The Church;

A WEEKLY PAPER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND,

IN THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

"HER FOUNDATIONS ARE UPON THE HOLY HILLS."

VOLUME V.

TORONTO:

PRINTED FOR THE MANAGING COMMITTEE, BY H. & W. ROWSELL.

CONTENTS OF VOLUME FIFTH.

	Christ, The World drawn to 199	Francis Approx 28 (Continued)	Canyon (Continued)	
	Christianity, the Benefactor of the World	Church Missionary Society	GARNER—(Continued.) Tillotson, Archbishop 12, 60, 174.	POETRY, Selected (Continued)— "Hark Catholies"
Addington Park		of England French Missionary Society 98		The Dead
Advent, First and Second 89	Corruptions of	Clerical Amusements 188	Williams, Archbishop, 144; Williams, Rev. I. 164,	Portrait of a Good Preacher 137
Ambrose, Old		College, Upper Canada 98	186; Woodward, Rev. H., 16, 32, 44, 80, 120.	Christmas Rose 141
St. and Emperor Theodosius			Gladiatorial Shows suppressed by Christianity 1	Ministry of Angels 149
Architecture, Ecclesiastical	Difficulties which retard	Congregationalism, Republican and Socinian	God's Kingdom, coming of	Weep not for Him that Dieth
Arthaua, Defeat of Spanish 73 Atheism, Ignorance the cause of	Church, its Establishment and Union with the State 1, 171	- Misrepresentations of J. Roaf,	Grabe, Dr	Laud
Trucism, agriculture into cause of the cause	Irish		Grace, Divine, a striking Instance of the Power of	The Stars 165
Bagor, Death of Col 76	American 62, 125, 141, 145, 183, 184	Dissenters50, 54, 78, 86, 114, 138, 142 bis, 150, 154,		"Hoc erat in Votis" 171
Baptism 60, 69, 93, 101, 109, 125, 129		158, 184, 188, 192		Bishop Alexander entering Jerusalem 175
Barrington, Bishop			HACKET, Bishop	
Barrow			Hall's, Bishop, Church Principles 73 Heaven, Different Rewards in 9	
Bells of Limerick 64 Bible Society and Bishop of Salisbury 179			Howley, Memoir of Archbishop	Night-blowing Cereus
Bishop and his Birds			Huss, Martyrdom of	
Bishops, Power of Ordination vested in		Herald, Mistakes of Montreal 200		Silent Tower of Bottreaux 199
——— Successors of Apostles	— Imperfections of 73	Hincks, Disgraceful Appointment of Mr 204	IDOLATRY 191	The Cross 203
Bold, Rev. John		Jerusalem, Bishopric of 110, 130, 158, 180, 184	Infant, Wonderful Formation of an	Polycarp at Rome
Brownrigge, Bishop 109			Ireland, Church of, State of at the Restoration 13	
Bull, Bishop 9 Burgess, Bishop 20, 165	Not popishly affected		Irish Country Curate, Extracts from Journal of 120 — Peasantry	
Burial of a Child		Milton, Rev. M., Case of, on lapsing into the	— Feasantry 141	Indulgences 53, 105
Burke		Anabaptist Heresy 122	JAMES, William 92	Duty of Churchmen in Reference to 53
Butterfly, Moral of a 100		Ministerial Support 6	Jebb Bishon	Worship of St. Lucia 53
	Protestantism of	Moore, Bishop 94	Jefferson Anecdote of 100	61
CANADIAN ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE—	- Visibility of	Ordination Service 66	Torusalam Richardie of 108 113 140 210	98
Albion166, 184, 188.		Con also Consider Trade institut I to 17:	Jewel, Last Hours of Bishop 100	Pretended Miracles of St. Patrick
Amherst Island		Parker Society	Jesus, on the Mount of Olives	Popish Miracle 100
Aylmer		Parliament, Prorogation of 47	Jews, Miraculous Dispersion of	Image-worship 129
Bagot, Sir C		Popery, 50, 94, 98, 106, 134	— Affliction of	in England 153
Bethune, Testimonial to Rev. A. N 25, 38	English	Tower, Tastoral Letter of the Roman Cathone	Judaism Converts from	
Belleville 147, 180	Advice to 81	Bishop, Dr		Frayer and Freaching 49
Binbrook 78	Clergyman, Blind	Prayers, Extemporary	ikino, moit, mis trittings on charen dottermient 111	Prayer-book
Brantford 38	0.0	Record Newspaper 154 Robins, False Charges against Rev. S. 166		194, 198, 202, 206
Brock		Robinson, The Methodists and the Hon. Mr.		Presbyterian Ordination
Bytown	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	Chief Justice 158, 162	Latimer, A Character of Bishop	Protestant Ingratitude
Chippawa 38, 139, 147, 151		Ryerson, Controversy respecting the Methodist	Law and the Cornel	
Christieville	Baptism 146, 150	Schism with Mr 102, 114	Lent 141	REPORMATION, English
Clerical Associations 118 bis, 122, 131, 181, 200		500 fand, Church III	Lichfield Cathedral desecrated 80	
Cobourg \$6, 99, 106, 135		Sermons, Rev. W. A. Adamson	Literature and Crime, Connexion between 109	Churches
Dawes, Testimonial to Rev. W 181	Conintry 104 his 199		Luther	Revival of Literature and 53
Dundas	Ruilding in Canada 146 179	Sibthorp, Rev. R. W		Romanism Recent Conversions to 203
Etobicoke	Ohinnama Chunch	Societies, Bible and Tract 126, 142, 154, 158, 180,	MARIE Antoinette, Queen of France, Execution of 32	2
Garrett, Renunciation of the Methodist Schism	Cruelty to a Horse	184, 208	Matrimony	21
by Mr 151, 158	Daily Service and Cathedral Establishments 94	Succession, Apostolical 42, 62, 66, 82, 94	Tall In American	Sall, Memoir of Dr. Andrew 104
Gwillimbury, North 151	Dissent, Churchmen the nursing Pathers of 142	Surplice	35' ' 1 1 T - 00 i 0 1 1 1 6	Saviour, Manner of Discourses of our
Hamilton	1 01 1 00 00 100 100 110 171	Toronto, religious Statistics, &c. of 94, 118, 126,	Ministry, Apostolic 81	An Example of Patriotism
Harris, Address to Rev. M	Paral Canadian Church Missionan C. 1 100	158, 180	On being moved by the Holy Ghost to un-	Apparance of
Harwich 188 Holland Landing 180	T 1 Communication and at	Tracts for the Times	dertake the	Duty of shewing forth in the Communion
Home District	Elberanty, Consistency of Christian 165	Worship, Public 10	Enlargement of Christ's Kingdom depend- ent on the	the Death of 125
Indulgences, Sale of 100	6 Lotteries 154	FAITH	TIT 1 Colo	Schism and Schismatic141, 89
Johnstown District135, 147, 19	6 Missionaries, Want of 138	Fathers, The Early	Misers Religious 19	Scotland, Church in
Kingston 55, 66, 106, 135, 135	9 Popery	Torms, opinitual areaning of minimum. 11		,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Liverpool, New 50	Dubaise 150 154	Fox, C. J	Napoleon, Sins of Europe punished by Wars of 100	SERMONS—
Louth		Religion in	Naval Chaplains	and charles of God, I reached at the Dord Dishop
Moutreal 10, 30, 38, 58, 82, 90, 118, 181, 201, 201 Mormonism	Schools, Sunday 70	French Revolution	Supremacy of Engand 80	
Mosa	4 ————————————————————————————————————	Funeral, The	14	The Lie and the continue of the last th
Munsee Town and Delaware 82, 14			Nestorian Bishop 14.	Extract from Bishop Doane's Leeds Sermon 12
Niagara 66, 18	0	Cippey of il. I and	Nice, Council of 144, 148, 15	Extract from Bishop Doane's Leeds Sermon 12: Shakspeare, A Visit to the Tomb of
111150110	8 Succession, Apostolical 96, 134	GARDEN of the Lord	Nice, Council of 144, 148, 15:	Extract from Bishop Doane's Leeds Sermon 12: Shakspeare, A Visit to the Tomb of
Oakville 42, 5	8 Surplice	GARDEN of the Lord	Nice, Council of	Extract from Bishop Doane's Leeds Sermon 12: Shakspeare, A Visit to the Tomb of
Oakville 42, 5 Ordinations 66, 7	8 Surplice	GARDEN of the Lord	Nice, Council of	Extract from Bishop Doane's Leeds Sermon 12: Shakspeare, A Visit to the Tomb of
Oakville 42, 5 Ordinations 66, 7 —See also Editorial Articles.	8 Surplice	GARDEN of the Lord	Nice, Council of 144, 148, 157 Nuns and Nunneries 19 OBEDIENCE, Necessity of continual 10 Otter, Memoir of Bishop 7	Extract from Bishop Doane's Leeds Sermon 12: Shakspeare, A Visit to the Tomb of
Oakville 42, 5 Ordinations 66, 7 —See also Editorial Articles. 0ro	8 Surplice	GARDEN of the Lord	Nice, Council of	Extract from Bishop Doane's Leeds Sermon 12: Shakspeare, A Visit to the Tomb of
Oakville 42, 5 Ordinations 66, 7 —See also Editorial Articles. 0ro 15 Picton 14	8 Surplice	GARDEN of the Lord	Nice, Council of 144, 148, 157 Nuns and Nunneries 19 OBEDIENCE, Necessity of continual 10 Otter, Memoir of Bishop 7 Parish Clerk, Female 2	Extract from Bishop Doane's Leeds Sermon 12: 55 Shakspeare, A Visit to the Tomb of
Oakville 42, 5 Ordinations 66, 7 —See also Editorial Articles. 15 Picton 14 Popery 86 bi Port Hope 11	Surplice	GARDEN of the Lord	Nice, Council of 144, 148, 157 Nuns and Nunneries 19 OBEDIENCE, Necessity of continual 10 Otter, Memoir of Bishop 7 Parish Clerk, Female 2	Extract from Bishop Doane's Leeds Sermon 12: Shakspeare, A Visit to the Tomb of
Oakville 42, 5 Ordinations 66, 7 —See also Editorial Articles. Oro 15 Picton 14 Popery 86 bit Port Hope 11 Port Robinson 10	Surplice	GARDEN of the Lord	Nice, Council of	Extract from Bishop Doane's Leeds Sermon 12: 55 Shakspeare, A Visit to the Tomb of
Oakville 42, 5 Ordinations 66, 7 —See also Editorial Articles. 15 Picton 14 Popery 86 bit Port Hope 11 Port Robinson 10 Power, the Roman Catholic Bishop Dr. 18	Surplice	GARDEN of the Lord	Nice, Council of 144, 148, 157 Nuns and Nunneries 19 OBEDIENCE, Necessity of continual 10 Otter, Memoir of Bishop 7 PARISH Clerk, Female 2 Pitt 6 POETRY, Original— Awakening of Conservatism 7	Extract from Bishop Doane's Leeds Sermon 12: 55 Shakspeare, A Visit to the Tomb of
