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Poetry.

"HOC ERAT IN VOTIS."

This was in all my prayers, since first I prayed,-A Parsonage, in a sweet garden's shade;
The Church adjoining, with its ivied tower;
A peal of bells;* a clock to tell the hour;
A rustic flock to feed from day to day, And kneel with them, at morn and eve, † and pray.

He who "doth all things well," denied my prayer, And bade me take the Apostle's staff, and bear; The scattered sheep o'er hill and dale pursue, Tend the old flocks, and gather in the new; Counting ease, riches, health, life, all things loss, So I make known the blessed, bleeding Cross.

These quiet scenes, that never can be mine, This home-bred happiness, dear friend, be thine; Each choicest gift and influence from above Descend on thee, and all that share thy love; Peace, which the world gives not, nor can destroy,

Northfield Vicarage, [England], August 3, 1841.

THE SCRIPTURE DOCTRINE OF CHURCH AND STATE. (By The Rev. A. M. Caul, D.D., Professor of Hebrew and Rabbinical Literature in King's College, London).

"Ask of me and I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession."—(Psalm ii. 8).

These words teach us, in the first place, that the Christian Church shall be co-extensive with the limits of the world, and embrace within her maternal arms all the families of the human race. She shall no longer appear as a small society separated from the majority of mankind; but as the great multitude which no man can number, of all the kindreds, tongues, and nations-the general assembly of all the children of men. The knowledge of God shall no longer be like the river that proceeded out of Eden, and sent refreshing streams into the neighbouring lands, but like the waters of the mighty deluge that covered the whole face of the earth. Such is the expectation implied in the promise, "that the heathen shall be Christ's inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth his possession." As the Creator and Preserver of all things, the earth and all that therein is, is and ever has been, the Lord's. But so long as the heathen, ignorant of his salvation, have gods many and lords many, they are not the Redeemer's inheritance; and so long as the uttermost parts of the earth are the habitations of cruelty, and the abodes of error, they this promise can be fulfilled; the promise therefore is a warrant for expecting their conversion, and is abundantly confirmed by prophecies of similar import. Thus it is said in Psalm xxii. 27, "All the ends of the earth shall remember and turn unto the Lord; and all the kindreds of the nations shall worship before thee." The prophet Isaiah tells us, "That the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." And Malachi says, that "From the rising of the sun even unto the going down of the same, God's name shall be great among the Gentiles, and in every place incense shall be offered unto his name and

The New Testament leads us more clearly to the conclusion that this universal profession of Christianity shall not be a mere form, for it declares that the work of the Christian ministry is to continue "until we all come, in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the mea-Sure of the stature of the fulness of Christ."

The first feature, then, in the consummation of Christianity, is that all nations shall confess the faith of Christ, and every individual be a member of his Church; and as this is true of all nations generally, it will be true of each individually; and therefore every member of a commonwealth will be a member of the Church, and every member of the Church a member of the commonwealth; that is, the Church and State shall be in fact identical.* From this we might safely infer that the Gospel of Christ will be the supreme law of every land, and the rule of conduct for the nation as well as for the Church. The individuals who compose the one then constitute the other also; and, as all are true Christians, it is impossible to suppose that they can have any standard of right and wrong but the revealed will of God: or, that when legislating for the nation, which is then the Church of God, they can have any other principles of action than those set forth in the Gospel. Inasmuch as the Church and State shall then be inseparably one, every national act will be an act of the Church, and every act of the Church an act of the commonwealth. I do not mean to confound the civil and the spiritual authorities, and to say that the civil rulers shall be the spiritual rulers, or that the spiritual rulers shall possess the civil authority. By the word Church I understand the whole body of believers, both priesthood and people; and by the State, the whole nation, ng governors and governed. When all are true Christiaus, and all compose the same body, each will know his own place, each respect the office committed by God to another. The priesthood will not aim at supremacy. The civil governor will not as Divine institutions for promoting the welfare and the mystical body of Christ, will be the Church. The Church, including every member of the commonwealth,

But this identity is not mere matter of inference. It is implied by the words of the text, and confirmed by the whole analogy of Scripture. Not individuals, but nations and countries are here promised to Christ: "I will give thee the heathen (or the nations) for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession." These words necessarily lead us to ask, In what sense a nation can become Christ's inheritance, and a country his possession, the answer to which must be sought in similar passages of the Word of God. There we find that there is a nation which is called God's inheritance, and a land which is

unto him a people of inheritance. And in Joshua existing idolatry was the dispring of numan depractly, changes and chances to which it is subject, but the not yet declared to be of essential faith, which was xxii. 19, the land of Canaan is called "The land of and the separation between Church and State the fruit instability of man's firmest and highest purposes: we afterwards done by the Council of Trent. Yet it is the possession of the Lord, wherein the Lord's taber- of that idolatry. nacle dwelleth." The promise of the text therefore is, that, in the consummation of the Christian dispensation, all nations and countries shall stand to Christ in the same relation in which the people and land of State that has existed in various eras of the world, has Israel stood to Him in the Old Testament dispensa- not been the result of Divine institution, but the tion; that is, inasmuch as the great peculiarity of offspring of human depravity. In the patriarchal dis-Israel was, that they were both the nation and the pensation, in the Mosaic dispensation, and in the Church of God, and the peculiarity of the land of glorious consummation yet to be expected, the unity Israel, that it was the place where the worship of God of Church and State is a Divine institution. The was nationally established: each of the heathen separations have been effected by men like Cain, nations shall be a Church and nation of Christ: and in every land the worship of Christ shall be nationally of Christians? Is it to imitate the conduct of idolaestablished. In the relation in which the people and were identical: when therefore God promises to take the heathen lands into the same relation, it inevitably * From our arrival until midnight the bells in this venerable old two had the great enjoyment of the daily morning and evening service here.

fully confirmed by the general analogy of Scripture. A few passages shall suffice for the present, to shew Christ, forms the great burden of prophecy. The Christian to aim at perfection in himself and in the solation of kingdoms; and from the ravages of barthat not merely faith in Christ's religion, but civil prophets do not promise the conversion of individuals, but the homage of nations. In the Psalm from which the text is taken, it is national and legislative as well of every thing which can interrupt such unity; and in as religious opposition that is particularly noticed as a land where this unity exists, to use every lawful tunes of the very Revelation of God. national obedience that is required. In like manner, his good pleasure which he hath purposed in himself, in Psalm lxxii. 11, national obedience and the homage that in the dispensation of the fulness of the times, he Daniel's description of Christ's universal kingdom it him." If man had never fallen, he very distinction is said, "And there was given him dominion, and of Church and State could never have arisen in the glory, and a kingdom, that all people, nations, and human mind. When God created man in his own languages should serve him." And in that vision we image, it was not his purpose to erect a worldly are expressly told that it is the kingdom which is taken society of worldly men for objects bounded by the away from the four idolatrous empires that shall be horizon of time and sense, for such, and nothing more, given to the saints of the Most High. Heathen rule is the State when separate from the Church; but to is therefore to cease, and every state is to be Christian. raise up a family of worshippers, striving after spiritual The prophetic promise of the New Testament is still perfection, regarding his will as their law, his glory as more express, announcing that "The kingdoms of this their object, and eternity their destination—that is, in world have become the kingdoms of our Lord and of creating the race of man he intended the foundation his Christ." That a kingdom of this world means a of a Church. Sin marred the Divine work; it alienaconversion of all nations to the faith of Christ that nation with its government—that is, the State—can- ted man from God, made him forget his destination, not be denied. That the kingdom of Christ is his Church, is equally certain. When therefore it is said and the glories of it as the highest object of his ambithat the kingdoms of this world have become the tion; and hence it was possible that states and nations kingdoms of Christ, it means that they have become the Church of Christ; it asserts, in language the most unequivocal, that when the Gospel has accomplished its destined triumphs; when Christianity is seen in its These are the kingdoms of this world, and such were state of perfection; when the Church of Christ shall the empires of Babylon and Assyria, of Persia, Greece, appear in unsullied purity; when the kingdom for and Rome. God was not in all their thoughts .which we pray shall come, God's name be hallowed, Sometimes they persecuted his Church: sometimes and his will done on earth as it is in heaven; then they protected and sheltered it; but never did they rise Church and State shall be identical. It is not that modern fiction, an alliance between Church and State, of the kingdom of darkness, and vassals of the prince but their perfect identity, which is here promised. An alliance between Church and State is as absurd to fish aggrandisement or worldly enjoyment that God

regeneration is complete, the Church and the State and his anointed. So far as in him lies he is persuashall be one, it is plain that a state of things opposed to God's purpose can not be of Divine institution; that a state of things, which shall cease when all men are true Christians, could only have arisen from a state of mind adverse to the spirit of Christianity: and this conclusion is amply confirmed by a consideration of the facts from the beginning of man's history. When the Church of God had been founded on the promise of the seed of the woman as Redeemer, Church and State were identified in the family of Adam, and he the earthly head of both. The first who rent this unity was Cain; who, driven from the presence of the Lord for his sin, built a city and established a dynasty of his own. After the Deluge the first who appears the frailty, and the faults of these instruments can invade the rights of the priesthood. Both shall appear to have separated from the tents of Shem was Nimrod, the founder of Babel, upon whom and his companions happiness of the Church. The nation, graffed into God sent the confusion of language as a judgment for their wickedness. The Church of God then continued fect and frail instrument; why he did not proceed by in the family of Shem until the prevalence of idolatry led God in mercy to choose the family of Abraham, in which, both in its patriarchal and national existence, Church and State were again identified. Abraham and Isaac and Jacob were in their families the head

Israel, "The Lord nath taken you, and blogging you display and demonstrate the Divine origin of the forth out of the iron furnace, even out of Egypt, to be Gospel: but this I confidently assert, that the then ber, not only the brief span of human life, and all the satisfied them; most of the Romish doctrines being orth out of the from numace, even out of Egypt, to be unto him a people of inheritance." And in Joshua existing idolatry was the offspring of human depravity, in the only the brief span of numan inte, and all the satisfied them; most of the Rollinsh doctrines being the only the original faith, which was not yet declared to be of essential faith, which was

Thus history confirms the conclusion drawn from the prophetic delineation of Christianity triumphant, that the temporary separation between Church and Esau, and the son of Nebat. What then is the duty ters, and forcibly effect a separation; or is it to hold land of Israel stood to God, the Church and the State up before our eyes the future glories of the Church as Church and State are not one, to aim at the removal

and taught him to regard this fallen world as his home, could arise actuated by no regard to God's glory, or man's eternal felicity, whose views terminated altogether in worldly splendour, enjoyment, and riches .beyond the degree of kingdoms of this world-feofs of this world. But it was not for the purposes of selding the nation to do that for which Christ shall break them with a rod of iron, and dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel.

THE DIFFICULTIES WHICH RETARD CHRISTIANITY. (By the Rev. Hugh J. Rose, B.D.)

If the truths of Revelation are left to find their way into the world, by the intervention of human instruments, it follows, at once, that we must expect them, in the first place, to be liable, in their course, to all the evils and disadvantages, which the imperfection, entail upon them. It would be unavailing, and it would be sinful, for us to inquire, why the Almighty Ruler of the Universe chose to make use of an imperother methods; why his system was not different. But if it were not unavailing, and if it were not sinful. we may yet feel a moral certainty, that the full development of his plans would be made in vain, to understandings weak and frail as ours. In the parof both. The first of Abraham's descendants who ticular case under consideration, all that we know is, wilfully separated from the covenant family of God, that which the word of God hath told us, that the was Esau, the despiser of his birth-right. When truths of Christianity are to shine one day throughout Israel became a nation, by God's command the Church the whole of creation; all that we see is, that the and State were one, until in Jeroboam, the son of Great Parent of creation has chosen man to effect his Nebat, and his idolatrous succession, a separation was great and glorious purposes. It is obvious, then, that effected, and the State appeared as the Church's he who is inquiring what it is right to expect from When Christianity arose, the Roman empire Christianity, can never attain to a just solution of the was idolatrous; and this idolatry necessarily prevented question, while he persists in considering only the the possibility of union. No recorded command of high pretensions of the system, and overlooks, whethe possibility of union. No recorded command of England but the same man is also a member of the commonwealth, nor any member of the commonwealth which is not also of the Church of England but the same man is also a member of the commonwealth which is not also of the Church of England; therefore as in a figure triangle the base doth differ from the sides thereof, and yet one and the self-same line is both a base and also a side: a side simply, a base if it chance to be the bottom, and also a side: a side simply, a base if it chance to be the bottom, and laso a side: a side simply, a base if it chance to be the bottom, and laso a side: a side simply, a base if it chance to be the bottom, and of the world to confound the wise; and the weak of the world to confound the things which are name of a commonwealth, qualities and functions of another sort the man of a Church to be given to a multitude; yet one and the self-same multitude may in such sort be both."—(Hooker, Eccles. Pol. book viii. Oxford, 1820. Vol. iii. p. 288).

The possibility of union. No recorded command of the properties and overlooks, whether that that of there from prejudice or carelessness, the imperfections there from prejudice or carelessness, the imperfections of the system, and overlooks, whether that of the reform prejudice or carelessness, the imperfections therefore its propagation. We do of the agents selected for its propagation. We do of the agents selected for its propagation. We do of the agents selected for its propagation. We do of the agents selected for its propagation. We do of the agents selected for its propagation. We do of the services of an infirm, a tardy, or a treacherous on the services of an infirm, a tardy, or a treacherous of the world to confound the things which are man of a commonwealth, qualities and functions of another sort the most of the measure will not expect that the importance of the measure will not expect that the importance of the services of an infirm, a tardy, or a treacherous of the world to confound

very purest and loftiest spirits have been seduced and over scrupulous. polluted, by the temptations and the splendour of earthly ambition or earthly wealth: we must consider No. 90; and where do they place it? in no better a how the best and most righteous plans have been position than among slippery modes of explaining our frustrated; sometimes, by failures arising from con- Articles. That, I fear, is the very best that can be tingencies, beyond the sagacity of man to foresee, and said of it. beyond his power to remedy; sometimes, by the baseness and corruption of the agents and instruments of learning, piety, and probity, have resorted to a course

at once to transform the face of the external world; that is,-that what is now called Catholicism has debut to take it as it was, and gradually to effect an generated from a principle to a passion, absorbing into internal amendment. No miraculous interference of itself right reason and sound judgment. Genuine Providence was to put an entire and eternal termina- Catholicism is a sacred principle, and is justly appliour model, and to endeavour to imbibe the blessed tion to the ravages of war, the projects of ambition, cable to principles only, to essentials, to fundamentals, spirit of that time when the heathen shall be Christ's and the schemes of avarice; nor to pour the light of not to less matters, even though universality be prediinheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth his civilization and of knowledge on the uninstructed cable of them as a fact. In genuine Catholicism, we possession? Is it to determine to ! and down Christ's savage. This consideration alone would show, that have proof, beyond which there can be none without Church in that imperfect and crippled state which was a Revelation must inevitably be subject, and that in a miracle, that in our doctrines, our church organizathe result of idolatrous tyranny, or by all means in our no small degree, to all the changes and chances which tion and polity, and our use of a liturgy, we have power to approximate her to that state in which she attend the lot of man: that it must long be liable to rightly interpreted the voice of Scripture on these shall appear in the period of her perfection and the injuries and retardation,—from the dispositions of the respective points. And that is all that is required. rulers of this world; from the prosperity, or the de- And many of those who are now so earnest for catho-Church; it is therefore his duty, when in a land where barism. In the earlier stages of the propagation of a of these, in their ardour, fall, unconsciously perhaps, religion, more especially, the fate of empires, and the into the error of those who are more thorough-going. fortunes of war, must influence the fate and the for- Hence, the bold avowal, or the half-uttered intimation,

