove of luxuriant growth and variegated foliage; lden orioles sang from the shades and pigeons cooed from the rocks above; the men sat round and patted us on the back with the familiarity of old acquaintance, and the women crowded to enter into the passing conversation. The bishop was much pleased when the proposition was made to him to open schools, and to effect some improvemouths of the people, or communicate them with bread only. Upon it being explained to him that our forms were here similar, he was much pleased. He said he had thought that there was no church in the world which

communicated as the old churches did. ost generally practised on certain holy festivals; and is almost generally practised of certain holy, it is observed by some on other occasions also, but disregarded by others. The bishop said, 'We attach importance to the act of fasting, because (quoting the leading argument) our Lord said to the Jews, concerning his disciples, 'As long as the bridegroom is on earth, they do not fast, but when he has ascended they will fast.'

answered, 'Two sacraments only are mentioned in our argies, baptism and the eucharist, and so the fathers of our Church taught us; but the rest (and he enumerated more than the papists do, evidently considering the word sacrament in its original light, 'holy thing or mystery,' and applying it to consecration of churches, &c.) are only holy ordinances or forms of the Church.' He remarked that no layman can enter into the holy place (in their churches), for if such an intrusion took place, the bishop or priest must consecrate it again.'

or priest must consecrate it again.' The aged dignitary expressed at length his feelings of deep regret at the corruption and apostacy which had found their way into this church,—a church which he enthusiastically said had stood from the earliest times of Christianity, amid all kinds of difficulties, reverses, and the chapel. persecutions. Often had they seen their brethren sold as slaves, their churches pillaged, and their books destroyed. 'Yet,' he continued, 'thank God, we are still as we were only it is a great pity there should be apostates

THE BISHOP OF JERUSALEM'S FIRST ORDINATION.

(From the Jewish Intelligence for July.)

Our Bishop held his first ordination on Sunday, 17th April, 1842. His Lordship desired me to comnunicate to you the particulars of that solemn occasion. Under present circumstances, however, I can do this but very imperfectly. The candidate was Mr. John Mühleisen, one of the two Missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, destined for Abyssinia, who had been directed by their Committee to return from Cairo to Jerusalem for that purpose. After both had spent some time in the Holy City, preparing for the sacred occasion, one of them was directed by the Committee, for special reasons, to return to London, and the one named above was thus the only remaining candidate, who, after previous examination by Mr. Williams [the Bishop's Chaplain], was admitted to deacons' orders. It having become known that the solemnity was to take place on the day named above, our little chapel was quite crowded at the usual hour of service. Several persons from the Greek convent and church were present, and, but for the inconvenience of the hour, more would have been there from that of the Armenians also. There was also a number of English travellers. I first read the morning service as usual, up to where the Litany should have followed. The Bishop then preached, with deep emotion, a very impressive sermon on the occasion from Rom. x. 15, "How shall they preach except they be sent?" He concluded in the following manner, being

"One hope only I would express before I conclude, that, as you are the first ordained under our episcopate, and as you receive your sacred commission on the that man's abilities since one sermon I heard him preach."
And what, Mr. M. (inquired I) was his text? "Why,"
said he, "a woman that had complained of him to the
bishop, and he was animadverting on the impropriety of most interesting spot in the world, so you will never cease to pray for the peace of Jerusalem. And when you shall be engaged in distant lands proclaiming the glad tidings of salvation, remember that it is also a part of the duty of a minister of God to 'declare in the isles afar off, and say, Hear the word of the Lord, O ve nations; He who scattered Israel will gather him, and keep him, as a shepherd doth his flock: for the Lord hath redeemed Jacob, and ransomed him from the hand that was stronger than he: therefore they shall come and sing in the heights of Zion," &c.

&c., Jer. xxxi. 12, 14. His Lordship then proceeded with the Ordination Service, assisted by Mr. Williams, and closed the whole by the administration of the Holy Sacrament, n which five Clergymen partook with him and the Deacon, as did also other travellers and members of the mission. In the afternoon the Deacon read prayers for me at the German service, and will, with Mr. Ewald, supply my place in this during my absence, as he will remain here some months to receive priests'

The absence of that increased sense of solemnity on such occasions in England, from the number of those thus solemnly set apart for the Christian ministry, was richly made up for on this occasion, by the thought, that it was the first time that, since a period of full 1700 years, this sacred ordinance had been performed in the Holy City by a son of Abraham, a brother of the apostles and of the Lord, as well as a successor to them in the apostolic office. It is interesting to reflect that this, the ordaining of deacons, is the first on record of the specifically episcopal functions exercised by the apostles on that very same spct.

