Poetru. THE POOR MAN AND HIS PARISH CHURCH. THE VICAR OF MORVENSTOV, CORNWALL

The Poor have Hands, and Feet, and Eyes, Flesh, and a Feeling Mind, They breathe the Breath of Mortal Sighs-They are of Human Kind! They weep such Tears as others shed, And now and then they smile, For eweet to them is that poor Bread They win with honest Toil!

The Poor Men have their Wedding day,
Ad Children climb their Koee,—
They have not many Friends, for they
Are in such Misery.
They sell their Youth, their Skill, their Pains,
For Ilire, in Hill and Glen,
The very Blood within their Veins
It flows for other Men!

They should have Roofs to call their own When they grow Old and Bent, Meek Houses built of dark-gray Stone, Worn Labour's Monument!
There should they dwell beneath the Thatch With Threshold calm and free,-No Stranger's Hand should lift the Latch To mark their Povertv.

Fast by the Church those Walls should stand, Her Aisles in Youth they trod, They have no Home in all the Land Like that Old House of Gop! There! there! the Sacrament was shed That gave them Heavenly Birth, And lifted up the Poor-Man's Head With Princes of the Earth!

There in the Chancel's Voice of Praise Their simple Vows were pour'd; And Angels look d, with equal Gaze, On Lazarus and his Lord! There too, at last, they calmly sleep Where hallowed Blossoms bloom.— And Eyes as fond and faithful weep, As o'er the Rich Man's Tomb!

They told me of an Ancient Home Besidea Churchyard Wall, Where Roses round the Porch would roam. And gentle Jasmines fali:—
There dwelt an Old Man, worn and blind, Poor, and of lowliest Birth. He seem'd the Last of all his Kind, He had no Friend on Earth!

Men saw bim, till his eyes grew dim, At Morn and Evening-Tide,
Pass mid the Graves with tottering Limb, To the Grev Chancel's Side :-There knelt he down, and meekly pray'd The Prayers his Youth had known-Wurds by the Old Apostles made, In Tongues of ancient Tune!

At Matin-Time, at Evening-Hour, He beat with reverent Knee, The Dial carved upon the Tower Was not more true than He: This lasted till the Blindness fell In Shadows round his Bed, And on those Walls he lov'd so well He look'd-and they were fled!

Then would be watch and fondly turn, If Feet of Men were there, To tell them how his Soul would yearn For the Old Place of Prayer:— And some would lead him on, to stand While fast their Tears would fall, Tutil he felt beneath his Hand

The long accustom'd Wall! Then joy in those dim Eyes would melt,' Faith found the former Tone-His Heart, within his Bosom, felt The Touch of every Stone He died-He slept beneath the Dew. In his own grassy Mound-The Corpse within the Coffin knew onsecrated Ground!

I know not why-but when they tell or Houses fair sud-wide,
Where troops of Poor Men go to dwell
In Chambers side by side,—
I dream of that Old Cottage Door With Garlands overgrown, And wish, the Children of the Poor Had Flowers to call their own!

And when they vaunt, that in those Walls They have their Worship-Day, Where the Stern Signal coldly calls I think upon that Ancient Home Beside the Churchyard Wall, Where Roses round the Porch would roam And gentle Jasmines fall!

I see the Old Man of my Lay, His Grav Head bow'd and bare, He kneels by One Dear Wall to pray-The Soulight in his Hair!
Well: they may strive as Wise Men will,
To work with Wit and Gold,
I think my own dear Cornwall still

Was bappier of Old! O! for the Poor Man's Church again! With one Roof over all, Where the True Hearts of Cornish Men Might Beat beside the Wall! The Altars, where in holier Days Our Fathers were forgiven; Who went with meek and faithful ways

Through the Old Aisles to Heaven! Festival of St. John the Baptiser, 1843.

THE REFORMATION. (Bu the Rev. W. Gresley.)

At the distance of three hundred years, we ought to be able to look back on the events of the Reformation with calmness, and to discera more justly than those who lived amongst them, the springs and tento do so, it is but one amongst many proofs of the vitality of traditionary feelings, and the tenacity with which antipathies and prepossessions engrain themselves in the hearts of men from generation to gene-

Let us endeavour, with as much absence of preju dice as we may, to take a brief survey of the Reformation in its various bearings.

In the first place, it must be looked on as a remova of abuses, and a restoration of the Church to her ancient parity. This is the true view of it. This is what the English reformers themselves aimed at, and in the main accomplished. They compared the existing doctrines and practices of the Church with Scripture; and if anything was plainly contrary to the word of God, they abolished it. But the instances of positive repugnance to the plain letter of Scripture, though sufficiently numerous, were few in comparison with the mass of corruption which had grown up by the misinterpretation of Scripture, or the overlaying of Primitive usages. For the purification of these abuses, Cranmer and the other reformers had recourse to the writings of the ancient fathers and the historical reminiscences of the early Church. "I protest," says Cranmer, "that it never was in my mind to write, speak, or understand anything contrary to the most holy word of God, or else against the holy Catholic and teach those things only which I had learned of secred Scripture, and of the Catholic Church of Christ from the beginning, and also according to the exposition of the most holy and learned fathers and martyrs of the Church." Ridley speaks to the same effect: be infected with the poison of the see of Rome, I Latimer declared that he had teached and preached them; but yet I would not have men to be sworn to them, and bothing but according to holy Scripture, holy fathers, and accient interpreters of the same." Farrar,

Latimer says in one of his sermons, "These doctors (or fathers as individual expositors of hibers) we have great cause to thank God for them; and yet seitnesses to any fact or doctrine.

I would not have them always to be allowed. They have them always to be allowed. They have them always to be allowed. They have the fact of the passages are quoted for the fact of the passages are quoted for the fact of the fac leadied many points of our faith very godly, and we may have them in many things; we might not well lack the stay in them in many things; we might not well lack

Hooper, Philpot, Bradford, and Coverdale, add their testimony to that of Craumer and Ridler: "We doubt not, by God's grace, but we shall be able to prove all our confessions here to be most true, by the verity of God's word and consent of the Catholic Church." --Philpot speaks still more plainly. At his fourth examination, the Bishop of Gloucester asked him, "I pray you, by whom will you be judged in matters of controversy which happen daily? Philipot answered, eircumstance that no formal union was effected between considerable town had its arsenal, them and the Church of Freignd. the word that He spake shall be judge in the latter The bishop then asked him, "What if you take the word one way, and I another way? who shall judge then?" Philpot answered, "The primitive Church." The Homilies abound with appeals to the ancient fathers collectively and individually. The Canons also contain similar recognition of their value, as in particular the one respecting preachers: "In the first place, they (the preachers) shall see that they never teach anything for a discourse which they wish to be religiously held and believed by the people, but what is agreeable to the doctrine of the Old and New

Testament, and what the Catholic fathers and teachers

and ancient bishops have collected out of the same

doctrine."†

It is most important to observe what entirely different ground the ricormed Church of England occupies from the Romanist on the one hand, and the contipental Protestants on the other. The Romanist considers each existing Pope as infallible, and that whatsoever he pronounces from time to time, either from Scripture or elsewhere, is to be received as truth .-The ultra-Protestant considers each man to be a pope himself, and at liberty to take the Scriptures and interpret them according to his own fancy; hence the variety of sects into which they are divided. The Anglican Churchman believes that the truth was settled by Christ and His Apostles, once for all at the beginning, and that Scripture containeth all things necessary for salvation. Where Scripture speaks plainly, he considers its decision as final: where difference of opinions exists as to the sense of Scripture, then he appeals—not to the pope, who is but a fallible man; not to his own equally fallible judgment-but to the concurrent testimony of the ancient Church .-In some cases where usages, innocent in themselves and sanctioned by antiquity, had become connected with superstition, the English reformers thought it the safer course to discourage or abolish them-as Hezekiah brake in pieces the brazent serpent made by Moses, which had become an object of superstitious worship. Such was the principle of the English Reformation; as may be collected from an infinite variety of passages, besides those which I have already quoted. On this principle image-worship was condemned, as it had been by the ancient Church, as contrary to the plain word of God. Perhaps there was no greater practical change effected than the removal of idols from churches. Nothing but their absolute removal could root out the degraded superstition with which thousands of poor ignorant people every where throughout the country regarded them, and direct their worship from the lifeless block to the one eternal invisible Jehovah. And when we see the strange infatuation of the ignorant, and the tenacity with which even educated Romanists, unconsciously from a spirit of party-zeal, still defend their use, we are led the more to admire the wisdom and goodness of Almighty God when with His own finger He wrote His peremptory command against them. Again: transubstantiation, though pretended to be founded on Scripture, was found to be contrary to the doctrines of the ancient Church. And the pope's authority over other bishops, and the notion of an universal prelacy, was discovered to have no sanction in Scripture, and to be contrary to primitive practice. Thus were these and other corruptions removed, and the

If the Reformers had kept strictly to this principle. and carried it out with moderation, it had been well. comed On the Continent the evil exhibited itself difficulty controlled: vet the Reformation was conducted mainly by the sovereign and the bishops. On the Continent it was effected generally in opposition to the ruling powers of the Church, and partook more of the nature of a democratic movement; hence its violence and imperfections. From intercourse with foreigners, the English imbibed much of their sectarian views, and a spirit of resistance to authority-a temper of most unhappy tendency, even though it may be sometimes necessary to act apparently as if influenced by it. If, for instance, we are commanded by our ecclesiastical rulers to worship images, or deny our Lord, there seems to be no alternative but to refuse even to death, and endure patiently whatsoever trials God may be pleased to lay upon us. But when the same spirit, abused as it is almost sure to be, to excess, leads men to resist their lawful rulers in lawful matters-as, for instance, to refuse to wear a cope or a surplice, or to kneel at the holy communion; when the conscience, we may almost say, degrades itself by resistance to such things as these: when men proceed to greater lengths, set up conventicles, separate from Church, the general doctrine of which they acknowledge to be true; when they refuse to worship with dencies of that great revolution. If we are not able the Church of their fathers, on the futile plea that it is joined with the State; -in these cases, it is clear that a wicked spirit of sectarianism is the true principle of action; and unfortunately such a spirit was generated at the time of the Reformation, and is rife among us even to the present day.

Church stood forth in her ancient simplicity.

Again, the Reformation was the occasion of a most unhappy schism. We, of course, believe that the Romanist is responsible before God for this schistra. were constrained in conscience to abolish the corrupt practices which had overspread the Church; and that the Romish Church, instead of excommunicating us, ought to have followed our example. Still, there can be no doubt that the schism then caused in the Western Church was deeply to be deplored-('ranmer strongly felt the inconvenience of the isolated position in which the English Church was placed. Even the continental reformers were aware of the advantage which the Church of Rome had over them in being (outwardly at least) one united body, whereas they themselves were divided into a multitude of sects; and at one time a scheme was set on foot for drawing up a series of articles which should embrace all the various denominations of Protestants. Had the foreign Protestants acted in the same spirit of moderation, which, for the most part, characterized the Church of Christ: but purely and simply to imitate English Reformers—had they been content to remove what was plainly contrary to Scripture and succent usage, and to preserve what possessed the venerable sanction of antiquity-especially, had they retained the apostolical or episcopal succession of the ministry, whereby the Churches of Christ are linked together When I perceive the greatest part of Christianity to with the Apostles as their common ancestors, and are, in fact, by common descent one great family,-the

so addies as to take hand over bend whatever they say: it were a great inconvenience so to do." Vol. i. p. 197. He is objecting to an interpretation of a text by Origen, and does not seem to have a just apprehension of the distinction between the fathers as individual expositors of Scripture, and concurrent

of heresies,—it was a most blessed and providential tion of the youth. Every inhabitant was armed, every annule by spontaneously taking up arms, and fighting circumstance that no formal union was effected between considerable town had its arsenal. them and the Church of England.

Other incidental evils resulted from the schism. It was not to be expected that men, when influenced by strong feeling, should discern the just line between the necessary assertion of independence and the sin of schism. The pope had for several ages occupied a great place in the eves of Christendom; and if the bishops thought it right, as indeed it was, to remove their dioceses from his usurped dominion, individual Christians deemed that they had equal right to withdraw from the communion of their bishops. Hence by a natural, but not a legitimate deduction, men arrived at the false notion of religion being based on liberty of opinion and the right of private judgment,principles which, carried to extreme lengths, have geserated the host of sects and schisms that disgrace the Christian name, and impede the progress of the kingdom of God. But it was no vain notion of this sort which influenced the best amongst our English reformers. It was no liberty, but rather a stern restraint of conscience, which moved them to obey the word of God, and follow in the footsteps of the Apostles, instead of maintaining the abuses which man's corrupt will has superinduced. It was no liberty of conscience, but a dominant necessity, which led the martys to the stake. The spirit of martyrdom dwells not in the arrogant feeling of the right of private judgment, but in the strong duty of obedience. Most vainly, therefore, does the schismatic assert, that in wantonly separating from the Church, and following the imagination of his own heart, he is treading in the steps of the English Church. The best reformers were men of very different mould from the modern dissenter.

The notion of liberty of conscience arises partly from a confusion between human and divine law. God has given a revelation of His will, and established a Church upon earth: and each man is bound, at his own personal risk, to believe the revelation, and become a member of the Church: "He that believeth and is baptised shall be saved; he that believeth not last struggle for liberty, which is not to be equalled by shall be danued." [Mark xvi. 16.] There is no liberty of conscience here as regards God's command. We are not to believe what we choose, but what God has revealed; and as there is one faith, so there is one baptism; -- as one Spirit, so one body, the Church, to which, and to no other body, we are bound to belong. We are responsible to God,-and vast indeed is the responsibility,-but no human power can justly coerce us. No authority of man can or ought to force us to our salvation; nor can any human power save us from condemnation. To God and His holy Church, which He has instituted, we are bound at our peril; and in that very absence of all religious liberty consists our

freedom from human control. It is the mixing up of these two authorities which s the main source of modern dissent: men falsely arguing, that because the State has no right to control heir will, therefore the Church has no claim to their obedience and communion. And this notion, though very different from that of our best reformers, was no doubt promoted by a false application of their example.

THE JEWS AS SOLDIERS. (From the Jewish Intelligence.)

Every feature in the history of the Jews deserves attention. We have long been privileged in deriving instruction and consolation from those inspired triumphal songs in which they celebrated the overthrow of But unfortunately, human passions mixed themselves and defenceless condition as given over into the hand of Roman lances. They were the last priests of the rises a mass of mighty buildings, the general character up with the proceedings of the times, and greatly of their enemies. We know, indeed, that Israel can Jewish nation who were buried beneath the ruins of of which varies between convent, palace, and castle, marred the boon which the providence of God had never "dwell safely,"-" the inhabitants of Jerusalem | their temple. far more permiciously than in England. Here in Him whom, as a nation, they have rejected; but in of those whom the Almighty hath declared to be his battle-axe and weapons of war."

The writer of the following remarks clings with effection to the remembrance of the deeds of war for which his ancestors were celebrated. We regret that he thinks so little of the peculiar glory and blessing which pertain unto Israel. While we listen to the details which he gives concerning the outward circumstances connected with the history of his nation .while we remember their national wrongs and sufferings, we pray that they may be sanctified to their correction and improvement in the ways of righteousness. May the author of this work, and every one of his people, learn to mourn over those sins which have caused their glory and defence to depart from them, that the world may again rejoice and say, " In Judah is God known: his name is great in Israel." The rage of the enemy that hath subdued and despised them shall no more prevail to hurt them, "for he that is feeble among them shall be as David, and the house of David shall be as God, as the angel of the Lord before them."

There was no want of prowess and courage among them in ancient times, and it was not through cowardice that they became a prey to their adversaries. They were smitten before their enemies because they would not hearken to the voice of the Lord their God. We trust that they will soon learn, not only to think with delight of the deeds of arms for which their mighty men of old were famous, but also to understand the source from whence they derived their strength and help, that thus repenting and believing, like I)avid and Joshua, they may also wage successful warfare against the world, the flesh, and the devil, justified in rejecting the authority of the pope, and and thus shall they again rejoice in the presence and the sixth century they formed under the Goths sepa- Oxford, indeed, has no manufactures of consequence; belp of the Lord of Hosts.

Throughout the existence of the Jewish people as of some of the most spleudid deeds that have ever been recorded. Their journey through the wilderness, in constant combat with hostile nations, proves that even at that early period they were not wanting in courage and perseverance. In those wars of conquest which they carried on under Moses. Joshus. David, Jehoshaphat, and, in aftertimes, under Hircaresisted valiantly the mightiest nations, the Asseriana. the Persians, the Syrians, yea, even the Romans in the zenith of their power. They conquered their country, arms in hand, and they fell fighting, too, at last. To this very day they celebrate the feast of Changea. which Borne very spily calls their 18th October (the anniversary of the battle of Leipsic), in commemoration of that glorious period when the celebrated Jewish leaders expelled the far more powerful Syrians from their country and sanctuary, and consecrated the the rank of superior officers. latter anew. Was not the Patriarch Jacob ennobled by receiving from God himself the important surname Israel, on account of his courage in wrestling with God and man? And thus the whole of the people to be mentioned, he having been generally held in high the same way as single families among them are dis- excellent qualities. We cannot, also, omit naming, tinguished by the pobility of the priesthood on account of their descent from the tribe of Levi, or even from the valiant Beer, captain of horse, Barak, &c., &c.the family of Aaron. A noble, valiant spirit did not During the restoration, in the last Spanish war, it was rate whole; an entire town, whose walls and monuonly pervade men like Gideon, called the Sword of the

union might profitably have been effected, and great the tender women in Israel were inspired by this spi- funeral of the Municipal-Sergeant Jonas, who, at the strength have accrued to the reformed Church. But rit, as the triumphant war-songs of Mirian, Deborah, outbreaks in Paris, in the year 1839, fell fighting for as it was, -the continental Protestants, running into the virgins in the days of Saul and David, testify, as the maintenance of law and order, will, no doubt, still wild excesses, and some of them rejecting fundamental well as the bold deeds of Deborah, Jack, Judith, and be in the recollection of many. articles of faith or discipline, some denying the doc- Esther. And that this spirit also pervaded the mass. It is a matter of fact, that during the last great war trine of the atonement, some corrupting the ancient of the people, is proved by the general arming of the the sons of the most respectable and wealthy Jews in doctrines of the sacraments, and falling into a variety nation, the organization of the troops, and the educa- Prussia, and the whole of Germany, set others an ex-

Church

of a military hollow square. Moses invariably placed gracious favour of his present Majesty, the order of the ark with the tablets of the law in the centre of his the Red Eagle. warriors; his head-quarters were fixed before the ark,

were of frequent occurrence, and the inhabitants of a reward for which, they obtained leave to build a fraud."-If such conduct be utterly indefensible, and arie Isles, hit the mark by a hair's breadth. While greatly at the siege of Prague by the Swedes, in 1648. the war lasted, the ritual laws were suspended, so far as necessity required it. And powerful must have on the White Mount, near Prague, bears still the name been the spirit which impelled them to take up arms, of, "die Judenschunze" (the Jews' fort). As a reward when the law of Moses made provision for exemption, for their conduct in this war, they were permitted to in certain cases, from military duties. Thus no one could be claimed for military actvice who had bought a house but not yet inhabited it, or possessed a vineyard where he had not yet pressed any wine, or who had not yet lived a year with his wife. And yet their armies were always complete, and the call, "To arms!" was never issued in vain in Israel, but was answered by too many rather than too few.