Oakville 42, 5 Ordinations 66, 7 —See also Editorial Articles. Oro 15 Picton 14 Popery 86 bit Port Hope 11 Port Robinson 10 Power, the Roman Catholic Bishop Dr. 18 Protestant Infatuation 9	Surplice	GARDEN of the Lord	Nice, Council of 144, 148, 157 Nuns and Nunneries 19 OBEDIENCE, Necessity of continual 10 Otter, Memoir of Bishop 7 PARISH Clerk, Female 2 Pitt 6 POETRY, Original— Awakening of Conservatism 7 Slaying of the First-Born of Egypt 8	Extract from Bishop Doane's Leeds Sermon 12: 55 Shakspeare, A Visit to the Tomb of
Oakville 42, 5 Ordinations 66, 7 —See also Editorial Articles. 15 Picton 14 Popery 86 bit Port Hope 11 Port Robinson 10 Power, the Roman Catholic Bishop Dr. 18 Protestant Infatuation 9 Quebec, List of Clergy in the Diocese of 1	Surplice	GARDEN of the Lord	Nice, Council of 144, 148, 157 Nuns and Nunneries 19 OBEDIENCE, Necessity of continual 10 Otter, Memoir of Bishop 7 PARISH Clerk, Female 2 Pitt 6 POETRY, Original— Awakening of Conservatism 7 Slaying of the First-Born of Egypt 8 Burning of the Trophies in the Tower of London 9	Extract from Bishop Doane's Leeds Sermon 12: 55 Shakspeare, A Visit to the Tomb of
Oakville 42, 5 Ordinations 66, 7 —See also Editorial Articles. 15 Picton 14 Popery 86 bi Port Hope 11 Port Robinson 10 Power, the Roman Catholic Bishop Dr 18 Protestant Infatuation 9 Quebec, List of Clergy in the Diocese of 1 — Diocese of 6, 10 bis, 30, 38, 62, 70 bis, 82	Surplice	GARDEN of the Lord	Nice, Council of 144, 148, 157 Nuns and Nunneries 19 OBEDIENCE, Necessity of continual 10 Otter, Memoir of Bishop 7 PARISH Clerk, Female 2 Pitt 6 POETRY, Original— Awakening of Conservatism To-Morrow 7 Slaying of the First-Born of Egypt 8 Burning of the Trophies in the Tower of London 9 POETRY, Selected—	Extract from Bishop Doane's Leeds Sermon 12: 55 Shakspeare, A Visit to the Tomb of
Oakville 42, 5 Ordinations 66, 7 —See also Editorial Articles. 15 Picton 14 Popery 86 bi Port Hope 11 Port Robinson 10 Power, the Roman Catholic Bishop Dr 18 Protestant Infatuation 9 Quebec, List of Clergy in the Diocese of 1 — Diocese of 6, 10 bis, 30, 38, 62, 70 bis, 82 166, 184, 196 passim, 208	Surplice	GARDEN of the Lord	Nice, Council of 144, 148, 157 Nuns and Nunneries 19 OBEDIENCE, Necessity of continual 10 Otter, Memoir of Bishop 7 PARISH Clerk, Female 2 Pitt 6 POETRY, Original— Awakening of Conservatism 7 Slaying of the First-Born of Egypt 8 Burning of the Trophies in the Tower of London 9 POETRY, Selected— Nature's Teachings 1 Infant School of St. Mark's 2	Extract from Bishop Doane's Leeds Sermon 12: 55 Shakspeare, A Visit to the Tomb of
Oakville 42, 5 Ordinations 66, 7 —See also Editorial Articles. 15 Picton 14 Popery 86 bi Port Hope 11 Port Robinson 10 Power, the Roman Catholic Bishop Dr 18 Protestant Infatuation 9 Quebec, List of Clergy in the Diocese of 1 — Diocese of 6, 10 bis, 30, 38, 62, 70 bis, 82 166, 184, 196 passim, 208 18 — City of 18 Paragray Testimonial to Bay I. 18	Surplice	GARDEN of the Lord	Nice, Council of 144, 148, 157 Nuns and Nunneries 19 OBEDIENCE, Necessity of continual 10 Otter, Memoir of Bishop 7 PARISH Clerk, Female 2 Pitt 6 POETRY, Original— Awakening of Conservatism 7 Slaying of the First-Born of Egypt 8 Burning of the Trophies in the Tower of London 9 POETRY, Selected— Nature's Teachings 1 Infant School of St. Mark's 2 Lines to a Little Boy 2	Extract from Bishop Doane's Leeds Sermon 12: Shakspeare, A Visit to the Tomb of
Oakville 42, 5 Ordinations 66, 7 —See also Editorial Articles. 15 Picton 14 Popery 86 bit Port Hope 11 Port Robinson 10 Power, the Roman Catholic Bishop Dr. 18 Protestant Infatuation 9 Quebec, List of Clergy in the Diocese of 1 — Diocese of 6, 10 bis, 30, 38, 62, 70 bis, 82 166, 184, 196 passim, 208 — City of 18 Ramsay, Testimonial to Rev. J. 18 St. Cathorines 71, 115, 15	Surplice	GARDEN of the Lord	Nice, Council of 144, 148, 157 Nuns and Nunneries 19 OBEDIENCE, Necessity of continual 100 Otter, Memoir of Bishop 7 PARISH Clerk, Female 2 Pitt 6 POETRY, Original— Awakening of Conservatism 7 Slaying of the First-Born of Egypt 8 Burning of the Trophies in the Tower of London 9 POETRY, Selected— Nature's Teachings 1 Infant School of St. Mark's 2 Lines to a Little Boy 2 Lines written in an Old Cathedral Library 2	Extract from Bishop Doane's Leeds Sermon 12: 55 Shakspeare, A Visit to the Tomb of
Oakville 42, 5 Ordinations 66, 7 —See also Editorial Articles. 15 Picton 14 Popery 86 bit Port Hope 11 Port Robinson 10 Power, the Roman Catholic Bishop Dr. 18 Protestant Infatuation 9 Quebec, List of Clergy in the Diocese of 1 — Diocese of 6, 10 bis, 30, 38, 62, 70 bis, 82 166, 184, 196 passim, 208 18 City of 18 Ramsay, Testimonial to Rev. J. 18 St. Catharines 71, 115, 15 Sandwich 54, 8	Surplice	GARDEN of the Lord	Nice, Council of 144, 148, 157 Nuns and Nunneries 19 OBEDIENCE, Necessity of continual 100 Otter, Memoir of Bishop 7 PARISH Clerk, Female 2 Pitt 6 POETRY, Original— Awakening of Conservatism 7 To-Morrow 7 Slaying of the First-Born of Egypt 8 Burning of the Trophies in the Tower of London 9 POETRY, Selected— Nature's Teachings 1 Infant School of St. Mark's 2 Lines to a Little Boy 2 Lines written in an Old Cathedral Library 2 "One by one Love's Links are Broken" 3	Extract from Bishop Doane's Leeds Sermon 12: 55 Shakspeare, A Visit to the Tomb of
Oakville 42, 5 Ordinations 66, 7 —See also Editorial Articles. 15 Picton 14 Popery 86 bit Port Hope 11 Port Robinson 10 Power, the Roman Catholic Bishop Dr 18 Protestant Infatuation 9 Quebec, List of Clergy in the Diocese of 1 — Diocese of 6, 10 bis, 30, 38, 62, 70 bis, 85 166, 184, 196 passim, 208 — City of 18 Ramsay, Testimonial to Rev. J. 18 St. Catharines 71, 115, 15 Sandwich 54, 8 Scarborough 9	Succession, Apostolica	GARDEN of the Lord	Nice, Council of 144, 148, 157 Nuns and Nunneries 199 OBEDIENCE, Necessity of continual 100 Otter, Memoir of Bishop 7 PARISH Clerk, Female 2 Pitt 6 POETRY, Original— Awakening of Conservatism 7 Slaying of the First-Born of Egypt 8 Burning of the Trophies in the Tower of London 9 POETRY, Selected— Nature's Teachings 1 Infant School of St. Mark's 2 Lines to a Little Boy 2 Lines written in an Old Cathedral Library 2 "One by one Love's Links are Broken" 3 The Request 4	Extract from Bishop Doane's Leeds Sermon 12: 55 Shakspeare, A Visit to the Tomb of
Oakville 42, 5 Ordinations 66, 7 —See also Editorial Articles. 15 Picton 14 Popery 86 bis Port Hope 11 Port Robinson 10 Power, the Roman Catholic Bishop Dr 18 Protestant Infatuation 9 Quebec, List of Clergy in the Diocese of 1 — Diocese of 6, 10 bis, 30, 38, 62, 70 bis, 85 166, 184, 196 passim, 208 18 City of 18 Ramsay, Testimonial to Rev. J. 18 St. Catharines 71, 115, 15 Sandwich 54, 8 Scarborough 99 Streetsville 99, 16	Succession, Apostolical 126, 138, 142, 154 Temperance Societies 106, 122, 172, 184 Theology, Lectures of the Professor of 139 Tithes, Voluntary 180 Toronto, Church Extension in 114, 118, 138, 180 Wesleyans 42 DAVID, Fall of 5 Dead, in Christ 149 Thinking of the 21 D'Enghien, Execution of the Duke 56 Denis Dunlevy 163 Devotion, Practice of 29 Dissent, Origin and Authority of 5 Denis Dunlevy 163 Dissent, Origin and Authority of 5 Dessenter converted by Prayer-book 1 Dissenter converted by Prayer-book 1 Divines of the Church of England 179 of the last Century 113	GARDEN of the Lord	Nice, Council of 144, 148, 157 Nuns and Nunneries 19 OBEDIENCE, Necessity of continual 10 Otter, Memoir of Bishop 7 PARISH Clerk, Female 2 Pitt 6 POETRY, Original— Awakening of Conservatism 7 To-Morrow 7 Slaying of the First-Born of Egypt 8 Burning of the Trophies in the Tower of London 9 POETRY, Selected— Nature's Teachings 1 Infant School of St. Mark's 2 Lines to a Little Bey 2 Lines written in an Old Cathedral Library 2 "One by one Love's Links are Broken" 3 The Request 4 English Churches 4 The Church 5	Extract from Bishop Doane's Leeds Sermon 12: 55 Shakspeare, A Visit to the Tomb of
Oakville 42, 5 Ordinations 66, 7 —See also Editorial Articles. 15 Picton 14 Popery 86 bis Port Hope 11 Port Robinson 10 Power, the Roman Catholic Bishop Dr 18 Protestant Infatuation 9 Quebec, List of Clergy in the Diocese of 1 — Diocese of 6, 10 bis, 30, 38, 62, 70 bis, 85 166, 184, 196 passim, 208 18 City of 18 Ramsay, Testimonial to Rev. J 18 St. Catharines 71, 115, 15 Sandwich 54, 8 Scarborough 9 Streetsville 99, 16 Sydenham, Clergy's Address to Lord 8 Taylor Address to Roy, R. J. C 7	Surplice	GARDEN of the Lord	Nice, Council of 144, 148, 157 Nuns and Nunneries 19 OBEDIENCE, Necessity of continual 100 Otter, Memoir of Bishop 7 PARISH Clerk, Female 2 Pitt 6 POETRY, Original— Awakening of Conservatism 7 Slaying of the First-Born of Egypt 8 Burning of the Trophies in the Tower of London 9 POETRY, Selected— Nature's Teachings 1 Infant School of St. Mark's 2 Lines to a Little Boy 2 Lines written in an Old Cathedral Library 2 "One by one Love's Links are Broken" 3 The Request 4 English Churches 4 The Church 5 Lost Child and the Dog 5	Extract from Bishop Doane's Leeds Sermon 12: Shakspeare, A Visit to the Tomb of