CURATE.

(From the Achill Missionary Herald.)

old man, he had walked from his restractive at the distance of nine miles, to meet us. This first specimen of a chief dignitary of the Chaldean Church was highly favourable. I had expected a bishop with a dagger and sword—perhaps, as it was time of war, with a coat-of-mail; but, instead of that, we saw an aged man, of spare habit, with much repose and dignity in his manners, and a very benevolent and intelligent aspect, his hair and a very benevolent and intelligent aspect, his hair and a coat-of-mail; but, are also also as a few Tracts amongst some of the few Romanists able to read along that line, and in a Romish hedge school near G— read for the master, his pupils, and beard nearly silvery white, his forehead ample and unclouded, and his countenance, from never eating meat, uncommonly clear and fair. Welcoming us in the most urbane manner, he held his hand to be kissed, a custom common in this country, and accompanied the ceremony by expressions of civility and regard. Dr. Grant describes the same bishop as a most patriarchal personage.

"The bishop wished to walk back, but we offered him the use of a horse. I was not fatigued, and preferred walking; but he had never been accustomed to ride, and it was with some difficulty that we got him to mount a loaded mule, where he could sit safe between the bags. loaded mule, where he could sit safe between the bags.
We then started, Kasha Mandu, and a poorly-dressed sion is often sure to put them to flight, and of those who man carrying a hooked stick, walking ceremoniously before.

"The happy moral influence of Christianity could not be more plainly manifested than in the change of manners immediately observable in the country we had now entered into, and which presented itself with the more force from immediately observable in the country we had now entered into, and which presented itself with the more force from its contrast with the sullen ferocity of the Mohammedans. The kind, cordial manners of the people, and the great respect paid to their clergy, were among the first fruits of that influence which showed themselves. Nothing could be more gratifying to us, after a prolonged residence among the proud Mohammedans and servile Christians, than to observe on this, our little procession, the peasants running from the villages even a mile distant, and flocking to kiss the hand of the benevolent white-haired dignitary. This was done with the head bare, a practice unknown among the Christians of Turkey in Asia; and so great was the anxiety to perform this act of kindly reverence, that little anxiety to perform this act of kindly reverence, that little children were held up in the arms of their fathers to partake in it. Kasha Mandu also came in for his share of congratulations and welcomings. Everywhere the same pleasing testimonies of respect, mingled with love, were exhibited."

Mr. Ainsworth gives a very interesting account of his conversation with the Dr. I held in my head and ask him what head it was the Rhemish and not the authorized version: and when I proposed before a number of Romanists who gathered round us from the neighbouring hills and adjoining fields, that my veracity should be tested by having their literary friend himself take to the priest the identical copy. I held in my hand and ask him what book it was, his reply was that "he would not contaminate his hands with This proposal had, however, the effect of so far con-

vincing them, and one of them, who was able to read, instantly purchased it from me for six-pence.