It would lead us too far were we to point out all the warlike deeds and achievements recorded on the page of Jewish history. While the Jews existed as a separate nation, their warlike spirit and abilities were acknowledged and duly estimated by the Romans, who were competent judges of the military art. History tells us, that no less a person than Julius Casar was so much pleased with the bold spirit of Aristobulus, that he intrusted two legions to him, to reconquer Judea and guard the interests of Rome in Syria and Arabia. Antipater likewise was the ally of Julius Cæsar, and saved him out of great peril in Egypt, by oining him with a Jewish army, and taking Pelusinun from the Egyptian troops, who disputed with Cresar the landside, himself being the first to scale the walls. But let us dwell on but one single point, namely, their any other event recorded in history. For seven years did this inconsiderable people withstand that Rome which had already conquered the world then known and neither the fame of the Roman commanders, nor the numbers of their legions accustomed to war and victory, could change their courageous determination to resist to the last. It is proved that their leaders Antigonus, John of Giscala, and Simon, evinced greater talent in their tactics than the Roman commanders and even Tacitus cannot but bear honourable testimony to their heroism. We cannot but marvel at the number and strength of their fortified places. What a stronghold must Jotapat have been, which could for At the siege of Joseph, 40,000 Jews lost their lives; only 1,200 their liberty. At that of Jerusalem, certain death awaited those who dared to speak of sur- as producing a deep, lasting, and peculiar impression render. Without consution they repaired and counteracted the work of destruction committed by the of the Seas, whom Nature has so richly blessed, whom powerful implements of war used by the Romans, and for centuries past no footstep of foreign armies has still continued to oppose the further progress of the meadows, and fields, villages, cottages, farmhouses

cannot be defended except by the power and grace of Thus fell the Jewish nation; like no other, truly; it is true, break through the horizontal lines, yet the England there were many wild spirits which were with the meantime, we feel a lively interest in the history merit as of this, against a nation so inconsiderable as essentially different from that of any of the towns of in better condition than any other, is, indeed, rather tain softness, a peculiar repose, reigns in these broader a monument in honour of the conquered than of the

> Again they arose before they wrapped themselves from its extent and obstinacy, became one of the most Cassius informs us, that they were compelled to summon their best cohorts and leaders, and even to call their most celebrated commander, Julius Severus, from arms of the Romans, was the taking of Bethar, where rors, as their ancestors at Jerusulum. Their leader, Barkokebat, was killed; and the famous Rabbi Akiba, with his sons, fell into the hands of the victors, to proclaim dying, under the most cruel tortures, the unity of God. The Roman historians estimate the number of those who fell by the sword during this conflict, at 580,000; during the former war 1,500,000 had perished; so that in these two wars, above two million religion, fatherland, and liberty.

We find Jows afterwards serving with distinction in mander is even mentioned as having been in the service of the Emperor Honorius. In the beginning of celebrated Belisar, of Naples, with such valour, that they obtained an honourable place in history, notwithstanding the obscurity to which they had been consigned. A century later, we see 26,000 Jews murching with the Persians against the Romans for the purpose of reconquering Jerusalem; while, at the same time, we behold them defending the fortress Abcamus, nus and Herod, victory was on their side, and they in Arabia, with persevering valour, against Mahomet and His followers. According to Basnage, and several Jewish historians, an Israelite, Dou Solomon Ben Je-1190, and commanded them with great renown. The Turkish emperor, Selim L, had many Jewish officers in his army, especially in the ordnauce department. In the East Indies, also, a great many Jews serve as soldiers, being scattered through the different regiments. Many of them have risen by their talent to

In Napoleon's army, several Israelites rose to the rank of colonel, and even of general; General Wolf, Knight of the Legion of Honour, deserves especially the Jewish lieutenant, Cerfbeer, who, at the storming Lord, Jephtha, Samson, David, Assa, Jehoshaphat, the of the Trocadero, ventured a surprise; several Jewish in fact, every college is in itself a sort of chronicle of renowned Maccabees, and the great King Hircanus, captains, also, on that occasion obtained the cross of the history of art in England, and more especially of whom De Wette calls the second King David; even the Legion of Honour. The solemn and touching architecture.

We may here mention the very remarkable fact, as other citizens. It was only very lately that a Jewthat we find among the Jews the most ancient traces ish captain in the Prussian army received, through the

In Austria, the Jews have already in ancient times as if to teach his people always to stand up for their laws given proofs of great velour. In Bohemia, they as-In times of peace, also, the Jewish youth practised sisted the Christians under Boleslaus II., in repelling all others in plety, looked upon it as lawful, and even warlike exercises. Military games with bow and arrow the Heathen hordes who devastated the country; as Guaiba, not less skilled than the natives of the Bale- aynagogue in Prague. They distinguished themselves in the sight of God most sinful, even when directed to Among the fortifications erected by them, a redoubt as was the case at the period referred to by Moshelm, have a small bell in their Council-house for summoning the congregation; and the old synagogue at Prague is still decorated with banners which fell to the share of the Janu on this occasion.

Ever since the year 1788, the Jews have been called upon to perform military service as strictly as all other Austrian subjects; and if it is considered in how many and bloody wars Austria has been engaged since that period, it may be supposed that immense numbers have fallen for their country. In the year 1803, Dr. Jeckel stated ("l'olen's Stantsverfinderung," Wien 1803, vol. iv., p. 38):-" In the wars of the French Revolution. more than 15,000 Israelites have served under Austria's banner." But although several attained the rank of subordinate officers, and received gold and silver of this with the pre-eminence of the Episconate: but medals as rewards for good conduct, there have been but very few instances in which any of the higher distinctions have been accorded to them. At present, there is not only not a single officer of the Jewish nation in the Austrian army, but the Jawish soldier who has become an invalid, and a cripple, has not even the authority of Blondel and Daille against them, as the bare consolation of being able as a citizen to begin a testimony of the best Continental divines: but when, small trade, or to obtain a subordinate office in the they give their voice against the epistle of Polycarp state. And yet the number of Jews serving in the Austrian army increases continually; they are very often to be met with in the Hungarian regiments. The Jews appear, however, to be most particularly numerous in the Russian army; Kosciusko formed a whole buly of volunteers consisting of none but Jews.

THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES. (From the German of Professor Huber.)

There is scarcely a spot in the world, which bear an historical stamp so deep and varied as Oxford; where so many noble memorials of moral and material power, co-operating to an honourable end, meet the eye all at once. He who can be proof against the eight months defy the united forces of the Romans, strong emotions which the whole aspect and genius What valour and perseverance to prefer the torture of a f the place tend to inspire, must be dull, thoughtless, the most dreadful famine and sure death to captivity. | uneducated, or of very perverted views. Others will bear us witness, that, even side by side with the cternal Rome, the Alma Mater of Oxford may be fitly named

In one of the most fertile districts of that Queen

sallied forth against the besiegers. And when, at desecrated, whose trident bears sway over a wider last, the enemy forced his way, foot by foot, and the circle than ever did the sword of the ancient Mistress Roman eagle was already planted on the castle Anto- of the World, lies a broad green vale, where the Chernis; the Jews still continued to defend the temple; well and the Isls mingle their full clear waters. Here nor did they yield when, at last, the flames burst out and there primeval clins and oaks overshadow them on all sides. In the midst of the fire and smoke some | while in their various windings they encircle gardens, their foes; and we have mourned over their helpless enemies, until they also fell beneath the dense array and country seats, in mothey mixture. In the midst Some few Gothic church towers and Romanic domes, to extent and population. But the triumphal arch of the Middle Ages. The outlines are far from being Titus, which, significantly enough, has been preserved so sharp, so angular, so irregular, so fautastical: a certerrace-like-rising masses. Not that the Gothic pinnacies that point up into the sky are in themselves inconsiderable; the tower of St. Mary's is inferior to in their shroud for that long slumber out of which but few of the third order; but they all appear less they were only to be startled by painful dreams. We prominent than either the horizontal lines or the cuwill only mention the rising under Hadrisn, and which, pola form, which here and there rears its head; whether it be from its greater variety, or its more perfect bloody wars in which the Romans were engaged. Dio harmony, with the style of the whole, that the latter arrests the eye more than the former. Only in the creations of Claude Lorraine or Poussin could we expect to find any spot to compare with the prevailing distant Britain to the scene of action. This war lasted | character of this picture, especially when lit up by five years, and was scarcely less formidable than the favourable light; in reality, probably, there is none former, under Vespasian and Titus. The last feat of anywhere. The principle masses consist of the colleges, the university-buildings, and the city churches; the besieged defended themselves for three years and and by the side of these the city itself is lost on disa half as valiantly, and surrounded by the same hor- | tant view: but on entering the streets, we find around us all the signs of an active and prosperous trade. Rich and elegant altops in profusion, afford a sight to be found nowhere but in England; although side by side, it must be owned, with the darkest contrasts of misery and depravity. But the houses of merchants, retailers, craftsmen, and innkeepess, with all their glitter and show, sink into a modest and, as it were, menial attitude by the side of the grandly severe menio Jews fell with their arms in their hands, fighting for rials of the higher intellectual life-memorials which have been growing out of that life from almost the beginning of christian civilization. They are as it the armies of the Romans and Gotha; a Jewish com- | were the domestic offices of those palaces of learning, which ever rivet the eye and mind of the observer, all beside seeming, perforce, to be subservient to them. rate divisions, which were frequently employed on a the awcating, sooty, giant-industry of the day offers distinct service, and with success. They held out to the Muses nothing but his previously-finished pronation, their history shows a warlike spirit, and tells against two sieges, by Chlodowig, of Arles, and the duce, without forcing on the sense the thousand offensive consequences of its creation. The population, moreover, has a tranquil character, making it seem to be far less dense than in other flourishing English towns; and, in fact, the noisy, whirling streams of human creatures that hurry along the streets of London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham, would be ill-adapted to the architectural and historical character of the place. Yet there is nothing herein to suggest the idea of poverty or decay. What strikes the eye as most peculiar, is the contrast between the chaja, was general of the Portuguese army in the year fashionable and varied dress of the more active and busy townspeople, and the ancient, severe, and ample ecclesiastical costume of the "gownsmen," who may plainly enough be seen to be the ruling spirit of the place. Everywhere, indeed, wealth and rank are sure to meet with outward signs of respect; nowhere more surely than in England, and from tradespeople of the middle classes: but, perhaps, in all the world it might he difficult to find so many forms, evidently the stately representatives of the genius of the place, as are the Pellows and Masters of the colleges of an English University. It is a peculiar type, propagated from Israel may claim the most ancient military nobility in estimation on account of his military knowledge and generation to generation. The university towns have sappily escaped the lot of modern beautification, and, among many others, the distinguished Colonel Simon, in this respect harmonize with the colleges. Each of the larger and more ancient colleges looks like a sepa-

ments proclaim the vigorous growth of many centuries:

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1842.

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"It happened," says Mosheim, speaking of the third century, "through the pernicious influence of human passions, which too often mingle themselves with the execution of the best purposes and the most upright intentions, that they who were desirous of surpassing laudable, to advance the cause of piety by artifice and the triumph of true religion over heathen idolatry,--how much more unjustifiable and sinful must it be, to employ such arts for the strengthening of faction and the consolidation of schism against the voice and authority of the Church Catholie? We have already shewn how Mr. Powell, in his attempt to overthrow the Church's doctrine of Episcopacy, has fallen into this wickedness; we go on now to prove still further from his recent work, how grievously the narrow spirit of party has made him to wander from the rules of honest criticism, as well as to mutilate the records of primitive truth.

We have extant an epistle of Polycane, which Mr. Powell admits to be genuine,—because he thinks it furnishes an argument in favour of his own theory; that is, that the general title Presbyter is applied to all the spiritual rulers of the Church at Philippi .-We have already sufficiently explained the consistency what we have to notice is an instance of Mr. Powell's disingenuousness in his appeal to the authorities by which the genuineness of that epistle is sustained. When he endrayours to overthrow the authority of the epistics of Ignatius, he setentatiously parades the also, he accuses them of defaming ancient records against which there is no reasonable ground of objection! That is to say, their reputation for integrity and talent is to be measured exactly by their coincidence with his own views, and by no other standard. When they agree with his own prejudices, they are worthy of all respect; when they oppose them, they are no better than dishonest traducers. This is the consistency of a man who professes to write down Episcopacy,-to impugn and demolish the recorded verdict of all the learning and piety of fifteen centuries! The truth is, the epistle of Polycarp was written to

the Philippians as an accompaniment to the epistles of Ignatius, which were sent at the same time, and commended by the bishop of Sniyrus to the notice of the Philippian Church. This writing, therefore, is a standing monument of their genuineness and authenticity; and if suffered to remain, must bear up the others also. Blondel and Daille were correctous of this: Mr. Powell, in his Ignorance, did and observe this fact, or, in his impetuous vehomence, furgut it; and by this oversight has pronounced his own con-

The notice of JUSTIN MARTYR embraces nothing of mportance to the argument dealgned to be built up by Mr. Powell; because his Apologies being addressed to heathens and designed as a dissusaive against their persecution of the Christians, they could not be expected to contain disquisitions upon Church governnent and subordination. We, therefore, proceed to Innuays, whose testimony, as Mr. Stopford shews, has also been tampered with by the writer under re-

"Our next witness is Tremmus; he was a disciple of Polycarp and others who had learned from the Apostles, and we have more of his writings than of any other writer of so early a date; he wrote about the year 180, Mr. both Bishop and Presbyter, but he uses them ayoung nously. Now this, if true, would make against us; because we say that at that time the title Hishop had become appropriated to the chief ruler alone, the title Presbyter being still sometimes used in its general meaning, as at first, for all spiritual ministers, high and low; and sometimes for those who were inferior to the chief. ing, as at arist, for all spiritual ministers, anguland sowand sometimes for those who were inferior to the chieftruler. Ircomus uses it, sometimes in a general sense for,
both orders, sometimes as applied particularly to one....
But the word Bishop he serse uses, except for a chieftruler established in every Church by the Apactles themselves, and kept up from their time by a continual sessession; so that he door not use the terms syponymously, as
Mr. Powell says. He seems, indeed, to be aware that he
is open to contradiction, for he says, some 'may doubtmy assertion,' and well indeed they may; 'however,' he
says, 'they shall judge for themselves.' Now, let us sees
how he enables them to judge for themselves.' He gives
a passage from Book III. chap. ii., in which Irramous
speaks of 'the successions of Presbyters in the Churches;
then to show that Irramous used the word Bishop sysonymously, he says, that in the next chapter he calls this succession the succession of Bishops; and since his object is
to 'let every one judge of this for himself,' the reader will
suppose he goes on to give this latter passage also,' that to 'let every one judge of this for hinself, the reader will suppose he goes on to give this latter passage also, that we may compare, and see whether the words he so need, yet when we come to the point, here is what we find: 'In the next chapter, he calls this succession of Bishops, which, as it is succession of Bishops, which, as it is sured in both isdes, we need not quote'! This is the way he enables his readers to judge for themselves, whether the words be used.'

"The next chapter which Mr. Powell so innocently need not quote, is as follows: Therefore, to all who are willing to hear the truth, it is at hand, in every Church to behold the tradition of the Apoetles, manifested to the whole world; and we have those to enumerate who were appointed Bishops in the Churches by the Apostles, and their successors down to ourselves, who neither taught their successors down to ourselves, who hasther taught mor knew any such thing as is raved about by these man (the Gnostie heretics); because if the Aposties had known any bidden mysteries, which they taught the perfect spart and secretly from the rest, they would deliver those things chiefly to these to whom they committed even the Churcher Chemselves. For they desired that they should be very perfect and blameless in all things, whom they left as secret. sense delivering to them their OWN PLACE OF GOVERNMENT from those good conduct great advantage must arise, a from their evil conduct great calamity."

Irengus then goes on to give the actual success of Bishops in the Church of Rome, from Linus to Eleutherius,-the latter the twelfth in place from the Apostles. And yet in the face of this very clear statement. Mr. Powell declares that Irenaus, in spenking of the individuals who presided over the Churches; never uses any other name than that of Presbyter !