Oakville 42, 5 Ordinations 66, 7 —See also Editorial Articles. 15 Picton 14 Popery 86 bi Port Hope 11 Port Robinson 10 Power, the Roman Catholic Bishop Dr 18 Protestant Infatuation 9 Quebec, List of Clergy in the Diocese of 1 — Diocese of 6, 10 bis, 30, 38, 62, 70 bis, 85 166, 184, 196 passim, 208 18 City of 18 Ramsay, Testimonial to Rev. J. 18 St. Catharines 71, 115, 15 Sandwich 54, 8 Scarborough 9 Streetsville 99, 16 Sydenham, Clergy's Address to Lord 8 Taylor, Address to Rev. R. J. C. 7	Succession, Apostonical 36, 138, 142, 154 Temperance Societies 106, 122, 172, 184 Theology, Lectures of the Professor of 139 Tithes, Voluntary 180 Toronto, Church Extension in 114, 118, 138, 180 Wesleyans 42 Boad, in Christ 149 thinking of the 21 D'Enghien, Execution of the Duke 56 Denis Dunlevy 163 Devotion, Practice of 29 Dissent, Origin and Authority of 5 Dessent, Origin and Authority of 5 Dissenter converted by Prayer-book 1 Divines of the Church of England 179 of the last Century 113 Divinity and Philosophy 9 Study of by Laymen 1	GARDEN of the Lord	Nice, Council of 144, 148, 157 Nuns and Nunneries 199 OBEDIENCE, Necessity of continual 100 Otter, Memoir of Bishop 7 PARISH Clerk, Female 2 Pitt 6 POETRY, Original— Awakening of Conservatism 7 To-Morrow 7 Slaying of the First-Born of Egypt 8 Burning of the Trophies in the Tower of London 9 POETRY, Selected— Nature's Teachings 1 Infant School of St. Mark's 2 Lines to a Little Boy 2 Lines written in an Old Cathedral Library 2 "One by one Love's Links are Broken" 3 The Request 4 English Churches 4 The Church 5 Lost Child and the Dog 6 Conntry Parson	Extract from Bishop Doane's Leeds Sermon 12: 55 Shakspeare, A Visit to the Tomb of
Oakville 42, 5 Ordinations 66, 7 —See also Editorial Articles. 15 Picton 14 Popery 86 bit Port Hope 11 Port Robinson 10 Power, the Roman Catholic Bishop Dr. 18 Protestant Infatuation 9 Quebec, List of Clergy in the Diocese of 1 — Diocese of 6, 10 bis, 30, 38, 62, 70 bis, 85 166, 184, 196 passim, 208 18 Ramsay, Testimonial to Rev. J. 18 St. Catharines 71, 115, 15 Sandwich 54, 8 Scarborough 99, 16 Sydenham, Clergy's Address to Lord 8 Taylor, Address to Rev. R. J. C. 7 Thornhill 15 Thorold 13	Surplice	GARDEN of the Lord	Nice, Council of 144, 148, 157 Nuns and Nunneries 199 OBEDIENCE, Necessity of continual 100 Otter, Memoir of Bishop 7 PARISH Clerk, Female 2 Pitt 6 POETRY, Original— Awakening of Conservatism 7 To-Morrow 7 Slaying of the First-Born of Egypt 8 Burning of the Trophies in the Tower of London 9 POETRY, Selected— Nature's Teachings 1 Infant School of St. Mark's 2 Lines to a Little Boy 2 Lines written in an Old Cathedral Library 2 "One by one Love's Links are Broken" 3 The Request 4 English Churches 4 English Churches 4 The Church 5 Lost Child and the Dog 6 Conntry Parson 4 Happy Home 6	Extract from Bishop Doane's Leeds Sermon 12: Shakspeare, A Visit to the Tomb of
Oakville 42, 5 Ordinations 66, 7 —See also Editorial Articles. 15 Picton 14 Popery 86 bit Port Hope 11 Port Robinson 10 Power, the Roman Catholic Bishop Dr. 18 Protestant Infatuation 9 Quebec, List of Clergy in the Diocese of 1 — Diocese of 6, 10 bis, 30, 38, 62, 70 bis, 85 166, 184, 196 passim, 208 — City of 18 Ramsay, Testimonial to Rev. J. 18 St. Catharines 71, 115, 15 Sandwich 54, 8 Scarborough 99, 16 Sydenham, Clergy's Address to Lord 8 Taylor, Address to Rev. R. J. C. 7 Thornhill 15 Thorold 13 Torouto, List of Clergy in the Diocese of 2	Surplice	GARDEN of the Lord	Nice, Council of 144, 148, 157 Nuns and Nunneries 199 OBEDIENCE, Necessity of continual 100 Otter, Memoir of Bishop 7 PARISH Clerk, Female 2 Pitt 6 POETRY, Original— Awakening of Conservatism 7 To-Morrow 7 Slaying of the First-Born of Egypt 8 Burning of the Trophies in the Tower of London 9 POETRY, Selected— Nature's Teachings 1 Infant School of St. Mark's 2 Lines to a Little Boy 2 Lines written in an Old Cathedral Library 2 "One by one Love's Links are Broken" 3 The Request 4 English Churches 4 English Churches 4 The Church 5 Lost Child and the Dog 6 Conntry Parson 6 Happy Home 6 Daily Prayers 6	Extract from Bishop Doane's Leeds Sermon 12: Shakspeare, A Visit to the Tomb of
Oakville 42, 5 Ordinations 66, 7 —See also Editorial Articles. 15 Picton 14 Popery 86 bi Port Hope 11 Port Robinson 10 Power, the Roman Catholic Bishop Dr. 18 Protestant Infatuation 9 Quebec, List of Clergy in the Diocese of 1 — Diocese of 6, 10 bis, 30, 38, 62, 70 bis, 85 166, 184, 196 passim, 208 — City of 18 Ramsay, Testimonial to Rev. J. 18 St. Catharines 71, 115, 15 Sandwich 54, 8 Scarborough 9 Streetsville 99, 16 Sydenham, Clergy's Address to Lord 8 Taylor, Address to Rev. R. J. C. 7 Thornhill 15 Thoroto, List of Clergy in the Diocese of 2 — City of 27, 95, 135, 143, 154, 19	Surplice	GARDEN of the Lord	Nice, Council of 144, 148, 157 Nuns and Nunneries 199 OBEDIENCE, Necessity of continual 100 Otter, Memoir of Bishop 7 PARISH Clerk, Female 2 Pitt 6 POETRY, Original— Awakening of Conservatism 7 Slaying of the First-Born of Egypt 8 Burning of the Trophies in the Tower of London 9 POETRY, Selected— Nature's Teachings 1 Infant School of St. Mark's 2 Lines to a Little Boy 2 Lines written in an Old Cathedral Library 2 "One by one Love's Links are Broken" 3 The Request 4 English Churches 4 Lost Child and the Dog 5 Conntry Parson 1 Happy Home 6 Daily Prayers 1 English Churchman 5 English Churchman 5 English Churchman 5 English Churchman 5 English Churchman 6 Daily Prayers 1 English Churchman 5 English Armada 6	Extract from Bishop Doane's Leeds Sermon 12: Shakspeare, A Visit to the Tomb of
Oakville 42, 5 Ordinations 66, 7 —See also Editorial Articles. 15 Picton 14 Popery 86 bi Port Hope 11 Port Robinson 10 Power, the Roman Catholic Bishop Dr. 18 Protestant Infatuation 9 Quebec, List of Clergy in the Diocese of 1 — Diocese of 6, 10 bis, 30, 38, 62, 70 bis, 85 166, 184, 196 passim, 208 — City of 18 Ramsay, Testimonial to Rev. J. 18 St. Catharines 71, 115, 15 Sandwich 54, 8 Scarborough 99, 16 Sydenham, Clergy's Address to Lord 8 Taylor, Address to Rev. R. J. C. 7 Thornhill 15 Thorold 13 Toronto, List of Clergy in the Diocese of 2 — City of 27, 95, 135, 143, 154, 19 Vaughan 7	Surplice	GARDEN of the Lord	Nice, Council of 144, 148, 157 Nuns and Nunneries 199 OBEDIENCE, Necessity of continual 100 Otter, Memoir of Bishop 77 PARISH Clerk, Female 22 Pitt 66 POETRY, Original— Awakening of Conservatism To-Morrow 77 Slaying of the First-Born of Egypt 88 Burning of the Trophies in the Tower of London 99 POETRY, Selected— Nature's Teachings Infant School of St. Mark's 22 Lines to a Little Boy 22 Lines written in an Old Cathedral Library 29 "One by one Love's Links are Broken" 37 The Request 48 English Churches 49 Lost Child and the Dog 59 Conntry Parson 69 Happy Home 60 Daily Prayers 60 English Churchman 60 Spanish Armada 70 Cloud Church 70 Spanish Armada 70 Spanish Armada 70 Cloud Church 70 Spanish Armada 70 Span	Extract from Bishop Doane's Leeds Sermon 12: Shakspeare, A Visit to the Tomb of
Oakville 42, 5 Ordinations 66, 7 —See also Editorial Articles. 15 Picton 14 Popery 86 bi Port Hope 11 Port Robinson 10 Power, the Roman Catholic Bishop Dr. 18 Protestant Infatuation 9 Quebec, List of Clergy in the Diocese of 1 — Diocese of 6, 10 bis, 30, 38, 62, 70 bis, 82 166, 184, 196 passim, 208 — City of 18 Ramsay, Testimonial to Rev. J. 18 St. Catharines 71, 115, 15 Sandwich 54, 8 Scarborough 99 Streetsville 99, 16 Sydenham, Clergy's Address to Lord 8 Taylor, Address to Rev. R. J. C. 7 Thornhill 15 Thorold 13 Toronto, List of Clergy in the Diocese of 2 — City of 27, 95, 135, 143, 154, 19 Vaughan 7 Woodstock 16 York Mills 14 <td>Succession, Apostolical 36, 138, 142, 154 Temperance Societies 106, 122, 172, 184 Theology, Lectures of the Professor of 139 Tithes, Voluntary 180 Toronto, Church Extension in 114, 118, 138, 180 Wesleyans 42 Boad, in Christ 149 Thenixing of the 21 D'Enghien, Execution of the Duke 56 Denis Dunlevy 163 Devotion, Practice of 29 Dissent, Origin and Authority of 59 Dissent, Origin and Authority of 59 Dissenter converted by Prayer-book 160 D'Enghien, Execution of the Duke 179 Divines of the Church of England 179 Of the last Century 113 Divinity and Philosophy 9 Study of by Laymen 179 Drunkenness, Sin of 136 Edmund, of Durham 148 Education 40, 77 Egypt 136 Emperors, Fate of the persecuting Roman 644</td> <td>GARDEN of the Lord</td> <td>Nice, Council of 144, 148, 157 Nuns and Nunneries 199 OBEDIENCE, Necessity of continual 100 Otter, Memoir of Bishop 7 PARISH Clerk, Female 2 Pitt 6 POETRY, Original— Awakening of Conservatism 7 Slaying of the First-Born of Egypt 8 Burning of the Trophies in the Tower of London 9 POETRY, Selected— Nature's Teachings 100 Infant School of St. Mark's 2 Lines