When due weight is given to these considerations, the primitive prayers for the dead, of a kind of purvain and siniur. Why do the heather rage, and the preserve it and make it more complete. When due weight is given to these considerations, people imagine a vain thing. The kings of the earth In so doing he is a follower of God, who, in all the we shall understand, and admit without difficulty, gatory, of a physical or quasi-physical real presence, set themselves, and the rule state counsel together, against the Lord, and against his anointed." When against the Lord, and against his anointed." When against the Lord, and against his another. The deficition of Christ's Church, and the perfect reunion of the request use of the sign of the cross, of candles and almost imperceptible. Yet more, shall we be of the frequent use of the sign of the cross, of candles therefore David says, at the end of the Isami, De deathou of Christ's Oldren, and the perfect feathou of the same conclusion, when we look at the on the altar, &c. &c. Now, were it true, which it is wise now, therefore, O ye kings: be instructed, ye all things which sin has separated, for he hath made wise now, therefore, O ye kings. De histracted, ye and judges of the earth:" it is plainly legislative and judges of the earth:" it is plainly legislative and the indisposition of the human heart to accept them; question that not one of them is of the essence of faith when we see how ages and generations of men wear or godly discipline. And hence I argue, that he who of the state are promised. Ica, an kings shall large and the superstitions which are on earth, even in down before him; all nations shall serve him." In which are in heaven, and which are on earth, even in ness of their first strength. Let us turn our eyes, for beyond principle, and made it a passion, and therefore a moment, to the history of that nation, to which the a weakness. earlier Revelation was committed, and see how many generations of obstinacy, of perverseness, of miracles, and of sufferings, passed away, before that truth, which would seem, of all truths, to recommend itself most to the reason,—the Unity of God,—could be dow of authority from Scripture, and when we know brought home to the hearts and understandings of the almost nothing of their intermediate condition? What rebellious people whom he cherished and protected; but weakness, to allow any sort of purgatory, when we and before the very beings, who owed their existence, read that Lazarus was carried immediately to "Abraas a nation, to his guidance and protection, could be prevented from offering the incommunicable honours of the eternal God, to the beasts of the field, or to the the list. Taken singly or as a whole, they are but an inanimate works of their own hands. To assert that intellectual bondage, manacles in the intelligent serthe human mind is unable, in its present state, to vice and worship of God. accept, or even to apprehend truth, with ease and rapidity, is, I am aware, to assert a doctrine little licism as a passion, led Dr. Pusey into Romish places acceptable, in an age when men are deluded to a de- of worship in Ireland, and there to kneel, even during gree, which, previous to experience, would have been the celebration of mass? incredible, by the wretched absurdities of a low and mechanical philosophy; and when they are persuaded a tendency to Rome, are of the weaker grade of intelby it, that because they are making progress in the lect? because this kind of catholicism is a passion, knowledge of facts, their intellects also are fast ad- which too readily overcomes all but the strong-minded. vancing to perfection, and making rapid progress to And why, but for that passion, did the able Mr. Newthe knowledge of all truth. But it is the law, the man, to keep them from Rome, write the Tract which melancholy law, by which the society of the frail and proposes a version of the Articles so closely bordering blind race of man proceeds, that the progress of truth on equivocation? right reason, as it is opposed to fact and foreign to instituted the powers that be. The eternal God kept shall be slow, and laborious, and painful; long obright reason, as it is opposed to late and longs to Scripture. History has left no record of a compact eternity in view in all his institutions; and therefore scured by prejudice, long opposed by violence, and Palmer, the deacon, [not the author], to another action of this passion led Military has left no record of a compact eternity in view in all his institutions; Scripture. History has left no record of a compact entered into between the Church and State. The entered into between the Church and State. The not only preserved a Church in the midst of the geneentered into between the church and State. The Scripture contains no trace of such alliance ever ral apostacy, but exhibited that Church as a State, in ledged, then only shining with meridian lustre,— and with an air so lordly as to make himself ridiculous? Scripture contains no trace of such amanes ever that such a state of having existed. Reason declares that such a state of order to shew that the civil power as well as the spirinaving existed. Reason declares that such a state of things is impossible. Either the State is composed that and against the caution of Mr. Newman, showing that of the unbaptized, and then an alliance is unlawful; the constitution of the Church, was intended for the their graves. And if this is the law by which even or it is composed of the baptized, and then the State promotion of man's spiritual welfare and eternal hapor it is composed of the Daries, and then the State promotion of man's sparted wertage and termin that concern the worldly and temporal interests of man, shall alone make progress, have we is part and parcel of the Church, and to talk of alliance piness. The idea of a State, therefore, separate from piness. The idea of a State, therefore, separate from the concern the worldly and temporal interests of man, shall alone make progress, have we is part and parcet of the Church, and to tak of a nation is absurd. The sacred history tells us of a nation the Church, is earthly, sensual, devilish; conceived any reason to hope that the general doom shall be being the residence of a celebrated Romish Bishop! where Church and State were identical. The prophecies announce a happy time when this identity shall by idolatry. The man, therefore, who aims at separating the State from the Church, however good his rence? Can we hope that it will be reversed for that ferred, to hold other than downright controversial But this development of God's purposes was not intentions, is trying to perpetuate one of the cursed Revelation which does not soothe the fallen nature given to gratify our curiosity about the future. It consequences of sin, to preserve one of the works of given to gratily our currosity about the luttile. It consequences or sin, to preserve one of the works of was intended to guide us into present truth. This the devil, to defeat the purposes of God, and to delay flattering appeal to his power or his capacity; which single letter of the creed of Pius IV., as a compendium prophetic fact leads to certain important inferences to the Gospel, and the universal felicity tells him that his heart is deceitful, and his underwhich I shall now direct your attention. It teaches of man. The man who pronounces the unity of Of man. The man was probabilities as private opinions, which, speaking with the voice of a master, demands retain most of your peculiarities as private opinions, us, arst, that the temporary alienation of the Church and State to be unlawed, gives the temporary alienation of the Church and State to be unlawed, gives the temporary alienation of the Church and State to be unlawed, gives the temporary alienation of the Church and State to be unlawed, gives the temporary alienation of the Church and State to be unlawed, gives the temporary alienation of the Church and State to be unlawed, gives the temporary alienation of the Church and State to be unlawed, gives the temporary alienation of the Church and State to be unlawed, gives the temporary alienation of the Church and State to be unlawed, gives the temporary alienation of the Church and State to be unlawed, gives the temporary alienation of the Church and State to be unlawed, gives the temporary alienation of the Church and State to be unlawed, gives the temporary alienation of the Church and State to be unlawed, gives the temporary alienation of the Church and State to be unlawed, gives the temporary alienation of the Church and State to be unlawed, gives the temporary alienation of the Church and State to be unlawed, gives the temporary alienation of the Church and State to be unlawed, gives the temporary alienation of the Church and State to be unlawed, gives the temporary alienation of the Church and State to be unlawed, gives the temporary alienation of the Church and State to be unlawed, gives the temporary alienation of the Church and State to be unlawed, gives the temporary alienation of the Church and State to be unlawed, gives the temporary alienation of the Church and State to be unlawed, gives the temporary alienation of the Church and State to be unlawed, gives the temporary alienation of the Church and the tem condemns the Divine constitution of the kingdom of authority of him who reveals it; and which addresses us both see that we have the true spirit of religion, God. He is endeavouring to stir up the State to mysteries, deeper than had ever entered into the heart as well as the forms: with them we might argue thus, when God's final purpose is accomplished, and man's imagine a vain thing, to take counsel against the Lord of man to conceive,—to men, who own no higher for they have not made these peculiarities matters of ambition and sensuality, and riches and pride, from grasped, and nothing will or can be conceded in return. her presence; who, in a word, would proclaim their shame and their condemnation?

TRACT NUMBER XC.* (By Dr. B. T. Onderdonk, Bishop of New York.)

The principle involved in Tract No. 90, is perhaps worse than some others that have been applied to the exposition of the xxxix. Articles. Very many divines, among whom Dr. Paley was as explicit as any, have regarded them as peace Articles, i. e. as allowing both the orthodox and the half-orthodox to subscribe along by no small body of English divines, but without them; although there were probably none half-ortho- having much influence on the clergy generally; and dox when they were framed. Others, with somewhat hence the sad condition of that church in many remore reason, make them peace Articles between Calvinism and Arminianism; and yet that controversy widely; high churchmanship consisting more of torywas far short of its maturity at their date. Then there are those who regard them as absolutely Cal-Tract No. 90 is to show that they do not exclude the Oxford Tracts have roused the Church of Engfor the relief of the half-orthodox, and not near so bad

Israel. In Deut. iv. 20, it is said to the people of opposition of the powers of an idolatrous world, to with any semblance of justice, the infirmity, the tar-Israel. In Deut. Iv. 20, it is said to the people of all idealists and the Lord hath taken you, and brought you display and demonstrate the Divine origin of the diness, and the treachery of man. We must rememte to contain enough Catholicism (so called) to have

These remarks, I believe, do no injustice to Tract

And now, Sir, let us enquire how it is that divines so exceptionable as that maintained in the Tract. We must remember, next, that Christianity was not On this point I can only offer my own opinion. And in favour of an infallibility of the church catholic, of

What but weakness is it, to hold that any body of fallible men can be infallible, without inspiration, and without proofs that they are inspired? What but weakness, to pray for departed saints, without a shaham's bosom," and that those who die in the Lord "rest from their labours?" But I need not go through

What but weakness, the very infatuation of catho-

Why is it that those of the new party who manifest

What but the infatuation of this passion led Mr.

informed Protestant, or Catholic if that name be preno intelligent and conscientious Romanist can yield a no divine inspiration? Shall passion die away, shall least, listen favourably to such an argument, is quite prejudice be put to shame, shall slander be silent, another affair. But with Rome nothing can be done, when the cause of the great Enemy of passion, and absolutely nothing. She has put these things in her prejudice, and slander, is at stake? Shall those holy creed, and cannot take them out, without abandoning laws which would bind down the strong man, be re- her infallibility, which she is not likely to do. With ceived by him in patient submission? Shall the such a body, or its members, even controversy is in children of this generation go forth, with festivities vain, except to strengthen ourselves; and much more and joy, to hail the triumph of her who would banish is any, the least concession in vain, since all will be Moreover: What but this infatuation has raised

such a storm against the appellation PROTESTANT, applied by law to the English Church, applied by custom in Ireland to the Established Church only and not to dissenters, and applied to our own Church in many places in the Prayer-book, and in our Constitution and Canons?

Had not the recent catholicism run into a passion in England, it is very probable the Oxford Tracts would have produced little of their good effect. Similar opinions, or many nearly such, had been held all spects a century or two ago; Erastianism prevailing ism than of ecclesiastical principles; and low churchmanship, sympathising more with non-episcopacy than vinistic, with no reason at all. Now, the object of with episcopacy. From this unhappy state of things, what has come to be called Catholicism; so that land. And I see not how, humanly speaking, they several points of doctrine or fancy, and of practice, could have done so, when the divines mentioned had may be held as private opinions, which at least appear so long failed, had they not overshot the mark, and to be denied by them. The undertaking is perilous; not only gone for catholicism as a principle, but caryet not worse than that of making them peace articles ried it beyond matters of principle, and so fanned the reverence for it into a passion. This done however, as straining them for the wicked consciences of unorthodox subscribers. There is this also to be added, that the churchmanship of England is regenerated; that the Articles had authority in those first years of and even in many quarters in that country, and not a Queen Elizabeth, when the Romanists still conformed few in ours also, where church doctrines were lean as a skeleton ten or twelve years ago, we now find sinews and flesh at least, though not yet the fulness and care and improvement of the present resources of the beauty of their perfection. The evil result is, that some of the weak-minded not only, like many of hardier intellect, run into a wild ardour on the whole subject, and defer to catholic tradition, and to other traditions not catholic, as they defer to Scripture, though not always as much,-they not only do this, but get beyond all control of their understanding, long for Ki some deeper indulgence of their passion, surrender their own judgment, and so find themselves in Rome, or not a Sabbath day's journey from it. It is the K.C.B., Governor-General of the Province, and the Soof evil. The Reformation in England was not carried through without most disgraceful proceedings, (see Blunt's History,) nor without leading to innumerable schisms. Yet which of your readers will deny that the English Reformation was a great blessing? So the renovation of churchmanship in England, and its new strengthening on this side of the Atlantic, are great blessings, and they are due, under God, to the Oxford Tracts; and when these occasion the concomitant mischief of an occasional defection to the " Mother of Abominations," while we lament the result, and wish that the Tracts were purer gold, and pray to God that he will put an end to the delusion, we ought not to forget our thanks to him for the good actually ac complished.

Among the objectionable Tracts, I of course include No. 90. It can rank only with other equivocal modes of interpreting the xxxix Articles. And it was deemed necessary for no other cause, than to stem the current set in motion by the grievous error of perverting catholicism, from a mere principle, to almost as infatuated a passion as that which brought about the cru-0. sades.

Feb. 22, 1842.

P. S. An intelligent friend, to whom I showed the foregoing MS., remarked that it may sometimes least so far as enthusiasm may be deemed passion; and taking human nature as it is, we must frequently expect something of the kind in strong cases. But this mere palliation is all that can be said.

On the motion of the Society be Rev. F. Evans,

9. Resolved—That a General Meeting of the Society be generally on the first Wednesday in this mere palliation is all that can be said in its deand even holy: but in intellectual matters, in doctrine and the like, the weakness of passion finds no such compensation, nor any compensation at all; passion therefore, is here always an evil. Besides: in very much of the conglomeration for which the new catholicism is running mad, there is no principle involved, none of any moment. The primitive prayers for the dead sprung from feeling, not principle. The supremacy of the pope is a principle, but his primacy a mere point of etiquette. The frequent sign of the cross, and candles on the altar, come from feeling at the best, and we may as well say from fancy; and the non-Romish purgatory is no better. Infallibility is indeed a principle, yet not founded on principle rightly so called, but on the anomalous feeling which leads private judgment to surrender private judgment; a proceeding about as wise as to allege that the sun can extinguish the sun.-But I must stop, or my postscript will outmeasure my piece. There is nothing in the new catholicism to justify its being a passion.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1842.

On Thursday last, the 28th instant, Divine Service was performed at two o'clock in St. James' Cathedral in this city,-the Rev. Saltern Givins, reading the Prayers, and the Rev. T. B. Fuller, the Lessons.

At three o'clock, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, accompanied by his Chaplains and the Clergy present, proceeded to the City Hall, of which the use had been kindly granted by the Mayor, for the purpose of the Reverends Dr. McCaul, B. Cronyn, H. J. Grasett, H. Scadding, J. Magrath, G. Maynard, T. H. M. Bartlett, A. Townley, V. P. Mayerhoffer, R. J. C. Taylor, F. L. Osler, J. G. Geddes, T. Greene, A. Nelles, T. Creen, W. Leeming, T. B. Fuller, A. F. Atkinson, G. M. Armstrong, F. Evans, T. E. Welby, A. Mortimer, A. N. Bethune, J. Shortt, T. S. Kennedy, G. C. Street, R. D. Cartwright, S. Givins, W. A. Adamson, M. Harris, H. Mulkins, E. Morris, C. Mathews, J. Pentland, and the Rev. N. Proctor, Naval Chaplain at Kingston,-being 35, exclusive of the Bishop.-Several of these Reverend gentlemen had travelled a long distance, and incurred great inconvenience, in principal persons of this city and its vicinity, as also many leading laymen from different parts of the Province, coming forward cheerfully and most zealously to support the projected noble undertaking. The meeting, altogether, was numerous, influential, and most respectable. Owing to the Assizes having commenced, several warm and eloquent friends of the Church were prevented from attending. The Lord Bishop read a letter from the Hon. Mr. Justice Macaulay, expressing his inability to be present, but requesting that he might be considered as desirous of joining the Society, and cordially disposed to cooperate with his fellow-Churchmen in the promotion of the great and good work contemplated. Mr. Sheriff Jarvis and Mr. Widder had been entrusted with resolutions, and would most readily have proposed them, had they not been unavoidably called away in the midst of the meeting.