TERTULIAN has, in common with his predecessors, been subjected to a variety of liberties. We have not space to exhibit all the instances of dishonesty, suparent in dealing with his testimony: the subjoined quotation will establish the existence of what we pledged ourselves to expose,—direct and premeditated false

"Here is Tertullian's challenge, as given by Mr.. Powell (p. 105): 'But if any of the heretica dare to con-nect themselves with the Apostolic age, that they may seem to be derived from the Apostles, as existing under seem to be derived from the Apostles, as existing under them, we may say, 'let them, therefore, declare the origin of their Churches; let them exhibit the series of their Bishop, so coming down by a continued succession from the beginning, so as to show their first Bishop to have had some Apostle or Apostolic man as his predecessor or ordainer, and who continued in the same faith with the Apostles; for this is the way in which the Apostolical Churches calculate the series of their. Bishops, "aftra Powell stops here in the middle of a sentence," (whire Tertullian is alluding to the succession of spiritual rulers in each regularly constituted Church, challenging hereties to produce the same uninterrupted descent which orthodox Christians could supply), and then begins again, as he to produce the same uniterruped descent which explains in he says himself, within half a descentinery now, had be any object in leaving out these half doesn lines? Let us remember that the question is, what kind of a succession this was in the early Churches? Mr. Powell wants to

by all the Apostles with unanimous agreement; this shey by the Apostles; for this purpose it is that he brings all these passages forward. Now, let us see what reason he had to leave out the half dozen lines: 'This way (says of their Rishops.' This is the great question, was it a succession of many Presbyters, all equal; or was it a succession of single individuals, appointed over the rest by the Apostles? Tertullian is just going on to tell, and Mr. Powell stops his mouth, and cuts off the remainder of his sentence, to spoil 'the triumph of succession of Popish forgery, and Protestant fraud, is now of his sentence, to spoil 'the triumph of succession of the Wesleyan Methodists as the genuine sentence on the Mesleyan Methodists as the genuine sentence of the middle of the scattence, to correspond with the middle of the scattence, to correspond with other interpolations. And this Mr. Powell lays hold turns to a sense quite opposite to what they intended who put it there: for, with them, the words 'they are all shepherds,' plainly refer to the Apostles only, and cannot mean any other ministers. Yet thus Mr. Powell stops his mouth, and cuts off the remainder of his sentence, to spoil 'the triumph of succession of the Wesleyan Methodists as the genuine senof his sentence, to spoil the triumph of succession divines. But, let the witness tell his story: 'This way the Apostolical Churches calculate the series of their Bishops, as it is related that Polycarp was placed by St. John in the Church of the Smyramans; as also that Clement was ordained in that of the Romans by St. Peter; as moreover, the rest also exhibit those whom they have as grafts of Apostolic seed, being oppointed to the episco-pate by the Apostolic. Can heretire leign any such thing? Here the succession is of single is dividuals in Churches Here the succession is of single individuals in Churches where we know there were many Presh ters; and this was a thing appointed and settled by the Apostles themselves in all the Churches they founded; how would this agree with the professed object of all these questations, to prove from the ancient writers that the Apoutles appointed prove from the ancient writers that the Apracies appointed no such thing, but that 'in the second and following cen-turies' a usage gradually took place, that the chief care should devolve upon one? (pp. 92 and 133). We found lerensus before, and now Tertullian, declaring that this episcopacy of one person over the rest (though under another title) was established everywhere by the Apotles anomer me, was enuminated everywhere by the aposites themselves; and that in the very sentences from whence Mr. Powell professes to have gathered his result! Surely he did wisely to leave out the listf dozen lines, for the the children of this world are, in their generation, wiser than the children of light."--(Stopford, pp. 65-67.)

In order to make it appear to his readers,-who it is obvious he would have believe, not examine his assertions, -that Tertullian held that the only obstacle to communion between the orthodox and heretica, was, that the latter corrupted the doctrine of the Church, Mr. Powell makes him state, that heretics were avoided by the true followers of Christ, "because of the diffe rence of their faith, which is in no sense apostolical." "The argument," observes Mr. Stopford, "rests entirely on the word FATTH, and to mark this, Mr. Powell puts it in capital letters. Will the reader believe the Larin of this word is sucramenti, a word including all the solemn rites of religion, as it was then used, [and therefore of course embracing the constitution and discipline of the Church]. But this must be trans-lated faith, as distinguished from every thing clee, to support his argument; enough to shew what sort of argument it is.

One more reference to Tertullian, and we leave him -what no device of Mr. Powell or his condintors can demonstrate him not to be-a decided advocate and defender of Episcopacy. Mr. P. translates a passage from Tertullian in these words: "Approved Elders honour not by money, but by the suffrages of their brethren." The passage itself stands thus in the original :- " Præsident probati quique seniores, honorem istum non pretis, sed testimonio, adepti; neque enim pretio ulla res Dei constat."-Ilere, any one acquainted with the Latin language will perceive that Mr. Powell has committed a double violation of honest dealing first, in the translation of seniores into "Presbyters, when in truth it simply means persons advanced in the expression "suffrages of their brethren,"-the term in the Latin signifying nothing more nor less than reputation, or good report. When St. Luke says in the Acts, Timothy was "well reported of," we might just as well affirm, according to Mr. l'owell's translation, that he was elected by the people, and not appointed

When we consider the glaring disingenuousness of forming the testimony of Ignatius, Irengus, and Tertullian, we shall feel that it was not without reason that one of Mr. Stopford's parishioners, as he himself informs us, "observed to him with honest indignation, potait ordinari, that a Bishop could not ordain! The 'They might us well pretend to prove from Scripture, There is no God, leaving out the praceding words, The find hath said in his heart."

Of ORIGEN we need say but little: the following statament of Mr. Powell's quotations speaks volumes for the merits of his cause. "The passage given from Homily 2, on Canticles, is not there! the passage from Homily 6, on Eackiel, is not there! that from Homily 7, on Jeremiah, the same!"

Of Cyrinan we have only a few remarks to offer. From the custom adopted by this distinguished prelate of frequently consulting with his presbyters upon the administration of ecclesiastical affairs, Mr. Powell argues that he was invested with no authority but what was exercised in conjunction with others. Cyprian's language, however, is, " I defermined to do nothing on my own opinion by itself, nothing without your advice, [not council, as rendered by Mr. Powell,] and without the consent of the people." This proves that he voluntarily adopted this resolution, and had it in his power to act otherwise, if he had thought proper, Mr. Powell, for reasons more crafty than ingenuous, omits to inform us, that Cyprian, after his return from exile, did, on his own responsibility, exercise his episconal authority very positively and resolutely against Novatus and his seditious fellow-presbyters.

Cyprian, writing to his presbyters during his abmissioned them to act in his stead; in Mr. Powell's opinion, to assume all the powers which he himself was authorized to exercise. He grounds his argument on this passage, which we quote as it stands

"I rely upon your love and your religion, which I well know, and by these letters I exhort and commit the change to you, that you, whose presence does not expose you to such peril, would discharge MY duty, act in my you to such peril, would discharge MY duty, act in my place (vice mes), and perform ALL those things which the Church requires. — (Ep. 6, P.; 14, F.) This, Mr. Powell says, (proceeds Mr. Stopford), shows that Presbyters had power by discharging the perform Axx of the duties of a Bishop. The whole proof depends on the month of the duties of a bishop. bishop. The whole proof depends on the word ALL.

'perform ALL those things which the administration of faithful children cherish with so much gratitude and the Church requires,—and so he puts the word ALL in capital letters, to show its force. What will the reader

Thur we have not yet done; there remain yet a few the Church requires, —and so he puts the word ALL in capital letters, to show its force. What will the reader say, on learning that there is no such word in Cyprian? Mr. Powell put it in, to make out his proof. And as to divine right, there is not a word about it; they were to act by commission from the lishop, and the things committed to them are expressly mentioned; they are exactly such things as are now often performed by a Bishop's commissioner in his absence; but not one word is there city that will not now surprise us, that Hooker and ing, except that word ALL, which Mr. Powell slipped in himself."—(Stopford, pp. 101, 102.)

But what follows is still more atrocious. We give it in Mr. Stopford's language:---

"The next quotation from Cyprism is one to which I carnestly request the attention of the Wesley an hody, that carrestly request the attention of the Wesleyan body, that they may see what sort of a leader they are following.—
I really have some reason to complain of this one; I lost some days in searching in vain for the passage. Perhaps Mr. Powell had some reason to take care that it should not be easily found;—we shall see. He professes to quote it from 'the Epistle on the Unity of the Church,' (p. 113).
None of St. Cyprian's epistles has such a title. There is among his works 's Treatise on the Unity of the Church. but the passage he gives is not in it. I then searched all his epistles, and it was not in them. I searched all Cyprian's works, in vain; there was no such passage in them. At length I recollected that the Papists had inserted some forged passages into the Treatise on the Unity of the Church, to answer their own, ends; so I went to look for a Popish edition, and there indeed I found what look for a Popsia cutton, and seere indeed a round wear. I wanted, Mr. Powell's quotation! Here is what Mr. Powell says:— The Epittle on the Unity of the Church will develope the same thing. He explains and coofirms his views by the case of the Apostles. Peter, he thinks, had the first grant of the keys, though all had equal

Alley,

prove that there were many Presbyters, all equal, and all would not suit Mr. Powell's predecessors in the assault prove that there were many reconvers, an equal, and all would not suit Mr. Powell's predecessors in the assault called Blahops alike; for such, he says, was the succession of the Bishops in the early Chorch; but as for a succession of single individuals, as superinteedents over the cossion of single individuals, as superinteedents over the given to Peter, that the Church of Christ may be set rest, this, he says, was unknown in the Aposthes' days, but aross gradually in the second and following centuries; he forth as one, and the See as one; and they all are shep-his great basiness is to prove that it was not established by all the Apostles with unnimous agreement; this they have the Apostles with unnimous agreement; this they tles, he applies it to all ministers? And this rare combi-nation of Popish forgery, and Protestant fraud, is now imposed on the Wesleyan Methodists as the genuine sentiments of St. Cyprian, and an underiable justification of their cause! What shame must such exposures bring on that cause! Will they feel no indignation at finding how they are deceived and imposed on by their leaders? or will they turn their indignation against those who uneceive them?"--(Stopford, pp. 107-110.)

In quoting from FIRMILIAN, Mr. Powell translates, p. 171.) Præsident majores natu," "the Presbyters preside." particular office; words which were meant to denote. Church, we may cite the following from his Preface:grave and reverend character, to the distinctive name

contains "not a syllable about the difference between bishops and presbyters." This epistle, be it underatood, was written expressly on the subject of the Episcopate. Athanasius composed it in order to reprove Dracontius for refusing the Episcopal office, after he had been appointed to it; and such importance does he attach to the episcopal order and succession, that he intimates his persuasion, that Christianity could not have been preserved without it :there being no hishop?" Very little presbyteriunism in such an appeal!

The sentence pronounced by the Alexandrian Council against Colluthus and Ischyras, -a sentence that invalidated orders unlawfully conferred by mere presbyters who had usurped powers vested in the bishop alone, -has been recorded by Athanasius. Mr. l'owell is pleased to state that "a thorough examination of it rould perhaps be decidedly against the High Church [Episcopul] scheme." From this examination, how ver, he prudently abstains: the politic considerations which probably suggested this forbearance, our readers, informed as to the actual circumstances of the use, will be at no loss to perceive.

Mr. Powell alleges that the testimony of Eriruaires is of no value: here he sides again with the Ramanists, who have always entertained an aversion to Epiphanius, on account of his confutation of their mage-worship. Who can doubt, which of the two or Presbyters preside among us, having received that is the most formidable enemy of Rome,-Protestant Schism, or Protestant Catholicity?

We might proceed with the exposure of these mismotations and perversions, but enough has been adduced to show what sort of champion the apponents of Episcopacy possess in Mr. Thomas Powell. We only one I have heard of that expresses the slightest censhall, therefore, content ourselves with summing up sure of the monstrous frauds I have exposed: here is its the evidence of his ignorance and fraud, with which the searching treatise of Mr. Stopford has supplied us. The principal charges, then, which, amongst others of years; and secondly, in the gratuitous introduction of inferior magnitude, are advanced in the review before us against this apologist for presbyterianism, are briefly these :--1. He is charged, while examining the writings of

the Fathers and pretending to overthrow arguments founded upon them, with an ignorance of Latin and Greek, which is only exceeded by his gross dishonesty. For instance, argumeter is interpreted, "we argue"; per, I believe), - Mr. Powell has produced a work of sub and the following passage in St. Augustine, "Cum this controversislist, in mutilating and otherwise trans- esset Presbyter, doluisse fertur [i. c. Acrius] quod Episcopus non potuit ordinari," is thus translated 'Aerius maintained that a Bishop could not ordain!' Doluisse fertur, he mnintained! quod episcopus not true translation is unfortunately too strong against Mr. Powell's argument: "Acrius, when he were a Presbyter, is related to have been vexed, because he could not be ordained a Bishop."

2. 110 is charged with a dishonesty to which would be extremely difficult to find a parallel; - a dishonesty which not seldom leads him, a professed comments; but the nature of the subject has com-Protestant, to concede the misrepresentations of pelled us to be minute, and the utility of the exposure Popery; and of which the sum total may be com- | we have undertaken must, in a great measure, depend | whomled in the following statement

Misapplications of testimony, and misrepresentutions of character, opinions, inference, &c. 19 Absolute forgeries, 18

Contrivances of deceit, 37

tion and its legitimate force in favour of Episcopacy,

ment, is true.

The task we have been engaged in, has occasioned us both pain and antisfaction; -- pain, that any form on by the arts of Mr. Powell and his party." of Christianity, however erroneous, distorted, or de-

in the whole commission to these persons, to imply that Bingham have expressed opinions favourable to his they could do ANY of the Bishop's duties, such as ordain views, and, of course, were nothing better than traiviews, and, of course, were nothing better than traitors to their Church, although we had always flattered ourselves that they were amongst its most faithful as well as able defenders! It may be well to observe. by the way, that he retails the stale expedient of Stillinguect's Irenicum; a case already fully explained in a previous volume of this journal, where it was shown that the hasty opinions expressed in that treatise were distinctly and solemnly recalled in after life, when the indement of the writer was more matured and his mind better informed. But Bingham and Hooker the advocates of presbyterial polity, is one of those novel discoveries which it was reserved for the extravagant march of intellect in the present day to discover .-Yet Mr. Powell, in extorting such an unexpected testimony from Bingham, subjects him to a transformation which may rival the Metamorphoses of Ovid himself. We quote from Mr. Stopford's admirable work :--

"He parades him and St. Jerome, in canital letters, through several pages: he says, 'Bingham, a high au-thority with t'hurchmen, and a truly learned and candid writer, says, as we have seen, that St. Jerome will be allowed to speak the sense of the anciental and he had the first grant of the keys, though all had equal power,—"After the resurrection, asch and all of the other Apostles had source power given to that of Peter." This, he supposed, gives a principle of snity, a kind of headship, with squally of power among all. Having laid down his scheme in the Apostles, he applies it to all ministers,—"All are pastons, but the fiech is only sie, which was fed by all the Apostles with unanimous consent." So says this, Powell. The passage in Cyprian runs thus: "Certainly, the other Apostles also were what Peter was, ended with an equal fellowship, both of honor and power, but a commoncement proceeds from unity, that the Church has seen to the consensus of the ancients." It would have rather apolled the proof that Bishops were not superior to Presbyters."— (Saysford, p. 170.)

like unscrupulous perversion:-

"Mr. Powell speaks of Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, which he says is 'a work of the very highest authority with the Church of England, and for its reasoning, its language, its learning, the admiration of all.' Of course Mr. Powell must have this book on his side, by fair means or by foul, be, therefore, takes a passage from Book 5. sec. 78, and gives a sentence here and there from the argument, to twist it to his purpose; and then he leaves out en-tirely the conclusion which Hooker deduced from this argument, and puts in place of it his own account of that conclusion. This is Mr. Powell's account of it: *Bishops, as superintendents over other ministers, were not in Apo-tolic Churches; they prose afterwards. Here is Hocker's onclusion of which the above professes to be an account. 'I may securely, therefore, conclude, that there are at this day in the Church of England, no other than the same degrees of ecclesiastical order, namely, Bishops, Presbyters and Descons, which had their beginning from Christ and his blessed Apostles themselves!' Oh, says Mr. Powell, according to this argument Bishops were not in Apostolic Churches, they arose afterwards!"-(Stopford,

But as a proof of what was the judicious Hooker's That is to say, he applies a general designation to a judgment upon this question of the government of the

"A very strange thing sure is were, that such a disciof a particular order in the Church!
In referring to Athanasics, Mr. Powell ventures upon the declaration that the epistle to Dracontius selver, be observed every where, throughout all generations and ages of the Christian world, no Church ever perceir ing the word of God to be against it. We require you to find out but one Church on the face of the whole earth that hath been ordered by your discipline, or hath not been ordered by ours, that is to say, by Episcopal regimen, since the time that the blessed Apostles were here conversant."

"Will Mr. Powell prove from this," asks his reriewer, "that according to Hooker, flishops were not Apostolic Churches, but arose ofterwards?" And 'If all had been of your opinion," he inquires of Dra- he continues, "This celebrated challenge has now been contins. "by what means would you be a Christian, before the world for exactly 250 years. It has never been met: no such case ever has been produced, or ever will be. If such an instance of a Church can be found from the commencement of Christianity, downwards, for 1500 years, let it be now at last produced."

How the ignorance and credulity of his fellow-dissenters have received this shameless tissue of perversion and falsehood from Mr. Thomas Powell, let the following testimonials shew:-

"Dr. Olinthus Gregory, then, a leading man among dissenters in England, says to Mr. Powell, 'I have read your Essay with sincer admiration, both of the spirit of cautious research with which you have collected its materials, and of the beautiful spirit of love and candour which pervades the entire work.' And Mr. J. Angel James says, 'I cannot too strongly recommend the masterly work of Mr. Powell on Apostolical Succession.' And Mr. Alfred Barrett, in a Prize Essay, vouches for 'the utmost diligence and learned research.' The Wesleyan Magazine,— 'Mr. Powell writes with great power, but with great and commendable caution.' This Magazine gives its advice, that this tissue of deliberate deception in matters of religion should be read prayerfully! Those who read it have indeed need to pray, that they may not be deceived by the wicked arts to which they unnecessarily expose them-selves: but would it not be better to cust away such a book and read the Scriptures prayerfully, where men are taught to avoid divisions and those that make them? To do this Magazine justice, however, I must say it is the censure: 'In a second edition, there are a few expressions which might be altered with advantage!' It is not easy to say what has merited this gentle admonition. Perhaps to say what has merited this gentle admonition. Perhaps it refers to some indecent similies concerning Dr. Hook's Sermon, which I decline to admit into my pages. The Congregational Magazine (the organ of the Independents) says. We have seen nothing more valuable on this subject.' The New Connexion Methodiat Magazine:—'It is a Text Book. Its range and research invest it with a com-pleteness which renders it gigantic in power. All their future champions, the same paper says, are to be furnished from this book. What will they do then if they cannot defend the book itself? The Watchman (a Methodist pastantial and permanent value.' We think Mr.
Powell's most seasonable book calculated to make a very great impression by its learning, cogent argument, and fearless advocacy of the truth. The times needed such a Man to come forth and speak out plainly and intelligibly, &c. The Patriot - Such a publication was wanted, and it appears most seasonably to serve as an antidote to the semi-popery of Dr. Hook and the Pusevites. Apparently the semi-papery here spoken of is Jun ordinance of the Apostles in all Churches, which Mr. Powell has set blusself to confound, as I have shown."—(Stoprd, pp. 181 183.)