to a Little Boy 2 Lines written in an Old Cathedral Library 2 "One by one Love's Links are Broken" 3 The Request 4 English Churches 4 The Church 5 Lost Child and the Dog 5 Conntry Parson 1 Happy Home 1 Daily Prayers 1 English Churchman 5 English Churchman 5 English Churchman 5 English Churchman 6 Cloud Church 6 Church Catholic 100 Church Catholic 100 POETRY, Selected— Nature's Teachings 1 Lost All Churchman 5 English Churchman 6 English Churchman 7 English Chur</td> <td>Extract from Bishop Doane's Leeds Sermon 12: Shakspeare, A Visit to the Tomb of</td>	Succession, Apostolical 36, 138, 142, 154 Temperance Societies 106, 122, 172, 184 Theology, Lectures of the Professor of 139 Tithes, Voluntary 180 Toronto, Church Extension in 114, 118, 138, 180 Wesleyans 42 Boad, in Christ 149 Thenixing of the 21 D'Enghien, Execution of the Duke 56 Denis Dunlevy 163 Devotion, Practice of 29 Dissent, Origin and Authority of 59 Dissent, Origin and Authority of 59 Dissenter converted by Prayer-book 160 D'Enghien, Execution of the Duke 179 Divines of the Church of England 179 Of the last Century 113 Divinity and Philosophy 9 Study of by Laymen 179 Drunkenness, Sin of 136 Edmund, of Durham 148 Education 40, 77 Egypt 136 Emperors, Fate of the persecuting Roman 644	GARDEN of the Lord	Nice, Council of 144, 148, 157 Nuns and Nunneries 199 OBEDIENCE, Necessity of continual 100 Otter, Memoir of Bishop 7 PARISH Clerk, Female 2 Pitt 6 POETRY, Original— Awakening of Conservatism 7 Slaying of the First-Born of Egypt 8 Burning of the Trophies in the Tower of London 9 POETRY, Selected— Nature's Teachings 100 Infant School of St. Mark's 2 Lines to a Little Boy 2 Lines written in an Old Cathedral Library 2 "One by one Love's Links are Broken" 3 The Request 4 English Churches 4 The Church 5 Lost Child and the Dog 5 Conntry Parson 1 Happy Home 1 Daily Prayers 1 English Churchman 5 English Churchman 5 English Churchman 5 English Churchman 6 Cloud Church 6 Church Catholic 100 Church Catholic 100 POETRY, Selected— Nature's Teachings 1 Lost All Churchman 5 English Churchman 6 English Churchman 7 English Chur	Extract from Bishop Doane's Leeds Sermon 12: Shakspeare, A Visit to the Tomb of
Oakville 42, 5 Ordinations 66, 7 —See also Editorial Articles. 15 Picton 14 Popery 86 bi Port Hope 11 Port Robinson 10 Power, the Roman Catholic Bishop Dr. 18 Protestant Infatuation 9 Quebec, List of Clergy in the Diocese of 1 — Diocese of 6, 10 bis, 30, 38, 62, 70 bis, 82 166, 184, 196 passim, 208 — City of 18 Ramsay, Testimonial to Rev. J. 18 St. Catharines 71, 115, 15 Sandwich 54, 8 Scarborough 99, 16 Sydenham, Clergy's Address to Lord 8 Taylor, Address to Rev. R. J. C. 7 Thornhill 15 Thorold 13 Toronto, List of Clergy in the Diocese of 2 — City of 27, 95, 135, 143, 154, 19 Vaughan 7 Woodstock 16 York Mills 14 Zone 184, 192, 20	Succession, Apostonical 36, 138, 142, 154 Temperance Societies 106, 122, 172, 184 Theology, Lectures of the Professor of 139 Tithes, Voluntary 180 Toronto, Church Extension in 114, 118, 138, 180 Wesleyans 42 Book David, Fall of 5 Boed, in Christ 149 — thinking of the 21 D'Enghien, Execution of the Duke 56 Denis Dunlevy 163 Devotion, Practice of 29 Dissent, Origin and Authority of 5 — Danger of 61, 163 — Picture of by a Dissenter 93 Dissenter converted by Prayer-book 1 — An Appeal to the 1 Divines of the Church of England 179 — of the last Century 113 Divinity and Philosophy 9 — Study of by Laymen 1 Drunkenness, Sin of 136 Edmund, by the English Layman 148 Emperors, Fate of the persecuting Roman 64 England, by the English Layman 1	GARDEN of the Lord	Nice, Council of 144, 148, 157 Nuns and Nunneries 199 OBEDIENCE, Necessity of continual 100 Otter, Memoir of Bishop 79 PARISH Clerk, Female 29 Pitt 66 POETRY, Original— Awakening of Conservatism 70-Morrow 79 Slaying of the First-Born of Egypt 89 Burning of the Trophies in the Tower of London 90 POETRY, Selected— Nature's Teachings 100 Infant School of St. Mark's 20 Lines to a Little Boy 20 Lines written in an Old Cathedral Library 20 "One by one Love's Links are Broken" 30 The Request 40 English Churches 40 Lost Child and the Dog 50 Conntry Parson 100 Happy Home 100 Daily Prayers 100 English Churchman 100 Spanish Armada 100 Cloud Church 100 Church Catholic 100 The Preacher 100 The Preacher 100 Nature's Teachings 100 Lost Chirch Catholic 100 Church Catholic 100 The Preacher 100 The Preacher 100 Nature's Teachings 100 Control Parson 100 Control Parson 100 Control Parson 100 Church Catholic 100 The Preacher 100 Church Catholic 100 The Preacher 100 Control Parson 100 Church Catholic 100 The Preacher 100 Church Catholic 100 The Preacher 100 Control Parson 100 Church Catholic 100 The Preacher 100 The P	Extract from Bishop Doane's Leeds Sermon 12: Shakspeare, A Visit to the Tomb of
Oakville 42, 5 Ordinations 66, 7 —See also Editorial Articles. 15 Picton 14 Popery 86 bi Port Hope 11 Port Robinson 10 Power, the Roman Catholic Bishop Dr. 18 Protestant Infatuation 9 Quebec, List of Clergy in the Diocese of 1 — Diocese of 6, 10 bis, 30, 38, 62, 70 bis, 85 166, 184, 196 passim, 208 — City of 18 Ramsay, Testimonial to Rev. J. 18 St. Catharines 71, 115, 15 Sandwich 54, 8 Scarborough 99, 16 Sydenham, Clergy's Address to Lord 8 Taylor, Address to Rev. R. J. C. 7 Thornhill 15 Thorold 13 Toronto, List of Clergy in the Diocese of 2 — City of 27, 95, 135, 143, 154, 19 Vaughan 7 Woodstock 16 York Mills 14 Zone 184, 192, 20	Succession, Apostonical 36, 138, 142, 154 Temperance Societies 106, 122, 172, 184 Theology, Lectures of the Professor of 139 Tithes, Voluntary 180 Toronto, Church Extension in 114, 118, 138, 180 Wesleyans 42 Boad, in Christ 149 Theology, Execution of the Duke 56 Dead, in Christ 149 Toronto, Execution of the Duke 56 Dead, in Christ 163 Denis Dunlevy 163 Denis Dunlevy 163 Denis Dunlevy 163 Dessent, Origin and Authority of 55 Dessent, Origin and Authority of 55 Dessenter converted by Prayer-book 17 Divines of the Church of England 179 Of the last Century 113 Divinity and Philosophy 9 Study of by Laymen 1 Drunkenness, Sin of 137 Egypt 136 Education 40, 77 Egypt 136 Emperors, Fate of the persecuting Roman 64 England, by the English Layman 1 Episcopacy 1, 77, 105, 161	GARDEN of the Lord	Nice, Council of 144, 148, 157 Nuns and Nunneries 199 OBEDIENCE, Necessity of continual 100 Otter, Memoir of Bishop 77 PARISH Clerk, Female 22 Pitt 66 POETRY, Original— Awakening of Conservatism To-Morrow 77 Slaying of the First-Born of Egypt 88 Burning of the Trophies in the Tower of London 99 POETRY, Selected— Nature's Teachings Infant School of St. Mark's 22 Lines to a Little Boy 22 Lines written in an Old Cathedral Library 29 "One by one Love's Links are Broken" 33 The Request 44 English Churches 44 Lost Child and the Dog 52 Conntry Parson 64 Happy Home 65 Daily Prayers 66 English Churchman 67 Spanish Armada 67 Cloud Church 68 Church Catholic 67 The Preacher 68 The Preacher 68 The Preacher 69 The Preache	Extract from Bishop Doane's Leeds Sermon 12: Shakspeare, A Visit to the Tomb of
Oakville 42, 5 Ordinations 66, 7 —See also Editorial Articles. 15 Picton 14 Popery 86 bi Port Hope 11 Port Robinson 10 Power, the Roman Catholic Bishop Dr. 18 Protestant Infatuation 9 Quebec, List of Clergy in the Diocese of 1 — Diocese of 6, 10 bis, 30, 38, 62, 70 bis, 82 166, 184, 196 passim, 208 — City of 18 Ramsay, Testimonial to Rev. J. 18 St. Catharines 71, 115, 15 Sandwich 54, 8 Scarborough 99, 16 Sydenham, Clergy's Address to Lord 8 Taylor, Address to Rev. R. J. C. 7 Thornhill 15 Thorold 13 Toronto, List of Clergy in the Diocese of 2 — City of 27, 95, 135, 143, 154, 19 Vaughan 7 Woodstock 16 York Mills 14 Zone 184, 192, 20 Carpenters, Two 2 Catechising<	Succession, Apostolical 36, 138, 142, 154 Temperance Societies 106, 122, 172, 184 Theology, Lectures of the Professor of 139 Tithes, Voluntary 180 Toronto, Church Extension in 114, 118, 138, 180 Wesleyans 42 Boad, in Christ 149 Theology, Execution of the Duke 56 Dead, in Christ 149 Toronto, Execution of the Duke 56 Dead, in Christ 163 Deris Dunlevy 163 Deris Dunlevy 163 Deris Dunlevy 163 Dessent, Origin and Authority of 55 Dessent, Origin and Authority of 55 Dessenter converted by Prayer-book 17 Divines of the Church of England 179 Of the last Century 113 Divinity and Philosophy 9 Study of by Laymen 1 Drunkenness, Sin of 137 Egypt 136 Emperors, Fate of the persecuting Roman 64 England, by the English Layman 1 Episcopacy 1, 77, 105, 161 Evergreens in Churches 97	GARDEN of the Lord	Nice, Council of 144, 148, 157 Nuns and Nunneries 199 OBEDIENCE, Necessity of continual 100 Otter, Memoir of Bishop 77 PARISH Clerk, Female 22 Pitt 66 POETRY, Original— Awakening of Conservatism To-Morrow 77 Slaying of the First-Born of Egypt 88 Burning of the Trophies in the Tower of London 99 POETRY, Selected— Nature's Teachings Infant School of St. Mark's 22 Lines to a Little Boy 22 Lines written in an Old Cathedral Library 29 "One by one Love's Links are Broken" 33 The Request 44 English Churches 44 Lost Child and the Dog 52 Conntry Parson 64 Happy Home 65 Daily Prayers 66 English Churchman 67 Spanish Armada 67 Cloud Church 68 Church Catholic 67 The Preacher 68 The Preacher 68 The Preacher 69 The Preache	Extract from Bishop Doane's Leeds Sermon 12: Shakspeare, A Visit to the Tomb of