Sullivan, on accepting a couple of Tracts, told me that many a hearty curse he got from his neighbours for reading such things. Why do you curse Bob? said I one day to a young cousin of mine whose father turned papist with my author Leannet help is (was the ready) for I hear my my aunt. I cannot help it (was the reply) for I hear my ment in the education of the people; he looked upon all such assistance with sincere gratitude. 'Indeed,' he said, 'we are worthy of the pity of those who can afford it, and I hope we shall also prove ourselves worthy of the friendly assistance of those who can bestow it upon us. A tear gathered in his eye as he talked of the years of oppression, and neglect, and oblivion, which had passed away, and as a new picture presented itself to his mind, oppression, and neglect, and contrion, which had passed away, and as a new picture presented itself to his mind, of his peasants reading the gospel, of children hurrying to school, of priests rising in the scale of humanity. He also asked many questions concerning the doctrine and government of the Church of England. Among the most interesting of these were his inquiries as to whether government of the Church of England. Among the most interesting of these, were his inquiries as to whether the priests of England put the consecrated bread into the mouths of the people, or communicate them with bread solve. Leaving the people, or communicate them with bread was raised to his elevated position of professional grandeur; and there certainly is a frightful originality in some of the curses which have been repeated to me by persons who had often heard them from him with their own ears. "He asked concerning the penance of fasting. Dal-rud, our Chaldean interpreter, was instructed to say that fasting is enjoined in our liturgies on many occasions, and is almost generally practiced to say that make the crops grow downward, nor the cows run dry, and that not unfrequently, the most healthy and prosperous are the most heartily cursed; and as for the spiritual consequences of being cursed, for these they are to take chance where, by running such a risk there is either some evil propensity to be gratified or temporal advantage to be realized. When a Romish farmer residing "We, on our parts, made direct inquiries regarding the sacraments of the Chaldean church. The bishop answered, 'Two sacraments only are mentioned in our liturgies bearing between the chaldean church and the sacraments only are mentioned in our liturgies bearing the sacraments only are mentioned in our liturgies bearing the sacraments only are mentioned in our liturgies bearing the sacraments of the chaldean church. The bishop that kind, except what was offered him by the island society, assigned to me as his only reason for not sending his children to our school his dread of being exposed and as the cursed by the priest—hearing himself immediately curse, I asked him was he not afraid of being cursed by the priest for that. "Oh no," said he, "he'd only put a few Rosaries upon me for it." But does he really curse the people, Denis?" Ah then that he does," quoth poor frightened Denis, "but the time he used to curse them entirely was when he was building the chapel, and when I asked him consider which have the propries of the priest of the prie him one day why he used to be cursing the poor people that way to make every thing they had melt from them, he said there was no harm in it, that it was only like the wind, but that unless he cursed them he could never build

"Cock them up with the gospel," said a priest nov we were, only it is a great pity there should be apostates among us."—(Vol. ii. p. 212–214.)

We shall, in our next number, present our readers with some farther accounts of this interesting people.

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Corrigibleness—notwithstanding all the chorts of denum-ciation, and cursing, by which he had laboured to effect a moral reformation amongst them—he had been making a sad complaint to her. Such actually, is the feeling of many of that unhappy class of teachers,

Toronto, 2nd September, 1842.

even where they are not in such total ignerance of the gospel as would appear from the rare introduction into their altar harangues of even the semblance of gospel truth. Though they may be, and are, totally ignorant of the gospel as a whole—as a harmonious system of Divine truths equally suited to exhibit the glorious excellency of the Holy Trinity, and to secure by being embraced, the salvation of every believing soal—still they know something of these truths in their detached and unconnected shape. Even this limited portion of knowledge connected shape. Even this limited portion of knowledge one would expect them to turn to the best account of ich it was capable, or the best they knew; but the fact is, that in proportion as the Gospel is misunderstood as a system or whole, in the same proportion can there be no decided relish or love for its fundamental articles even unconnected and detached, and the preaching of them must, consequently, be more or less burdensome to the preacher, and unsavoury to his unenlightened flock. So it has often been from accidental circumstances amongst selves, and so it is essentially and generally in the Chu of Rome. There may be circumstances under which the preaching in a Romish mass-house may some times ame a more favourable aspect, but these are purely accidental—not of the essence of their system—and, chiefly, where the proximity of Protestantism, and the hope of being able to allure its professors, render it conducive to the stratagems of [the Church of Rome.] * But where she finds the people content to take with her as she is, and sees nothing to be gained by an affectation of good breeding and a painting of the cheeks—there, indeed, like the comical sacerdos [priest] of Watergrass-hill will she truly disdain to "cock them up with the Gosple," but rather regardless of the apostolic precept," bless and curse not -will curse them to her heart's content, exhibiting both the matter and the mode all the malignity and violence f a dispositiou naturally and habitually depraved. Where us congenially circumstanced, how seldom are her priests thus congenially circumstanced, how seldom are the priests heard to make a single Gospel truth the chief or leading theme of a discourse, and how many of them there are who never touch at all upon a topic of the kind!