We have, in these remarks, much exceeded the limits we usually prescribe to ourselves in our editorial dence we have adduced from the masterly work of Mr. Stopford is quite out of the reach of misapprehension: it stamps the attempt of Mr. Powell to overturn what is to him and his party the inconvenient doctrine of Episcopacy, as a glaring perversion of So much for the attempt to despoil Episcopacy of truth and a gross violation of moral propriety; and the precious testimony of the primitive Fathers; an | we are not aware that he has, since the detection and attempt which has but confirmed us in our estimation exposure of his ignorance and dishonesty, met with of the strength and justice of our cause. For it may either apologist or defender. We should be pained asonably be considered strong presumptive evidence indeed to think that many conscientious Dissenters of the truth of any doctrine, fact, or opinion, that false. will not be found, utterly to repudiate the practices of hood must be brought to bear upon it, in order to coun- Mr. Powell, their representative. But this is not all teract its influence or disturb its foundations. The that is required of single-hearted inquirers after truth: object of assault may be measured by the means em- they must proceed a step farther, and satisfy themployed to assail it; the one is usually a very exact selves whether or not their principles be susceptible onverse of the other. Honce, if Mr. Powell's device of any other species of defence than that which their be the only instrument by which the testimony of the counsel has adopted. But if Dissenters will not be early Church can be wrested from its proper significa- convinced, we may, to use the words of Mr. Stopford, confidently hope that Churchmen will. Were all we may conclude that Episcopacy, so far as the voice | the Church's members to act together consistently of primitive Christianity is concerned in ita cetablish- and conscientiously, her adversaries would be insignificant, for their strength lies in the countenance they receive from numbers of our people, who are imposed

> In a Bill of so godless a character, and so blighting tendency, as that which provides for the destruction of the University of King's College at Toronto,-and of which, for the reasons stated in our last, we commence the publication in our columns to-day, -it cannot be wondered at that we should find falsehood in the very PREAMBLE.

We shall not call in question the abstract propriety f the desire which this Preamble expresses, namely, hat a University should be "established upon principles calculated to conciliate the confidence and ensure he support of all classes and denominations of the people"; but it is false to say, as is stated in that presumble, that "his late Majesty King George the Fourth was graciously pleased by Royal Charter" to establish King's College at Toronto, " with the view to supply the want of such an Institution."

Of course we are to take the terms "all classes and enominations" in their popular and commonly reeived sense; and are, therefore, led to understand, by the phraseology of this preamble, that King George the Fourth actually meant to establish a College in which "all classes and denominations" were to have conjoint interest and control. This kind of loose assertion would also, as was no doubt intended, leave upon the popular mind the impression that the royal ntentions were contravened and frustrated by the Council and managers of King's College, and that the present Bill was only to restore what their exclusiveness and injustice had removed! That is the plain English of the preamble, as the first two clauses of the first sentence will sufficiently prove; but to the assertion, and the imputation which must be understood to accompany it, the Charter granted by King George the Fourth to King's College affords the plainest contradiction.

And where we have falsehood at the threshold, we must, in our advances, soon expect to encounter injustice. Therefore, it is stated in the same preamble that "for the complete accomplishment of these desirable objects (that is, the bringing together upon one tude of coudlicting sects and parties,) it is expedient to the funds tur the completion of that Church. The neither Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Nice-Chancellor, Nice-Chancello

their mismanagement or abuse of trust has been proven successful,—for aid in effecting an object so desirable. or even alleged. We have had not a few samples in modern times, from the days of the French Revolution onwards, of the practical workings of the doctrine of expediency: if carried out upon the principle asserted in this Bill, we shall find it by and by "expedient" that the lands and hereditaments of our loyal yeomanry should be confiscated, and the proceeds applied perchance to the better consolidation and perpetuation of some Colonial Cabinet! Recent publications pretty well expose the facility with which the means and resources of our young and struggling country are transferred to the private necessities of our local Executive; and where, pleading a gradual accumulation of precedent, the spoliation of public bodies is considered law- | WHEREAS a University for the advancement of learning ful and equitable, the despoiling of private individuals, as inconsistent with correct and legal dealing.

Similar in principle and in ultimate effect, is unceremonious enactment of the first clause (CII.) transferred to a new Institution which Mr. Robert such a case, according to all past usage, would be, through message from the Crown or in some such surrender their Charter, and then to submit such pronight appear to demand.

We cannot wonder at any thing, however anti-moparchical and anti-British, which emanates from our present Executive: their obvious and undisguised aim s to render this Colony an independent democracy; and the present proposition is but one amongst a hundred significant intimations of what at least a portion of our local authorities are labouring to effect.-We may here be permitted to pause, and respectfully but and unresistingly contemplating such reiterated enronchments upon the prerogative of the Crown;whether, in short, he is justified in retaining in his audacity, in proposing a Bill like the present, to offer such an insult to the Sovereign of these realms?-We may, for the present, place in the list of inferior royally endowed Institution, without asking the conent of the parties, or allowing them to offer a plea in heir behalf; but where the prerogative of the Crown reated as a bauble, is it, we respectfully ask, a time for the Representative of that Sovereign to sit still, and regard with apparent complacency this outrage upon one of the first principles of our glorious Constitution? Can it be possible that our honoured Governor General thinks his task of high-minded, and mpartial, and constitutional government to be a hopeless one, and that, -constituted as our local politics low are, a French-radical faction predominant, and our Legislative Council swamped (alas! through whose instrumentality?) -he has no resource but quietly to do the bidding of an Executive who command a present unjority in our Provincial Parliament? If such be the persuasion of the respected Representative of our racious Sovereign in this Province, then must we say, he only honourable and dutiful alternative left is to relinquish without a moment's delay the degrading position into which he feels himself forced, and not e pointed at,—as necessarily he must be—as the nere tool of an Executive whose acts too manifestly prove, that the democratic institutions of the neighouring country, and not the well-balanced constituion of our father-land, is the model by which they would regulate the government of this Colony.

But this is a conclusion in respect to the honoured Representative of our beloved Queen, into which not all the weary days of aggravated contumely and injustice thus far endured by the virtue and loyalty of the land, will permit us to adopt. Yet while we admit the value of calm and patient dealing, and the wisdom, in certain instances, of not prematurely arresting a growing disease in the body politic, no such prudential caution can, in our humble judgment, be well-timed or excusable, when the honour and prerogntive of our Sovereign are treated with disrespect and contempt. And most erroneously, we shall only add, is the loval spirit and loyal strength of the country underrated in high quarters, if it is believed that, at the call of the Queen's Representative, it would not rise in overwhelming might in defence of the majesty of the Throne and the integrity of the Constitution.

In looking at "the Executive management of the University," (D ii. ix.) we observe a most strange and impracticable arrangement proposed. Here we have Caput composed, amongst other officers, of a certain number of Professors from each of the Colleges, scattered, it must be remembered, over the whole Province, in Institutions at Toronto, Cobourg, Kingston, and elsewhere,-it may be from Sandwich to the Bay of Chalenrs --- who are to be the administrators of the affairs of the University,-ready, at every-exigency, to sit in conclave upon its interests,-prepared, at a moment's warning, to deliberate upon some pressing wint in reference to its weal, which a day's delay might seriously compromise. And supposing that time was allowed for these distant functionaries to obey the summons and repair to the seat of the University proper, we should have a number of Professors suddealy interrupted in their office, and an important portion of the business of their respective Colleges suspended. The Professor of Agriculture, we shall sunpose, at Sandwich; the Professor of Cod-fishing at the Bay of Chalcurs,-for there is hope of a boundless multiplication of professors in every imaginable art and pursuit, from the annual lure of a thousand bushels of wheat;-these important functionaries, with many more, would be compelled to abandon their high duties, and repair to Toronto to legislate upon such a common place topic perhaps as the taking a further. slice of endowment from King's College, and adding so many other Colleges as may hereafter from time to time be established and incorporated with the said Uniit to Victoria or Regiopolis.

And then, who is to pay the expences of this travelling Caput; for the annual revenue of the thousand bushels of wheat would ill suffice to maintain the dignity and defray the expences of this moving body of literature, unless some philanthropic individual should, for eking out the viaticum, considerately annex an annual endowment of a thousand bushels of oats!

Well, this species of travelling agency, though it may work profitably enough in a mercantile house, and that they and their successors, by and under the would hardly be found suited to the interests of a University, or consistent with the proper business of chasing, and by devise, bequest or otherwise, acquiring having, holding and enjoying, to them and their success its professors: the consequence, therefore, would be. that in a little time the whole management would centre and settle in individuals resident at the Metro-polis, who would be considered very soon as grasping and of letting, conveying, or otherwise disposing thereof nopolists, and worse than the "Family Compact" itself. How much in reference to the property and revenues of the University this same compact would have in their power, is abundantly apparent from D iii. xr., to which we request the attention of our readers.

But we must suspend our remarks on this very fmitful subject until pext week; when, with another portion of the "Bill," we shall offer some further oberrations.

The Treasurer of St. Matthew's Church, Zone Mills, thankfully acknowledges the receipt of £10

And then the words of Hooker are subjected to a propriety, that it should be regarded as right or just | the means necessary for its completion, and earnestly to repeal the Charter, and annihilate the powers and appeal to the sympathies of their better provided privileges of a Corporate Body, before a complaint of 1 brethren, -in which we sincerely trust they will be

PROPOSED UNIVERSITY BILL

(INTRODUCED BY THE HOS. ROBERT BALDWIN, ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR CANADA WEST, AND ONE OF HER MAJESIT'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL IN THE PROVINCE

An Act to provide for the separate exercise of the Colle giate and University Functions of the College estab-lished at the City of Toronto, in Upper Canada: for Incorporating certain other Colleges and Collegiate Institutions of that division of the Province with the University: and for the more efficient establishment and satisfactory Government of the same. B Preamble.

in that division of this Province called Upper Canada for the same pressing cause, will not long be regarded established upon principles calculated to conciliate the confidence and ensure the support of all classes and denominations of the people, would, under the blessing of Divine Providence, greatly promote the best interest, religious, moral and intellectual, of the people at large; unceremonious enactment of the first clause (G II.) retigious, morai and intellectual, or the people at large; and whereas, with a view to supply the want of such an institution, his late Majesty King George the Fourth was leges in the said Charter of his late Majesty King graciously pleased by Royal Charter, tested at West-George the Fourth granted to, or vested in the said minster, the fifteenth day of March, in the eighth year of College or University of King's College," should be his reign, to establish a College at Toronto, (then called York), in that division of the Province, under the name transferred to a new Institution which Mr. Robert of King's College, with the style and privileges of an Uni-Baldwin and his conditional mode of proceeding in the waste lands of the Crown, in that part of the Province; and whereas, with a like view, certain other Colleges and Collegiate Institutions have since then been established through message from the Crown or in some such in the same division of the Province, one at the same manner, to call upon the Council of King's College to place under the name of "Upper Canada College," endowed also out of the public lands, one at Kingsto positions of amendment as the necessities of the case under the name of "the College of Regiopolis," endowed by private means alone, another at the same place under the name of "Queen's College," or "the University at Kingston," in like manner endowed by private means alone, and another at Cobourg under the name of "Vic-toria College," endowed by private means assisted by a parliamentary grant, the two latter of such Colleges having likewise the style and privileges of Universities: And whereas the people of Upper Canada consist of seve-ral and various denominations of Christians, to the mem-bers of each of which, without distinction, it is desirable to extend the benefits of an University education, and to maintain the just rights and privileges of all, without solemnly to ask the question, whether Her Majesty's offence to the religious opinions of any, by leaving the Representative in this Colony is justified in calmly ministers of religion to Collegiate Institutions incorporated into the University, but managed under their several charters, in connection with the different churches or other religious bodies contemplated by their founders, as Council for a single day the individual who has the declared in such charters respectively: And whereas, by an Act of the Provincial Parliament, of the late Province of Upper Canada, passed in the seventh year of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, numbered chapter We may, for the present, place in the list of interior considerations the ruthless and reckless spoliation of king's College," the charter of the said first mentioned croyally endowed Institution, without asking the conin order, as the preamble to the said Act recites, to mee the desire and circumstances of the colony: And whereas for the more complete accomplishment of these desirable s directly assailed, and the majesty of the Sovereign objects, it is expedient to repeal the said Act, and to substitute some other provisions in lieu thereof, for the pur pose of providing for the separate and more efficient exercise of the Collegiate and University functions of the said Institution: And whereas, with a view to the same objects, it is also expedient to alter and amend in several particulars certain other Acts of Parliament of the said late Province, and an Act of the Parliament of this Pro-vince, referring to others of the said Colleges and Collegiate Institutions respectively: To Incorporate such Institutions with the said University; and to transfer to

> the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and "of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of "Canada," and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the University functions, powers and privileges of the said College, so established at or in the neighbourhood of the city of Toronto, in Upper Canada under authority of the said charter of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, shall be held, exercised and enjoyed separately and apart from the Collegiate func-tions, powers and privileges of the said College; and that for this purpose the said College shall be divided into two Institutions, the one to be called the University of Toronto and the other King's College, in the said University.

and vest in such University the sole power of conferring degrees in the several arts and faculties in Upper Canada,

and to make some other provisions for the efficient estab

lishment and satisfactory government of the said Univer-sity; Be it therefore enacted, by the Queen's Most Excel-

lent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of

C Separation of the University from the Collegiate part of the University of Toronto, and establishment of Collegiate Grammar School in dependence upon the University.

II. And be it enacted, that all the University functions powers and privileges in the said charter of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, granted to or vested in be, and the same are hereby transferred from the said College, and together with all other powers and privileges of what nature or kind soever, held or enjoyed by the Universities of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and reland, or any of them, shall be and the same are hereby vested in the said University of Toronto.

III. And be it enacted, that all and singular the Unior kind soever, vested either by Charter. Act of Parliament, or otherwise howsoever, in any of the said other Colleges before mentioned, that is to say, in Upper Canada College, the College of Regiopolis, Queen's Col-lege, or Victoria College, or any of them, shall be and the same are hereby in like manner transferred to and vested in the said University, and henceforth none of the said Colleges, nor any other College or Collegiate Institute, o what nature or kind soever, now established, or which may hereafter be established in Upper Canada, shall grant or confer any of the Degrees of Doctor, Master, or Bachelor, in any of the Arts or Faculties, but the conferring of all such degrees in that division of this Province shall henceforth rest solely with and be vested in the sai University, any thing in any charter of any such College or Collegiate Institution to the contrary thereof in any

wise notwithstanding.

IV. And be it enacted, that henceforth there shall be no Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, or other University officer, of, in, for, or belonging to any of the said Colleges of King's College, Regiopolis College, Queen's College r King's College.

V. And be it enacted, that Upper Canada College shall

henceforth be called and known by the name of the Royal Collegiate High School of the University of Toronto, and shall be incorporated with the said University of Toronto as a Collegiate Grammar School, in connection with and under the control of the said University.

D Organization of the University and Collegiate Gramman

I. The University and its Corporate Powers.

VI. And be it enacted, that the University of Toront shall consist of all the Colleges hereinbefore mentioned that is to say, King's College, Regiopolis College, Queen's College, and Victoria College, and of the said Royal Collegiate High School, as a dependency upon and under the management of the said University, and of such and versity in the manner hereinafter provided.

VII. And be it enacted, that the said University, and the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars thereof, for the time being, shall, by and under the name of the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Toronto, henceforth continue and be a body corporate and politic, and have perpetual succession and a common Seal, with power to change, alter or make anew the same, and shall and may, by the name aforesaid, contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, in all courts and places whatsoever name aforesaid, shall be able and canable in law of nursors, any estate, real or personal, to and for the use of them, the said Chancellor. Masters and Scholars, or to from time to time, as they may deem necessary or

II. The Executive Management of University. VIII. And be it enacted, that there shall be in the said University a Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the said

University.

IX. And be it enacted, that there shall be in the said University a Council, to be called the Caput of the said University, which Caput shall consist of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, one Professor from each College having less than four Professors on the foundation thereof, and two from each of such Colleges having four or more Professors on the foundation thereof, four Professors from the faculty of Arts, and two from each of the two other faculties of Law and Medicine, and that the Chancellor Mills, thankfully acknowledges the receipt of £10 or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor or Pro Vice-from his Excellency the Governor General, in aid of Chancellor for the time being, and, in case of their being

on any question, the person so presiding shall have a dditional or casting vote.

X. And be it enacted, that the Governor, Lieuter

Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province for the time being, shall ex officio be the Chancellor of the said University.

Chancellor of the said University.

XI. And be it enacted, that the Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be elected annually from among the heads of Colleges and such Professors as hold chairs upon the foundation of the said University, by the convocation of the said University, at such time as shall be prescribed by a Statute of the University, to be passed for that pursued that hold his office for one year, that is to approach the University of the University. by a Scattle of the confice for one year, that is to say, from the time of his election to the day next before the day for the election of Vice-Chancellor for the following

year, both days inclusive.

XII. And be it enacted, that in the absence of the XII. And be it enacted, that in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, or in the absence of the Chancellor, and when there shall be no Vice-Chancellor, the member of the Caput senior in standing on the books of the said University for the time being, shall, under the name of Pro Vice-Chancellor, exercise all the duties of Vice-Chancellor of the said erform all the duties of Vice-Chancellor of the said

University.

XIII. And be it enacted, that the several members of the Caput, except the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, shall be appointed annually by the respective Colleges and Faculties, at such time and in such manner as shall be prescribed by a Statute of the said University, to be be prescribed by a Statute of the said University, to be passed for that purpose, and shall hold their seats in such Caput, by virtue of such appointment, for one year, that is to say, from the time of such appointment to the day next before the day for the appointment of members of the Caput for the following year, both days inclusive.