Oakville 42, 5 Ordinations 66, 7 —See also Editorial Articles. 15 Picton 14 Popery 86 bi Port Hope 11 Port Robinson 10 Power, the Roman Catholic Bishop Dr 18 Protestant Infatuation 9 Quebec, List of Clergy in the Diocese of 1 — Diocese of 6, 10 bis, 30, 38, 62, 70 bis, 85 166, 184, 196 passim, 208 — City of 18 Ramsay, Testimonial to Rev. J. 18 St. Catharines 71, 115, 15 Sandwich 54, 8 Scarborough 99, 16 Sydenham, Clergy's Address to Lord 8 Taylor, Address to Rev. R. J. C. 7 Thornhill 15 Thorold 13 Toronto, List of Clergy in the Diocese of 2 — City of 27, 95, 135, 143, 154, 19 Vaughan 7 Woodstock 16 York Mills 14 Zone 184, 192, 20 Carpenters, Two 7 Catholic and	Succession, Apostonical 36, 138, 142, 154 Temperance Societies 106, 122, 172, 184 Theology, Lectures of the Professor of 139 Tithes, Voluntary 180 Toronto, Church Extension in 114, 118, 138, 180 Wesleyans 42 Boad, in Christ 149 thinking of the 21 D'Enghien, Execution of the Duke 56 Denis Dunlevy 163 Devotion, Practice of 29 Dissent, Origin and Authority of 5 Dissent, Origin and Authority of 5 Dissenter converted by Prayer-book 1 D'Enghien, Execution of the Duke 163 Dissenter converted by Prayer-book 1 D'Une of the Church of England 179 of the last Century 113 Divines of the Century 173 Divinity and Philosophy 9 Study of by Laymen 1 Drunkenness, Sin of 137 Egypt 136 Embund, of Durham 148 Education 40, 77 Egypt 136 Emperors, Fate of the persecuting Roman 64 England, by the English Layman 1 Episcopacy 1, 77, 105, 161 Evergreens in Churches 97 Editornial Articles—	GARDEN of the Lord	Nice, Council of 144, 148, 157 Nuns and Nunneries 19 OBEDIENCE, Necessity of continual 10 Otter, Memoir of Bishop 7 PARISH Clerk, Female 2 Pitt 6 POETRY, Original— Awakening of Conservatism 70-Morrow 7 Slaying of the First-Born of Egypt 8 Burning of the Trophies in the Tower of London 9 POETRY, Selected— Nature's Teachings 1 Infant School of St. Mark's 2 Lines to a Little Boy 2 Lines written in an Old Cathedral Library 2 "One by one Love's Links are Broken" 3 The Request 4 English Churches 4 English Churches 6 Conntry Parson 1 Happy Home 7 Daily Prayers 6 English Churchman 8 Spanish Armada 7 Cloud Church 2 Church Catholie 7 The Preacher 1 Hymn to the Saviour 9 Church and State 1 Poor Man's delight in Music 1 Church of the Living God 1	Extract from Bishop Doane's Leeds Sermon 12: Shakspeare, A Visit to the Tomb of
Oakville 42, 5 Ordinations 66, 7 —See also Editorial Articles. 15 Picton 14 Popery 86 bi Port Hope 11 Port Robinson 10 Power, the Roman Catholic Bishop Dr. 18 Protestant Infatuation 9 Quebec, List of Clergy in the Diocese of 1 — Diocese of 6, 10 bis, 30, 38, 62, 70 bis, 85 166, 184, 196 passim, 208 — City of 18 Ramsay, Testimonial to Rev. J. 18 St. Catharines 71, 115, 15 Sandwich 54, 8 Scarborough 99, 16 Sydenham, Clergy's Address to Lord 8 Taylor, Address to Rev. R. J. C. 7 Thornhill 15 Thorold 13 Toronto, List of Clergy in the Diocese of 2 — City of 27, 95, 135, 143, 154, 19 Vaughan 7 Woodstock 16 York Mills 14 Zone 184, 192, 20 Carpenters, Two 7 Catholic and	Surplice	GARDEN of the Lord	Nice, Council of 144, 148, 157 Nuns and Nunneries 199 OBEDIENCE, Necessity of continual 100 Otter, Memoir of Bishop 7 PARISH Clerk, Female 2 Pitt 6 POETRY, Original— Awakening of Conservatism 7 To-Morrow 7 Slaying of the First-Born of Egypt 8 Burning of the Trophies in the Tower of London 9 POETRY, Selected— Nature's Teachings 1 Infant School of St. Mark's 2 Lines to a Little Bey 2 Lines written in an Old Cathedral Library 2 "One by one Love's Links are Broken" 3 The Request 4 English Churches 4 The Church 5 Lost Child and the Dog 5 Conntry Parson 6 Happy Home 6 Daily Prayers 7 English Churchman 8 Spanish Armada 7 Cloud Church 199 Country Catholic 199 Church Catholic 199 Church and State 199 Church and State 199 Church of the Living God 199 Church There Some 199 Church There Some 199 Church There Some 199 Church There Some 199 Church of the Living God 199 Church There Some 199 Church Catholic 199 Church of the Living God 199 Church There Some 199 Church There Some 199 Church Catholic 199 Church of the Living God 199 Church There Some 199 Church There Some 199 Church Catholic 199 Church of the Living God 199 Church There Some 199 Church There Some 199 Church Catholic 199 Church Of the Living God 199 Church Of the Living God 199 Church Catholic 199 Church Of the Living God 199 Church Catholic 199	Extract from Bishop Doane's Leeds Sermon 12: Shakspeare, A Visit to the Tomb of
Oakville 42, 5 Ordinations 66, 7 —See also Editorial Articles. 15 Picton 14 Popery 86 bi Port Hope 11 Port Robinson 10 Power, the Roman Catholic Bishop Dr 18 Protestant Infatuation 9 Quebec, List of Clergy in the Diocese of 1 — Diocese of 6, 10 bis, 30, 38, 62, 70 bis, 85 166, 184, 196 passim, 208 — City of 18 Ramsay, Testimonial to Rev. J. 18 St. Catharines 71, 115, 15 Sandwich 54, 8 Scarborough 99, 16 Sydenham, Clergy's Address to Lord 8 Taylor, Address to Rev. R. J. C. 7 Thornhill 15 Thorold 13 Toronto, List of Clergy in the Diocese of 2 — City of 27, 95, 135, 143, 154, 19 Vaughan 7 Woodstock 16 York Mills 14 Zone 184, 192, 20 Carpenters, Two 7 Catholic and	Succession, Apostonical 36, 138, 142, 154 Temperance Societies 106, 122, 172, 184 Theology, Lectures of the Professor of 139 Tithes, Voluntary 180 Toronto, Church Extension in 114, 118, 138, 180 Wesleyans 42 Boad, in Christ 149 Thinking of the 21 D'Enghien, Execution of the Duke 56 Denis Dunlevy 163 Devotion, Practice of 29 Dissent, Origin and Authority of 5 Dissent, Origin and Authority of 5 Dissenter converted by Prayer-book 1 Divines of the Church of England 179 Of the last Century 113 Divinity and Philosophy 9 Study of by Laymen 1 Drunkenness, Sin of 137 Egypt 136 Emperors, Fate of the persecuting Roman 64 England, by the English Layman 1 Episcopacy 1, 77, 105, 161 Episcopacy 1, 77, 105, 161 Episcopacy 1, 77, 105, 161 Epitronial Articles— Asylum, Lunatic 22 Bethune, Rev. A. N. 90, 138 Christ, Spurious Description of 54	GARDEN of the Lord	Nice, Council of 144, 148, 157 Nuns and Nunneries 199 OBEDIENCE, Necessity of continual 100 Otter, Memoir of Bishop 77 PARISH Clerk, Female 22 Pitt 66 POETRY, Original— Awakening of Conservatism To-Morrow 77 Slaying of the First-Born of Egypt 88 Burning of the Trophies in the Tower of London 99 POETRY, Selected— Nature's Teachings Infant School of St. Mark's 22 Lines written in an Old Cathedral Library 22 "One by one Love's Links are Broken" 33 The Request 48 English Churches 49 The Church 150 Lost Child and the Dog 150 Conntry Parson 160 Happy Home 160 Daily Prayers 160 English Churchman 161 Spanish Armada 162 Cloud Church 163 Church Catholic 164 The Preacher 165 Hymn to the Saviour 165 Church and State 166 Church of the Living God 166 The Three Sons 165 Three Three Three Three Three Three Three Three Three	Extract from Bishop Doane's Leeds Sermon 12: Shakspeare, A Visit to the Tomb of
Oakville 42, 5 Ordinations 66, 7 —See also Editorial Articles. 15 Picton 14 Popery 86 bit Port Hope 11 Port Robinson 10 Power, the Roman Catholic Bishop Dr. 18 Protestant Infatuation 9 Quebec, List of Clergy in the Diocese of 1 — Diocese of 6, 10 bis, 30, 38, 62, 70 bis, 85 166, 184, 196 passim, 208 — City of 18 Ramsay, Testimonial to Rev. J. 18 St. Catharines 71, 115, 15 Sandwich 54, 8 Scarborough 99, 16 Sydenham, Clergy's Address to Lord 8 Taylor, Address to Rev. R. J. C. 7 Thornhill 15 Thorohld 13 Toronto, List of Clergy in the Diocese of 2 — City of 27, 95, 135, 143, 154, 19 Vaughan 7 Woodstock 16 York Mills 14 Zone 184, 192, 20	Surplice	GARDEN of the Lord	Nice, Council of 144, 148, 157 Nuns and Nunneries 199 OBEDIENCE, Necessity of continual 100 Otter, Memoir of Bishop 7 PARISH Clerk, Female 22 Pitt 66 POETRY, Original— Awakening of Conservatism 70-Morrow 7 Slaying of the First-Born of Egypt 8 Burning of the Trophies in the Tower of London 9 POETRY, Selected— Nature's Teachings 1 Infant School of St. Mark's 22 Lines to a Little Boy 22 Lines written in an Old Cathedral Library 22 "One by one Love's Links are Broken" 33 The Request 4 English Churches 4 The Church 5 Lost Child and the Dog 5 Country Parson 6 Happy Home 6 Daily Prayers 7 English Churchman 7 Spanish Armada 7 Cloud Church 8 Church Catholic 8 The Preacher 199 Thym to the Saviour 9 Church and State 190 The Three Sons 11 The Three Sons 11 The Three Sons 11 The Marriage Vow 11 The Marriage Vow 11 The Marriage Vow 11	Extract from Bishop Doane's Leeds Sermon 12: Shakspeare, A Visit to the Tomb of