The Lord Bishop opened the proceedings with appropriate prayers, and, having requested Mr. Kent to act as Secretary, proceeded to state the objects of the proposed Society in a very clear and dignified manner. As we hope, however, in our next number to furnish the substance of the speeches delivered upon the occasion, we shall do little more at present than insert the following Resolutions, which were

unanimously adopted:-On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Robinson,

seconded by the Rev. J. Magrath, 1. Resolved—That for promoting the advancement of Religion, through the Ministry of the United Church of England and Ireland, there shall be formed a Society, to be called "THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman,

on the motion of the Hol. Art. Sacree Hagerman, seconded by the Rev. R. D. Cartwright,

2. Resolved—That the objects of such Society shall be, the dissemination of the Holy Scriptures, the Book of Common Prayer, and such other Books and Tracts, as may serve to promote an acquaintance with Evangelical truth, and with the Doctrines and Order of the United Church of England and Ireland: the Propagation of the Gospel among the Indians, and destitute settlers in remote means of Travelling and Resident Missionaries: assistance to Clergymen of the Church, who may be incapacitated by age or infirmity, and to their Widows and Orphans: furnishing those who may be preparing for the Ministry with the means of pursuing their Theological studies: the Promotion of Sunday and Parochial Schools: the temporal support of the Church ment, and should admit of additions being made with the and its Ministers, including all matters relating to the sanction of the Bishop.

Church, and whatever measures may be thought best for easing them. On the motion of the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, seconded

by the Hon. Capt. J. S. Macaulay,
3. Resolved—That in their efforts to promote these objects, the Society shall act in cordial union with the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Nintly,—The placing on a permanent and proper footing the several Indian Missions.

nowledge.
On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Justice Jones, seconded

misfortune of our fallen race, that we seldom obtain any very important good without a sad intermixture of evil. The Reformation in England was not carried On the motion of the Rev. Dr. McCaul, Principal of U. C. College, seconded by W. Proudfoot, Esq.

5. Resolved-That the Lord Bishop of the Diocese be President of the Society, whose sanction shall be necessary for the completion of all important-acts of the Society, and especially for the revocation or alteration of any of the standing rules, and for making any addition to them. On the motion of the Hon. W. Allan, seconded by the

Rev. F. L. Osler, 6. Resolved—That the Vice Presidents shall consist of the Venerable the Archdeacon, or Archdeacons, of the Diocese,—the Chairman of the District Association,—

Members of the Church, all of whom shall be invited to unite with it. One Pound Five Shillings per annum shall constitute a Member, and Twelve Pounds Ten Shillings, paid at any one time, a Member for life, while the annual payment in advance of any sam, however small, shall qualify a person to be a Member of the District and Parochial Association. All contributors are allowed to specify the objects, where they desire it, to which their donations shall be applied. There shall be no arbitrary or specific amount of subscription named, but a full recognition of the great Seriptural principle, "Every man should give as he is able." soliciting His Grace's concurrence and approbation, and to the Societies for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign

on the motion of Mr. Alderman Dixon, seconded by the Rev. A. N. Bethune,

8. Resolved—That the Society be managed by a Central be proper to bring passion to the aid of principle. As Board, in the City of Toronto, consisting of the President, a matter of fact, I agree that this is often done, at the Vice Presidents, and a Committee of twelve Clergymen and twelve Laymen, who shall be chosen annually at the General Meeting of the Society; of which body not less than five shall be a quorum; and to this Board there be attacked a Society of Assistant Society. there be attached a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary (if

required), and a Treasurer.
On the motion of the Rev. B. Cronyn, seconded by the

held in Toronto annually, on the first Wednesday in June, and that the Central Board of Management shall bold their Meetings, for the transaction of the ordinary business of the Society, on the first Wednesday of every month,—that of June excepted,—but that especial Meetngs of the Board may be held upon the requisition of the Lord Bishop, or, in his absence, of two of the Vice Pre-

On the motion of the Hon. Lieut. Col. Wells, seconded

by the Rev. H. Seadding, 10. Resolved—That, in connexion and correspondence with the Society, District Associations be established, comprising one or more Districts, into which the Province is by law divided; the same to be composed of the Clergy resident within the bounds of the same, and all other Members of the Church who shall contribute in aid of the Society's funds;-that the Archdeacon, or senior Clergyman resident within its bounds, shall, ex officio, be Chairman of such District Branch Association, with whom shall be associated, as composing a Committee of Management, the Clergy of the several Parishes or Missions, within the bounds of such District, and one or two Laymen from each of the same, a Secretary and Treasurer.
On the motion of the Rev. C. Mathews, seconded by

Benjamin Thorne, Esq., 11. Resolved—That a General Meeting of each Branch District Association, be held on the first Wednesday in January in each year, in a County Town of the same; and that Quarterly Meetings of the Committee of Management,—not less than five to form a quorum,—shall be held, viz., on the first Tuesday in January, April, July oher, for the transaction of the ordinary busines

On the motion of John Kent, Esq., seconded by the

12. Resolved-That, in order the more fully to carry out the objects of the Diocesan Church Society, each Parish, in the person of its Clergyman and Church Wardens, shall be a Sub-Association, in correspondence, rough its Chairman (the Clergyman), with the District Branch Association, and may be denominated The Parochial Committee of the Church Society. That this kindly granted by the Mayor, for the purpose of Committee do meet so often, and at such periods, as they forming The Church Society of the Diocese of shall themselves decide to be most convenient, inviting TORONTO. Among the Clergy assembled we observed the co-operation of all the Parishioners, in their delibelonations from the Members of the Church, in such manner as they shall deem most effective, and endeavour, every means in their power, to augment the resource of the Society. That one Sermon, at least, be preached during the year, in favour of the objects of the Inst on the Sunday next succeeding the Annual Public Meeting of such Parochial Association,—all monies raised to be transmitted to the Treasurer of the District Association. On the motion of J. H. Hagarty Esq., seconded by the

13. Resolved—That one-fourth of all monies paid into Rowsell, Esquire. the hands of the Treasurer of the District Committees respectively, shall be transmitted to the Treasurer of the General Society, to be at the disposal of the Central Board, and that the remaining three-fourths of all such Collections shall, when required, be expended within the order to be present. We were also happy to find a Parish or District in which they have been made, for numerous assemblage of ladies; and to witness the such objects only as are specified in the Constitution of this city and its vicinity, as also the Society—the allotment to be made at the Quarterly Meetings of the District Branch Association. All monies not required to be expended for local purposes, and remaining unappropriated at the general Annual Meeting of the District Association, shall be forthwith transmitted to the Treasurer of the Society at Toronto.

On the motion of R. Stanton Esq., seconded by the Rev. R. D. Cartwright, 14. Resolved-That the District Associations, through their respective Secretaries, do communicate to the Secretary of the Parent Society at Toronto a minute statement of all receipts and expenditure within the sphere of their

operations, embodied in the form of a Report, once in ach year, as soon as convenient after the General Annual

Meeting of such District Branch Association.
On the motion of the Hon, Mr. Chief Justice Robinson, seconded by J. W. Gamble Esq.,
15. Resolved—That for promoting that object of the Society which refers to the temporal support of the Church and its Ministers, a Committee shall be formed consisting of Lay Mambers of the Society whose especial care it of Lay Members of the Society, whose especial care it shall be to devise and pursue such measures, as shall seem and its ministers upon a permanent and satisfactory footing, and for extending the usefulness of the Church by

increasing her resources.
On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman,

seconded by G. P. Ridout Esq.,
16. Resolved—That the objects which this Committee shall have more particularly in view shall be, First,-The procuring an adequate and permanent sup-

port for the Bishop of the Diocese, and a fund for the endowment of the Cathedral and such Institutions as the day, there was a solemn determination in the clergy and laity to adhere to Evangelical truth and Apostolic Bishop may consider it necessary for the good of the Church to attach to it.

Secondly,—A permanent adequate support for such number of Archdeacons as the Civil and Ecclesiastical authorities consider expedient. Thirdiy,—The placing the Clergymen now resident and doing duty in the Province, upon a just footing as

regards the sufficiency and permanency of their incomes. Fourthly,- The providing for the permanent and adequate support of an increased number of Clergymen, so that, with the least possible delay, the Members of the Church in every settled Township in the Diocese may have the means of access to a Church within a practicable

provided for, a Church of Stone or Brick upon a wellconsidered plan, as regards dimensions, external form, and internal arrangements, keeping in view the probabi-

lity of its requiring enlargement.

Sixthly,—The building in a good situation, convenient to the Church, a comfortable Parsonage of Brick or Stone, upon an uniform plan, which should be carefully

not yet have been stationed.

Strachan Esq.,
17. Resolved—That the Committee for the above purposes shall be called, "The Lay Committee of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto."—That it shall consist, in the first instance, of such Members as the Diocesan Society shall appoint at their first Meeting, and that the Committee so chosen shall elect a Chairman, subject to the approval of the Bishop. That the first Meeting of the Committee shall be on a day to be named by the Diocesan Society, and that the Committee shall then take measures for framing, and submitting to the Society, for their consideration and approval, a Constitution regulating the future composition, members, appointment and proceedings of the Committee, which Constitution, with such modifications as the Society may then, or afterwards, letermine upon, shall govern the Committee in future. That the Lay Committee shall, in regard to all their pro eedings, be subject to the control of the Bishop of the That the Clerical, and other Members of the Diocesan Society, may attend at any of the General Meetings of the Committee, and may propose and discuss matters thereon,—and that the Committee shall report their proceedings to the Diocesan Society at their stated

On the motion of the Rev. W. A. Adamson, seconded

by the Rev. J. G. Geddes,

18. Resolved—That all Meetings of the Society and of
the Committees shall be opened and closed with the
prayers used by the two Societies in England, adapted to
our situation under the direction of the Bishop.

On the motion of the Rev. A. Townley, seconded by G. Rykert, Esq.,

19. Resolved—That copies of the Constitution of the

Society be transmitted to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Parts and for Promoting Christian Knowledge.
On the motion of J. Kent, Esq., seconded by Dr. Horne,
20. Resolved—That the Lord Bishop be requested to

sue an Episcopal Address to the Members of the Church in the Diocese, earnestly and affectionately inviting them to a zealous co-operation with the designs of a Society so eminently calculated, if vigorously and efficiently maintained, to promote the greatest and most beneficial results. On the motion of the Rev. S. Givins, seconded by the

Rev. W. A. Adamson, 21. Resolved-That the Vice Presidents consist of the following gentlemer, in addition to the Chairmen of the

District Associations:

Mr. Sheriff Jarvis
Mr. Sheriff Ruttan
Hon Colonel Wells
Captain Boswell
Z. Burnham
T. A. Stewart
William Dickson
James Kerby
William Allan
George Crookshank
R. C Wilkins
P. Vankoughnet
Gone " P. Vankoughnet

" General Lloyd

" J. S. Macaulay

Sir Allan N. MacNab
Guy C. Wood, Esq
George Salmon, Fsq
The Mayor of Toronto

On the motion of D'Arcy Boulton, Esq., seconded by John Walton, Esq., 22. Resolved—That the Central Committee of Manage-

ment consist of the following Gentlemen:ent consist of the following
The Lord Bishop of Torento
The Vice-Presidents
Rev. Dr. Phillips
" G. Mortimer
" J. Magrati
" A. N. Bethune
" R. D. Cartwright
" H. J. Grasett
" H. Scadding
" T. Creen
" A. F. Atkinson
" J. G. Geddes
" T. H. M. Bartlett
" T. S. Kennedy
Honourable J. S. Macaulay
" Robert Baldwin
The Mayor Dr. Horne
Clarke Gamble, Esquire
Mr. Sheriff Jarvis
Dr. O'Brien
Dr. Boys
John H. Cameron, Esquire

Henry Rowsell, Esquire
T. W. Birchall, Esquire
Mr. Alderman Dixon
George P. Ridout, Esquire
John H. Hagarty, Esquire
William Atkiuson,
"George Duggan,
George Deulson,
"Alexander Burnside,
" The Mayor

And that John Kent, Esquire, he Secretary, And Tiomas W. Birchall, Esquire, Treasurer On the motion of John Powell, Esq., seconded by Dr. 23. Resolved-That the Lay Committee, provided for in

Resolution 15, be composed of the following Gentlemen:-

Clarke Gamble, Esquire
George Monro "
Benjamin Thorne "
George S. Boulton "
Mr Alderman Dixon
Colonel Cotter
John S. Baldwin, Esquire
Francis T. Billings "
William Proudfoot " The Hon. the Chief Justice

"Mr. Justice Macaulay

"Mr. Justice Jones

"Mr. Justice Hagerman

John S. Macaulay

"Colonel Wells Robert Stanton, Esquire John W. Gamble Esquire

Iton, Esquire
With leave to add to their number. On the motion of Dr. O'Brien, seconded by W. M. Westmacott, Esq.,

194 Resolved—That the following Gentlemen composes the property of the Diocesar

a Committee for drafting a Constitution of the Diocesan Church Society, in correspondence with the foregoing Resolutions, and to provide for the printing and circulation of 1000 copies of the same, and of the Pastoral Letter of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, viz.: the Rev. H. J. Grasett, the Rev. H. Scadding, Lehn Kent, Esquire, and Howelets the Rev. H. Scadding; John Kent, Esquire, and Henry

The Meeting did not terminate until nearly eight o'clock: but, long as it was, it was marked throughout by an interest of the most solemn and gratifying nature. Several of the speakers were exceedingly happy and powerful in their appeals. The Chief Justice, who proposed two Resolutions, was lucid and argumentative, and unfolded the details of the plan with his accustomed perspicuity and ease. His sentiments were warmly coloured with hope, and he avowed his determination to devote himself with an earnest zeal to the furtherance of the important objects, of which his own provident and comprehensive mind had already seen the necessity, and for carrying out which he had himself proposed a scheme of the most permanent and expansive character. Various other gentlemen, clerical and lay, expressed themselves in succession with the best effect: and it was delightful indeed to behold the spirit of unanimity which rested upon the proceedings of the day: to trace the same mind, in essentials, running through all; to mark that while the Bible was prominently and distinctly put forth as "containing all things necessary to salvation,"-"the principle of divine right," to use Dr. best adapted for placing the maintenance of the Church McCaul's emphatic phrase, "transmitted by apostolical succession," was recognized as necessary to the perfect constitution of a Christian Church. No one could fail to perceive, from the tone of the whole meeting, that a firm attachment to the principles of the Reformation was a characteristic of the Canadian Church; and that, amidst the conflicting errors of the day, there was a solemn determination in the clergy order, and continue steadfast in "the old Paths."

The 28th April, 1842, is, indeed, a day to be remembered by every Churchman as a signal epoch in the annals of the Church. Henceforward he may look for a greater unity of action, -a greater development and concentration of resources, -and a happy cooperation between the Clergy and the Laity. Here is a field now opened for all the best and holiest energies of every Churchman. Here he can devote himgies of every Churchman. Here he can devote himself to the united objects of religion, -or can single self to the united objects of religion,—or can single out some particular channel into which he may wish Christian philanthropy; it savours of Catholicity. In theory, Fifthly,—The building in every Township, not already all his time and talents should flow. Here will be at least, the Church is fully entitled to the glorious designation. ficulty will be not to discover, but to select out of many pressing cases, one peculiarly calling for his aid. It was with great rejoicing that we witnessed the laying of the foundation-stone of King's College; but our gratification was much more vivid and home-felt the poor. Her gates of gladness stand open during the celebration of her services, that her common prayers may be common to all her sons and daughters. None can deny that, in intention, she is verily "The Church of the Poor."

But why should her fair intent, and lovely theory, be marred in the hands of her children? That, which is theoretically our gratification was much more vivid and home-felt sound, deserves, pay, demands a corresponding practice. A

Seventhly,-The insuring such Churches and Parson- when we viewed the Bishop of the Diocese, surrounded very great number of our brother Churchmen, continual ages against accidents by fire.

Eighthly,—The providing Travelling Missionaries for and occupied in needful labours.

By his faithful Clergy and many of the most eminent and occupied in needful labours. The providing travelling Missionaries for any virtuous of the Laity, giving shape and organization. such parts of the Diocese, as do not come within the limits and virtuous of the Laity, giving shape and organizasuch parts of the Diocese, as do not come within the limits of any organized Township, though partially inhabited, and for Townships in which a resident Clergyman may not yet have been stationed.