Such, from all I could learn, I believe to be the case of my quondam neighbour, Father Davy, as they called him. I once asked a Roman Catholic classical tutor then residing in his parish, was it not strange that Father Davy

never gave them a sermon. "He does," replied the tutor and well he knows how too—I have a good opinion of

ner conduct." The ground of this poor woman's com-

plaint was, that she had been grossly and wantonly abused by him from the altar, for that she, being a widow

reported to have some little substance, and having taken it into her head to get married to a second husband, did

not choose, by getting the ceremony performed at her own house, and inviting a large number of guests, to afford the priest an opportunity of a good collection, but was inconsiderate and niggardly enough, from an unwillingness to incur the expense of a wedding feast to get it performed at his house, and thus put him off with something only about double the canonical fee. I m not aware that he cursed her, though he knows well how to do it, and often curses them with all his heart .-Still, he can boast of being with that a blessing priest. This I have had from his own lips, and he mentioned it to me as a privilege which the far more respectable and nfluential priest of an adjoining parish had not. The thing came out thus—as we were standing together or thing came out thus—as we were standing together on the road engaged in some ordinary or common-place topic of conversation, we saw two Roman Catholic ladies from the next parish approaching us. Thinking that undesuch circumstances my presence might be an intrusion, I made a move to be off. "Stop, stop," said my neighbou, "don't go away." I accordingly staid where I was, and they soon joined us, and after a few good-humoured jokes between themselves and the priest, again retired. "Now" said he, "if you had gone away, they would not have said he, "if you had gone away, they would not have left me for the day—they are after me these two months." What do they want from you? said I. They want ne to bless some articles of dress for them? Would they to bless some articles of dress for them? Would they not (I asked) get their own priest to do it for them?—
To which, he replied, "that he was not privileged, but that himself was—and I'll tell you (said he) how I got the privilege. J—O'C—(meaning a Roman Catholic county politician of respectability and fortune, and brother of one of the best known and most remarkable political agitators of the age) got it for me from a foreign monk that came to K—— (the seat of a Romish bishop) and sent it to me enclosed in a letter, under a big greer seal, which when it was handed to me, at first almost frighwhich, when it was handed to me, at first almost 'rightened me out of my life, thinking it was a Greenwax that was against me, until I opened it and saw what I had." I could not conjecture, nor did I ask, the cause of his unwillingness to comply; nor what could have been the object or motive of such a present from a man who, I believe, himself, possesses good sense enough to despise I believe, himself, possesses good sense enough to despise that sort of "consecrated trumpery" from his very soul except that it might have been a bit of diplomacy to se cure to the cause of electioneering agitation, by so pre-cious and flattering a favour, the services of a priest who, up to that period (though afterwards political enough) had never given himself much trouble about any thing but making money and opposing schools. It is not probable that had I asked him many questions I should have got even so much out of him as I did, remarkable, as he is, for the mystified and clever obscurity of his replies, when evading a question which he is unwilling to answer. I remember when, on another occasion, I had tried to get him into a conversation on the absurdity of some stories I had read in the Breviary how dexterously he drew me off from the sought-for discussion, by relating to me, for my entertainment, a story told by the people who reside in the neighbourhood of a certain old church. With the view of eliciting his own opinion of it, I asked him if the people amongst whom that story was told really believed it. It would have been easy for him to really believed it. It would have been easy for him to have at once and unequivocally answered in either the affirmative or negative, or else have said that he did not know, but that he apprehended, might give me an advantage over him, and, consequently, he put me off with a substitute for an answer, as laconic as it was unsatisfactory, being nothing more or less than the monosyllable "guess." Willing to gratify him by making the best guess I could, I said that perhaps some of them did and some of them did not, to which he rejoined, "Well, then, as you know so well yourself, what need had you to ask me?" To nothing has a Romish priest a more sensitive objection than to be dragged into a discussion on the objection than to be dragged into a discussion on the merits of his Breviary, but I have met one who, in a conversation I had with him on the subject, was honest enough to admit "that there were a great many things in it a little exaggerated, especially in the lives of the

—"but, as we are obliged to read them, we read them and say no more about them." † A rare specimen of honesty this in a Romish priest, so far as we can thus designate an honest confession of dishonesty unrepented * [We have here omitted some expressions, which we think ill-judged.—ED, CH] * (We have here omitted some expressions, which we think ill-judged.—ED. Cu]