Original Poetry.

THE AWAKENING OF CONSERVATISM. (IN ANTICIPATION OF THE COMING GENERAL ELECTION IN ENGLAND.)

"Ho! warder on the beacon hill! Ho! watcher of the night, What see'st thou on thy vigil—what tidings of the light?

Sweep thy bold glance once more around dark ocean's earth

What sounds are in thy listening ear-what visions greet thine

There are sounds upon my vigil—there are voices on the night, I hear a far-off trumpet breathe a note of stirring might. And echoes gather round its path, sonorous, strong and deep, As if its summons wak'd a world of giants stirr'd from sleep.

There are lightnings thro' the darkness-the brooding clouds Swift vanishing from heaven's blue vault, as if they fled for

High o'er the mountain's rosy peaks rich floods of light float on— 'Tis sunrise on the gladden'dearth! The long dark night is gone! The spirit of the Isles is up—their war-cry haunts the breeze, Borne o'er their freedom-sheltering hills—swept round their

From church and cross, and noble's tower, their banner streams Read its bold tale-"our hearths-our rights-our altars, and

Long hath the traitor mock'd the throne—the sceptic spoil'd

Long hath the sway of tothering power debased our martial line— But, joy unto the ransom'd Isles!—St. Stephen's ancient halls Ring to glad sound of victory—the deadly influence falls.

Awake! the hour of trial comes—once in a glorious time Along the Spanish wave was heard a battle-call sublime— Send thro' your island vales and hills, as free, as bold a strain, "England expects of every man his duty once again!"

125

174

166

166

161

84

203

104

125

121

160

153

101

57

101 37

195

171

191

85

140

25

60

Is Britain chang'd?—Trafalgar's wave is rippling soft and blue, The vernal turf sleeps all unstirr'd on peaceful Waterloo! Hark! from yon bristling Syrian height a thunder - voice

'Tis Acre speaks! Bright answer thine-old Rock of Victory! Whose banner leads us to the strife?-Oh, lend once more

Gray Warrior of the "hundred fights"—true synonyme of Fame-See round thee forms a glorious ring—the guardians of the land, Worth, wisdom, honour, valour, faith, around their champion

Sous of the "fire-tried martyrs" come-heirs of the faithful,

The Smithfield flames are quench'd and pale, yet darksome hours are near— Awake! our Church can rouse from sleepe'en this degenerate age, While Ridley's torch, or Cranmer's name yet burn on history's

Ho! pride of merry England-bold tillers of the soil,

Arise! shall foreign harvests teem to cheat your stubborn toil—Look on each gray old burial-place—ask, would your rulers dare To mock with insults deep as these your fathers slumbering there?

"Where'er I roam, whatever realms to see, My heart untravell'd fondly turns to thee."

Dr. E. D. Clarke.

O England! dearer far than life is dear, If I forget thy prowess, never more Be thy ungrateful son allowed to hear

Thy green leaves rustle, or thy torrents roar!

American travellers have acknowledged the existence of a stirring and most grateful emotion, as the dark outlines of the English coast, for the first time, rose upon Proud as the natives of the new world may be in the glorious destinies of their young country, they cannot, if they would, shake off a strong filial affection for the mother whence they sprung. The heritage of England is so rich in the trophies of war and peace, of liberty and virtue, that all who have the slightest claim to praticipate in the strong transfer to the strong transfer transfer to the strong transfer transfer to the strong transfer transf to participate in it by virtue of an ancestry, however remote, confess the influence of the blood that flows in their veins, and learn, for a time, to forget speculations of the present and future in the brilliant and thick-thronging visions of the past.* With still far stronger feelings of affection and pride does the Englishman salute his native shores, when closely approaching to them after a first and long absence! His unwearied eye can know no rest until it has traced the land, looking more like cloud rest until it has traced the land, looking more like cloud or sky, than solid continent. He fears that, now when on the very point of realizing hopes so long deferred, some untoward accident may rob him of the happiness almost within the very point of expectation begins within his grasp. The excitement of expectation begins guish, and sadness chastens and subdues his joy.—
brief moment, a long array of domestic and familian es passes before him, but it is merely to remind him ose who, years ago, departed from England in his company, have gone to a country which is fairer and more enduring than any upon earth. The bustle of life, and the preparation for landing, soon break in upon this train of chequered thought. Vessels hail the homeward bark. bark—the shore reveals itself fully and distinctly with trees, and houses, and men in motion,—and the bosom throbs, and the smile and the tear strive for mastery, as

the foot descends upon its native soil. The lively pleasure with which the landscape gladdened my sight, as the pilot-boat, in which I had left the packet, drew towards the mouth of the river Dart, will live. live in recollection so long as memory endures. The mist of an October evening had fallen upon sea and land, but it was easy to discern the verdant hedge winding in irregular outline from the top of the cliff down to the very edge of the cliff down to the very ocean. The tower of the church woke thoughts t we better love to cherish than to breathe aloud, except into some congenial and familiar ear; and the Old astle of Dartmouth, but dimly seen in the faint moonght, suggested images which harmonized well with the cies and feelings that were rapidly passing through mind. Morning arose, and brought into clearer view a thousand objects for recognition and delight. The vere, owing to a long continuance of wet, was unusually

*Col. Stone, the editor of the New York Commercial Adtertiser, in his paper of 30th June last, has very amply corrobotated this assertion. He thus expresses himself:—"We honour old England for what she is, and what she has been—for her glost. orious career of centuries past, and for centuries of glory, we pe, yet to come. We honour old England for her deeds in arts and in arms,—in philanthropy and religion. We honour her as the great bulwark of Protestantism in the old world!—

Aye more: we love old England as our mother. Farther yet, ave a regard for John Bull as the father of such a lusty blow as Brother Jonathan."

mouth with foliage still thick and green. As I proceeded on my journey through some of the loveliest scenery in England, all was full of beauty, interest and variety.—
The homeliest cottage, with the flowers trailed against its walls,—its modest wicket gate,—and the group of rosy, shouting children, clustered round it,—was a picture far shouting children, clustered round it,—was a picture far more charming to me than the cataract of the Niagara, or the Catskill Mountains looking down in their tranquil beauty upon the noble Hudson. To the peasant's abode succeeded the broad baronial domain, with its rich plantations and knolls crowned with ancient trees, which, to the awakened and fanciful imagination of the traveller, murmured welcome with their rustling leaves. The birds still carolled blithely and melodiously,—with their music revived the memory of days departed, and friends long sleeping in the tomb,—and the harmless reflection arose in the mind that those whom I should have wished to share in the transports of delight which every moment called up, were actually looking from on high with a gentle and approving smile. But no thought occupied undivided attention for many minutes together. The agricultural village and small fishing town, Torbay, where William of Orange landed on his bold and dubious enterprize. Torquay, with its elegant villas overhanging the William of Orange landed on his bold and dublous enter-prize. Torquay, with its elegant villas overhanging the sea,—the market-town still retaining its rural character, and happily possessing no factory within its bounds,— ivied church-tower and ancient mancion,—meadows like lawns, and fields like gardens, passed quickly before me in my progress, and greeted me with their familiar fea-tures. The whole land every where bore traces of the busy care of man, and great was the contrast which I drew between the wild beauties of Canada, and the cultivated charms of England.