The discrete spiritual welfare of the most numerous religious denomination in the province. On the first occasion we felt as members of the Lord equally with those of their more begonitive. the Province. On the first occasion we felt as members of the State; on the latter, our warmest emotions On the motion of C. Berczy Esq., seconded by John as Churchmen were enkindled, and visions connected diously and cheerfully provided. with a future and eternal state thronged thick upon

It is devoutly to be hoped that the pious excitement of Thursday last may not be suffered to grow cold and decline: but that a work commenced under such happy auspices, may be systematically, resolutely, and successfully persevered in,-that it may be aided by the unremitting personal exertions, the large oblations, the prayers and the exemplary lives of the laity,-that it may be enforced and carried forward by the clergy wherever a single congregation formed,-that it may prove to them a valuable auxiliary in spiritual matters, a strong support under every discouragement, and a relief of those temporal wants which press so heavily upon their unrepining heads,-and that thus sustained by the united efforts of Clergy and Laity, and watered by the dews of God's blessing, it may continue a source of immortal consola- reserved for them. An additional reason for this arrangement tions to this and innumerable generations, -an offshoot not unworthy of its glorious parent stems, the Venerable Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge and for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

In our account of the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of King's College, we inadvertently omitted to state that William Cayley, Esq., M.A., acted as Esquire Bedel. The selection of this gentleman was in every way appropriate, and more particularly so as he was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, the College where Sir Charles Bagot also received his

We must also take blame to ourselves for allowing the Latin Inscription engraven on the Plate to be printed, in many instances, with the letter J, where the letter I should have been used.

We invite attention to "The Scripture argument for Church and State," by Dr. A. McCaul, the brother of the learned Principal of Upper Canada College,and also to a letter on Tract XC., by Bishop Onderdonk. This acute and judicious production has been very widely copied and very highly commended by the journals of the American Church, even by those which have most severely and constantly denounced the Oxford Tracts. Both of these articles will be found on the first page.

We informed our subscribers, in the paper of the 23rd inst., that the present number would be delayed beyond the usual time, in consequence of an intention to furnish some account of the meeting for the formation of The Church Society. After this week, things will return to their usual course.

In preparing the Supplement of the 25th, the Publishers have been put to much expense, and the Editor to much trouble. Subscribers, therefore, must not find fault with the unusual number of advertisements on the fourth page: as, being already in type, they were inserted to lighten the labours of the Editor, and to enable him to attend to other duties of an important nature. No pecuniary outlay, or mental exertion, is ever spared in the management of this journal: and we feel assured that this one insertion of an unusual number of advertisements, will be readily overlooked.

While on the subject of advertisements, we must again express our surprise that we never receive any from the Public Departments: though, we believe, they are shared amongst all the other newspapers published in this City. With a very large and weekly-increasing circulation amongst all classes, and not the least respectable or loyal portion of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects, we are at a loss to account for this apparent injustice shown towards The Church.

We do not wish more than a certain number of advertisements: but we have yet sufficient space to devote to them; and we believe that our columns offer a medium of publicity of which persons may profitably avail themselves.

Our publishers printed 400 extra copies of the Supplement, containing the account of the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the University of King's College. Of these about 300 have already been sold: and those who are desirous of sending home copies by the next Halifax mail, are requested to make an early application for the remainder.

We thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the following donations :- For Tracts,-10s. from a Lady in Toronto; 10s. from a Gentleman in the Niagara certain exclusive rights in Churches. But "all things lawful are not of necessity "expedient" also. If Churchmen wou District. For the Church in Albion,-11.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold his next General Ordination at the Cathedral, Toronto, on Sunday, the 8th of May.

Communications.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—Ed. Church.]

CHURCH BUILDING IN CANADA .- No. II. Sir,-Permit me to strengthen the grounds of objection to

the modern pew, and also to the private property system in Churches, by adducing a very apt quotation from A Charge recently delivered by his Lordship the Bishop of Gloucester: "It was the commercial and manufacturing prosperity of the nation which led to the assembly of great masses of population in particular towns and districts of the country, the numbers have since increased with incalculable rapidity and this increase has not only outstripped all the means po sessed by the establishment for the spiritual instruction of the people, but has left very large numbers utterly beyond the means of its ministrations. A serious aggravation of this evil has been the distribution of seats in almost all our old Churches into the enclosures called pews, and a misapprehension or abuse of our ecclesiastical laws, which has appropriated each pew to a particular house and family, whereby individuals have been believed to obtain a kind of prescriptive right, so as to reckon the pew part of the freehold of their dwelling. In towns, the effect of this system has been to confine most of the eligible seats in each parish Church to the families of the opulent, or their nestics. A few of the numerous poor still hold their station in the aisles; but the great body of the middle classes have found themselves virtually excluded from the Church of their

The just and very pertinent remarks of this Right Reverend

speak of her as "THE CHURCH OF THE POOR." And, truly the Churchman's Bible Society: here will be his Tract Society: here he will find the wants of his simple, to the learned and to the unlearned, to the rich and to taken a decided stand against these Societies. It may perhaps of mmunion exhibited in every form, and his only dif-

our gratification was much more vivid and home-felt sound, deserves, nay, demands a corresponding practice. A error and change my opinions.

reading, and for increasing their information by favoured brethren. Every requisite provision for the accom-modation of such persons in the house of God should be str-

If, therefore, it be necessary to observe any distinction of places in new Churches, both common sense and common charity will agree to over-rule it in favour of the poor and the unlearned; in favour of those whose comprehensions not quite so quick as under more auspicious circumstances the might have been, and who therefore need to have places most advantageous for "reading, marking, and learning" a signed them; that they may the better understand, participal in, and enjoy the services of their God. Under the presens system, such persons worship and hear instruction at a doubt lisadvantage, arising from imperfect education, and from improper locations being assigned them in Church. "Let but things," says the Apostle, "be done to edifying;" and again, agai "let every one please his neighbour unto edification." And every facility for partaking profitably in the sweet service of the Sanctuary should be readily and heartily yielded to such brethren, if we really expect them, or "those without," credit us, when we call them "our BELOVED brethren in Christ." If then there must be a special assignment of scalts those best calculated for hearing and seeing distinctly,—those nearest the Minister and nearest the Chancel, should be ALWAIS s found in the Provisions of the 28th Canon, which enjoin that "THE COMMANDMENTS be set up on the East end every Church and Chapel," to be read of the people. Not they who read with facility, cannot require to stop so close to the Canonical Inscriptions as less expert readers.

A slight glance at Scripture will teach us, that the allotment of the most eligible seats to the wealthy, is at variance with the humbling and unselfish spirit of the Gospel of Christ-Apostic James thus strongly reprehends their conduct who "had the faith with respect of persons":—"My brethren have not the faith of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Lord of glory, with respect of persons. For if there come unto your assembly \$ man with a gold ring, in goodly apparel, and there come in also a poor man in vile raiment, and ye have respect to him that weareth the gay clothing, and say unto him, Sit thou here in a good place; and say to the poor, Stand thou there or sit here under my footstool, are ye not then partial in yourselves, and are become judges of evil thoughts. Hearken, my below brethren, hath not God chosen the poor of this world rich faith, and heirs of the kingdom, which he hath promis them that love him," (James ii. ch.) The spirit of the Savion crosses pride, and mortifies selfishness. "He pleased not him self," but "humbled himself for us, leaving us an example the we should follow his steps." His was the blended spirit of charity and of humility. He not only recommended this grace of humility to the practice of his followers, in matters of minor moment, directing them even at a common feast to "take the lowest scat;" but pronounced that worshipper justified, who, under the influence of a self-abasing spirit, humbly "stood afor off" afar off."

The abolition of private rights in Churches would open wholesomely in another respect. It would prove an antitout to the propensity for self-indulging, too often evidenced in the fee simple sittings of the wealthy. Seats, made soft and some with the niferous with costly cushions, compare unpleasantly with the bare benches of the free-sitting brethren, whose bare back-boards form a cold contrast to the sungle back boards. form a cold contrast to the snugly lined closets of the "gaily clothed." These things ought not so to be. Alas! what multitudes (male and female) of this world's worshippers can sit, without any perceptible weariness, for four or five hours together, in a pent-up Theatre, sometimes on seats without any backs whatever! And why is this? They are earnest engaged in THEIR worship. Surely, then, good Christian and women, unless suffering from bodily infirmity, should be activated to the contract of the contract satisfied to use, for a couple of hours, seats similar to thos covided for their less wealthy brethren. They ought willingly o dispense with all needless delectations in God's house; and thus, by a little self-denial, avoid all risk of wounding the ings of others through untimely tenderness of self. o me that the rebuke, ministered by St. Paul to the selfist and sensual Corinthians, will embrace all forms of exclusive ndulgence in Church :- "Every one of you taketh before other What, have ye not houses to eat and to drink in, or despise the Church of God, and shame them that have not?" Every the Church of God, and shame them that have not?" Every symptom of selfish enjoyment should be carefully eschewed in God's house. There, at least, we may and ought to follow the example of that early fellowship, who "were together, and had all things common," who "were of one heart and of our soul, neither said any that ought of the things which he pos Happily for the Church the prejudice in favour of private

sittings is waning fast. The number of its advocates is sell sibly diminished. A new state of things, or, to speak more sibly diminished. correctly, a growing desire to shake off an innovation of lough tended. Christians are becoming more sensible of the propriety of carrying out Christian principles, and of endeavouring to realize more the COMMUNION OF SAINTS, even in things to the conduction of the propriety of the propriety of the conduction often called indifferent. Many a brother, who, in days gould by, purchased a pew for himself, at considerable cost, would now, I believe, gladly resign all right of individual ownership if, by so doing, a return to a more primitive Christian usa could be effected. The saints of the Most High, the children of God begin to regard more their co-HEIRSHIP and their FELLOW-MEMBERSHIP in Christ-their UNITY in Him-'ONE BODY;" and therefore they are more alive to the duty f fostering every approximation to the model of the early

It is a perfect incongruity to partition off the house of our Father into so many separat ecompartments, with jealous churlish-looking doors, variously numbered, (yet all, independent) belonging to "number one.") A Correspondent of your mentions the disturbance caused in Church by the opening and shutting of these needless nuisances. The only use (if such i may be called) I have ever seen made of a pew door was this to prevent a parishioner's stray dog from rambling at large through the Church by kenneling it safely in its owner premises. It is true, that an Act of Parliament can conve be true to the best interests of the Church, they will not make an Act of Parliament the means of bolstering up a system, which, by common consent, is daily, and very deservedly, losing

Let Churchmen thoroughly realize the truth that they are nembers of Christ, "members of His body, of His flesh, and of His bones," and "members one of another," "many members, yet but "one body," and, being such, "should have the same care one for another." Considering themselves not only as partakers of a common faith, but as bound together in a most mysterious and sacred union, they will cease to relish such things as militate against the sublime sympathies of their spiritual relationship to each other. "Each will esteem other better than himself," and they will be more and more "KNIT

I might prove that, in primitive times, no fee simple rightsno securing of the most eligible positions in the Church, were recognized, or even recognizable, by a reference to the simple fact that special and distinct places were allocated to menmatrons—to virgins—to catechumens—to penitents—and to Jewish and heathen hearers. But I conceive it to be of more importance to consider the Church As SHE IS, according to hel existing Canons, Rubrics, &c., and to shew from thence, that the Church, as she is, does not recognize private fee simple properly in Parish Churches. By the 59th Canon, Ministers are commanded to catechise the children and others of their Cure to the parish Churches. the Parish Church before Evening Service. Now, properly to classify them for conveniently catechising them, the Minister must possess the right of arranging them in the seats without committing a trespass in the premises. Again: One of the Rubries in the Communion office is thus expressed: Communicants being CONVENIENTLY PLACED;" evidently im plying a right of entry, on their part, into such seats as may thought most convenient.

I have dwelt at greater length on this branch of the subject

because I consider it to be of paramount and first importance.

If the remarks I have offered, should be reckoned so far just ud correct, as to deserve being acted on, it is most necess that there should be a perfectly fair understanding of the matter between persons presenting Church-building subscription lists and those to whom such lists are being presented.

Believe me, Sir, your's faithfully,

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

Sir,-In The Church of the 2nd April, I observed some remarks upon Temperance Societies by the Rev. Mr. Close Cheltenham, which you introduced with an expression of salis appear rather presumptuous in me to question the sound

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Mr. Close

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Mr. Close admits that an example of total abstinence is desirable and beneficial on the part of each individual Christian, where such an example can be set without injury to bodily bealth; and he further says, "to promote the observance of" (this abstinence) "upon individuals, shall be my endeavour in public and private;" thus then he places a certain restriction on himself, and seeks to place the same restriction on others by persuasion, and therefore he admits that such restriction is lawful for a Christian man. But when associations are formed, the individuals of which voluntarily pledge "themselves to such restriction," he says that this conduct is unsanctioned "by the New Testament, and inconsistent with Gospel liberty." Now appears to me that whatever is lawful for Christians, as adviduals, is equally lawful for them when associated together: and that a pledge, which, for the benefit of their fellow-men, circumscribes that Christian liberty, which Christians are free to use or to deny themselves, is not unsanctioned by the New Testament, would appear from St. Paul taking upon himself a yow, which made him shave his head at Cenchrea, as mentioned in 18th ch. Acts, 18th verse; and on another occasion, he, at the request of Sr. James and the other elders present at Jerusalem, joined himself to four others, who were doubtless Christian converts, for the performance of a vow, as we read in 21st ch. Acts. A further objection made by Mr. Close is, that

"combinations are made with persons of all religious persua-sions," &c. But may we not combine with such for lawful purposes, when by doing so we in no degree sanction their erroneous opinions, or assist in carrying out any improper mea-sures? Should a dreadful conflagration take place in any town, or village, which reduced many families to deep distress, and a public. public meeting be held for the purpose of deliberating on the best mode of relieving the afflicted, would the Clergyman be justified in absenting himself, because Christians of various denominations, and some who are not Christians at all, attended and took an active part in such meeting? And when a list of subscribers was placed before him, would he be justified in refusing to put his name down, because the name immediately preceding his own is that of some wretched infidel, or the one following his own that of some wild sectarian? If then a Clergyman may, without impropriety, attend on such an occasion, and place his name on such a list, surely he may attend a meeting to arrest the desolating effects of intemperance, to restore families from degradation and misery to respectability and comfort, and to rescue men from disease and insanity; and surely he may place his name on a list which is not the record of money bestowed, but of blessings, which it is lawful temperately to use, foregone for the sake of our fellow-men and breth.

But Mr. Close says, that, although for a moral object, these combinations are without fixed moral and religious principles. Now a fixed moral principle is certainly not wanting, and that moral principle is Temperance and the public good; and to the Christian there is not wanting a religious principle, and that is charity, a desire to comply with the injunction of St. Paul, "As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto all men." Pardon, Mr. Editor, the length of this communication, with which I have troubled you, and Believe me, your's truly, T. E. W.

Sandwich, April 6th, 1842.

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ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA. Three days Later from England.

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser, April 21). The steamer Britannia, Captain Hewitt, arrived at Boston yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, having left Liverpool at 5, P.M., on the 5th, making her passage in fourteen days and

fourteen hours.

IN PARLIAMENT. The House of Commons reassembled on the 4th instant-the Lords having adjourned to the 7th. The return of Viscount Villiers and Mr. Hope, for the borough of Weymouth, was reported illegal by the select committee, and Mesrs. Bernal and Christie were declared duly elected.

Mr. Currie put a question to Sir Robert Peel. The hon. baronet had said that his continuance in office would depend on the fate of his financial project; he wished to know whether that announcement applied only to the main principle of the measure—the income tax—or related equally to the proposed

modification of the tariff. Sir Robert replied, not very distinctly, but in substance Sir Robert replied, not very distinctly, but in substance that his measure was brought forward as a whole, and although he reserved the right to modify details, as a whole he would stand or fall by it.

The English papers announce the death of the venerable Lord Rolle, in the 86th year of his age. As he has left no issue the title is account.

issue the title is extinct.

An utter want of provisions was assigned as the most prominent cause, and believed as the only ground which could Justify such a proceeding. This, however, is denied, and in the Present state of the public information upon the subject, it is almost impossible to come to any conclusion which is borne out by facts. The renewal of the negotiations, however, began on the 29th—but six days after Sir W. McNaghten's murder—they were delayed or suspended till the 3rd or 4th of January, they were delayed or suspended till the 3rd or 4th of January, but on the 5th the troops marched out of the cantonments, the convention having been signed not only by Pottinger, as chief vil or political authority, but by Generals Elphinstone and Shelton, and other of the senior military officers. Instructions were sent to General Sale to evacuate Jellalabad, and we must bresume that up to the time of the evacuation of the cantonment there was a fair show of faith on the part of the Affghan

leader and his people.