† When a priest goes to marry a couple, nothing, when he first enters the house, puts him into such good humour as the appearance of a large number of men invited to meet him on the occasion. But as he must have them also in good humour before he sets the collection going, he takes good care to be himself the manufacturer of punch which he is sure not to leave trusting to the usual quantum of whiskey, and then sends it round to be taken in plentiful and oftrepeated potations by those whose generosity is to be thus worked up and influenced. Then comes—not a box into which, upon the ballot system, they may put according as they are able or disposed, without the dread of being exposed and shamed—but what is called the collecting plate, which the priest places on the table before himself, in order that by keeping his eye fixed on it he may see what each person contributes, there being no available species of low craft, and griping solicitation, to which he has not recourse to constrain them to give liberally. Father Phill Sullivan used to go looking for them under the beds, and pull out by the legs those that he found biding themselves to avoid being thus solicited for what they could not afford to give, and, in the event of their not giving, being abused and put to shame. I have seen another priest, one of the most gentlemanly and talented of his order, who had to abscond for some time in consequence of having fractured a poor man's scull with a blow of a candlestick, on some dispute that arose between them about the alleged insufficiency of his contribution. But the best and most successful plan I ever heard of for securing a good collection was that of the priest who set two plates before him, one for the friends of the bridegroom, and the other for those of the bride, "to see which side would do the thing dacentest."

† The Revier contains many stories of the wonders wrought by

saints," adding-with a most significant shake of his head

† The Breviary contains many stories of the wonders wrought by the saints, which might stand a successful competition with the marvels of Jack the Giant Killer. * * *—ED. HERALD.

Advertisements.

EDUCATION IN THE COUNTRY. THE MISSES DUNN will receive a limited number of Young Ladies to board and instruct in the usual branches of an English Education. Terms, £25 per annum. French, Drawing, Music, and Italian, extra. The situation is healthy, on the Kingston road. 12 miles from Toronto. Particulars may be obtained on (prepaid) application; as also of Mr. Rows. II, King Street, Toronto, or of the Rev. W. H. Norris, Parsonage, Scarborough.

Scarborough, September 2nd, 1842.

THE REV. W. H. NORRIS receives into the Parsonage-house Scarborough, near Toronto twelve young gentlemen, to be boarded and educated. They are treated in every respect as members of the family. Mr. Norris has at present three vacancies. Terms, under 14, £30; above that age, £40 per annum. Scarborough, September 1st, 1842.

MRS. RANSOME is desirous of receiving a few young Ladies to educate with her own daughters, who may be instructed in French, Italian, Music, &c. For Terms, apply at her residence, Newgate Street, near Bishop's Buildings.

N.B.—A Handsome Harp for sale, just received from England, Toronto, July, 1842.

HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THE Pupils attending this Institution, will resume their studies, after the present recess, on Thursday the 15th instant. On re-opening the School, Elementary Classes in the English, Latin, and Greek languages,—also in Book-keeping, the Use of the Globes, and Algebra, will be formed. A few vacancies are open for in-door pupils. The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed on the same day. A French Master is wanted to give instruction in these Institutions. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. Crombie.

M. C. CROMBIE, Principal, H. D. G. S.

MRS. DICKSON begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Toront and neighbourhood, that she has opened a Seminary in Newgat

WANTS A SITUATION. A S Book-keeper or Salesman, a person who can give every satisfactory reference. Apply to A. B., care of H. Rowsell Esq., Stationer, King Street.

N. B. Applicant has been accustomed to business generally for 10

BANK STOCK. FOR SALE Twelve Shares in the Bank of British North America
Apply to this Office.
Toronto, September 17, 1842.
272-tf

FOR PRIVATE SALE. THE property of John Barwick, Esq., at Thornhill, Yonge Street.
in all respects one of the most desirable residences in Canada for
a genteel family.—A SAW MILL, in full operation, about the centre,
with a quantity of Pine. Reference to CAPT. LEE, on the spot, or Messrs. GAMBLE & BOULTON, King Street, Toronto.

A PORTRAIT of the Hon. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON,
Chief Justice of Western Canada, drawn by Mr. Hoppner
Meyer, is now being exhibited at J. E. Pell's Picture Shop, King
Street, for the purpose of receiving the names of Subscribers to a
highly finished Engraving therefrom. The opinions expressed by the
Press, as to the Likeness, &c., have been extremely favourable.