XIV. And be it enacted, that the Executive Power and Government of the said University shall be vested in and

Government of the said University snail be vested in and exercised by the Chuncellor, or, in his absence, the Vrechaucellor of the said University, and the Caput thereof; and that all the acts of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the said University, in the Executive Government thereof, except in matters in which the said Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, or either of them, are by this Act and vice-Chancellor, or either of them, are by this Act invested with separate and distinct powers, or hereafter may be invested with such separate and distinct powers by a Statute of the said University, shall be under the direction and subject to the control of the Caput of the said University, which Caput, except as before excepted, shall have full power by itself or its committees to make orders and give directions in all such matters.

111. The Legislative powers of University, how exercised. XV. And be it enacted, that the Legislative Powers and Government of the said University shall be vested in the Chancellor and Convocation thereof, who, in the man-ner hereinafter provided, shall and may make all such Statutes, Bye-Laws and Ordinances as they may think Statutes, Bye-Laws and Ordinances as they may think necessary or expedient, touching or concerning the good Government of the said University, and the Royal Collegiate High School, and the different Colleges of the said University, or touching or concerning the different professorships, masterships, and teacherships in or belonging to the same, the studies, lectures, examinations, degrees in arts and faculties, and all matters regarding the same, the number, residence and duties of the officers, professors, masters, teachers, scholars and servants of the said sors, masters, teachers, scholars and servants of the said University, the said High School, and the different Colleges of the said University, the management of the revenues and property of the said University, and of the said High School, the salaries, stipends, provisions and emoluments of the officers, professors, scholars and servants of those institutions, and touching and concerning any other matter or thing which to them shall seem good, for and useful for the well being and advancement of the fit and useful, for the well being and advancement of the said University and High School; and also from time to time, by any new Statutes, Rye-Laws or Ordinances, to revoke, renew, amend, augment or alter all, every or any of the said Statutes, Bye-Laws or Ordinances, as from time to time to them shall seem necessary or expedient. XVI. And be it enacted, that the Chancellor and Vice Chancellor of the said University, the heads of all the Colleges in the same, whether under the name of President, Principal or any other designation, and all other persons holding Professorships in the said University, on the foundation of the said University, and all persons admitted therein to the degree of Master of Arts, or to any degree in Divinity. Law or Medicine, and who, from the time of such admission to such degree, shall pay the annual sum of twenty shillings of lawful money of Canada, for and towards the support and maintenance of the said University, shall be and be deemed, taken, and reputed to be, members of the convocation of the said University. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

Communications.

THE UNIVERSITY BILL.

Mr. Editor:- Mr. Baldwin's University Bill takes for granted the following particulars—that is to say:

1. That there is no difference as to comparative goodness between truth and falsehood; between the faith one delivered to the saints, and the worst heresy ever breached under the feigned name of Gospel truth.-the most

grievous perversions of Scripture ever perpetrated.

2. That the profession and practice of any heresy claiming to be the Gospel, is as good and profitable to men as religious beings owing duty to God, as the whole and uncorrupted truth can be.

3. That all possible heresy and schism are equally pro fitable unto men as members of the civil state, as the truth of the Gospel and the true unity of the one Catholic Church; and therefore equally worthy of support and encouragement by the powers that be.

4. That religion ought to be treated by the state as the private property of individuals, or of voluntary combinations, concerning which the state has even less to say than it says concerning articles of merchandize; for that it may prohibit and lay restrictions upon bad merchandize or provisions, &c.: whereas it ought to regard the most damnable doctrines just as wholesome for the people as the very bread of life.

5. That the state ought to exist in the embodiment

and perpetuation of any heresy that may be broached and that be able to produce a thousand bushels of wheat per annum. This condition appears to be, not as any guard to truth in any sense, but merely as prudential and conomical touching the proposed University.

6. That the devil has as fair a claim to patronage by

the Legislature and Government as our Lord himself; and is equally an object of respect and consideration by the teachers of Religion as well as by the civil ordinance

and powers. 7. That the doctrine of the exclusive and uncompro-mising character of truth and the unity of the one Holy Catholic Apostolic Church, is but a great lie that ought ed out of the world.

S. That the whole people of Canada have become sufficiently infidel and deprayed, to account such an athessic scheme carried into effect as the sum and substance of public liberty, blessing and prosperity, both temporal 9. That the ministers of Christ set to guard his flock

are prepared thus to deliver them into the hands of the devil; or if not, they must abide the consequence. For to consent to this scheme, and take part in it, would in effect be a voluntary surrender of all truth as not worth contending for; and by consequence an open denial of Jesus Christ as the head of every man.

10. That the lawful Clergy are ready to give the right

hand of fellowship to every usurper and self-constituted teacher; and if not, that they shall be treated as no more

than their equals.

11. That the Lords of Her Majesty's Council, are prepared to advise Her Majesty to abjure her title of Defeader of the Faith, and to break her most solemn oath of Majesty will consent to the Coronation; and that Her Majesty will consent to the normous act of apostacy.

12. That the Lords of Council and Her Majesty are

prepared to incur the fearful responsibility of robbing the University of King's College of its charter in order the University of King's College of its charter in order to set up this abomination of desolation in the Province. Finally, we have here the true atheistical character of the popular dogma of "Responsible Government." This is its first—its bitter poisonous fruit: this is the broad road of destruction into which its many votaries are rushing headlong, mad in their intoxication and imagi-nary triumph over what they call the bigotry and intole-rance of their forefathers. Yes, this is "Reform"—and

reform it is with a vengeance.

It is to be hoped that the authors and abettors of this most wicked project are ignorant of the fearfulness of the sin they have put their hands unto; but ignorance cannot alter its deep malignity, nor stay its ruinous coasequences to the land, nor exempt them from their se-countability in the matter before Him whose name is thus blasphemed in the high places of our country.

To the Editor of The Church.

My dear Sir - "Facts, facts, give me facts," is a favourit expression of a venerable friend of ours. A wiser course to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion on an important subject cannot be pursued, for "facts are stubborn things," and "one of them is worth a dozen of arguments. They should not however lead us to think lightly of all other modes of arriving at truth that really it is astonish. other modes of arriving at truth—but really it is assonish-ing what weight and effect "a well appointed fact" has

upon a candid mind.

In proof of the advantages of the Episcopal form of Church Government and of a Liturgy in maintaining and the control of course Government and of a Liturgy in maintaining sound doctrine over the various schemes devised an adopted by the Dissenters, how applicable is the following fact, which I extract from a letter just received from a friend travelling in England:—"Chester is a curious elitown.

There are some very curious ancies Churches in it, and the old Chapel in which the celebrand Matthew Henry inficialized the Church in it, and the old Chapel in which the celebrand

in which there was a report or a unan woman taken place in Dublin, with reference to some Basewater Chapels in that city. The facts of the case are those—About 140 years ago, some protes and weathy individuals. About 140 years ago, some protes and weathy individuals. If ever the Gospel was presched in parity, and fervency, it was as presched in parity, and fervency, it was a presched in parity, and fervency, it was a presched in parity, and fervency, it was as presched in parity, and fervency, it was a presched in parity, and fervency, and fervency, it was a presched in parity, and fervency, it wa brion-they had no form of sound words to which ar obtions—they had no form of some works at makin, as, a sandard, their preachers could be brought, and they had no Episcopal superintendence to take communice of the affairs of these chapels. Had these passes mirrounals, when they creeched and endowed these buildings, placed them in connection with the Church of the limit and maker them in connection with the Universit of the sizinf and inner the Episcopal care of the Archbishop of Dublin, the said of the secutar arm need not now be sought to wrest these cha-pels out of the hands of heretics, and to restore them to the use for which the original founders designed them." How forcibly do these facts speak. A history of the Dissenting Chapels which have stood for the list 150 Dissenting Chapels which have stood for the list 150 Dissenting Chapels which have stood for the list 150 Dissenting Chapels which have stood for the bast 130 years, and their various declensions, weeld be a sad but instructive tale. I might allude to the course of things in the New England States in reference to this manner, but I for hear. but I forbear. Let our opponents argue at they may,
- Facts are stubborn things."
Your's faithfully,
M. M.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Mohawk Parsonage, 18th Sept., 1843.
My dear Sir,—At a meeting of the Midfland Chestall
Association, held at Adolphustown, on the 6th and 7th
instant, (the first since your resignation of the Editorship
of the Church newspaper), the valuable services was have
rendered the Church in that highly important and archaens office was the subject of our grateful remark, and, with a view of conveying to you some slight testimonial of our approbation and gratitude, I have been directed us transmit the accompanying resolution, which was warmly concurred in by all present.

The Members of the Association from the Newtstale

and Colborne Districts were prevented from samething by the Bishop's visitation, but from my knowledge of the the disnops visitation, our from my name agreement, high esteem they entertain for yourself and services, I feel it quite unnecessary (as I am sure you will always o communicate with them on the subject, and therefore, on behalf of the Association, request you to committee this Resolution as the unanimous expression of our body.

With much esteem, I begin remain, my dear Sir, your faithful servant,

SALTERN GIVENS,

Seretary M. C. A. To John Kent, Esq., &c. &c. &c. Toronto.

Resolved,-" That the warm thanks of this Association be transmitted to John Kent, Esq., lane Either for two years of the Church paper, for the spirit and ability with which he conducted the same, whereby he remisered is, for the time, one of the most prominent and enthales ecclesiastical journals in America."

Cobourg, 28th October, 1863. My dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th September, informing use of a Resolution, approbatory of my conduct as Edinar of The newspaper, adopted at a last meeting of the

Midland Clerical Association.

Such a testimony is highly gratifying to man, and will be treasured up among those memorials which I hope to transmit to those of my kindred who may survive me. transmit to those of my kindred who may survive me.—
Such a document, when we all have been summaned to
our account, may encourage in others a have of Christ's
Holy Church, and so possess a more than present influence.
With my sincerest wishes for the temporal and spiritual
prosperity of the Members of your Association, and with
many thanks to you, as Secretary, for the curdial manner

in which you have conveyed to me the valued expression of their approval, believe me, my dear Sir, wour's very sincerely and obliged,

JOHN KENE. The Rev. Saltern Givins,
Secretary of the Midland Clerical Association,
Mohawk Parsonage.

English & Irish Ecclesiastical Intelligence

LETTER PROM REV. R. WINNING, KINGSCOTER, TO THE NODERATOR OF THE PRESENTERY WITH WIRES FOR WAS CONNECTED. (From the Northern Standard)

"Sects in the Christian Church are evils; wherever there is a separation, there is somewhere guilt."—Dudbudge's Lac-

Rev. Sir,—At the time I resigned my congregation, being myself Moderator of the Presbytery (as I previously had the honour to be of your General Synoid.) I could not, through that official medium, then communicate with my brethren; I therefore, in a short note to one of the members, merely stated my intention of resigning, and afterwards of assigning reasons.
In a few days after this I received a letter from the

clerk of the Presbytery, containing a resolution of the Presbytery, to ascertain from me in what highs I com-

sidered myself connected with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland."

In reply to that communication, I stated that, "in reference to the resolution of the Presbytery, I begged leave to say, that whilst in ties of respect and esseem I still consider myself connected with several breakers of the Assembly, that with the Assembly that with the Assembly, that with the Assembly isself. I dol not consider myself in any way connected."

To redeem my pledge "of afterwards assigning reasons" for the step I had taken, I now address this letter to you, as the official and direct organ of the Presbytery. In it I merely state my favourable opinion of the Church of England, and the circumstances which removed my prejudices. At a future time I intend (to. v.) again to

prejudices. At a future time I intend (n. v.) again to resume this subject, and fully to assign my remains for preferring the Protestant Episcopal Church.

As a Presbyterian minister I was appointed to the charge of two congregations—one I resigned severall years ago, the other in December last. Though I resigned my congregations, it was never my intention as withdraw from the Christian minister. This divine insulation I always reverenced. The Church of God I consider the most valuable appointment of heaven; and the ministerial office the most sacred and honourable. For this office, by godly and pious parents, I was early defined. My best days have been spent in it; and I trust, until the end of life, I shall be employed in proclaiming the unsacrehable riches of Christ. Insuend of withdrawing from the ministry (as some have represented.) my anxious desire is, to be more useful in the ministry, and more devoted to its important duties.

Being born and educated a Presbyterian, like the majority of my brethren, I entertained unjust grejamines.

jority of my brethren, I entertained unjust prejudices against the established church. Viewing Presbyarianism as the only scriptural form of Church Government, I considered Episcopacy a mere civil instinction, and its ministers unfit for the sacred office. Acquarantee with episcopal ministers, and more intimate knowledge of the Countington of the church artirals removed an artirals. constitution of the church, entirely removed my prejudices, and led me to a quite contrary conclusion.

In 1822, the present Dean of St. Patrick's (then Barral

In 1822, the present Dean of St. Pastick's (then Burai Dean of this diocese) visited Kingscourt. He examined our Subbath-school and other scholars. I was present, and delighted with the examination. I wondered at an episcopal minister being so familiar with the Beble. On further intimacy with this excellent elergymen, I found a zeal, a devotedness, and attention to purchish desires, which interested me greatly, and partly removed the prejudices I had imbibed.

A hour this maria! I have a prevainted with the Irish.

meeting for the formation of the Church Society, in 1842: For a length of time these missionaries visited Kingsmeeting for a since I received a newspaper from Iteland, court, where I often had the privilege of hearing them in which there was a report of a trial which had had; preach. If the least remains of prejudice against the taken place in Dublin, with reference to some Basening, minimers of the establishment then remained, it was soon in which there was a report of a trial which mat made present in which there was a report of a trial which made made in ministers of the establishment then remained, it was now the place in Dublin, with reference to some Basecuting ministers of the establishment then remained, it was now that city. The facts of the case are those trial dissipated. If ever the Gospel was presched in purity, about 140 years ago, some protes and wealthy individuals, simplicity, and fervency, it was no presched by these men. They seemed, indeed, "ambassales for Christ." They are not forced in party of the Divine Presence.

> I am convinced of the Scriptural character of that church; I am convinced of the evils of schizes, and the unjustifiableness of the divisions that separate Protestants from each other. For years I have immented these divisions; the Irish Society afforded me many meanaful proofs of their baneful effects—often have I seen Romanists—virthat baneful effects—often have I seen Romanists—virtimally protestants in principle—still clinging to their
> church because of her apparent unity; often have I put
> the question—"Why not unity among Protestants, as
> well as Romanists?" To be enabled to answer that
> question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the e-unstitution of differto question, I determined to study the sum of L1,000,
>
> L5,000 of which has been collected.
>
> The Rev. W. Sibilities and the balling, which will cost £6,000,
>
> L5,000 of which has been collected.
>
> The Rev. W. Sibilities and the balling of the sum of L1,000,
>
> L5,000 of the Borrer family, £700, and W. J. Campion,
>
> Eq. £1,200 of which has been collected.
>
> The Rev. W. Sibilities and the balling of the sum of the sum

are not witnesses for the truth, as it dwells in the true church of God; but are witnesses for schizm and dismion, which are contrary to the will of Ged; contrary to the prayer of Christ; and contrary to that great atonement for mankind, on the ground of which God has founded his church, declaring men one family and body in Christ."

I have been brought to this conclusion—that the Pro-testant Episcopal church bears the most satisfactory testant Episcopal church bears the most satisfactory very little moment; but to which recent circumstances have marks of an apostotic, Catholic church; possessing now, and all times, the true and ancient faith; that Romanism number of The British Critic is the last that will appear under the present management. We understand that the Ellior of proof, either by councils or by the Scriptures; that has signified to the publishers, that not only he, but all his is a new and sectarian church, that cannot stand the test of proof, either by councils or by the Scriptores; that whilst Romanism exalts the church and tradition too much, Dissenterism, of all shades, depresses them too much; and that, amidst these extremes, the charch of England has been enabled to steer the happy middle course, and to give the church, tradition, private judgment, the Rible and the Holy Spirit, their legislimate and Scriptural

Position.

Conscious that the religion of Jesus was given to unite not to separate mankind; sensible that "Sects in the Christian church are evils;" convinced that the Protestant Episcopal church in this consury is scriptural, in or-dinances, orders, and worship. I feel it to be my duty to join the communion of that church. A desire for Chris-Join the communion of that church. A desire for Chris-tian union—a wish to see our unnatural schisms ended— a hope to be more useful in the cause of scriptural truth are the sole motives which have actuated my conduct. As "there is one body and one spirit, one word, one faith, one haptism," I believe it is the duty of all Christians, of all interested for the prosperity of Zion, to endeavour to keep the unity, of the spirit in the bond of peace, till all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto the measure of the stature of the fainess of Christ, speaking the truth in love, growing up unto him in all things, which is the bead, even Christ." In the bonds of Christian esseem I remain, reverend Sir, yours faithfully,

ROBT. WINNING. Kingscourt, 16th Sept., 1843.

SIR ROBERT PEEL AND THE CHERCE.-We have the bighest gratification in announcing that Sir Robert Peel has, within these few days, forwarded a cheque for 4000/. to the Euclesiastical Commissioners, with the view of raising a fund so meet the demand for the building of churches, which will ensue from the set that was pussed in the last sersion. This traly seasonable gift was accompasied, we understand, by a letter scarcely less gratifying, in which he spoke of it as a debt due from him in consideration of the large fortune be had deri-

vol from trade. It will be remembered that Sir Robert Peel's was the first It will be remembered that Sir Robert Freet's was the unw 1000L given to the Special Fand of the National Society; and compling the two donations together, and the circumstances of the damo, we think the value of the offering may be very highly estimated. Hitherto our subscription hists have been confined to a very limited number of names. May this be the beginning

(material enlargement,
Would the generality of persons who have contributed to the schools for the manufacturing and mining districts quadruple their subscriptions for building churches in the same quarters; and would our spiritual rulers come boldly forward with a plan and wounded special reserve come country seward with a pain for founding a theological seminary for missionaries and deacons to serve at home under the shelter of some cathedral, we should tures.

"It is very possible to be united to Christ and to the Church of England at the same time. We need not segment from the Church to preserve our allegiance to Cheix."—Ren. John Wesley. tion, by coming forward to provide for the universally admit

> DR. HOOK AND "THE LEEDS MERCURY." To the Editor of the Local Intelligencer. Siz.—I heg to forward you a copy of a letter in the British Magazine for October, entitled "Dr. Hook's disarousl of the Factories Bill," in which the falsehoods of the Mercury are beiefly but fally exposed.