No sooner, however, had the force marched out, than the Populace entered the cantonment, the houses of the officers and men were set fire to and plundered, the rear-guard of the force was attacked severely, and much luggage and stores carried off.

From this, perhaps, by a leader of discrimination, a fair estimate of what was intended might have been made, but it was not so; the force proceeded, and encamped in the snow on the first day. It had been purposed to reach the Khoord Cabul Pass in the second day's second day's march, but, by some unaccountable infatuation, General Elphinstone, with whom now rested the conduct of the retreat, suffered Mahomed Akhbar to dictate to him the division of the distance into three marches, while treaty after treaty was made (I can only presume these as requests to be allowed to press on) by him with Mahomed Akhbar, at each of which new hostages were demanded by the chief, and granted.

These, so far from copaging the aves of the General to his

These, so far from opening the eyes of the General to his danger, and to the obvious treachery of the Affghan, only seemed to have impressed him with a greater idea of the dependence upon him, notwithstanding that at every march the difficulties increased, and the attacks upon the brigade were more frequent and sanguinary. It might, one would think, have been foreseen that the delays made were but to afford time for the entire occupation of the reasers, or they might have excited the entire occupation of the passes, or they might have excited suspicion enough to have induced the General to push through the Khoord Cabul Pass at all hazards, and take his chance from thence to Libbit. thence to Jellalabad. No effort, however, was made, and after three days' encampment in the snows, numbers of the sepoys and native camp followers perished, and became utterly helpless from cold.

On the Haft Kotul, the bleak and desolate mountain in the On the Haft Kotul, the bleak and desolate mountain in the Khoord Cabul Pass, there seems to have been some new demand made upon General Elphinstone, or some new treaty made, for the fulfilment of which the ladies who were with the force were demand. demanded as hostages, and, I blush to write it, given up. Their husbands accompanied them, and, under the protection of Akhbar Khan, who quitted his forces when they were made over to him, were conducted back to Cabul. This seems to have been the signal for the work of destruction and massacre. The sepoys, benumbed by exposure, were cut down unresistingly in hundreds; and at Tazeen, doubtless pressed by more demands, in hundreds; and at Tazeen, doubtless pressed by more demands, which he had now no means of complying with, Generals Elphinstone and Shelton gave themselves up as prisoners, or, as some say, hostages for the evacuation of Jellalabad. At this time, and then only, does a glimpse of the real state of affairs to have abandoned us, his allies, to our fate, and to have been the signal for the work of destruction and massacre. The sepoys, benumbed by exposure, were cut down unresistingly in hundreds; and at Tazeen, doubtless pressed by more demands, in hundreds; and at Tazeen, doubtless pressed by more demands. I find that I have said nothing about Schah Soojah in this, and it is absolutely necessary to mention him. For a long time attention to the accretion to the duction at the reductions at such a crisis as this, indeed at any time, the reductions at such a crisis as this, indeed at any time, reductions at such a crisis as this, indeed at any time, traductions at such a crisis at the sample that pay having been reductions at such a crisis at the sample to the mark that pay having been reductions at such a crisical at the induction of the body absolute compact. The reductions at such a crisical at the induction of the army, that pay having been reductions at the fort being induction and the army, that p

of Her Majesty's 44th regiment held together as far as Jugdulluk, where they fell into irretrievable confusion, broke into parties, and for the most part perished. Of the whole of that regiment, officers and men, only one officer, Souter, the lieute-nant-major, and seventeen men remain, who are prisoners in a fort near Jugdulluk, and for whose ransom a large sum is A Captain Griffiths, and these with Dr. Brydon, are the only persons known for certain to exist. We can only most fervently hope that all those who have been given up as

ostages, and the ladies, may be safe.

The troops which marched out of Cabul are said to have amounted to 6,500 fighting men. They consisted of Her Majesty's 44th, the 2nd, 37th, and 59th native infantry, a troop of horse artillery, six companies of sappers and miners, 6th Schah's cavalry, and six troops of Anderson's horse. There were, besides these, 7,000 camp-followers; and although the safety of the ladies and their husbands may be presumed upon, or hoped for, there is no hope for the rest. Treachery and massages have done their contents. massacre have done their work, and the bones of 13,000 British soldiers and subjects lie bleaching upon the wild mountain passes of Khoord, Cabul and Jugdulluk. The Affghans appear to have almost wallowed in blood, and to have gratified their ferocity and bigotry to the utmost, and it is impossible to add more horror by detail to the sickening fact that the whole brigade has been butchered—butchered under the most solemn

promises of protection and good faith.

Akhbar Khan exults in his success, and has published a proclamation to the Affghan people, declaring the success of his stratagem for the destruction of the Cafir Feringhees.

stratagem for the destruction of the Cafir Feringhees.

The attention of every one is now fixed on Sale, who, with about 1,500 men, and about 1,000 armed camp-followers, is prepared to hold his post of Jellalabad to the last. He received the message of the convention to abandon it, but refused in the noble spirit, not of an old Roman, but what is as high and proud, the soldierlike spirit of an English gentleman. "No," he is reported to have said, "I have more than any man a wife and daughter, at stake in Cabal, but these cannot influence me; this post is to be defended with my life, and without a personthis post is to be defended with my life, and without a peremp tory order from the Governor General in Council, will I surtory order from the Governor General in Council, will I sur-render it to no man." This may or may not be true, but the spirit of the old soldier speaks out in his actions: he has forti-fied Jellalabud to the utmost of his power, he has cleared away the houses and gardens which were around its walls, he has laid the nouses and gardens which were around its wars, he has indid in provisions to the utmost of his means, and he will most assuredly fight to the last. He may be overpowered ere succour can reach him, or a diversion be made in his favour, but the defence of Jellalabad will become a matter for fame to record. The men there will have to fight for their lives, and they will be sold dearly and defended with desperation. On the 22nd of January, Sale had food for forty days, and was salting beef for more provisions; he had laid in forage, and was apprehensive on one point only, that of ammunition! May God protect him

Last month I wrote that I hoped I should be able to tell you of Wild's advance to his relief, and I lament to say it has been a failure. Wild had then reached Peshawur,—he had no guns allowed him by the Commander-in-Chief, who it is said personally objected to their being sent. He tried to obtain some from Avitabili at Peshawur, who gave him two, which proved unserviceable. After a long delay he advanced upon the Khybar Pass, divided his detachment, (surely an ill-judged measure), and sent two corps on to occupy Ali Musjed, which was done almost without opposition; they were not supported however, had neither supplies nor ammunition, owing to which the Khyburces threw themselves in force between the bridges.— Those at Ali Musjed were forced to fight their way back, which was done with severe loss, and Wild has retired on Peshawur, where he awaits the arrival of General Pollock, with wh where he awaits the arrival of General Pollock, with whose force, in which are both Europeans and guns, the pass will be attempted. It had need be made with vigour and desperation, for it will be opposed by both. It is said that the Kbyburces have refused Nadir Schah's price of ten lacs, and are prepared to defend their defile with all the power of their trite. Pollock will be at Peshawur on the 3d of February, and there should be no delay in the advance, if Sale and his force are to be saved.

India is tranquil, and if this crisis pass off without an emeute, the hold we have of the country will be more apparent than ever, and need never again be doubted. True, the Hindoos can have no feeling with the Affghans, least of all the Mahrattas, who must remember Paniput, and they are perhaps the only

have no feeling with the Affghans, least of an the manatasa, who must remember Paniput, and they are perhaps the only race who possess an united feeling. The Mahomedan population may perhaps be doubted, but there is warning enough abroad to watch for disaffection, and there is little doubt if it abroad to watch for disaffection, and there is little doubt if it appears that it will be promptly and effectually suppressed.—All our neighbours, too, are quiet. Tharawaddee has ceased to bluster, and is amusing himself at Rangoon, if indeed he be not already departed thence. The Naupsulese are quiet, and well managed by Hodgson. The Sikhs grow more and more civil, give supplies, and aid the passage of our division through the Punjaub, and are in most points performing the parts of true allies; and in truth the Affghan success is more likely to keep them up to their mark than any other circumstances that could

By the arrival of the overland mail from India, on the 4th of April, full confirmation and particulars of the disasters at Caboul were received. The accounts, however, are contradictory in some respects—as to the causes and immediate success of the deplorable events. We give copious extracts from the deplorable events. We give copious extracts from the deplorable events. We give copious extracts from the Indian coarsepondence of the Times.

(From the London Times of April 5).

Hyderarada — You are already aware that after the murder of Sir W m. McNaghten, the political agency was assumed by Major Edward Pottinger, who, after a few days interval, renewed in the present of the country around a was far from quiet, and a general insurrect of the country around as was far from quiet, and a general insurrect of the country around a was ripe; there is little fear, however, of a force of 10,000 the Affighan party. The events of some days before the evacuation of the exacuation of the exacuation of the exacuation of the country around as was far from quiet, and a general insurrect of the country around a was far from quiet, and a general insurrect of the country around a was far from quiet, and a general insurrect of the country around a was far from quiet, and a general insurrect of the country around a was far from quiet, and a general insurrect of the country around a was far from quiet, and a general insurrect of the country around a was far from quiet, and a general insurrect of the exacuation of the ex

General Elphinstone, had not been delivered up by Colonel Palmer, and we can only hope that he may imitate the noble example of General Sale, in retaining possession of a post which may have so important an effect upon the next campaign.

In Scinde and Belochistan all continues quiet, and the young Khan of Khelat is represented to be daily becoming more and more attached to Colonel Stacy and to Major Outram. In the present excited state of affairs beyond the Indus, it is pleasant to turn to this part of the country we have occupied, and to to turn to this part of the country we have occupied, and to perceive in its gradual amendment the true establishment of our

influence. I have to turn, however, to matters nearer home, and to which I invite your very serious attention.

I mentioned in my last letter the disaffection and absolute mutiny of a part of the 52nd Madras native infantry, which mutiny of a part of the 52nd Madras native infantry, which composed the garrison of the fort of Asseergush. The station had been one of half-batta, and the 52nd was the first corps upon which the new rate of pay had to be tried. I believe in the Madras army that the right of the sepoy to full batta has been acknowledged from the time he crossed the Kistna river, and certainly upon pushing a regiment of one presidency far into the territories of another, this right could hardly be questioned. Such, however, was the case; the sepoys' pay was reduced, and Such, however, was the case; the sepoys pay was reduced, and a refusal to receive it became open mutiny, though happily no lives were even risked by violence. The punishment and disgrace of that wing has been at once severe and judicious; a number of the non-commissioned officers have been reduced to the ranks, and privates, who were known to have been faithful, were promoted in their room. This was severe, but just.

I mentioned also in my last that with the whole of the native

regiments at Secunderabad a similar trial would be made, and that a similar result was to be expected. My declaration has come true, which indeed could hardly have been otherwise .-Soon after the first of this mouth pay became due, and was offered at the reduced rate to the regiment first in turn to receive it; it was determinedly refused. To the other corps it was offered in succession, and with a like effect, although parts of the 7th and 48th remained faithful. The cavalry, too, followed the same example, and they were obliged to surround a portion of them (280 men who were taken prisoners) by two squadrons of the Nizam's cavalry regiment, stationed within a few miles, which was called out for the purpose. The most violent of the mutineers were a wing of the 32nd, which were confined to their place of arms or barracks, under a guard of Europeans. The two most mutinous infantry regiments, the 7th and 48th, were marched out of Secunderabad toward Ath and 48th, were marched out of Secunderabad toward Madras, to await the orders of Government, and the cavairy are in the same condition on the Southern road. It is of no use to trouble you with more particulars. I only wish to attract your attention to the absolute infatuation of attempting to make reductions at such a crisis as this, indeed at any time, in the

hilated, and that he exists. I do not think it impossible that he has been neutral.

We could have been no pleasant allies to him, as his actions were perpetually controlled, and his movements watched; and, haughty as he is known to be, it is not wonderful if he should have under-handedly striven to throw off a weight of interference which he must have felt growing heavier day by day He may have had to choose between our alliance for ever and that of a party of his own chiefs, and I confess I think it probable that his own national predilections decided in favour of the latter. He must have felt that he could get no farther benefit from us, and a glimpse of benefit from the other side at once turned the scale against us. At all events I cannot believe that such a conspiracy, which must have taken months to reduce to a certainty, could have been secret from him.

Zorawur Singh's expedition into Thibet has utterly failed; a few of his companions escaped into the hills near Almorah, across the most difficult passes, and gave themselves up to the British authorities; from them it was known that Zorawur Singh had been surrounded, and reduced by cold and starvation, to the last extremity. Zorawur Singh had at last fallen, and the remnant cut their way through their enemies.

GOVERNMENT MANIFESTO ON THE AFFGHAN MASSACRE.

"Intelligence having been received which leaves no room to doubt that after the British force at Cabul had maintained its position against overpowering numbers of insurgents for more than six weeks, the officer commanding had judged it necessary, in consequence of a failure of provisions, to agree to a convention with the enemy, and to retire on the faith of that convention toward Jellalabad, when the troops, exposed to the worst rigors of cold and privation in the mountain passes, and harassed by treacherous attacks, suffered extreme disaster, the Governor General in Council deems it proper to notify that the most active measures have been adopted, and will be steadily prosecuted, for expediting strong reinforcements to the Affghan frontier, and for assisting such operations as may be required in that quarter for the maintenance of the honour and interests of the British Government.

The ample military means at the disposal of the British Government will be strenuously applied to these objects, so as at once to support external operations, and to insure efficient pro-

once to support external operations, and to make the protection to its subjects and allies.

A faithless enemy, stained by the foul crime of assassination, has, through a failure of supplies, followed by consummate treachery, been able to overcome a body of British troops in a treachery, been able to overcome a body of British troops in a country removed by distance and the difficulties of the season from the possibility of succour. But the Governor General in Council, while he most deeply laments the loss of brave officers and men, regards this partial reverse only is a new occasion for displaying the stability and vigor of the British power, and the admirable spirit and valour of the British Indian army."

The following extracts from a letter in the London Herald,

The following extracts from a letter in the London Herald, dated Bombay, March 1, represent the conduct of Akbar or Uktar Khan very differently from other ecounts; and indeed it is difficult to account for many of the facts stated in those accounts on the supposition of his treachery. The first violation of the convention seems to have come from Brigadier Sale, in refusing to evacuate Jellalabad, as had been agreed upon; and that refusal would pulliate at least if not justify the extended and that refusal would palliate at least if not justify, the attack and that refusal would palliate at least if lot justify, the attack of the Affghans upon the retiring troops. It is no excuse to say that Major Pottinger had no right to stipulate for that evacuation; he should not have stipulated for what he had no power to perform. The idea of Akba Khan's treachery is singularly irreconcileable with the readiress manifested by Major Pottinger and the other officers to extrust the ladies to his care, and themselves to surrender as hostiges. They must have had faith in his willingness at least, if not his power, to protect

BOMBAY, March 1. Intelligence was last night received, by our Government express, that Her Majesty's ship Cambrian, with the new Gover-nor General, Lord Ellenborough, on loard, touched at Madras on the 21st ult., and after remaining a few hours, during which his lordship did not land, sailed directly for Calcutta, where he would arrive about the 1st of March A tangled skein he will have to unravel on his arrival! On the policy which Lord

have to unravel on his arrival! On the policy which Lord Ellenborough shall adopt at the commencement of his reign depends the existence of our empire it India.

It is not difficult, indeed, to foresee the direction and the steps by which the more immediate of our mischiefs will approach us. Already has the pinching system rendered nearly the whole of our irregular troops useless to us. The Poona horse, while liberally paid, and consisting of the best men of the Deccan, form the finest hody of irregular cayalry in the world. est body of irregular cavalry in the world; as matters now stand, they are nearly uscless to us. The Poona horse, Skinner's horse, the Scinde irregular horse, with nearly the whole of the rest of the very irregular cavalry of the army, might at once be disbanded without the smallest damage to our strength, and with a large saving to the pay-bill.

been in his hands.