MR. ELLIS, (From 15, Broad Street, Bank of England, London) BANK NOTE AND COMMERCIAL ENGRAVER, NEAR GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

N.B.—COPPER PLATE AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING July 1, 1842. MR. HOPPNER MEYER,

ARTIST. HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET Toronto, June 24, 1842. MR. SAXON,

Attornen, &c. 179, KING STREET, TORONTO. DOCTOR SCOTT,

LATELY House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, REMOVED FROM 144, KING STREET, TO NEWGATE STREET, Opposite the Brick Methodist Chapel Toronto, May 25, 1842.

DR. PRIMROSE, OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841. Mr. S. WOOD.

GEON DENTIST CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET.
Toronto, February 5, 1842. A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 6, BAY STREET. Toronto, December 31, 1841. J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED

1842.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THIS SEASON: LAKE ONTARIO, BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO.

Princess Royal, Colcleugh; Niagara, Elmsley; City of Toronto, Dick; From Kingston: At 7 o'clock, Evening-Monday, and 8 Thursday, PRINCESS ROYAL; At 8 o'clock, Evening—Tuesday and Friday, NIAGARA;

At 8 o'clock, Evening-Wednesday and Saturday, CITY OF TORONTO; -and arrive at Toronto early next day. From Toronto: At 12 o'clock, Noon—Monday, and Thursday, NIAGARA;
At 12 o'clock, Noon—Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday, CITY OF TORONTO;

PRINCESS ROYAL; At 12 o'clock, Noon-We -and arrive at Kingston early next morning. The above Steamers call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way. Toronto, June 24, 1842. STEAMER BRITANNIA,

CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON, LEAVES Toronto daily at Two P.M. for Hamilton. Returning, leaves Hamilton at Seven o'clock, A.M. for Toronto, calling at the intermediate Ports both ways, weather permitting. Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, May 30th, 1842.

1842. LAKE ONTARIO. THREE TIMES A-WEEK, FROM TORONTO TO ROCHESTER.

THE STEAMER AMERICA. CAPTAIN TWOHY,

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

The Steamer Britannia, between Toronto and Hamilton, runs in connexion with the America. Toronto, August 16, 1842.

UNIVERSITY HOUSE, 179. KING STREET.

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

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO,

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. Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods,

JOSEPH B. HALL, GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT, WHOLESALE DEALER IN AND IMPORTER O LIQUORS. WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES,

DRY © O O DS p & G p AGENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF MADEIRA. FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA. SANFORD & LYNES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS, BEG to announce to the Public that they have LEASED those Premises lately occupied by Messrs. ROSS & Co., and have laid in a well selected and choice Stock of Teas, Wimes, and Spirits, with a general assortment of articles in the Line, which they offer low for h or approved credit. Γοronto, February 23, 1842.

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

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

Towards Outsher 20, 1840. Toronto, October 30, 1840.

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

AND
KING STREET, TORONTO:

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

Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery carefully repaired, Engraving and Dye-Sinking executed.

The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

July, 1842.

PARTFORD, Contect 1.

THIS long-established Institution, incorporated in 1810 with a Perpetual Charter, has an unimpaired Capital of \$150,000, with ower of increasing the same to \$250,000. For more than thirty years it has conducted its extensive business on the most just and liberal principles, paying its losses with honourable promptness. It insures against loss or danage by fire, Public Buildings, Dwelling-houses, Warchouses, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and property generally, on terms very favourable to the assured. Owners of Property July, 1842. 262-tf July, 1842.

CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND

CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND
PAPER-HANGING.

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

EDWARD ROBSON.

41-1y

ALEXANDER HAMILTON & JOSEPH WILSON TENDER their sincere thanks to their Friends and Customers, 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, and as likely to enable them more promptly and energetically to prosecute their business, they have entered into Partnership—and now offer themselves, under the Firm of HAMILTON & WILSON, to execute any work in the

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

BUSINESS.

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

And as none but Workmen of integrity and ability will be employed, they have no doubt, as hitherto, of giving perfect satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders, at No. 5, Wellington Builds. who may favour them 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, Toronto.
N.B.—Paper-hanging neatly and promptly attended to as usual. Toronto, August 17, 1842.

J. BROWN,

B\$\to\$ To be Sold WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES FOSTER,

4, City Buildings, Sign of the Golden Boot.