COPY OF THE LETTER.

ted want. - English Churchman.

"Sir,—I request your permission to contradict, through your pages, a report which has been circulated in many places of my having been consulted by the framers of the late Facto-ries Bill, before they introduced the educational charges. Nei-ther directly nor indirectly was I concerned with that bill, nor was I aware of the intention of Government to introduce such a bill, until I read the speech of Sir James Graham upon the

subject.

The statement of my having been cancerned with the bill was the pure invention of a local paper, not distinguished for

"Mr own opinion has long been that no Government in this

"My own opinion has long been that no Government in this country can succeed in devising a measure for the general education of the people. The principle being admitted that they who pay the taxes are to be beachted by their expenditure, it would not be possible to adopt a system of education on Church principles, since that would exclude Disseaters. On the same principle it would be impossible to have un essentially Protestant education, since that would exclude Roman Catholics: but the same principle would prevent any measure for a Christian education, even admitting that designation to be applicable to some system which would exclude all the articles of the Christian faith and all the doctrines of the Christian faith and all the doctrines of the Christian religion, since the very name of Christianity is offensive to tax-paying infield.

"It remains that the only system that Government can adopt "It remains that the only system that Government can adopt is one based upon atheism. From such a system the present Government would revolt, nor would it be tolerated by the

majority of the people in any Government.

"But though Government cannot undertake the education of the people, it can continue to do what it does at present, but on an extended scale. It can assist the two Societies—the National Society and the British and Foreign School Society, in proportion to the funds raised by each; and those who, like myself, have confidence in the influence of the Church, feel myself, have confidence in the influence or the Country, magnite secure that the Church will, under such circumstances, and with fair play, continue to be the instructions of the people.

"I am, Sir, year obelief servant,
"W. F. Hool."

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF LICEFIELD .- We have to sa-DEATH OF THE BISHOF OF LICUITEID.—We have to anmousee the death of the Right Rev. Dr. Bowstead, Bishop of
Lickfield and Coventry, who, after a lengthened and painful filness, expired on Wednesday evening hat, at Clifton Wells,
near Bristol, where his Lordship had resided for some weeks
past for the benefit of his braith. It is well known that for a which interested me greatly, and partly remared the prejudicts I had imbibled.

About this period I became acquainted with the fraish
About this period I became acquainted with the present BaAbout this period I became acquainted with the present Bahad in through it acquainted with the present Bahad of Catel. Herting him at committees, and on dephop of Catel. Herting him at committees, and on dephop of Catel. Herting him at committees, and on dehad proposed the privage of conversing
with him. On all plays considered
with the Euloppin can be Bishopp of the training, and teanond with replaced the privage of conversing
with him. On all plays considered
him of superior talents of acquirements; and, what is
still more valuable in a Christian minister, a man of
prayer. In families where we have met tagether, frequeeting, after kneeling around the family airar, has be
investing for the night. This godly example made a
stating impression on my mind, and convinced must
separating for the night. This godly example made a
latting impression on my mind, and convinced must
be there was at least some pions ministers in the establishment.

About this time I visited the county Cock, for the Erick
Society. The first immister I met in that interesting
county, was the present Denn of Cock. Else seed—him
category—his single-mindedness—his interest for Serightari
declication, and his paternal kindness or service of the control of the county of the co

of St. Thomas, Earter, Brock of Eumouth, Rose of Crediton, and C. C. Bartbolomew of Lympatone. The Neport for the past year stated that the sum of £53 da. 6d. was remitted to the Parent Society. A collection was made after the meeting, which amounted to £12 2< 6 d. Let every parish in the king-dom collect but once a year this sum, and the Society will realize an increase of £120,000; or let every parish do what this parish did last year, and this venerable Society will have at her commund £520,000.

at her command £520,000.

HURSTPIREPUNT, SUSEEX.—The foundation stone of a new parish oburch was laid by the Lord Bishop of Chichester, at Hurstpierpoint, on the 29th ult. The old church, which was much out of repair, was built in the time of William the Conqueror, by Simon de Pierpont; and the baptismal tunt erected

prayerful investigation. I have been brought to this con-clusion—that there is, has been, and ever will be, the church of God, the depository of all divine truth—that January is not forgotten), his preaching, and his resh in defence courses of God, the depository of all divine truth—that of the shurch has always possessed a visibility, as the moral light of the world—a commerce as God is one—a universal-that truth of which she is the depository.

I have been brought to this conclusions—That Christ has made reconcilization for mankind; that on the ground of this atmement for mankind; that on the ground of this atmement for mankind; that on the ground declaring men one family in Christ: that this church, declaring men one family in Christ: that this curious is not forgotten), his preaching, and his zel, in defence of religion. A correspondent says—"Of the Rev. R. W. Sibbation, as the truth of which she is the depository of the Sarament last Sanday week, from the hands of Dr. Young, and told him to look upon his receiving of the Sarament as a return to the Anglican faith. As a further conference of the 28th January is not forgotten), his preaching, and his zel, in defence of religion.

On the Saturday previous, he sent in his name to the Doctor, and told him to look upon his receiving of the Sarament as a return to the Anglican faith. As a further conference of the 28th January is not forgotten), his preaching, and his zel, in defence of religion.

On the Saturday previous, he sent in his name to the Doctor.

And the same remained of his writing (his letter to The Tublet of the 28th January is not forgotten), his preaching, and his zel, in defence of religion.

On the Saturday previous, he sent in his name to the Doctor.

And the same remained of t Sacrament last Sanday week, from the hands of Dr. Young. On the Saturday previous, he sent in his name to the Doctor, and told him to look upon his receiving of the Sacrament as a return to the Anglican faith. As a further confirmation I may mention that he has sent back to the Priest of Newport declaring men one family in Christ; that this universal may mention that he has sent back to the Priest of Nessent church stands the great representative of redeemed, restarch and particular redemption as the ground of a church, may prove a useful lesson to more than the individual chiefly interested. Another correspondent says.— That poor dear friend is under the influence of temporary derangement, I have strong reason to believe: he is therefore in a state which de serves the most protound pity and compassion." -- The Tublet,

Popish paper.
The British Critic.—" We are enabled to annot our readers a fact, which in ordinary times would be one o very little moment; but to which recent circumstances have friends, purpose to withdraw at once from the Review. This step, it is superfluous to remark, will be regarded with very various feelings in different quarters; though we believe that some who profess most to rejoice at it, will in the end be the most disappointed. We could name several whose occupation will

REBECCA IN 1727 .- "About the latter end of February, 726-7 a petition was sent to Parliament complaining of the adness of the roads about this city (Bristol), and praying rebadness of the roads about this city (Bristol), and praying relief, and provision for keeping them in good repair. In consequence of this, an act of parliament, 13 Gro. 1, 1727, was obtained, and turnpikes were first erected here about Midsummer, and tolls collected for many daya. But the country proper showed a violent hostility to the measure, and great disturbances ensued, and the gates were acon cut down and demolished, chiefly by the colliers, who would not suffer coal to be brought here, whereupon the Mayor had the city supplied from Swansea, which when the colliers perceived, they brought their coals as usual. Soldiers assisted at the gates to take the toll, but the next night, after the soldiers were with rawn, the gates were all cut down a second time, by persons disguised in women's apparel, and high crowned hats."—Memoirs of Bristol and its neighbourhood, by the Rev. Samuel Seyer, Bristol—London, 1823, 4to. Fol. 2, p. 575. but the next night, after the soldiers were with rawn, the gates were all cut down a second time, by persons disguised in wo-tnew's apparel, and high crowned hat."—Memoirs of Bristol and its neighbourhood, by the Rev. Samuel Seyer, Bristol—London, 1823, 4to. Vol. 2, p. 575.

From our English Files.

THE BLOW STRUCK AGAINST REPEAL

(From the Times.)

Ministers have followed up their proclamation by issuing warrants against O'Connell and eight other leading Repealers, on the charge of "Conspiracy and other misdemeanours." Out

anti-British party, should prove insufficient to appease that most lamentable irritation by which Ireland has been too long harrased, then we have no doubt but that ministers will be prepared to exercise extraordinary vigour, either on their own responsibility, or by the permission of parliament. At present such considerations are, if not irrelevant, at least premature. The Cabinet is, in our estimation to be sp-plauded for the intention which it has evinced to save the

to tell us that. However meanly men may think of the moral qualities of Mr. O'Connell and his clique, and of the intellect qualities of Mr. O'Connell and his clique, and of the intellect or determination of his humbler followers, no one, we presume, could suppose the repeal agitation to be of so wholly factitious a character as to be blown to pieces by the mere whiff of a pro-clamation. We should as wisely think an enemy routed when we had driven in his vanguard. The history of the proclama-tion affords us rather an earnest of triumph then any final viotory. It is valuable because it shows, or seems to show, that the government have life and determination to grapple with the agitation, and that the agitators have not life or determination to grapple with the government. It turns the tables. Hitherto the impression has been that government durst not forbid that which O'Connell commanded—that they might deprive magistrates, refese patronage, exhort, recommend, or deprecate, but that they did not dare—that their knowledge of their own weakness forbade them-boldly to say, "this thing which you have announcedshall not be: we forbid it, and we will prevent it." And, on the other hand, the impression has been equally atrong that O'Connell with his tectotaliers, did and would dare to go the utmost limits of what he maintained to be the law, in spite of its versoity in matters relating to the church; and I hope my the government—that if they pressed the matter to issue, be friends will always withhold their belief from any article of would accept it—that he would, as he boasted, meet them clorical intelligence which can only be traced to the Lords "foot to foot"—that he would do the furbidden thing, and try "stoot to foot"—that he would no the formance iting, and my the consequences, whether by an appeal to the courts of law, or by a more terrible appeal to physical force—that he would defend himself by a jury of his countrymen against a ministerial

interpretation of law, or by an "army of frieze coats" against the instruments of illegal power.

This, till within the last week, has been the position of Ireland. In this position of affairs it was that, when Mr. O'Con-nell had completed his arrangements, had issued his orders, had organized his levies, had almost concocted his speech for one of his mightiest reviews, when government said, "This shall not

be," and Mr. O'Connell succumbed.

The blow thus atruck has not of course, crushed repeal.

The idea is frivolous. It has not even repaired all the evils which have accrued (necessarily or not, we will not now stay to inquire) from long acquiescence. But it has done this—it has reversed the posture of affairs—it has exhibited the governhas reversed the posture of affairs—it has exhibited the government as men who have courage and an intention—it has shown that they are prepared to use for the defence of the constitution that they are prepared to use for the defence of the constitution that those powers which that constitution gives them—it has shown that those powers are efficient in their hands. Taken in conments on with the concentration of military force upon Ireland, that preparation for the worst, which has long been in progress, that preparation for the worst, which has long been in progress, a which the results were in a measure displayed to the Dablin malcontents on the great day of Cloutarf, and which furnishes a pledge that what was said was meant, that government had not issued their command without having counted the cost and nor issued their command without having counted the cost and nor issued the most threatening consequences;—viewed, we are the study of the business of the sound in the water on the Stript to the business.

12 miles:—

23 miles:—

35 per defence of the business.

35 per defence of the business.

36 per defence of the business.

36 per defence of the business.

36 per defence of the business.

37 per defence of the business.

38 per defence of the business.

39 per defence of the business.

30 per defence of the business.

31 per defence of the business.

32 per defence of the business.

33 per defence of the business.

34 per defence of the business.

35 per defence of the business.

36 per defence of the business.

37 per defence of the business.

38 per defence of the business.

39 per defence of the business.

40 defence of the busine provided for the most threatening consequences; -viewed, we as, in this connection, the late step in advance leads men to hope that past inaction is no omen of future indecisio hope that past inaction is no once of future indecision—that government have acted on a plan, and are now prepared to act it out—that such mighty preparations are not merely to support a brutum fulmen—but that, having accumulated their strength at great expense, and after great delay, they are now prepared to put it forth firmly and effectually for the restoration of order and accurity. Be it so. The success of their first enterprise is an encouragement to them to proceed, an

LYRE - A sermon was preached in Lyme Church, on San- or round about, but at the gril-at the person from whom, or

printipe which now attaches to it—to babituate the Irish people to view with contempt the exertions, so they have already learnt to despise the acquirecence of authority. Ministers have delivered their fire, let them charge while the enemy is frightened by the unexpected sound. No second rulley will ver frighten them so much again.

SCOTLAND. THE NON-INTRUSIONISTS. (From the John Bull.)

In our lest week's paper we gave an account of some "Non atrucion riots" in Scotland, where stones, bludgeous, am intrusion riots" in Sortland, where stones, bludgeons, and brickhats were pressed into the service of what would fain be

considered a purely conscientions question of religion; or at any rate where the assailants were adopting that mode of vindicating their principles of a free church. cating their principles of a free church.

An intelligent correspondent, who has paid some attention to the origin and progress of this schiom in the Scotch Church, and who has been in the habit at collecting from the public journals such records of passing events as seemed likely to induce future ones, sends us the following address to his configurations. gregation, by the secoding Minister at Ruskeen, and which he delivered from his pulpit on the "Lord's" day. The parish of Roskeen, our renders are aware, is one of the parishes where the settlement of the new Minister, the Rev. John Machanaie

was must desperately resisted: ""
"Well, you half gentry will be glad that Covernment is to do nothing for the Church; but I am not out yet. God put me here, and the devit will not put me out. I will be the Minister of Hoshern us long as I live. We again petition both Homes Parliament, and then, it they do not hear us, we divocce the

iary harangue from the place where nothing sugatta have been heard but the peaceful and charitable precepts of the Guspel He adda, however—
"Such speeches (and there are many of them.) may in some

degree account for the men and women of Roskeen turning out with bludgeons and resping-hooks to oppose the Presbytery's entrance into the Church for the purpose of ordening a Minister in place of the oration. But the continues, men of greater note lend their aid to the agitation against the Church. one when there is no British Critic to cavil at."—English Dr. Chalmers said at Blairgowrie, that "the established church rechman. the land;" and Dr. Candlish ascerts that "undoubtedly the position of the Free Church was that of hostility to the Establishment, that of England as well as Scutland, both of

Church, it is wonderful the people have been so long quiet. Their actions of freedom are akin to those of turbulent Liberalism, whether in religion or politics—boundless freedom to themselves, but relentless persecution to all who are opposed to them. John Knux seems to have had pretty much the same notions of freedom. In one of his letters he writes as follows: Ministers have followed up their proclamation by issuing warrents against O'Connell and eight other leading Repealers, on the charge of." Conspiracy and other misdemeanours." On Saturday last the defendants gave bail to answer this charge on the first day of the approaching term.

We will not stop here to anticipate the perplexities or delays which this course of proceeding may unavoidably involve. The accessed will enjoy all the benefits of a constitutional trial, and the issue of that trial is at the present moment a doubtful, but also a secondary, or rather an immaterial, consideration.

The chief point which attracts our observation is the resolution of the government to stack the agitation itself. If the ordinary powers of the law, employed segainst the leaders of the anti-British party, should prove insufficient to appease that -"At length they were content to take assurance for eight

of the Strathbughe persecution?
If we had to answer this question, we should say, the steri Jost cycly Scotch Reference would first have considered whe-ther obedience or resistance to the law would have been the more serviceable, and decided accordingly. Laws are always playthings to men who are a law unto themselves.

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.-TRINITY COLLEGE .warden, sub-wardens, and tutors; the north is to contain the class-rooms and dormitory; and the cast, the hall and library; in the south front is to be an open closer. In the meanwhile, it is proposed to execute only the portion of the building nécessary having hernelf been a Pupil for many years of some of the most is proposed to execute only the portion of the building necessary for opening the school department, and the theological part of the institution will not be in operation for some time. The college will contain about 250 boys, who are all to reside within the building, as at Eton, and to be otherwise educated as in that great Raglish seminary. The building is to be constructed of very fine durable stone, which has been opened, and in property, and a quarry of which has been opened, and in the property, and a quarry of which has been opened, and in the property, and a quarry of which has been opened, and in the property, and a quarry of which has been opened, and in the property, and a quarry of which has been opened. the property, and a quarry of which has been opened, and is already in operation,—Parth Constitutional.

PATENT STEAM BOAT PADDLE .- We were favoured on Saturday with the sight of a model of Mr. Chatterton's improved paddle wheel for ateam boats; and, so far as we are able nove page, it appears to be a most valuable improvement upon the old plan. It is somewhat difficult to describe upon paper the construction of a wheel like this; but an iden may be formed of it by the reader, if he suppose the floats of the ordinary paddle wheel cut into two in the centre, and placed opposite page where to the control of the centre, and page appearance of the juddle floats makes them dip into the water with a slight inclination; the tendency of the one half of the float is to throw the water out from the vessel, while the tendency of the other is to throw the water towards it, and the consequence is that a stream of water is kept constantly flowing in the centre, on which the juddle wheel acts with greater power than otherwise it could be wheel acts with greater power than otherwise is cause to brought to do. At the same time little water is thrown of when the paddle emerges behind, as, from the downward sleating position of the floats, the water escapes between them.—The effects of this improvement is not only to promote speed, but to do away with the unpleasant vibration caused by the stroke of the old flat paddle when it comes in contact with the water. Perhaps the best proof that these important results are obtained is to be found in the fact, that Mr. Robert Napler, our enterprising townsman, has made the experiment in bis steam-boat the Superb, and found it in the highest degree escceasius. Below is a comparative statement of the performance of the old and new wheels on the trip to Greeneck, a distance

3, P.M.
Did not stop at Erskine Ferry Pat out a passenger at Erskine Ferry, 52 min. past 3, P.M.

Bowling Quay, 8 min. past 4, Bowling Quay, 57 min. part 3, P.M. Dumbarton Rock, 27 min. past Dumbarton Rock, 12 min. past

4, P.M.
Did not stop at Port Glasgow.
Put out passengers at PortGlasgow, 35 min. past 4, P.M.
Greenock, 5 min. past 5, P.M.
Greenock, 49, min. past 4, P.M. The engine making 28 revolutions with the old wheel, and

25 with the new.

Here we have a saving of 16 minuter in favour of the new wheel in two hours, notwithstanding the boat made two more stoppages, one of which was at Port-Glasgow, by which at least five minutes must have been lost, and that the new wheel was five minutes must have been lost, and that the new wheel was are mounted must have need tort, and that the new wheel was propelled one-half of the passage in the face of the tide, while the old wheel had the tide in its favour.—Glasgow Argus.