AFFGHANISTAN.—The following are reported to have been killed since the commencement of the insurrection of the 2nd November:—Sir W. H. M'Naghten, Bart., Brigadier Anquetil, commanding the Schah's force; Lieut. Col. Mackeril, Her Majesty's 44th regiment, Lieut. Col. Oliver, 5th reg. native infantry; Lieut. Col. Sir Alexander Burnes, Bombay army, assistant to the envoy; Major Ewart, Capt. Bellew, Capt. Swayne, Capt. Robinson, Capt. Macrae, Capt. Codrington Swayne, Capt. Robinson, Capt. Macrae, Capt. Codrington, Capt. Broadfoot, Capt. Spottiswood, Captain Westmacott, Capt. Paton, Capt. Mackintosh, Capt. Trevor, Capt. Woodburn, Lieut. Raban, Lieut. Rattray, Lieut. Golding, local Lieut. Wheeler, Lieut. Laing, Lieut. Walker, Lieut. Burnes, Lieut. Wheeler, Lieut. Laing, Lieut. Walker, Lieut. Burnes, Ensign Salisbury, Ensign Gordon, Ensign St. George, Ensign Macartney, Dr. Duff, Dr. Macgrath, Dr. D. R. Cardew, Dr. Bird.— Englishman, Feb. 4.

The following extract from a private letter contains a list of the names of those who are in the hands of the Affghans. It is however to be observed that Capt. Souter of the 44th, is reported to have been killed when attempting to make his escape from a fort near Jellalabad.

mond 3d Cavalry, Warburton, Artillery Remained at Cabul with the sick, Drs. Berwick and Campbell. In confinement with some chief, Griffith, 37th; Souter, 44th; and Steer, 37th;

with 8 Europeans 44th foot.

It is feared, and too truly, that not another officer is saved.

The Sepoys chiefly killed by intense cold. Hands and feet swelled to an immense size, and rendered them incapable of moving. God help the poor fellows, and may such another calamity never befal us. The following may be considered a correct memorandum of the number of officers who have fallen:

Artillery, 4

H. M. 44th Foot, 24

5th Light Cavalry, 11

5th Infantry, 13

One of the most singular features of the late events in Cabul, which throws perhaps a clearer light on the nature of the capitulation entered into by Sir W. M'Naghten and continued by

gather respecting this transaction:—A. Mahajun of Delhi received a letter from Peshawur, dated 18th of January, detailing tions are upon the Holy Hills and against them may nothing contents of a communication from an agent at Cabul, written on the 1st of January, and enclosing a bill drawn by certain officers for 13 lacs upon the Ferozepore treasury, being part of 25 lacs agreed upon through his instrumentality with the Affghans, as the ransom of eight officers and one lady, whose release he had procured by paying down one lac, and taken them to his house. This letter was brought by an Afighan, who had taken the bill to their correspondent at Umritsir, for realization.

Twelve bills to the amount of 398,000 dollars have been

drawn on this treasury by Major Pottinger, political agent in charge of the mission at Cabul, bearing date 28th December, 1841, at 12 per cent. premium and 15 days' sight in favour of Sreekishendas ad-Mugniram of Delhi, for value received by him from Heed-Lull at Cabul. Some parties in Delhi, anxious for their friends in Cabul, have raised a subscription for the purpose of sending a man there to procure intelligence. No Hindostanee could be found to undertake the task, and they destance patched an Affghan fruit merchant, with promises of a hand-some reward for his services.—Delhi Gazette, Feb. 22.

> SIR R. PEEL'S GREAT PLAN OF FINANCE. From the New York Albion

The Premier followed up his measure for modifying the Corn Laws with his great scheme of Finance, which he brought before the House on the 11th of March, in a speech of unrival-led perspicuity, candour, and good sense. No sooner had the Right Hon Baronet concluded his masterly effort than the walls of Parliament rang with enthusiastic applauses, and Lord John Russell, Mr. O'Connell, and others his political opponents, paid him high compliments not only for the clearness and eloquence of his harangue, but for the matter of the speech, the views it unfolded, and the liberal sentiments it contained. All admitted that it was well timed, well adapted to the present exigencies of the state, and must be attended with great national

But a part of this great plan contained a proposal to impose a general income tax, amounting to nearly three per cent. per annum. Now, an income tax always is, and always was, unpopular, and when this part of the measure became known, there was much dissatisfaction in various quarters. The farmers and land-holders had scarcely got over the proposition for abating the duties on foreign corn, and this addition to their burthens was not acceptable. The Tariff, too, which is also a part of the scheme, affected various interests. The proposed reduction of duties upon cattle, leather, gloves, and a great variety of foreign articles, stirred up opponents in every quarter; and Lord John Russell, and other liberal members of the House,

But to what extent, it will be asked, does this party spirit run—and does it endanger the measure? It is our duty, as faithful journalists, to say that this party effort is formidable; it is also our duty to state that it not only endangers the whole measure, but the existence of the cabinet itself, and hence the it is also our duty to state that it not only endangers the whole measure, but the existence of the cabinet itself, and hence the rancorous activity of the opposition. The Times newspaper is not the supporter of the measure, but contents itself with merely reporting the proceedings. Bell's Weekly Messenger opposes it, and the Britannia and other tory papers of large circulation, appear on the point of deserting the Premier and leaving him to his fate and the mercy of the opposition. He is certainly in very considerable danger, so much so, that he has announced his determination to stand or fall by the measure, although he will not abandon it, or his office, for any defeat on dthough he will not abandon it, or his office, for any defeat on Why does Sir Robert with his great practical knowledge, it

will be asked, persevere with a measure that may prove ruinous to him and to his party? Why does he not abandon the income tax which is so obnoxious—and lay the tax on something else? The answer is obvious; because no other source can be taxed The answer is obvious; because no other source can be taxed to the amount required without being more injurious; and Sir Robert challenges his opponents to put their finger—that is his expression—on any other revenue that will be less disadvantageous. Then why not, say others, borrow the sum required? Because, he replies, I will not begin my career of reform and retrenchment by increasing the national debt, which is already which a mill stone ground, the neck of the which is already such a mill stone around the neck of the country. Besides, is it politic to permit every minister, when the finances are embarrassed, to run into the money market and borrow on national account? Where is such a system to Rather let the country make an effort to pay all demands; and when that is the case the public purse will be guarded the more sedulously, and debts and expenditures will not be so readily incurred by those in authority. It would have been much easier for Sir R. Peel to have funded the £7,500,000 debt of the late cabinet, or to have opened a loan for the 10 or 12 millions required; but would it have been so advantageous 12 millions required; but would it have been bad for the to the nation? Such a course would have been bad for the country, but pleasant for the minister; and the choice he has made, the difficulties he encounters, and the odium he incurs, proves him to have the public welfare at heart, and establishes him as a faithful public servant, possessed of the highest and purest motives of patriotism. For what object should he, with his great wealth, encounter the bardships of office? should be persevere with an impost that affects so seriously his own pocket, but for motives which every honest man might envy? Night after night does he encounter the factious opposition of the miscrable party backs, whose highest ambition is party predominance, and who are alike strangers to patri-

Government and the people of India of their wits. It will scarcely be believed in England that it has been gravely recommended to the Government to put a price upon the heads of the insurgent leaders, to raze Cabool and put its 60,000 inhabitants to the sword. The papers have been absolutely yelling out to the sword. The papers have been absolutely yelling out to the sword. The papers have been absolutely yelling out to the sword. It is papers have been absolutely yelling out the nearest tree would have done the state good service.

And yet this man, who would at this moment experience, if caught, the mercy a hunter shows his quarry, turns out to have been as guiltless of the murder of Sir W. M'Naghten, so far at been as guiltless of the murder of Sir W. M'Naghten, so far at least as can be discovered, as any one of his accusers. The least as can be discovered, as any one of his accusers. The least as can be discovered, as any one of his accusers. The least as can be discovered, as any one of his accusers. The least as can be discovered, as any one of his accusers, and the inequired the support of a great people it is now. If ever England stood in need of good and faithful leaders that period has arrived. The country is bleeding at every pore; her great industry is paralysed; foreign foes have assailed her; faction has torn her vitals, and her councils have been distracted—but amidst all, her genius, indomitable energy, and unconquerable gallantry, will rise superior to every difficulty. A leader only is wanted, and that leader is at his post. Will England not support him? The great financial scheme of Sir Robert Peel must be contemplated as a whole—it cannot be considered in abstract details. The design is vast and comprehensive, and the income tax is merely a temporary adjunct rendered necessary for carrying out the main part of the plan. It is admitted on all hands that provisions and very many of the necessaries of life are too dear in England. They oppress the poor and embarrass the middle and labouring cl people, he provides in the new tariff for admission of foreign cattle; to render ship building, house building, and all manufactures of which wood forms a constituent part cheaper, he reduces the duty on foreign timber; and to prevent the North American Colonies from suffering in consequence of the rivalry of the Baltic material, he admits the colonial at a nominal duty.—To enable the manufacturers of harness, boots and shoes, and all articles of which leather forms a part, to produce those articles at a change sate, he admits form articles at a cheaper rate—he admits foreign leather at a low duty, and he compensates the producers of leather, of corn, of bread Lieut. Raban, Lieut. Rattray, Lieut. Golding, local Lieut. Wheeler, Lieut. Laing, Lieut. Walker, Lieut. Burnes, Ensign Salisbury, Ensign Gordon, Ensign St. George, Ensign Macartney, Dr. Duff, Dr. Macgrath, Dr. D. R. Cardew, Dr. Bird.—Englishman, Feb. 4.

The following extract from a private letter contains a list of the names of those who are in the hands of the Affghans. It is however to be observed that Capt. Souter of the 44th, is reported to have been killed when attempting to make his escape from a fort near Jellalabad.

The officers and ladies who are believed to have escaped masacre, but are prisoners in Mahomed Shah Khan's fort at Logman, are first Elphinstone, Shelton, 44th; Lawrence, 11th Cavalry; Troup, 48; Mackenzie, Madras army; Anderson, 59th; Boyd, 65th; Waller, Artillery; Pottinger, Envoy; Mein, Boyd, 65th; Waller, Artillery; Pottinger, Envoy; Mein, Mainwaring and one infant, Mrs. Boyd and one child, Mrs. Mainwaring and one infant, Mrs. Boyd and one child, Mrs. Lyre, ditto, and Mrs. Sturt. Hostages at Cabul, are Conolly, 20th, Walsh and Webb, Madras Army, Airey, Buffs, Drummond 3d Cavalry, Warburton, Artillery Remained at Cabul with the sick, Drs. Berwick and Campbell. In confinement

passed in Committee without a division, which is a favourable indication of the success of the whole. Should the whole of Sir Robert Peel's plans go into effect they will be productive of deep and abiding consequences to the British empire. They will stimulate her industry, increase trade and domestic productions, and invigorate and improve her whole social and moral condition

Canada.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY .- This anniversary has been celebrated with much spirit in almost every town in the Province. In this city the annual dinner took place with W. Wakefield, Esq. the thoroughly English President in the chair. He went through his duties with much animation and hearty feeling, and proposed "The Church of England" the second standard toast, in apporpriate language, which was heartily re-echoed by the numerous company present: "The second toast for this evening I am proud to say is the second standard one of our society. To her time, and then only, does a glimpse of the real state of affairs to have been afforded to General Elphinstone, for he is add to have written to Brigadier Angueril to push on that inght, for that treachery was intended. The warning was followed by prompt movement, but it was too late.

The gallant Anguetil kept the remains of the force for some time, it is said for a day and night, when he was shot dead, and all order ceased to exist from that moment.

About 200 men

The gallant Anguetil kept the remains of the force for some time, it is said for a day and night, when he was shot dead, and all order ceased to exist from that moment.

About 200 men

At this bis position has been most unaccountable to me, for he seems time, and to have been afforded by Najor Pottinger, is the simultaneous presentation at this, and to have been afforded to Say is the second standard one of our society. To her many firm conviction that this to have seed affairs to have each and one of our society. To her was followed by Major Pottinger, is the simultaneous presentation at this, and to have been afforded to Say is the second standard one of our society. To her was followed by Major Pottinger, is the simultaneous presentation at this, and we believe other treasuries in the upper province, of draughts for very large sums of money, amounting, it is said, in all to 25 leave, more province, of draughts for very large sums of money, amounting, it is said, in all to 25 leave, more, it is said, in all to 25 leave, more province, of draughts we believe other treasuries in the upper province, of draughts we believe other treasuries, all her high principles, and the had one of our society. To her the several convention at this, and we believe other treasuries in the upper province, of draughts we believe other treasuries in the upper province, of draughts we believe other treasuries in the upper province, of draughts we believe other treasuries in the second at this, and we believe other treasuries in the specific very large sums of money, amou

The following are the particulars which we have been able to she causes to be uttered those prayers, and to be read that Page,

This is spoken in a right spirit, which, we rejoice to know is daily gaining ground.

AGRICULTURAL PETITION.—The great Agricultural Peti-

tion has been received by the Directors of the Canada Company, in London, who are about to have an interview on it with Lord Stanley, the Colonial Secretary. The Directors write word that they "are much inclined to think that the object of these petitions, namely, a free trade with the Mother Country in the Agricultural productions of Canada, may ere long be attained; if the Legislature of the Province will take the necessary steps to protect those productions from competition by the Agricul-turalists of the United States, and that the petitions will be favourably received." To F. Widder, Esq., the Commissioner of the Canada Company resident in Toronto, the people of this Province are much indebted for his prompt and valuable ser-Province are much indebted for his prompt and valuable services in furtherance of this petition. Connected somewhat with the above, is this extract from a letter in the Examiner:—
"Canada debentures, which a short time since could not be sold at 80, have advanced to 91, and will probably be higher. I cannot omit this opportunity of again urging on you the importance of an alteration in the Usury laws, so as to direct capital from the Eastern colonies to Canada. I conclude this letter by expressing my belief that, on various grounds, our Canadian prospects brighten materially. The Emigration will

certainly be large this year."

SUNDAY MAILS.—A memorial from various inhabitants of Kingston, having been presented to the Governor General, de-precating the "flagrant violation of the sanctity of the Lord's Day," by the Steamers travelling with the mails on Sunday, His Excellency directed the following reply to be returned:—

11th April, 1842. SIR,—I am commanded by the Governor General to inform you that he has had under his attentive and respectful consideation the Memorial of the Ministers, Magistrates, Members of the Corporation, and other inhabitants of the Town, which was delivered to him by yourself and a deputation on the 8th inst., praying that a due observance of the Sanday may be enforced, in respect to the transit of the Mail through this Town during the approaching summer.

His Excellency desires me to state that he is most anxious

to enforce an observance of the Sunday throughout the Province, as far as the circumstances of the country will permit; part of the scheme, affected various interests. The proposed reduction of duties upon cattle, leather, gloves, and a great variety of foreign articles, stirred up opponents in every quarter; and Lord John Russell, and other liberal members of the House, began, as hastily as their consistency would permit, to retract their applause of the first night, and to unsay what they had before said. To such an extent has this been carried, that Lord John Russell now appears nightly in the house as the regular and determined opponent of the whole plan. So much for party spirit.

But to what extent, it will be asked, does this party spirit But to what extent, it will be asked, does this party spirit rup—and does it endanger the measure? It is our duty, as and he directs me to assure you that he will be ready to take where the routes are so long and the means of conveyance so imperfect. Even in the Mother Country, where communication is so much more rapid, and the routes much shorter, and where the strongest desire is felt to enforce a proper observance of the Sanday, it has been found impossible to carry into prac-tice the regulation which you desire to see established here.

Under these circumstances His Excellency desires me to express his regret that he cannot comply with the prayer of this Memorial, but he would be prepared to sanction any arranges ment not inconsistent with the public service, by which the time of attendance during Sunday, at the Post Office in this Town might be reduced to the shortest possible limit.