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

Toronto, July 29, 1842. FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

REMOVED. ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his friends particularly and the public generally, begs leave to inform them that he has *Removed his Tailoring Establishment*, from his old stand, East side of the Market Square, to

WATERLOO BUILDINGS, FOUR DOORS WEST OF THE CHURCH OFFICE, and solicits a continuance of that support which he has heretofor eccived. His constant study shall always be to give to his customer eneral satisfaction.

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

Toronto, May 6, 1842.

45-tf

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.

ALSO—a selection of Superior Vestings, all of which he is prepare to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderat terms.

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

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR,
128, KING STREET, TORONTO. A LWAYS on hand a good supply of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he imports direct from

England.

REP NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFORMS: CLERGY-MEN'S GOWNS AND BARRISTER'S ROBES, made in the best Toronto, 27th April, 1842. 43-tf

TORONTO AXE FACTORY, HOSPITAL STREET.

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

Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order. SAMUEL, SHAW. Toronto, October 6, 1841.

OWEN, 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.

A T the request of a number of distinguished families, Mr. Goodwane has decided upon establishing his Academy permanently in Toronto. He feels grateful for the patronage he has received, and trusts that his assiduity and attention will entitle him to a continuance PENMANSHIP:

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

Ten Lessons of One Hour Each! d, 1841. Ladies' Class daily at 3 o'clock, in the Academy, but if desired, they will be waited on at their own residences. They are taught a beautiful lowing hand, and the only one now practised in the most fashionable arcles throughout Europe.

Gentlemen meet at various hours during the day. Night Classes 7, and 9 o'clock.

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

Messrs. Lyman, Fare & Co.

Applications to be made to the subscriber, at his residence, New Street, where they will meet with pointed attention.

JOHN WALTON. Toronto, 27th June, 1842.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Incorporated under an Act of the Third Session of the Eleventh Parliament of Upper Canada. OFFICE, DUKE STREET, CITY OF TORONTO.

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

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Managina Director. Toronto, March 11, 1842.

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.

THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

THOMAS RIGNEY, Agent.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON

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

FRANCIS LEWIS,

The Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec. A CLERGYMAN is wanted, to act as Secretary to this Society. He will receive a stated Salary, but will not be allowed to derive any emolument from the performance of Clerical or other duties. It will be necessary for him to reside in Montreal, and he will be required to act under the direction of the Central Board. Application is to be made to the Rev. Wm. Dawes, (Secretary pro. tem.) St. John, Canada East.

26th July, 1842.

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE. THE ORGAN now in use at St. George's Church, Kingston, will be for SALE as soon as the New one is built, which will be some time in the month of September next. It is well adapted for a Country Church, is of a sweet Tone, and of quite sufficient Power for a Church containing 500 People.

For Terms, apply to either of the Churchwardens, Hon. John Macaulay, or Charles Williams, Esq.

Kingston, August 3rd, 1842.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S

FLUID MAGNESIA.

J. BROWN,

(PROM LONDOS)

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,
Next door to Messrs. Paterson & Son, Hardware Merchants,
KING STREET, TORONTO.

HAS a good assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles,
Proof Travelling-bags, Shooting-gatters, Military Belts, Morse Clothing, Stable Utenslis, &c. &c.—all at the most moderate prices.
Toronto, 20th July, 1842.

263-67

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

RESPECTIFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has firstly and construction of the has Removed to the house lately occupant of the has Removed to the house have been stable to the has Removed to the house shape the has been stable stable of the history of the stable stable stable stable stable stable stable stable stable and the stable stabl

Messrs. Lyman, Farr & Co.

J. Beckett & Co.
W. Lyman & Co.
J. Carter & Co.
J. Hearti, Kingston.
Messrs. Gravely & Jackson, Cobourg.
Charles Hughes, Port Hope. Toronto, September 24, 1842.

THE CONSTITUTION AND OBJECTS

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO;

AS SET FORTH IN: The Constitution.
 The Correspondence between the Lord Bishop of Toronto and the Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Robinson.
 The Report of the Speeches at the Meeting held on the 28th April, 1842.

IV. The Lord Bishop's Pastoral Letter. Price, £1 12s. 6d. per 100,—for single copy, 4d. For Sale at the Depository, 144 King Street, Toronto. THE CHURCH SOCIETY

OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR DEPOSITORY, 144 KING ST-Protestant Episcopal Tract Society, OF THE AMERICAN CHURCH.