Colonial.

THE UNIVERSITY OF KIMG'S COLLEGE.—In addition to the noble Memorial which has been presented to the Provincial Legislature by the Lord Rishop of Toronto, against Mr. Baidwin's revolutionary University Bill. a petition has been presented by the Council of King's College, parying to be beard by Councel at the Bar of the Biouse of Assembly, in defence of their Chartered rights and privileges. In reference to the powers of the Provincial Legislature to legislate on the sudject of King's College, we may add as a sequel to what we have already urgad on this band, the following extract from a Dispatch of Lord Stanley on the power of Colonial Legislatures to regardless the Ferriga Commerce. He saye.—Her Majesty's Governmentate Ferriga Commerce. He saye.—Her Majesty's Governmental decidedly object in principle to the managetion by the Local Legislatures of the offices of imposing differential Duties on goods impactive Colonies; to Particement along the property of "altering these rules must be received." And again.—"The Government of Colonies are therefore instructed to employ all the influence of "decided and therefore instructed to employ all the influence of "decided on goods in reference to the place from which they may be "imported," and abould measures pass the Legislatures, to refuse the meaning law." And motice is

LTRE—A sermon was preached in Lyme Church, on Sunday week, by the Rev. Dr. Hadges, Vesar of the parish, for the Sacrety for the Propagation of the Gospel in Farriga Paris, safer which the sum of £23 Ha was collected.

East Budleigh Silterion Association in Ald of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Farriga Paris, was held in the National School Room, Silterion as been an about the sum of £23 Ha was collected.

East Budleigh Silterion Association in Ald of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Farriga Paris, was held in the National School Room, Silterion on Tuesday, Octuber, 3rd.

The chair was filed by the Rev. G. H. Kempe, Minister of Silterion. The speakers were, the Revise Propagating the Gospel in East Budleigh Silterion and the first parish that even undersible and complete success cannot tempt them to be resulted in previous first that even undersible and complete successes. To Silterion. The speakers were, the Revise, Prebendary Medley, of St. Thomas, Eaveer, Brock of Eamouth, Rose of Credition, and C. Battbolomew of Lympotone. The Report for the laterion which it provides the region of the major in any successor. To speakers were, the Revise of Credition, and the complete successes and the provided have a live of the first period of the first peri " GIVE. THEY AND IN THE AMERY NOT BE WITHELD, AND LAWS WILL BE

LEGISLATITE COUNCIL

The following is a copy of the protest of the fourteen Legis-lative Councillors who withdrew from the Bones on the intreduction of the Address on the Seat of Government question;

Because—That question having, during the present Session, been fully discussed and decided upon in the Legislative Council, by the adoption of certain Resolutions, and an Address to her Majesty, cannot again, without a departure from Parlismen, tary Law and Practice, and a total disregard of its humor and haracter, be taken up and debated in this floure.

Legislativa Council, November 41h, 1843. W. Monnie,

(Signed)
ROBERT & JAMESON, W. H. Dearen. ROBERT DICESON, JAMES CHOOKS, ADAM PRESUREOS. P. B. DEBLAQUIERE. JOHN MACAULAT,
JOHN HAMILTON, lous McDosfer, LEXANDER FRANK.
SIMBON WASHBURN,
L. P. SHERWOOD. ALEXANDER PRASER. T. McKAY.

RAILROAD TO MONTREAL-It gives us pleasure to state KAILROAD TO MONTREAL—It give so passure to state that every prospect exists for the establishment of a railroad tenence this country and Canada. We understand that the Fitchburg Railroad Company have now engineers employed in surreying the route from Fitchburg to Brattleburo', Vermont, on the Counceticut River, and that they have a Bill before the Vermont Legislature for a charter to extend the road through the State to Montreal. It is to be hoped that this Bill will of Parliament, and then, it they do not hear us, we divorce the the Church from the State. And do not thinh are will finere our parishes. We will then be the Church of Scatland, and he will he a thirf and a cooker that will come into this Church while I am in the purish. I will be the minister of the Church acking as I live. Do not be afraid. The gentry have more need to be alwal. It do go not, I will be the minister of the Church acking as I live. Do not be afraid. The gentry have more need to be alwal. It do go not, I will be produced in the purish. It do go not, I will be the minister of the Church should not know. Then, perhaps, they will wish they had taken our part."

Our correspondent does not give us the name of the meek, pious, and obedient Minister of God who delivered this incorndiary harangue from the place where nothing sughtto have been had not always the advantage that must result to run into our neighbouring countries. We take a compredict of the minister of the mass result are not more down the advantages that must result to run into our neighbouring countries. bensive view and note down the advantages that must resul neners view and note down the surantages that must result from them. They not only give an impulse to all kinds of trades, but they fasten the bonds of friendship between the nations of the earth. In this light, what can be compared with the long lines of iron rails laid throughout the world.—New York Heraki.

PORT HOPE SEMINARY. Mirs. word Minn lt YLEY,

RSPECTFULLY invite the attention of Parents and Regulation to their Establishment, which will be found A Countieus to their Establishment, which will be found to passess the influsing advantages:—It is strictly confined to the reception of Young Ladies whose connextons are really responsible; they are treated with parental kindness, and enjoy all the conforts of a well-conducted home, united with the attrictness and regularity of School discipline. The house, which was built expressly for a School, is a Maniston in the insiddle of sparious grounds, only a few minutes walk from the heastful town of Port Hope, and the situation is particularly dry and healthy. The pupils will, during the winter season, he conveyed to Church in a close sleigh. Miss Ryley having for myeers years here engaged in tuition in England, their sysfor everal years been engaged in tuition in England, their system of Education will be conducted entirely upon. English principles, and they hope, by assiduity and attention to the health, counterf, and intellectual improvement of the Young Lastice committed to their care, to merit a share of public sup-Tanna, which ofcumstances enable them to make ut usually low, are as follows :---

Board and Tuition, including Writing, Arithmetic, llistory and Geography, (per quarter) & O O

 Wat Rlowers
 1
 0

 Ornamental Needle-work
 0
 5

 Washing
 0
 15

 Day Bouclers
 2
 5

 Vacations,-Mideummer and Christmas. Part Hope, Nov. 7th, 1843.

MRS. GILKISON BGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of To-route, and to her friends generally throughout the Pro-vince, that she has opened a

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

FOR THE CITY, WORLD'S NO. in one of those new and commodicus houses lately erected or McGILL SQUARE, Lot Street, East of Yonge Street, eith-

ated in one of the most healthy and retired parts of the City, and in a highly respectable neighbourhood.

Blue, Getation is assisted in the performance of ker duties plauded for the intention which it has evinced to save the monarchy from the slow fever of unresisted sedition, and to be competented on the immediate and apparent effects of its new and less lenient treatment. The Franch papers indeed—as some of our English contemporaries—have chuckled in the saminor that the proclamation of Earl de Grey will not put down the expensional contemporaries for the proclamation of Earl de Grey will not put down the great agriculture of the proclamation of Earl de Grey will not put down the great agriculture of the proclamation of Earl de Grey will not put down the great agriculture of the proclamation of Earl de Grey will not put down the great agriculture of the great agriculture of the great agriculture of the proclamation of Earl de Grey will not put down the great agriculture of the great agriculture of the great agriculture of the great agriculture of the proclamation of Earl de Grey will not put down the great agriculture of the proclamation of Earl de Grey will not put down the great agriculture of the proclamation of Earl de Grey will not put down the great agriculture of the proclamation of Earl de Grey will not put the proclamation of Earl de Grey will not put the proclamation of Earl de Grey will not put the put the great agriculture of the proclamation of Earl de Grey will not put the pu

shop of Toronto, Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rev. Henry Scadding Tyronto, Rev. J. G. Geddes, Hamilton, Rev. Arthur Palmer, Guelph, Rev. Thomas S. Kennedy, Clarke and Derlington Hon. Mr. Justice Jones, Hon. Wm. Allan, Clarke Gamble Esq. Toronto, Hou. John Hamilton, Kingston, Hon. James Gerdon, Ambersthurgh, Samuel Street Esq., Niagara Ralis, Thomas McCornick Esq., Nisgara. Toronto, September, 1843.

WANTED.

A CLASSICAL & MATHEMATICAL TEACHER to give private instruction. Address "A. B." Toronte llerabl Office, with references. Toronto, November 1, 1843.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. A. COWLES, Dental Surgeon, from New-York, would respectfully announce to the Ledles and Gentlemen of Cohourg, and vicinity, that he has taken Rooms at the Albion Hotel for the winter, where he may at all times be found ready to wait upon all who may favour him with a call. Ledles waited upon at their residences if desired, by leaving their address at hie Rooms.

All operations WARRANTED. N.B .- He will occasionally visit PORT HOPE and PRINE BOROUGH, of which notice will be given in this paper. Cobourg, 8th Nov. 1843.

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS. (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)

SINGING AND THE PIANO PORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. PIANO PORTES.

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

163 King Street. 326 Toronto, October 4, 1843.

DR. HAMILTON, (LATE OF QUEERATOR.) Bay Street, between Newgate & King Streets. TORONTO.

THE AGENT of the ÆTHA INSURANCE CONPANT has REMOVED to CUCHCH STREET, to the house at the South-East corner of Lot Street.
Toronto, October 23, 1843. The Church and Toronio Herald insert for one month.

REMOVAL.

PIRE INSURANCE. ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT CAPITAL-#200,000. TTHIS well hasewn Company, for many years in active operation

Montreal, insures against loss or damage by Fire, on terms
liberal as those of the Established Companies of the Province. J. WALTON, Agent, Church Street. S. E. corner of Lot &

Toronto, Int Nov. 1843. B. BARBETT, Copper, Sheet Iron, and Tin Manufacturer, (SIGN OF THE GILT STOVE) DIVISION STREET.

Offers for sale a large variety of Cooking, Parlour, and Plate STOVES. Of best patterns, and at very low prices. Cobourg, 7th Mor., 1848.

MANFORD & LYNES. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, CORNER KING AND TUNGE STREETS,

B & to commove to the Public that they have Leased those
Premises lately excepted by Meeter ROSS & Co., and have latel
is a well-celected and choice Stack of TSAS, WINES & SPIRSTS,
with a genuest assortment of articles in the line, which the offer ones for each or approved credit.

WILLIAM STENNETT, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH. Jeweller and Watchmaker, STORE STREET, KINGSTON,

Toronto, Pebruary 22, 1942.

to re-commence bis Business.

KING STREET, TORONTOL DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware. Gold and Silver Watches, Cocks, Gold and Gilt Jevellery. Jot Goods, Gorman Silver, Britannia Metal, and Jepanned Wares, Floe Cutlory, &c. Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jevellery, excelelly repaired;
Engraving and Dyn-staking executed.

327 The highest cosh yo fer past for old Gold and Silver.

OWEN. MILLER & MILLS. COACR BUILDERS. FROM LONDOD, CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS.

KINGSTON, AND KING STREET, TOBUNTO. RE-ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE CARRIAGE, WAGGON & SLEIGH BUSINESS. Tith Subscriber returns his singere thanks to the Inhabitants of Cobourg, and the Public in general, for their liberal support in his late minfortune,—whereby he is cambled

AT HIS OLD STAND. Three Doors Enst of the English Church, He la now ready to execute all orders entrusted to bim. He intends to conduct the business himself, and to be presented in continuance of that liberal petronage with which he was

formerly favoured. HEOW-EOL Deae as formerly, and at the shortest notice, Cobourg, 30th Oct., 1843.

JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOR MAKER,

TRIANKPUL to his friends and the public is general for the very liberal support received since he commenced husiness in this city, begs lowe to latimate that he has REMOVED to No. 4, VICTORIA ROTE,

(his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by class diligence and punctuality in husheses, to merit a continuance of the favours hithertu extended to him.

Toronto, September 26, 1843. Toronto, September 20, 1863.

The A Shor and Orricus to Let at N. 4, Pictoria
Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the promises.

J. HOLMAN, TAILOR, WOULD beg leave to call the attention of his Friends and the Public in general to his new and splendid assertment of

PALE AND WINTER CLOTHS. consisting of superior pure Wool-dyed Broad Cloths, Cassimer Black and Fancy Dockins, Beaver Cloth, Tweeds, &c. &c.

Committee A Land 1985 Committee of the C A first-rate accordment of Satin Vestings, Mussers, Scaliffe, Suspenders, So. So., all of Shich be is prepared to stake up in his next good style of nuckmanship and very low price, for Cobaurg, October 11, 1848.

T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILOR

HAR the pleasure of informing his customers and the Public in general, that his stuck of Pall and Winter Goods

bas now beside to band, userstring of the bret West of England Clotha; in Black, Blue, Invisible Green, while it and Moss Olives, His stock of VESTINGS consists of the best articles in Velvot, Satia, Valentias, Marseilles and London Quiltings, and various other articles satisfies to the season. In fact, his prisent stock comprises almost every article to be met with in the best Lendon Houses. In the TAILORING DEPARTMENT, it will only

to meersagy to say that my exertions will be spared to merit a continuouse of the divinguished patroone with which he has hitherte been favoured.

N. B.— A variety of six)ee of Gond and Silven Laces
and Coan, suitable for Military Uniforms, or Liveries. ago Ladira' Riding Habite, Clerrymon's Gowas and Cas-cocks, Barristors' Robes, Naval and Alibrary Uniforms, Servants'

Mosers. T. & M. BURGESS. R ESPECTFULLY laform their friends, and the public in general, that they have taken the Establishment lately conducted by Mr. O. Braton, Merchant Tallon

No. 198, King Street, Toronto, where they purpose carrying on the above besineed in all its various branches, and will be happy to receive the commands various branches, and will be cappy to receive the commence of Mr. Bliton's aumorous enstomers, as well as those of the public in general. They hope by punctual attention to backness, and keeping a superior stock of the

BEST WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS. CASSIMERES, VESTINGS &c. &c. predecesor, to merit a chare of public support.

Bears. T. & M. Berges having perchased for each, the whole of their present Stock, combiling of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, (of superior quality) are eachied to surve their and Vestings, (of superior quality) are enabled to serve their sunteners on very favourable conditions.

N. B.—T. Bur-neis having, had long experience in the CUTTING DEI ARTMENT, in London; and likewes, the management of one of the most fashlonable Establishments in England, and since the has been in Cenado, was for a length of time Fereman to Mr. T. J. Panerou, and since then to Mr. G. Bittrop, he fatters hisself, from his general knowledge of the posicious in all its branches; that he will be able to plance any of the most fashlonable who will favour him with a trial, and Ladies' Riding Habita, Clorgymen's Gorma and Concocks, Barrieters' Robos, Naval and Military Uniforms, Servants' Livrey, Fox. Sec. 31 not us in the nestest measure.

Livery, fig. &c., all got up in the neatest meaner.

Teronto, July 12, 1843. THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR No. 2, WELLINGTON BOILDINGS, KING STREET,

TORONTO.

1. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he heeps constantly on hand a well solected stack of the best West of England Brond Cloths, Cassimeres,
Dooskins, &c. &c.

Lao a selection of Sermon Vertuos, all of which he is prepared
omake up to order in the most fashionable manner and on medicate terins.

Casaccks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels GOWNS,
Batristags, ROBES, &c, made on the shortest notice and in superise

tyle, Toronto, August 2rd, 1841. DIRTHS.
On the 22nd ultime, at Kingston, C. W., Mrs. F. Pergesen, of a set.
On the 5th isotant, at Peterberough, C. W., Mrs., Wm. Hy.
Wrighton, of a daughter.
At Niegare, on the 25th ultimo, Mrs. Walter Dixon, of a

daughter.
At Montreal, on the 7th inst., the lady of F. H. Heward,

At Montreal, on the 7th inet, the lady of P. H. Heward, Eq., of a con.
On the 27th ultime, at La Mal-Maleon, Pike Bloye, Township of Stanbridge, the lady of Henri Desgivieres, Eq., of a sen.

MARRIED.

On the 9th instant, at Erin Cottage, Clarke, by the Rev. Thomas Smith Kennedy, Roctor of Distington, John Turer Day, Eq., of Earsham Cottage, Clarke, fifth sea of the late Rev. George Day, of Norfolk, England, to Jamesette Julia, second, daughter of the late Capt. George Montgomery, and nice to Robert Montgomery, Eq., of Convy Hesun, Raphon Ireland. Ireland.
At St. Mary Magdalene Church, Tauntee, by the Rev. Dv.
Cottle, N. Hasslwood, Ecq., son of the late Dv. Hasslwood,
M.D., of British Guisna, to Louise Barbara, daughter of Cape. Hornbrock, R. M.
At Trinity Church, Montreal, on the 5th inst., by the Rev.
D. D. Parncher, the Rev. Henry Hannel, Missionary of Shirrington, to Priocilla, daughter of the late James Wilkinson,

At Boston, on the 28th altimo, aged 76 years, Archum Gates, widov of the inte Han Mathaniel Jones, of Barry, Massachusets, and mather of N. Jones, Esq. of Montrell.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Nov. 16: W. H. Wrighton, Eq.; G. Duggas, Eq.; Rev. S. Armear,
(3); Mr. A. Presten, rem. Vol. 6; T. Champion, Eq., (with
percels); Hev. J. Shartt, (rem. for Charab Society); Anges
Bothuse, Eq.

We must recommend a langer practice to Juvungs, although
his poem is not without promise.

LETTERS FROM THE LAKES. (From the Englishman's Mogazine.)

1.-FLEETWOOD. CLYEESTON.

Sir, -As some of your readers may be contemplaing an autumnal tour, in order to obtain relaxation from the labours of their business or profession, I will set down from my note-kook a few observations which I have made during a recent visit to the English Lakes-a district more easily accessible than heretofore, and yielding to no part of England in beautiful scenery and objects of varied interest.