I have the honor to be, Sir, &c.
T. W. C. MURDOCH, Chief Secretary. RESERVED BILLS .- We understand that the Currency Bill nd the different Bank Bills passed during the last Session, and reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, have been returned sanctioned by Her Majesty.—Kingston

ARMY .- Major Generals Sir J. A. Hope, K. C. B., and Sir Richard Armstrong, are appointed to the staff of Canada, in succession to Lieutenant Generals Macdonell and Clitherow.—

MILITIA .- This force is still to be kept up: though liable to be disbanded whenever the Government requires.

Libel.—At the late Assizes for this District, the McNab

of McNub recovered 5l. damages from Mr. Hincks, M.P.P., the proprietor and editor of the Examiner, for a libel in that paper. Mr. Hincks will, we believe, have to pay more than

Grantham.—The total population of the Township of Grantham is 4003: that nof St. Catharines 1483, being some-Grantham is 4003; that not St. Catharines 1483, being somewhat more than half the population of Niagara. Grantham last year produced 27,766 bushels of wheat, 2190 barley, 334 rye, 26,345 oats, 4363 peas, 7071 corn, 1918 buckwheat, 25,890 potatoes, and 6935 lbs. wool; and contains 2170 cattle, 758 orses, 3260 sheep, 2362 hogs, and 144 beehives.-Niagara

NIAGARA CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Members of the Niagara Clerical Association are hereby incormed that the next Meeting of the Association will be held (D. V.) if the residence of the Rev. G. R. F. Grout, Rector of Grimsby, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2nd of June.

The Members are respectfully reminded, that a resolution was dopted at their Meeting in February last, that all the Members (ungests hindered by unavoidable chromistances) should be at the place of

T. B. FULLER, Secretary N. C. A.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. Reverend Brethren,—You are hereby notified that the next Meeting of he above Society, will be held (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Hamilton, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 25th and 26th of May. WILLIAM MCMURRAY,

Acting Secretary, Western Clerical Society,
Dundas, April 19th, 1842

REMOVAL.

H. & W. ROWSELL, BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS. HAVE REMOVED from their former residence in Brock Street, to those new premises in KING STREET, lately occupied by Messrs Greenshields & Miller, next to J. W. Brent's, Chemist and Kingston, April 20, 1842.

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR,

128, KING STREET, TORONTO.

A LWAYS on hand a good supply of West of England Cloths,

England.

England.

England.

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

DOCTOR SEWELL,

G. BILTON,

CORNER OF LOT AND GRAVES STREETS,

(NEARLY OPPOSITE TO THE COLLEGE AVENCE).

42-3m 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. Toronto, April 13, 1842.

MARRIED.

On the 30th instant, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, at the Cathedral Church of St. James, in this city, Mr. William Rowsell, of Kingston, to Miss Marla Lewis, of Toronto.

On the 26th inst., at St. Thomas's Church, Belleville, by the Rev. Job Deacon. Alexander Menzies Esq., P. M. of Belleville. to Emily Rosa, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Swainston Esq., Merchant of London, England, and relict of the late Rev. Thomas Campbell of Belleville.

On the 13th instant, by the Rev. G. B. Lindsay, Anne Charlotte Hilliard, eldest daughter of Christ'r Hilliard, to S. P. Barnard, both of Williamsburg.

Williamsburg.
On the 27th instant, in St. Peter's Church, Thorold, by the Rev.
B. Fuller, Rector, Mr. Win. Martin, to Miss Sarah Boyd, both of

T. B. Fuller, Rector, Mr. Win. Martin, to Size
Thorold.
At Montreal, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Dr Bethune, George
D. Watson, Esquire, to Louisa. daughter of the late Josias Wurtele,
Esquire.

BIRTH.
T. S. Kennedy, Rector of

BIRTH.

On the 26th Inst., the lady of the Rev. T. S. Kennedy, Rector of Darlington, of a Son.

Darlington, of a Son.

Die D.

At Springfield, River Credit, on 21st April, Mrs. Margaret Carey, wife of Mr. John Carey, late editor of The Globe. She was the eldest daughter of Mr. John Jones, of Harlegh Castle, Merionethshire, North Wales.

On the 24th inst., at Lake Erie Settlement, near Dunnville, John Besly, the infant son of the Rev. C. B. Gribble.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PUBLICATIONS. (From The Irish Ecclesiastical Journal).

As it is a matter of great importance, particularly at the present time, to make ourselves acquainted, as much as possible, with the nature of the various publications, by means of which the Romish priesthood seek to maintain their influence over the superstitions of their followers, I shall trouble you with the following brief observations:

It will probably surprise many of your readers to know that there are thousands of our countrymen, and these, too, the comparatively educated, who believe that Elijah was the founder and first General of the Carmelite Order of Monks (which body was instituted, as they imagine, about the year B.C. 930, when Elijah saw from Mount Carmel a cloud, which he knew by a prophetic notion to be significant of the glorious Virgin Mary),-that he was succeeded by Elisha, who was succeeded by Jonadab the son of Rechab, and the prophet Jonas, that the Blessed Virgin was educated by these monks, and that the order has continued without change to the present day! Yet all this, and even more, is actually believed by the reading portion of the Irish Roman Catholics.

There is a little work of high character and extensive circulation among the Irish peasantry, which some of your readers probably have seen, entitled "A short Treatise on the Antiquity, Institution, Excellency, Indulgences, Privileges, &c. of the most Famous self, that, in that long day of God's grace and patience, he and Ancient Confraternity of our Blessed Lady of turned a deaf ear to all his merciful invitations, and "rejected its class, displaces the Bible as the religious reading who "would not know in that his day, the things which belonged of Roman Catholics. The Order of Carmelites to to his peace," expect any other but that they should now be for which this treatise refers, embraces a large mass of ever "hid from his eyes," which are ready to be closed in utter the population of this country, the religious orders of darkness? We should take up a present and effectual resoluthe Church of Rome admitting lay associates. Its tion not to delay our Repentance, and the reformation of our members are distinguished by wearing a small piece lives, that we may not have that great work to do when we are of cloth called a scapular, tied round the neck; this not fit to do any thing; no, not to dispose of our temporal cononce put on, is never taken off during life, and pos- cernments, much less to prepare for eternity, and to do that in sesses a miraculous power to preserve from sin and a few moments, which ought to have been the care and endeadanger, and from eternal damnation.

work, "of the confraternity of the scapular, above all others, are first, that it is no human invention, but as the divines say, de jure Divino, having its institution immediately from heaven; secondly, that it is favoured with the singular protection of the Queen of Heaven, who is the patroness and advecate of this confraternity, thirdly the patroness and advocate of this confraternity; thirdly, that it hath the promise of eternal salvation; fourthly, is avails much to abbreviate the expiating flames of purgatory; finally, ever since its first institution it hath been favoured by Almighty God with many graces and mirafavoured by Almighty God with many graces and mira-cles, insomuch, that by means of the sacred scapular, the sick hath frequently been restored to their former health, persons bewitched, and possessed by the devil, have been delivered. Women in travail have been miraculously assisted. This sacred habit hath also appeased violent tempests, when it hath been cast into the sea by those that were in danger. Briefly, it is known by daily experience, that the scapular is a sovereign preservative and remedy against all the evils of this life, both spiritual

The story of the pattern scapular having been dein the Carmelite Convent of Cambridge, on the 16th | thousand times more for mine, and therefore it ought to be Catholics of Ireland. In every Roman Catholic print- me: especially, considering, that "these my light afflictions, the sacred habit to Dr. Stock; and the reality of the exceeding and eternal weight of glory."—Bishop Beveridge. transaction is an unquestioned article of faith. There are several other stories equally absurd; but as the book can easily be procured by those who are anxious it should be remembered, are intended for the edu- God; but in reverence to that holier part of the temple where graded in passing to the utterly illiterate portion of but smites upon his breast, and, in a short but fervent ejacula-

the people. of Andrew Sall," a miracle is related, which has been difference in thy sight does it make to consist between man copied into many other productions. It is an account and man! Pride was not made for a creature with such mani-

"Who was commanded to worship the Host, but the blasphemous heretic answering, said 'verily a spider is more worthy to be worshipped than it is.' When, behold, thread from the top of the church, directly into the blasphemer's mouth, and endeavoured, very busily, to get ntrance even as he was speaking the without much ado, could the many hands of the standers-by keep her from entering into the wretch, whether he would or no. Then the archbishop stood up, and declared to all that were present, that the revenging hand of God had denounced the man to be a blasphemer.'

Such are extracts from works, whose circulation is not only authorized but actively encouraged by the Christianity alike, and to admit into the most intimate bonds Romish priesthood and their lay associates; and of fellowship those whose errors we profess to condemn as fatal though I might proceed almost ad infinitum, I must, at least for the present, refrain from trespassing upon acknowledge would end in the triumph of falsehood, and the Spo your columns and the patience of your readers.

The Garner.

THE ATONEMENT.

Can any thing prevent our accepting this atonement, and thankfully receiving the benefits of this intercession? Can to them in every instance the same encouragement as others. any thing induce us, when the bountiful hand of mercy hath In nothing do we deem it prudent to mark openly and deci- 32-3 m. filled and holdeth out the cup of salvation, to dash it untasted from us? Nothing can, but an utter ignorance of our sin and of our danger. Could a dying Israelite have been prevailed upon, think you, to reject the atonement and intercession of Aaron? No, surely. Only see how kope revives in their you will end in finding her to be, as she is, a most holy mother, countenances, and joy sparkles in their eyes, all turned and whom you will love, not merely as a means, but as an end; fixed upon him in the execution of his priestly office. And whom you will delight to know, and for whom you will be prewhy? Because they were sensible of their wretched and peri- pared, as in these perilous times we all ought to be prepared, to lous estate. They needed not to be told, that they were expi- die. You will reverence her as the spouse of Christ; and you ring by the pestilence. They knew it, they felt it; they were will venerate her for the majestic simplicity and calm dignity looking wishfully around them for help and deliverance, ready with which she administers to her children, not intoxicating with eagerness and impatience, with gratitude and thankfulness, cordials, but the sincere milk of the word; for her zeal without to snatch at it, and embrace it, the moment it should appear. intolerance, her moderation without lukewarmness, her faith O why are not we so? Why do we hear of the atonement and without fanaticism, and her piety without superstition .- Rev. intercession of the hely Jesus with so much cold indifference? | Dr. Hook. Why, but because we see not, we know not, we feel not, the want of them. And yet, what is there within us, or without us, that doth not teach and show it us? To tell you that the world is full of sorrow is no news; to tell you that the world is full of sin, is, I presume, no news. And from what would you desire to be delivered, if not from sin and sorrow. To tell you that a sentence of death is passed upon the bodies of men, and that, without redemption, a sentence of condemnation will FROM TORONTO AND HAMILTON TO ROCHESTER be passed upon their souls and bodies too, this likewise is no news to any one of you. Daily experience proves the first, and the Scripture asserts the second. And from what would you wish to be saved, if not from death and condemnation?-Or what, in point of wretchedness and horror, was the camp of Israel with the pestilence in the midst of it, if compared to such a world as this? Go, thou who art tempted to reject, or to neglect, the satisfaction of Christ, go to the bed of sickness and undraw the curtains of affliction, ask him who lies racked with pain, and trembling at the thoughts of the wrath to come, what his opinion is concerning the doctrine of atonement; and observe how the name of a Saviour and Intercessor puts comfort and gladness into his sorrowful and affrighted soul, at a time when the treasures and the crowns of Eastern Kings would be utterly contemned, as equally vain, worthless, and paid for. unprefitable, with the dust of the earth. Then reflect, that | Toronto, April 11, 1842.

such, one day, must be thy state; and in that state, such infallibly will be thy thoughts and sensations. And did the cares and pleasures of the world suffer living men to think and feel as dying men do, the intercession of Christ would be regarded and accepted by Christians, as that of Aaron once was by Israel.—Bishop Horne.

THE TRINCESS RUTAL,

CAPT. COLCLEUGH.

WILL leave Toronto for Kingston on Tuesday night, the 29th instant, at Twelve o'clock, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg; and will leave Kingston, on her return, on Thursday evening, the 31st. Afterwards, she will leave Toronto for Kingston every Saturday and Wednesday, at Twelve o'clock, noon.

DEATH-BED REPENTANCE.

I will not pronounce any thing concerning the impossibility of a Death-bed Repentance: but I am sure that is very difficult, and I believe very rare. We have but one example that I know of in the whole Bible, of the repentance of a dying sinner; I mean that of the Penitent Thief upon the cross: and the cirumstances of his case are so peculiar and extraordinary, that I cannot see that it affords any ground of hope and encouragement to men in ordinary cases. We are not like to suffer in the company of the Son of God, and of the Saviour of the world; and if we could do so, it is not certain that we should behave ourselves towards him so well as the Penitent Thief did, and make so very good an end of so very bad a life. Alas! how little is it that the sick and dying man can do in such a strait of time? In the midst of so much pain and weakness of body, and of such confusion and amazement of mind, with what heart can he set about so great a work, for which there is so little time? With what face can he apply himself to God in this extremity, whom he hath so disdainfully neglected all the days of his life? And how can he have the confidence to hope, that God will hear his cries and regard his tears, that are forced from him in this day of his necessity? when he is conscious to him-Mount Carmel," &c.; a work, which, with others of the counsel of God against himself." In a word, how can her vour of our whole lives: that we may not be forced to huddle "The singular prerogatives," says the writer of this up an imperfect, and, I fear, an insignificant Repentance; and

CHRIST'S EXAMPLE AN ENCOURAGEMENT TO DUTY.

What then, shall I lose my glory to balk my duty? Shall I let go my glorious and eternal possession to save myself from a seeming hardship, which the devil would persuade me to be a trouble and an affliction? Alas! if Christ had laid aside the great work of my redemption, to avoid the undergoing God's anger and man's malice, what a miserable condition had I been in? And therefore, whatever taunts and reproaches I meet with from the presumptuous and profane, the infidel and atheistical reprobates of the age; let them laugh at my profession, or mock at what they are pleased to call preciseness; and temporal; insomuch that the devils many times have been heard to howl and cry most miserably, saying, 'woe to us, by reason of the sacred scapular of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Mount Carmel.'" fession, or mock at what they are pleased to call preciseness; let them defraud me of my just rights, or traduce and bereave me of my good name and reputation; let them vent the utmost of their poisonous malice and envy against me,—I have this me of my good name and reputation; let them vent the utmost comfortable reflection still to support me, that if I suffer all livered by the Virgin in person to Dr. Simon Stock, this for Christ's sake, it is in the cause of one who suffered a of July, 1251, is devoutly believed by the Roman matter of joy and triumph, rather than of grief and dejection to shop are to be seen rude drawings of the delivery of which are but for a moment, will work out for me a far more

THE HUMILITY OF THE PUBLICAN.

He goes up into the temple to pay his sacrifice of prayer, in to investigate its contents, I shall merely observe, that the discharge of which he pleads no merit of his own; enters wonderful as are the legends therein contained (which, into no comparison with others, or justification of himself with cated portion of our peasantry), how much further his presence was supposed more immediately to be displayed, must the monstrous fictions of this mythology be de- he keeps afar off; is afraid to lift up his eyes towards heaven, tion, submissively begs God to have mercy upon his sins. O In another such volume, called "The doleful Fall God! how precious! how amiable! is true humility. What a fold imperfections; religious pride is a dress which still worse becomes him, because, of all others, 'tis that to which he has IVORY BLACK, WATER-PROOF PASTE; least pretence; the best of us fall seven times a day, and thereby nstrous horrible spider came sliding down by her add some degree of unprofitableness to the character of those who do all that is commanded them .- Rev. L. Sterne.

FALSE LIBERALITY.

Men now profess to be lukewarm on very principle; they found their indifference upon reasoning, and regard it as a mark Oil Paste Blacking in Tin Boxes, 35 inches diameter by 1 of toleration, and the result of a philosophic spirit, guided by justice and expediency in all its views. To treat all forms of and whose opinions, if unhappily they were to prevail, we persecution of the truth,-this is regarded by many as the soundest policy. The patrons of the most evil doctrines-the members of the most intolerant and misguided sects -we think ourselves not only authorised, but bound, to unite with them in all things; we shower down upon them the same favours; we entrust to them the same confidence and power; we give dedly our disapprobation of their views .- Rev. C. Benson.