9. The Dairyman's Daughter, 38 pages.
25. The Old Paths, 14 pages.
28. Little Jane, the Young Cottager, 46 pages.
28. Little Jane, the Young Cottager, 46 pages.
24. On Christian Unity; by Bishop Seabury, 10 pages.
44. Episcopacy Tested by Scripture; by the Right Rev. H. U. Onderdonk, D.D., 50 pages.
49. Content and Discontent, 10 pages.
55. The Novice, 26 pages.
65. Common Errors, 14 pages.
65. Common Errors, 14 pages.

55. The Novice, 26 pages.
65. Common Errors, 14 pages.
83. Collier Boys, 10 pages.
87. Joe Bennett, 10 pages.
87. Joe Bennett, 10 pages.
99. Fisherman, 10 pages.
102. Life of Bishop Bedell, 18 pages.
105. The High Churchman Vindicated, 14 pages.
106. Principles of the Churchman, 18 pages.
117. Lucy Graham, 14 pages.
118. Justin Martyr, 10 pages.
119. Martyrs of Lyons and Vienne, 14 pages.
123. The Poor Cripple, 10 pages.
124. Richard Nelson: Part 1, 14 pages.
125. What will your Neighbour say? 10 pages.
126. Perceval on Apostolic Succession, 150 pages.
127. Roman fallacies, and Catholic truths, 26 pages.
128. On the Duty and Benefits of Fasting, 14 pages.
129. Price to Members, 10 pages for 1d.—to Non-Members, 13d. Price to Members, 10 pages for 1d.—to Non-Members, 11d.

WRITING DESKS. A FEW MAHOGANY WRITING DESKS, (London made), of a very superior description, and of better manufacture than are usually imported, have just been received by the subscribers. Price, from £3 to £7 10s.

H. & W. ROWSELL. Toronto, September 24, 1842. LARGE PRAYER BOOKS AND ALTAR SERVICES SUITABLE for the Reading Desk and Communion Table, just received from England.

August 25, 1842. THE ENGLISHMAN'S LIBRARY: SERIES OF CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, ADAPTED FOR POPULAR READING; ON THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH

AND CONSTITUTION; Suited for Presents, Class-Books, Lending-Libraries, &c. &c. The following are the Subjects and Authors: circles throughout Europe.
Gentlemen meet at various hours during the day. Night Classes 7, 8, and 9 o'clock.
The Clerks of the Bank of England were instructed by Mr. Goodwane; the Governor and Company have often expressed their high approbation of the system pursued by Mr. G.

LADIES SEMINARIES ATTENDED.

LADIES SEMINARIES ATTENDED.

LATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

The undersigned having been duly appointed AGENT in Toronto, between company, is now prepared to effect insurances against loss by Fire, on the most liberal terms.

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

Reference is permitted to be made to

Published by James Burns, 17, Portman Street, Portman Square, London, and sold by

CHURCH PUBLICATIONS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND. Dr. Hook's Church Dictionary, a new and greatly enlarged 0 10 6

H. & W. ROWSELL, September 30, 1842. STATUTES OF CANADA.

OPIES of the Statutes passed in the late Session of the Pro-vincial Parliament, for sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

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

THOMAS RIGNEY, Agent.

References, by permission, to—
Thos. G. Rimout, Esq.,
Cashier, Bank of Upper Canada.

WILLIAM WILSON, Esq.,
Cashier, Branch Bank of Montreal.

John Cameron, Esq.,
Cashier, Branch Commercial Bank, M. D.

A. O. Medley, Esq.,
Int'm. Manager, Toronto Branch Bank of British North America.

Messrs. J. F. Smith & Co.

September, 1842.

TERMS:—Fifteen Shillings per annum, when sent by mail or delivered in town. To Post Masters, Ten Shillings per annum Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance.

AGENTS—The Clergy in Canada, and in Great Britain, and Ireland, Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London.

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H. & W. ROWSELL,

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

THE CANADA GAZETTE,

ORDERS IN CHANCERY, REGULATING the Practice in the Court of Chancery in Canada West, for sale by H. § W. ROWSELL, Toronto.