There are two points from which the Lakes are conveniently approached from the south, namely, by Lancaster or Fleetwood. Perhaps the best plan in to come by one way and depart by the other. We arrived at Fleetwood by the railroad, and found much to interest us before crossing the arm of the sea which intervenes between that place and the lakecountry. Fleetwood is entirely a new town-or rather the commencement of a new town-projected by Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, to whom the soil belongs. It is at the mouth of the river Wyre, which forms a bay or estuary accessible to ships of the largest size. A convenient quay has been made for landing goods or passengers, a great part of which is faced with plates of iron. Several atrects and rows of houses, as well as two large hotels, have already been built; and a good solid stone church, which, if not a model of architecture, yet indicates a right feeling, which it is gratifying to observe. O, if every new manufacturing and mercantile settlement had been supplied with a place of worship as soon as a sufficient number of living souls to form a congregation were collected together, how different might have been our position as a community! It is not so much for the enterprise evinced in the formation of this new settlement, nor for the convenience and benefit which may arise to the surrounding district, as for this one fact of the infant establishment being supplied with the ordinances of religion, that I hope and verily believe the scheme will eventually succeed, and that Fleetwood will at no distant period be a town of great importance, though it must necessarily be a good while before any considerable amount of trade is drawn into a and other old-catablished places. However, there is no reason why the place should not in time be one of much resort; the railroad, which communicates with all the southern districts, and the facilities for navigation, are circumstances in its favour. Should the trade increase, there are convenient spots for docks and warehouses; and the harbour is already furnished with light-houses and every convenience for safe access. There were three steamers alongside the quay, on board one of which, after eleeping at the North Euston Hotel, we embarked, in order to cross over to the opposite side of Morecombe Bay, a distance of about fifteen miles.

Aug. 15. In travelling by milroad, steamer, or any other public conveyance, I always make it a rule to place myself as soon as possible on terms of civility with my fellow-travellers. Any little attention at first meeting-a mere observation about the weather, or the punctuality or unpunctuality of the people emplayed-serves at once to establish a community of feeling, which, as you have so many objects in common as fellow-travellers, soon ripens into good-fellowship. By this plan you frequently gain valuable information, or perhaps may yourself communicate what is profitable. If your new acquaintance proves to be uncourteous or proud, you may easily drop the intimacy, by having recourse to a book or moving your position. There is one class of persons, however, to whom I feel unwilling to make advances, though even these sometimes prove better than might have been expected,-I mean, young men with mustaching and boards, who strut up and down the deck with eigars in their mouths, and their hands in their cont-packets. These gentlemen are commonly exceedingly shallow, and so taken up with their own importance that they care for no one clse. The habit of smaking in the company of persons, many of whom are exceedingly disgusted by it, is a proof of selfishness, and is in itself a mere sensual indulgence. We had one or two of this sort on board the steamer, besides some civil and intelligent people.

When we got out the more

ing, and heavy clouds hung over the distant mounaway, leaving only that blue tinge which serves to improve extensive scenery, by marking more plainly the distances of different objects. Nothing could be more delightful than the scene which presented itself as we approached the upper end of the bay; the foreground enlivened by a few bonts at anchor, the projecting headlands, the Priory of Conishead half hid amongst the green woods and hills, and the blue mountains in the distance, rising one above another, while the light clouds occassionally passing gave to the whole landscape a pleasing variety of light and shade. On a small island to the left we could discern the Pile of Foudry, a ruined costle anciently belonging to the abbots of Furness, the remains of which appeared considerable. We landed at a small place called Bardses, and drove from thence by a modern Gothic residence called Conishead Priory, built on the site of an ancient religious establishment of the same name, to the small town of Ulverston, where we found a small but comfortable inn (the Sun.) Here we fixed our quarters, in order that we might have the opportunity of visiting Furness Abboy before proceeding on our tour. Ulverston is a thriving market-town, containing two churches .--The parish church is apparently a recent structure built on the foundation of an old one, which accounts for the fact that the proportions are good, while the architecture is very much the contrary. One very objectionable feature in the interior is, that, in one whole aisle, the seats are raised into a sort of gallery; and this without the pretext of obtaining more room, as there are no seats under-neath it. It seldem happens that the new church in a town is better than the old one; but at Ulverston such is the case: the new church, erected about ten or twelve years ago, is the best of that date that I have seen. It is built on a small eminence above the houses, and is of a remarkably graceful outline, consisting of a nave and two aisles, with a tower and spire at the west end of the southern aide. The pitch of the roof and the proportion of the east-window are remarkably good .-But there is a grand and inexcusable deficiency, which counter-balances all its excellences, namely, that there is no chancel-at least, as it appears from the outside: how it may be arranged within, I cannot say. Excepting this deficiency, which, it is to be hoped, will one day be remedied, it is one of the most respectable, church-like, well-placed edifices of modern construction.

As in every other town, alas! in England, there are echiamatical places of worship of various denominations; there are also several manufactories, which I was sorry to observe; for, though very necessary and unavoidable in their proper localities, it is grievous to see them intruding themselves, with their tall smoky chimneys and begrimed population, into an old quiet English market-town, especially one so beautifully situated as Ulverston. This town has, however, for ages been the seat of a considerable iron-trade-the ore being dug from the adjoining hills, and exported. The present depressed state of the trade is spreading poverty and discontent even here. Thus it is that our monstrous commercial system pervades every part of the empire-and any disorder at the heart is felt in the remotest extremities.

II.-FURNESS ARBET.

It was a delightfully calm summer-evening-just such as one would have chosen-when we set out on a visit to the ruined abbey of Furness. This vene-thus might the unwitting traveller be saved by the rable relic of former days, and of a system of things prayers of the pricest in the island chapel. It would

ula, which, until the establishment of the steam comsecluded valley, embosomed in trees, called Brkangs Gill, or the Vale of Nightshade, a bunch of which plant is engraven on the ancient scal of the frateruity. It was originally founded by Stephen, Earl of Mor-

The remains of the conventual church and the buildings of the abbey are very considerable, and consiat entirely of the severe architecture of the early English style, with the exception of some of the lower portions, which are of the more solid Norman. The building itself, when entire, must have been of the some of our cathedrals, standing alone in tranquil residence of the monks, kept entirely subordinate, the church and its holy services being the grand object of all this care and labour. Seven times each day this religious community assembled in the magnificent pile, to sing the praises of God, and offer up prayers for themselves and for the Church. Nor must it be thought that, independently of their religious duties, the ancient monks were useless members of society. On the contrary, they preserved the knowledge of art and history, and spread science and civilisation into the remotest regions, which otherwise would have been point of view, is found in the history of this place .-When the abbey was flourishing, a portion of the rents due from the adjoining district was paid in wheat, shewing that that grain was a staple article of produce. But after the destruction of the abbry, the science of agriculture so much declined, that the culture of wheat was forgotten by the inhabitants of the district. This new channel, especially in the vicinity of Liverpool is but an instance of the secular benefit which such establishments conferred on the country. They were, in fact, the great preservers of civilisation; and, notwithstanding their abuses and corruptions, we cannot doubt that, but for their influence, religion itself would have become extinct in many remote districts of the land. The monks, especially the Cistercians, were great landed proprietors, who, besides managing their estates, were bound by the tenure of them to maintain a perpetual service to Almighty God. Would it not be an advantageous arrangement, if some similar service were laid on the lords of the soil who have succreded to their plundered domains-if they would at least provide religious instruction and the ordinances of religion for their dependants? It must not be denied, however, that the ancient monasteries degenerated from their religious uses, and assumed too much of a secular character. The abbot of Furness, instead of residing with his monks, had a separate dwelling, which is now converted into a manor-house. He had also his castle at the Pile of Foudry, which may have been necessary as a place of refuge in times of alarm. He had, moreover, a castle or court at the neighbouring town of Dalton, where he was privileged to try courses and confine prisoners. In short, he had all the privileges and authority of a petty prince or noble.--At the time of the Reformation, he was accused of omenting sedition, and encouraging resistance to the

> row of columns. This was the most beautiful part of tion; and is not unlike the chapter-house at the enthedral of Oxford, except that the lancet windows are double instead of triple. They are peculiarly elegant in form, and would be admirable models for our modern churches. From the chapter-house you may pass slowly and silently amongst the ruined buildings, and trace the refectory, the cloisters, the entrance. But these in general, being of interior structure, have crumbled into ruin; and, as in the case of most other similar rules, the unguificent church,

melancholy yet solemn interest. III .- CONISHEAD -THE SANDS. CARTMEL.

On the following morning we crossed the sands to Cartmel. This is an interesting passage, differing, as it does, from a journey over a common road, or a laid out in keeping them together. Of the ancient railroad. You find yourself in the midst of a perfect- monastery scarcely any remains event a portion of ly that surface, which a few hours back was covered with water, and now seems to stretch interminably ontwards to the sea, while on the land side it is ounded by green headlands and mountains. In the nidst of the expanse of sand is a small island, on which are the ruins of a chapel. Here formerly was in altar, at which a priest used daily to pray for the safety of the travellers who crossed the sands. How entirely contrary to modern notions, yet how pious and beautiful to think of! Surely if God regards his neatures from above, and listens to the prayers of his ervants, the best mode of ensuring them safety is by ervent and effectual prayer. Yet who would think of such a proceeding now; such, we mean, as appointing a priest to pray for the safety of those who passed hese dangerous sands? Is it that we are faithless, or our forefuthers superstitious? However, our forefathers were practical as well as pious; for the same nanks of Conishend who sent one of their number to pray for the traveller's safety, also appointed a guide sho at each obbing of the tide should ascertain what changes had taken place in the shifting surface, and should conduct each traveller across. This guide had a salary of fifteen marks, besides three acres of land. When Henry VIII. seized the revenues of the priory, he took on himself the payment of the guide, who still enjoys the land, and a pension of £20 a year out of the revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster. The prayers of the priest, however, ceased, and the chapel s a ruin. How strikingly illustrative of the change of feeling! Now people are expected to pray for themselves. "Every one for himself, and God for is all," is the modern motto. Formerly men prayed for each other, as members of one body the Church, of which if one member suffer, all suffer with it. This was partly the object of monastic establishments, and the continual service in the conventual chapel. It was thought that the Church as a whole, even those members who are engaged in the business of the world, derived benefit from the prayers of the faithful; and

which, with us at least, has passed away, is less gene- be interesting to ascertain whether more lives are lost ally known than the similar ruins of Fountains, now than formerly. Three persons were drowned Rivaux, Tintern, or Netley, being situated on a penin- only a few months ago; and such occurrences are far from infrequent, though they happen chiefly to rash nunication from Fleetwood, was rather out of the or drunken persons who lose their way in the mist usual track of tourists. It is situated in a deep and Our guide informed us that at the turn of the tide & U the first wave which rushed in would sometimes be five feet high; sufficient to overthrow any traveller on foot, and even place those on horseback in jeopardy. We were reminded of the account of a simitaigne and Bologne, afterwards king of England; and lar phenomenon described by Sir Walter Scott in his was subsequently enriched by the benefactions of novel of Red Gauntlet, as occurring in the Solway Michael le Fleming, and others, whose bones rest Frith. There is a project on foot for carrying an within its walls. the estuary of Morecombe Bay, and converting the whole estuary into cultivable land, which seems no more impossible than the reclaiming the fens of Lincolumbire and the lowlands of Belgium and Holland. Over the top of the embankment it is proposed to carry a railroad from Lancaster which shall pass up grandest and most severe character. Imagine for a the vale of Nightshade, (alas, for the solemn seclusion noment, in the midst of a secluded valley, little of Furness!) and so on to St. Bees, Whitehaven, known or visited, a noble church, equal in grandeur to Maryport, Carlisle, and Glasgow. That such a scheme is practicable there seems little doubt; and solitude, surrounded only with a few dwellings for the that it would be beneficial, by furnishing an investment for capital, employing labourers, and adding to the country many thousand acres of productive land, can as little be questioned. The scheme how-

ever, is at present in abeyance. flaving crossed the sands, we proceeded inland until we arrived at the small town of Cartinel remarkable for its church, which was anciently the conventual WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. church of the priory of Cartmel, and has been preserved from the same fate as Furness by being converted into the parish-church. It is a singular, and, in some respects, handsome edifice. What principally strikes sunk in barbarism. A remarkable fact, illustrative of the eye from the exterior is the temarkable shape of the value of such establishments, even in a secular the tower. It is carried up from the centre of the edifice for a moderate height above the roof, and then another square tower, or lantern, is placed on it in such a manner that it forms "a square within a square," as the old clerk well described it, the angles of the upper tower bisecting the sides of the lower one. This has not a pleasant effect, and is evidently an addition of more recent times, probably the fourteenth or fifteenth century, when much of the upper part and the splended perpendicular window at the east end was added. The church is a good deal defaced with these modern additions; still there is some magnificent architecture in the interior, especially the ound arches of the chancel, the carved work of which recently denuded of its many coatings of plaster and whitewash, appears as sharp and perfect as on the day when it was first made. I employed all my cloquence on the old clerk to use his influence with the elders of the parish, assembled in vestry, to have more of these beautiful works disenterred. He said that various improvements had been projected; but that the uniority of the yestry thought that the church had done very well for their fathers and forefathers. and would do for them also. Certainly a good deal is to be said in excuse of

nodern vestry, consisting chiefly of persons of moderate means-farmers at rack-rent, and small tradesen-when they are unwilling to lay out large sums in the restoration of old conventual churches, such as Cartmel, or, to give another instance, Romsey in Hampshire. It is too much to expect that such persons should expend many thousands of pounds in the restoration of a church which is five times larger, according to modern computation, than they require for their accommodation. Would it not be a fit object for the exertions of the Camden Society? civil power; and had he not resigned his estates into | Might not a special fund be raised, and placed under the king's bands, it is not improbable that, like the their management, for the restoration or preservation abbot of Glastonbury, he might have been hanged as of such churches as that of Cartinel, the repairs of a traitor on his church-top by the cruel and rapacious which are beyond the means of the Inhabitants? In this instance the great tithes, amounting to 1400%. Since that time this noble edifice has been suffered | year, which formerly belonged to the monastery, are o fall into decay. You can still, however, trace its the property of the Earl of Burlington, who has an noble dimensions. Standing reverently near the spot estate and mansion in the neighbourhood; and the once occupied by the high altar, you command the salary of the incumbent and clerk are together less at the intermediate Ports. The above Boat has been but splendld range of the nave and the transcepts, and the than took a year. Lay impropriators might often by eye rests on the massive remains of the western tower. Induced to contribute liberally to such an object. At Around you lie the fragments of ancient tombs,—
| present the workmen are employed by Lord Burlingknights, ladies, and abbots, anciently the great ones of ton in altering his pew, so that, whereas hitherto it the land, many of whose elligies still remain entire. - has fronted the altar, it is to be turned directly round And you can imagine the temple of God thronged with doily worshippers, and the solomn service ascending placed so as to command an enormous mis-shapen galtains; but as we gradually neared the opposite coast, from the well-ordered chair, while the nave was lery, which blocks up one of the transcepts, while more the clouds dispersed and the haze seemed to melt througed with reverent suppliants. It is, indeed, a than half the nave is left unoccupied. By re-arrangsolemn, soul-impressing scene. Passing from the ing the seats and pulpit, which might be done at the north door, you come to a row of massive and richly expence of a few hundred pounds—placing the pulpit carved Norman arches, one of which leads to the against one of the chancel arches, and the seats frontchanter-house, in which the venerable inmates of the ing it, as well as the altar, which is thelittest arrangsanctuary were wont to sit in solemn conclave. Until ment in all churches, -all the galleries and other very recently, the roof was entire, as well as the double principal disfigurements of Cartmel church might be removed, and the rest of the edifice might be graduthe whole monastery in point of elegance and decora- ally restored according to the means obtained for that purpose. It would then be one of the most commodious and beautiful churches in the kingdom. At present there are too many signs of neglect and irreverence. The lower part of the nave is filled with benches,-for what purpose does the reader suppose? -for the accommodation of a number of persons who assemble once a week to learn to sing on Hullah's school (as it is supposed to have been) at the northern system. So the magnificent church, which used daily to re-ceho with the praises of God, is now made an agreeable resort for young ladies and gentleman, for the purpose of learning profane songs! Here again which in the days of its prosperity constituted the we have a good illustration of the difference of times, primary attraction, still remains in decay the principal or rather of feelings and habits. Part of the church feature on which the eye of the visitor rests with a is arranged as a preaching house, the rest deemed useless, except for secular purposes. I should not forget to mention a valuable library with which the vestry is furnished, containing copies of many of the fathers, as well as a variety of other books, but suffered to fall sadly into decay, for want of a few pounds

> passed on leaving the village.
> Written from Bowness on Windermere, August 17, 1843

> > Advertisements.

monastery scarcely any remains, except a portion of

the clerk's house, and a gateway through which we

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DEKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841. DR. GEORGE R. GRASETT. (LITE OF ARRESTSTRUE),
Newgate Street, near the Rectory, Toronto.

A. V. BROWN, M.D. VRGEON DENTIST, No. 6, BAY STREET. Toronto, December 31, 1841.

Mr. s. WOOD, GEONDENTIST, KING STREET.

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED

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RESPECTIVILLY returns thanks for the kind support he has

received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his
friends and the public that be has Removed to the house lately occupled by Mr. Porthawsth. io. 233, King Street, two doors cast of Mr.

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by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of nddle patrousge. Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

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"French Creek" do "6"

"Prescott, "Tuesday, "3" A.M.

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"St. Regis, "do "S" "

"Coteau da Lac" do "1" ".M. And arrives in Montreal the same evening, at 5 o'clock. THE BYTOWN THE RYTOWN

Leaves Kingston every Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, r.M.

"French Creck" do "7"

"Prescott "Thursday, "3" A.M.

Ogdensburgh" do "3\frac{1}{2}"

"St. Regis" do "8"

"Coteau du Lace" do "1" r.M. And arrives in Montreal the same evening at 5 o'clock. UPWARDS. THE CHARLOTTE Leaves Montreal every Wednesday, at 6 o'clock, P.M.

"Lachine "Thursday, "4 " A.M.

"Carillon " do "1 " P.M.

"Grenville " do "7 " " Montreas
Lachine "Thursday, "4
Carillon "do "1 "P.M.
Grenville "do "7 ""
Bytown Friday, "S "AM.
Kemptville "do "2 "P.M.
Mertickville" do "7 ""
Smith's Falls "do "11 ""
Oliver's Ferry" Saturday, "4 "A.M.

" Isthmus, " do " 7
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Toronto, October 27, 1842

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Cobourg, April 36, 1833.

Sugar 15, 1843.

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