To appreciate the loveliness of his native country, to To appreciate the loveliness of his native country, to understand its resources, and to value its comforts and cleanliness, an Englishman should be a stranger to it for several years. Then, when he returns to it, he will learn to laugh at all the prognostications and rumours of decay to which he has lent too credulous an ear. Causes there ever must be for anxiety and apprehension in the social and political fabric of an island which is the apprent and political fabric of an island, which is the queen of distant empires, and the over-teeming parent of manufactures. Yet nothing evidences degeneracy or decline to such an extent as to excite alarm. The cities and towns have grown cleaner, better built, and more populous. Agriculture, aided by science, is augmenting the products of the soil. The new Poor Law, though harsh and unrighteous in several of its enactments, which will probably soon become a dead letter, has effected a wonderfully beneficial improvement in the character of the rural population, and awakened them to habits of industry and self-dependence. Let London, the centre of the national wealth, be taken as the best criterion of England's retrogression or advance. Enter it by night, and all that a stranger or foreigner can have conceived of its splendour and opulence, is exceeded by the reality.-The gas-lamps pour a flood of light upon shops, the mere fronts of which, with immense plates of glass and the costly articles seen through them, must have cost several thousands of pounds. This exhibition of unrivalled wealth and brilliancy is not confined to a single street or quarter of the town but extends the agent miles. Then wealth and brilliancy is not confined to a single street or quarter of the town, but extends to several miles. Then again, at an hour when you would expect the bustle of day to die away, you see the streets thronged with undiminished numbers, and a countless succession of public and private carriages. Look around by day, and wonder at the extraordinary improvements effected within the last few years! Narrow thoroughfares have become spacious streets—low ranges of houses have mounted up that the steried buildings—the clean and handsome Arise! shall foreign harvests teem to cheat your stubborn toil—
Look on each gray old burial-place—ask, would your rulers dare
To mock with insults deep as these your fathers slumbering there?
Ho! watchman on the beacon hill, lift thy bold voice on high,
Tell that the fight for freedom comes—the hour of trial's nigh—
Let sceptic, sophist, traitor, knave and craven flee afar
Before the mounting sun of truth—our home's ascending start.

ZADIG.

ZADIG.

Toronto, July, 1841.

ZADIG.

THE ENGLISH LAYMAN.

No. XXV.

ENGLAND.

SON CANY

ENGLAND.

Oh England! decent abode of comfort and cleanliness and decorum! Oh blessed asylum of all that is worth upon earth!
Oh sanctuary of religion, and of liberty, for the whole civilized world! It is only in viewing the state of other countries that hy advantages can be duly estimated. May thy sons, who have "fought the good fight," but know and guard what they possess in thee! Oh land of happy firesides and cleanly hearthly and domestic peace, of filial piety, and parental love, and connubial joy,—the cradle of heroes,—the school of sages,—the temple of law,—the altar of faith,—the asylum of innocence,—the bulwark of private security and of public honour!

Molecular in the state of the countries that the place is visible and efficient in every direction, has encroached upon the other trails on the tity, in every direction, has encroached upon the country, and villages within five or six miles are almost united to, and absorbed within, the Leviathan Metropolis. Stand upon Westminster Bridge, and a glorious Gothie pile, for the reception of the Parliament,—a structure which, when completed, will be one of the architectural wonders of, the world,—is rising in pride before you to refute the assertion that debility is creeping over Old England. Repair to London Bridge, and enquire whether the forest of masts has grown thinner! Say whether hospitals enlarged and the ancient abbey of St. Saviour restored,—whether old asylums of charity widening their bounds, and new ones, for the relief

to gather, the policeman disperses to a stoppage of carriages occurs, the policeman, by his temper and management, quickly sets the entangled mass in motion,—if a drunkard is seen staggering along, the policeman takes him into custody,—in fine, wherever it is necessary that the law should instantaneously step in to repress rio that the law should instantaneously step in to repress riot, to protect life and property, and to prevent crime, there the policeman is to be found. Vice, of course, still exists, in all its forms, but it is not allowed, as was formerly the case, to stalk unarrested in the open face of day and in case, to state the most frequented thoroughfares. Those flithy and neglected quarters, such as are described with a most painful and powerful fidelity in Oliver Twist, will shortly undergo a change and a purgation through legislative remedies which, it was expected, would be matured in the the present Session of the Imperial Parliament. If there the present Session of the Imperial Parliament. If there be Chartism and Socialism in the land,—if these fruits of the Reform Bill and the Factories be ripe with the seeds of danger and intestine commotion,—the genius of all that is good in religion and philanthropy,—above all, the Church,—is prepared with a powerful and efficacious antidote. And if it be fair to advance the state of London, as I firmly believe it is, as a sample of the general condition of England, then indeed may it be safely said of her, that she still retains her high and holy preeminence among the nations of the earth, and, together with that, the power to protect her colonies from injury That the spirit which triumphed at and aggression. That the spirit which triumphed at Agincourt and Waterloo, and animated the crew of the victorious Shannon, is far from being extinct, was most clearly proved by the sentiment which pervaded England, when informed of the language of the American Congress concerning the case of McLeod. There was no braggart blustering,—no violent ebullition of fury; but a calm and deep-seated determination to shed the last drop of national blood, and expend the last shilling of national treasure,—

feeling as universal, as it was just, -as common to Ireland Let not the Colonist for one moment give way to the thought, that the strength and glory and virtue of the old country are waxing faint, but rather let him cheerfully lakes, the cloudless sunshine, the luxuriant soil of this magnificent region! Often, when pained to see the thousand haggard appearances which poverty presents in England, and the miserable shifts by which it struggles for a scant existence, have I reverted to the hut of the sturdy backwoodsman, or even to the condition of the hired labourer in this colony, and emphatically pronounced it the poor man's Paradise! Whatever distaste an early vivid for that late season of the year, and the tall trees in the hedgerows overhung the old-fashioned town of Dart-and is almost invariably succeeded by a strong and lasting attachment. Amongst the fairest scenes of England, the attachment. Amongst the fairest scenes of England, the wilder attractions of this new world assert their fascination; and friendships formed in a state of society, where

there is necessarily more freedom of intercourse and a more rapid communication of feeling and opinion than in

should the threatened wrong be perpetrated,-was a

Bethune, and the eloquence, ability, integrity, and social worth of a Canadian Chief Justice. Returning with such feelings as these to the woods and forest-girt towns of Canada, it is gratifying to observe that a concurrence of disastrous events, and a continuance of political agitation and uncertainty, have failed to check its onward progress in the march of agricultural and commercial improvement. Above all, it is gratifying to one, to whom Toronto is endeared by many private and public ties, to witness it, under every discouragement, exhibiting signs of increasing wealth and enterprize in new and commodious wharves, in additional public buildings, in handsome ranges of houses, in partly-finished gas-works, and in the general English air that it wears of comfort and substantiality. It may never again, perchance, become the seat of Provincial Government, but it cannot be deprived of its beautiful bay, nor shut out from the benefits of the surrounding fertile and vell-cultivated districts. As the abode of education, it may invite respectable families, with moderate means, to select it as an advantageous place of residence. The blow that one, to whom Toronto is endeared by many private and it as an advantageous place of residence. The blow that has been inflicted on it has not depressed the energies of has been inflicted on it has not depressed the energies of its citizens. Property retains its value, and new houses are in the course of erection. May the prognostications of its decay be as completely falsified asthose which, year after year, have been hazarded to the pecjudice of England,—and while the earnest wish is attered that, in the lapse of time, the glowing eulogium pronounced by Dr. Clarke on the parent, may be richly merited by the daughter,—may it in a more eminent degree be applicable to the City of Torontol. to the City of Toronto!

ALAN FAIRFORD.

Toronto, 5th July, 1841.

GLADIATORIAL SHOWS SUPPRESSED BY CHRISTIANITY.

From the Rev. H. H. Milman's History of Christianity.

The suppression of those blody spectacles, in which human beings slaughtered each other by hundreds for the diversion of their fellow-men, is one of the most unquestionable and proudest triumples of Christianity. The gladiatorial shows, strictly speaking, that is, the mortal supplies of mean requirements of mean requirements of the strictly speaking, that is, the mortal supplies of mean requirements of the strictly speaking, that is, the mortal supplies of the strictly speaking, that is, the mortal supplies of the strictly speaking, that is, the mortal supplies of the strictly speaking, that is, the mortal supplies of the strictly speaking, that is, the mortal supplies of the strictly speaking that is, t combats of men, were never introduced into the less warlike East, though the combats of men with wild beasts were exhibited in Syria and other parts. They were Roman in their origin, and to their termination. It might seem that the pride of Romar conquest was not satisfied with the execution of her desclating mandates, unless the whole city witnessed the bloodshed of her foreign captives; and in her decline she seemed to console herself with these sanguinary proofs of her still extensive empire: the ferocity survived the valour of her martial spirit.—Barbarian life seemed, indeed, to be of no account, but to contribute to the sports of the Roman. The humane Symmachus, even at this late period, reproves the impiety of some Saxon captives, who, by strangling themselves in prison, escaped the ignominy of this public exhibition.—
It is an humiliating consideration to find how little Roman civilization had tended to mitigate the ferocity of manners and of temperament. Not morely did women growd the and of temperament. Not merely did women crowd the amphitheatre during the combats of these fierce and almost naked savages or criminals, but it was the especial privilege of the vestal virgin, even at this late period, to give the signal for the mortal blow, to watch the sword driven descripts the relief in the state of the control o driven deeper into the palpitating entrails. The state of uncontrolled frenzy worked up even the most sober spectators. The manner in which this contagious passion for bloodshed engrossed the whole soul is described with singular power and truth by St. Augustine. A Christian student of the law was conveiled by the importunity of singular power and truth by St. Augustine. A Christian student of the law was compelled, by the importunity of his friends, to enter the amphitheatre. He sate with his eyes closed, and his mind totally abstracted from the scene. He was suddenly startled from his trance by a tremendous shout from the whole addience. He opened his eyes, he could not but gaze on the spectacle. Directly he beheld the blood, his heart imbibed the common ferocity; he could not turn away; his eyes were rivetted on the arena: and the interest, the excitement, the on the arena; and the interest, the excitement, the pleasure, grew into complete intoxication. He looked on, he shouted, he was inflamed; he carried away from the

amphitheatre an irresistible propensity to return to its Christianity began to assail this deep-rooted passion of the Roman world with caution, almost with timidity.—Christian Constantinople was never defiled with the blood of gladiators. In the same year as that of the Council of Nice, a local edict was issued, declaring the Emperor's disapprobation of these sanguinary exhibitions in time of passes and prohibiting the requirement of more mind the careless apathy with which Constantine, before his conversion, had exhibited all his barbarian captives in the amphitheatre at Treves. This edict, however, addressed to the prefect of Phœnicia, had no permanent effect, for Libanius, several years after, boasts that he had not been a spectator of the gladiatorial shows still regularly celebrated in Syria. Constantius prohibited soldiers, and those in the imperial service (Palatini) from hiring themselves out to the Laniste, the keepers of Valentinian decreed that no Christian or Palatine should be condemned for any crime whatsoever to the arena. An early edict of Honorius prohibited any slave who had been a gladiator from being admitted into the service of a man of senatorial dignity. But Christianity now began to speak in a more courageous and commanding tone. The Christian poet [Prudentius] urges on the Christian Emperor the direct prohibition of these inhuman and disgraceful exhibitions: but a single act often affects the public mind, much more strongly than even the most eloquent and re-iterated exhortation. An Eastern monk, named Telemachus, travelled all the way to Rome, in order to protest against those disgrace-ful barbarities. In his noble enthusiasm, he leaped into the arena to separate the combatants; either with the sanction of the prefect, or that of the infuriated assembly he was torn to pieces, the martyr of Christian humanity. The impression of this awful scene, of a Christian, a monk, thus murdered in the arena, was so profound, that Honorius issued a prohibitory edict, putting an end to