DUTY TO THE CHURCH.

Commence with treating the Church as your mother, and

Advertisements.

LAKE ONTARIO. NEW LINE OF STEAMERS. FOUR TIMES A-WEEK,

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPTAIN TWOHY,

WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, touchin at Port Hope and Cobourg, every Sunday and Wednesda Evening, at 9 o'clock; will leave Rochester for Toronto, touching a Cobourg and Port Hope, every Tuesday and Saturday Morning, a

THE STEAMER GORE, CAPTAIN KERR,

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Windsor Harbour, every Tuesday and Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock; and will leave Rochester for Toronto, touching at Windsor Harbour, every Monday and Thursday Morning, at 9 o'clock.

The above Steamers will also ply between Toronto and Hamilton.

**As Travellers may proceed by *Rail-road* from Rochester to Albany and Bosron, this will be found the most agreeable and expeditious route for Travellers from the western parts of Canada, who may desire to visit New York, Boston, or Albany.

Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for. E. S. ALPORT, Agent.

STEAM-BOAT NOTICE-1842.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL,

 Cabin passage
 5 dollars

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 Toronto, March 23, 1842
 3, 1842

 GENERAL AGENCY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

GENERAL AGENCY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber, intending to commence business in the above line on the 1st of May next, begs respectfully to offer his services to the merchants of Western Canada. He will give particular attention to the purchase of every description of Goods, and the sale of consignments of produce, &c. Liquors excepted.

Possessing an extensive experience in Hardware, and a good knowned acquainted with the Dry Goods Business, he flatters himself that his agency in the purchase of Goods will be found advantageous.

He begs to say that for the last eleven years he has been employed in one of the most extensive Hardware Establishments in this city, during the last seven of which he has had the charge of the business; and that for the seven years preceding he was employed in the Grocery line; and is determined to make the best use he can of the experience will have correspondents in Quebec, New York, and Liverpool, Will have correspondents in Quebec, New York, and Liverpool, Charges very moderate. Will purchase Goods merely as an Agent, not in his own name. Premises—St. Jean Baptiste Street.

Has the pleasure of referring to Messrs. Forsyth, Richardson & Co., Has the pleasure of referring to Messrs. Forsyth, Richardson & Co., Has the pleasure of referring to Messrs. Forsyth, Richardson & Co., Has the pleasure of referring to Messrs. Forsyth, Richardson & Co., Has the pleasure of referring to Messrs. Forsyth, Richardson & Co., Has the pleasure of referring to Messrs. Forsyth, Richardson & Co., Has the pleasure of referring to Messrs. Forsyth, Richardson & Co., Has the pleasure of referring to Messrs. Forsyth, Richardson & Co., Has the pleasure of referring to Messrs. Forsyth, Richardson & Co., Has the pleasure of referring to Messrs. Hope & Hodge, St. Thomas.

Montreal, March 28, 1842.

Montreal, March 28, 1842.

NORTH HALF of Park Lots No. 1 and 2, in the First Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, within the Liberties of the City of Toronto, (known as part of "Castle Frank Farm,") containing about 100 acres, on which there is a quantity of valuable pine and hard wood timber. The land is beautifully situated, commanding an extensive view of Lake Ontario, the City of Toronto and Harbour, and within twenty minutes drive of the Cathedral, the Bank, and the Market, and is a delightful situation for a Gentleman's Country Seat. On the eastern boundary there is fine Meadow land, watered by the River Don. There is also a stream running through the lot, capable, at all seasons, of turning light machinery, and there are many good sites for Breweries or Distilleries along the banks of the stream. A plan of the above property may be seen, and particulars known by applying (if by letter, Post paid.) to the Editor of The Church.

Toronto, 6th April, [842. LAND FOR SALE.

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH WILSON, UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER.

UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER.

SINCERELY thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has now Removed into his New Brick Premises, corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, (directly sposite his old residence), where he has fitted psuperior accommodation for the carrying on of the above business, and hopes, by strict attention to the manufacturing of his goods, punctuality in executing orders entrusted to him, and reasonable charges, to still merit the kind support he has heretofore received, and that a continuance of their favours will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

oy him.

Feather Beds, Hair and Cotton Mattrasses, &c. furnished on the shortest notice. Window and Bed Draperies, and Cornices, of all descriptions, made and fitted up to the latest fashions with neatness and dispatch.

Toronto, Nov. 1, 1841

19-tf

TORONTO AXE FACTORY,

HOSPITAL STREET. THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for 12 tavours, and would respectfully inform them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above Establi-hment, formerly swned by the late Harvey Sueppard, and recently by Champion. Biothers & 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 prompt be executed. ally received and prompily executed.

Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to ord

SAMUEL SHAW.

Toronto, October 6, 1841 THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRIPER 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. LISO—a selection of Superior Vestings, all of which he is prepared p make up to order in the most ashionable manner and on moderate

erms.

RC: Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS,
Barristers' ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. 5-1v.

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, TORONTO,
AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON.

A LEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the Mili-tary and Genry of Canada, that he is always supplied with tary and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied with rior assortment of **Saddlery, Harness, Whips, &c.** imported direct from the best Houses in Great Britain, and FIRST-RATE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT. N.B.—Every description of Harness, &c. made to order, from the lest English Leather, by very superior workmen.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, To-ronto, 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. BLACKING, BLACKING,

BLUE & BLACK WRITING INKS, &C. &C. THE Subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for

their liberal support since his commencement in business, and as a proof of his gratitude he has determined to lower his price for the above article, 20 per cent. The great increase lately experienced in the demand for his **Blacking** having enabled him to enlarge his business, he now offers his manufactures to Merchants and Shopkeepers at the following prices: deep, per gross...
Oil Paste Blacking in Tin Boxes, 3 inches diameter by ‡

deep, per gross.

Oil Paste Blacking in penny cakes, in Boxes containing laggross each, at 7s. per gross.

Water Proof Paste, per gross.

Liquid Blacking—quarts, per doz.

Do, do, pints, do. o. do. $\frac{1}{2}$ pints, do...... nge Blacking or Leather Varnish in 6 oz. square bottles

Orders by Post, in accordance with the above terms, punctually attended to.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, SELLING OFF.

THE Subscribers being about to discontinue the Retail Branch of their business, will commence this day, 1st March, to sell off their entire stock, comprising a large and varied assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, at very reduced prices, for cash only. This will afford an opportunity never yet met with to families wishing to supply themselves with articles of the best description in the above line at an immense saving; and the Trade generally will find that here they can purchase suitable Goods for the country at lower rates than they can be imported. The whole will be found well worthy the attention of the public.

t lower rates than the second of the public, well worthy the attention of the public.

J. L. PERRIN & Co.

No. 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street.

35-tr NEW STRAW BONNETS.

JUST opened by the Subscribers, four cases STRAW BONNETS, of the latest importations and most modern and approved shapes, comprising as complete an assortment, at as low prices as can be met with in the market, which will be found well worth the attention of own and country trade.

J. L. PERRIN & Co. THE Subscribers respectfully intimate that they have succeeded to the RETAIL DRY GOODS BUSINESS formerly carried on by Messrs. Ross & Macleod, corner of King and Yonge Streets, and having made arrangements for a large and constant supply of Staple and Fancy Goods, they hope to merit a continuance of that extensive patronage so long enjoyed by this establishment.

In order to make room for their Spring Importations they are offering their present Stock at considerably reduced prices.

BETLEY & BROWN. Toronto, March, 1842.

Toronto, 30th March, 1842. Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, No. 10, New City Buildings,
NEARLY OFFOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH,

KING STREET. THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase Sets of ditto, line Cut and the Stores. Fersons wishing to put of Ware suitable for Country Stores. JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 17.

Toronto, October 30, 1840. SANFORD & LYNES. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.

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

Toronto, February 23, 1842.

Tea, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse. No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO.

No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE Subscribers having now completed their extensive Winter Stock of Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, offer for Sale the undermentioned articles, which having been purchased on the most favourable terms in the best European and American Markets, they can confidently recommend to the attention of City and Country Storekeepers: 200 hhds Porto Rico and Cuba Sugars, 30 hhds London Refined Sugar, 85 cases New York Refined Sugar, 25 hhds and 70 bbls London Crushed Sugar, 400 chests Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Souchong, and Congou Teas, 200 bags and bales Mocha, Java, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee, 200 boxes, half boxes, and quarter boxes, fresh Muscatel Raisins, 20 kegs Spanish Grapes, 20 tierces Carolina Rice, 20 boxes and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tobacco, 185 pipes and hhds Port, Madeira, Sherry, and Marseilles Wines, from the most respectable Houses in Oporto, Cadiz and Madeira, 20 pipes and 40 hhds pale and coloured Cognac Brandy, 40 hhds Spanish Brandy, 20 puncheons East and West India Rums, 100 barrels London Porter and Edinburgh Ale, Also, an extensive and general assortment of articles connected with their business.

ALEX. OGILVIE § Co.

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co. 23-tf

Toronto, December 8th. 1841. HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

M. C. CROMBIE, Principal, H. D. G. S. 25-tf Toronto, 24th December, 1841.

DOCTOR SCOTT,

LATE House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, 144, KING STREET, Three doors west of Yonge street.

Toronto, February 25, 1842.

34-3m DR. PRIMROSE,

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, KING STREET,

ONE DOOR EAST COMMERCIAL BANK.
Toronto, December 31, 1841. WANTED.

WANTEELP.

A STUDENT in the profession of Dental Surgery, by
A. V. BROWN, M.D.

Surgeon Dentist.
26-tf Toronto, December 31, 1841.

Mr. S. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS,

KING STREET. Toronto, February 5, 1842. MR. SAXON, Attorney, &c. 179, KING STREET, TORONTO.

March 3, 1842. Mr. HOPPNER MEYER, Miniature Painter and Draughtsman, LATE STUDENT OF THE

British Museum and National Gallery, LONDON. Office at the Corner of Temperance and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

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,

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

Toronto, March 11, 1842.

36-tf

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are request to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receip premiums for the renewal of policies.

ALEX. MURRAY. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LOND CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.)

PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every inform be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS, No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

RESOLUTION of the Common Council of the City of Toronto, published in complance with the 47th Section of the Act of the

Chapter 23:

Resolved—That any person in future, who may require to make a Private Sewer into the Main or Public Sewers of this City, shall give notice of the same, in writing, to the City Inspector, on whose information the Mayor shall order the said Sewer to be constructed, at the expense of the applicant, under the superintendance of a fit and proper person appointed by this Council; and any person who may be found, after the passing of this Resolution, breaking up the Streets for such purpose, except by the authority aforesaid, shall be fined, on conviction thereof, in the sum of FIVE POUNDS, being the highest penalty inflicted by the City Law passed October 8, 1835.

Published by order of the Council. Published by order of the Council.

CHARLES DALY.

Toronto, April 1, 1842. PORTRAIT OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

To is proposed, as soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers is obtained, to publish a PORTRAIT OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, to be engraved on copper, from a painting recently taken by Mr. Hopper Meyer, of this city. His Lordship is represented in his full robes, as officiating at the Altar, and nearly the whole figure is shewn. The style is vignette, and the size of the plate will be about 14 by 18 inches. The price to Subscribers will not exceed 20s. for Proofs, and 10s. for Prints. The Portrait, which is considered an excellent likeness, may be seen and Subscriber's names received at H. & W. ROWSELL'S

WM. STODART & SONS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS. TO HER MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL FAMILY,

No. 1, GOLDEN SQUARE, LONDON.

§ W. ROWSELL, having been appointed Agents by Messrs.

Stodart & Sons for the sale of their Plano-fortes in Canada, will be happy to receive orders for any of their Instruments, to be imported from England. The following is a List of the various Instruments, with prices in Sterling money, to which 50 per cent. must be added for cost of packages, difference of exchange, freight, insurance, &c.

Mahogany, Fine Mah. Rosew. Mahogany. Fine Mah. Rosew Guineas Guineas Guineas

Patent Horizontal Grand Piano-Fortes, with 6½ octaves polished 120 Patent Semi-Grand, 6 octaves do. 90 The above with circular ends, 5g. extra.) The above with circular ends, 5g. extra.) (Cabinet, 6 octaves, metallic plate and ogeo 65

Do do 6 6 ct. 50

One-fifth of the price must be paid on ordering the instrument, and the balance on delivery, in Cash, or approved endorsed notes, at 90 days, with interest, for which 10 per cent. discount will be allowed. A discount of 15 per cent. will be deducted, if the whole amount is paid at the time of giving the order. *** Persons who desire to have Pianos sent from England by the arliest Spring Vessels, should give their orders immediately.

King Street, Toronto, and Brock Street, Kingston, April, 1841. ORDERS IN CHANCERY, R EGULATING the Practice in the Court of Chancery in Canada West, for sale by
H. § W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

February 16th, 1842. STATUTES OF CANADA. COPIES of the Statutes passed in the late Session of the Pro-vincial Parliament, for sale by

February 16th, 1842. THE CANADA GAZETTE, PUBLISHED by Authority at Kingston. Subscriptions, & received by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. February 16th, 1842.

H. & W. ROWSELL,

STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, PRINTERS, ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to announce to their friends, that they have now on had tion, at warming PAPERS and STATIONERY of every description, at warming town prices. Their Stock of ACCOUNT continuous as usual, to import articles of the very best quality, and have added their Stock a great variety of Papers, &c. of a cheaper kind. They be to assure their friends, that they are prepared to supply them with every description of STATIONERY, &c., upon the most advantageous terms. BOOKBINDING, COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING and PRINTING, LETTER

Press Printing, &c. executed in a superior manner.

Account Books Ruled and Bound to any pattern. April 1,1842.

NEW AND STANDARD WORKS, AT REDUCED PRICES.

For sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

OLD FOLIOS, &c.

AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS.

AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS

Es. d.

WHITBY'S Commentary on the New Testament, 2 vols
folio calf, 1718.

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Durkitt's
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1 vol, 4to calf, 1812 1
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folio calf, 1711.

Greek Testament, 610 edition, 1703.

Bishop Beveridge's Works, 2 vols, folio, 1720.

Shuckford's Connections of the Sacred and Profane History
of the World, 4 vols, 8vo, boards.

Orretyman's Elements of Christian Theology, 2 vols, 8vo.

Conybeare's Sermons, 2 vols, 8vo. calf.

Key to the Old Testament, Apocrypha, &c. by Rev. Robert
Gray, 8vo, calf.

Cladworth's Intellectual System, &c. 2 vols.

Manton's Commentary of Epistle of James, 1 vol.

Dr. Thomas' Sermons, 2 vols, wol.

Selected Sermons, 1 vol, 2nd volume.

Gordon's Lectures, 1st vol (on Church Catechism)
Dr. A Clarke's Sermons, 2 vols (incomplete)

Superville's Sermons
Gilpin's Sermons, 4 vols

Sir Adam Gordon's Sermons, 2 vols

Baster's Saint's Everlasting Rest (original copy) 1 vol.

Dr. Stanhope's Translation of Charron on Wisdom, 3 vols
Dr. Stanhope's Translation of Charron on Wisdom, 3 vols
Dr. Rogers' Sermons
Bishop Butler's Sermons
Bishop Hoddley on Government and Answer to Dr. Atterbury
Dr. Rogers' Sermons
Bishop Butler's Sermons
Bishop Hoddley on Government and Answer to Dr. Atterbury
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Bishop Stillingfleet's Sermons
Bishop Stillingfleet's Sermons
Bishop Stillingfleet's Sermons, 2 vols
Bishop Stillingfleet's Sermons
Bishop Stillingfleet's Sermons, 2 vols
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Burns' Extracted Sermons, containing system 4 vols.

4 vols.

Elsemere's Sermons. 2 vols.

Hale's Sermons, 2 vols in 1

Newton's Principia and Wright's Commentary thereon, in 6 vols, imperial octavo

Bate's Harmony of the Divine Attributes in Redemption.

Stuart's Commentary on the Epistle to Hebrews

Ogden's Sermons.

Fisher's Sermons.

Whitby on the Five Points

Grotius De Jure Belli (old copy)

H. § W. ROWSELI

H. § W. ROWSELI

February 5, 1842.

November, 1841.

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