AN APPEAL TO DISSENTERS. From a Pastoral Address on Roman Catholic Errors, by Dr. Copleston, Bishop of Llandaff.

One of the evil consequences of this sinful course [of the Church of Rome] has been, and the evil, with sorrow I say it, still grows and spreads among us, that men, disold country are waxing faint, but rather let him cheerfully contribute his efforts towards rendering Canada a daughter worthy of her illustrious parent. And if I may judge of that part of the United Province, which lately bore the British—sounding title of Upper Canada, by what has been effected in the City of Toronto within the last two years, there is not much need to admonish or to simulate. A love of England is not incompatible with a love of Canada. Often, in the rich landscape at home, and under the deen shade of "tall ancestral trees" have I dilated, to the deep shade of "tall ancestral trees" have I dilated, to some listening companion, on the Autumnal colours of others to the work, and to feed and to govern the flock some listening companion, on the Autumnal colours of the Canadian forest, and the drooping gracefulness of the Canadian elm! Often have I expatiated on the ocean lendless emphired by the Canadian elm! Often have I expatiated on the ocean lendless emphired by the Canadian elm! Often have I expatiated on the ocean lendless emphired by the Canadian elm! Often have I expatiated on the ocean lendless emphired by the Canadian elm! Often have I expatiated on the ocean lendless emphired by the Canadian elm! Often have I expatiated on the ocean lendless emphired by the Canadian elm! three centuries, for a departure from the rule of the Church —for a violation of its unity—for a choice of leaders by whose names the several portions of his disciples should be distinguished? This is my challenge to the Dissenters of the present day. As Bishop Jewell openly declared to the Romanists, that he would subscribe to their creed if they could produce one single authority, from Scripture or Antiquity, for any of the false doctrines which they held; so do I now say to the Dissenters from the English Church, of whatsoever denomination, that if they can produce one scriptural proof, or one authority from the Fa-thers of the Church during the first 300 years for selfconstituted teachers, for renunciation of episcopal rule and order, for falling into sects, each with its peculiar title and its favourite leader, I will cease to com more advanced and artificial communities, retain their hold over the mind even amid the hospitalities and older

private virtues of a Ruttan, the clerical excellence of a his field—that they are not rudely trampling down his authority always tempered by meekness, the lively oracles vineyard, and opening its fences to the inroad of the com-

> But until this authority is produced, I must continue to raise my voice in my Master's service, against all those who resist his word. Yet knowing how much more they have in common with us than they have of difference from us; how zealously, and conscientiously, and usefully many of them labour in what they think to be for his honour and for the increase of his kingdom, I would rather admonish them as a brother than reproach them as an adversary. I would entreat them to reflect, and to expect them to reflect amine themselves severely, whether they are actuated by a single-hearted purpose to do the Lord's will,—whether there be not some mixture of party-spirit, or jealousy; or envy,—whether vanity and self-importance, and the love of popularity, and the gratification which power and influence over the minds of others give, have not some share in the system of action they adopt,—and whether personal disgust, or prejudice, or dislike of control, or the pride of human nature, has not some share in the compound of motives which keep them separate from the communion of the national Church. I need not remind them of the affecting sentiment of the Psalmist, "How good and joyful a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." But I must advise them to bear in mind, that from the but I must advise them to bear in mind, that from the beginning of the Gospel dispensation, the violation of this unity has been solemnly denounced as a sin by all those who exercised authority in the Church. Even habit and custom, which a great part of the present separatists may truly plead as an excuse, although it may be an excuse, yet is no justification of what is forbidden.
>
> Leybort them, therefore, exprestly, and affectionately.

> I exhort them, therefore, earnestly and affectionately, by the love they bear to their Redeemer, and by the precious sacrifice he made for us all, no longer to keep aloof, but to return to the flock from which they have strayed, and to become one fold under one Shepherd, Jesus Christ, the Author and Finisher of our faith.

COMPLAINTS OF MINISTERIAL INEFFICIENCY.

How often do we hear men murmuring at the absence of any extraordinary qualifications of understanding, or of utterance in their appointed elergymen! "Tis true," one says, "my teacher holds fast by the revealed doctrines of the Gospel, and states, plainly and distinctly, the necessary duties, and the means of sanctification; and urges, very justly, the motives and rewards of holiness. He gives himself, indeed, very faithfully to his calling, is exemplary in life, and devoted to the cause of the religion he proclaims. What he can do, he has done. But, after all, there is no originality in his views, and he declares nothing with power. I could learn the same principles with as much clearness and satisfaction, by my own studies, and in my own house." And then he wanders after some brighter star to lead him to the court of the King of Heaven; and dazzled by its brilliancy, mistakes what is exciting for what is improving to the soul. Such are frequently the thoughts and conduct, if not the actual engraft into their lives, before they are at liberty to presume that they need some higher teaching. At all events they forget the promise of Christ's perpetual presence with his appointed ministers, when endeavouring, to the best of their power, to fulfil their commission, and to keep close in their instructions to God's revealed word. If they remembered and acted upon this, they would find that the Lord can make the still small voice of the calm and unambitious teacher, to tell as surely, and as powerfully, and as effectively, upon the soul that is willing to be led forward in the right way, as the more agitating appeals of him who can boast of the eloquence of Apollos, or the copious reasonings of him who has the ready writer's pen.—Rev. C. Benson.

STUDY OF DIVINITY BY LAYMEN IN FORMER

To those who remember the history, and are acquainted with the literature, of other days, and with the studies the Roman world with caution, almost with timidity.—
Christian Constantinople was never defiled with the blood of gladiators. In the same year as that of the Council of Nice, a local edict was issued, declaring the Emperor's disapprobation of these sanguinary exhibitions in time of peace, and prohibiting the volunteering of men as gladiators. This was a considerable step, if we call to mind the careless apathy with which Constantine, before vain as it may be to argue on the matter, that change is a subject of deep regret. Wonderful, indeed, is the change which we perceive, if we pass in review the last two or three centuries, and the great men who adorned them. Look for a moment to the writings of one who is perpetually referred to by the votaries of modern philoophy, as its great parent and founder; and who assuredy was not inclined to value the pursuits or the prejudices of past times at more than their real value. Yet, with all this disposition, Bacon speaks twice of divinity, as the "Sabbath and port of all men's labours and peregrina-This he says, not incidentally, but formally, in treating of the various arts to which men's minds are to be directed. On the first occasion he tells us that he reserves divinity for the last of all, because it is "the heaven and Sabbath of all men's contemplations;" and he repeats the sentence, when having considered all other parts of learning, he advances to treat of this, as the highest and best. Nor was his a mere Platonic affection highest and best. Nor was his a mere Platonic affection for divinity. The passage which concludes the second book of his Advancement of Learning, shows how fully he had weighed the subject, and how deeply conversan

he was with it.

Let us consider, again, a wonderful and much underand learn from the first part of his great history, how thoroughly the soldier and the gentleman, who in his time aspired to eminence for learning, was familiar with the study of divinity; and how long his contemplations

all respects a very high-minded) man—Selden—a layman, a lawyer, so deeply versed in divinity, that he may well be placed among learned divines. Look at STR MATTHEW HALE, at LOCKE, and at NEWTON, and with their fame and character in their respective branches of study, remember their great proficiency in the "heaven and Sabbath of all men's contemplations." I need cite no nore instances to show that in other days, they who were the leaders in philosophy, in history, in jurisprudence, in metaphysics, and in mathematical science, confessed, both in theory and practice, the honour which was due to theology. I need say no more to prove that the study to theology. I need say no more to prove that the state to which they devoted so many of their best thoughts and to which they devoted so many of their best thoughts and to complain; that brightest hours, gave them no reason to complain; that it did not blunt their powers then, that it has not tarnished their fame now.—Rev. Hugh J. Rose.

BISHOP JEBB IN THE PULPIT AND THE READING-DESK.

His manner in the pulpit (it was his natural manner) was grave, impressive, and affectionate: while he read the collect, and the Lord's prayer, you already felt that studied, and rather slow, but full of life and energy, confirmed and increased, with each succeeding sentence first impression. His voice, though not strong, was deep and flexible; and its modulations so justly varied, and the enunciation, especially of the consonants, so clear, as greatly to augment its power. He thought not about action: what he used came with the impulse of the moment; and was evidently called forth by the importance of the never committed to memory; yet a rule which he always observed, both in preaching and reading, imparted to his discourses all the life and animation of extempore address: this rule was, to carry the eye forward, while delivering of its subjects. But on the question of religious establishmore rapid communities, retain their more advanced and artificial communities, retain their hold over the mind even amid the hospitalities and older influences of English homes. The political and personal ast dying injunction of their Saviour, when he prayed animosities of a colonial career are forgotten in the recollections of Canadian kindness, and in attempting to convey an idea of Canadian society to an English friend, there is a generous pleasure experienced in describing the

of God. Might I attempt to convey the whole effect, it should be in the words of the great Hooker: "His virtue, his gesture, his countenance, his zeal, the motion of his body, and the inflection of his voice, who first uttereth them as his own, is that which giveth the very essence of instruments available to eternal life." * * *

But it was in the reading-desk, and in the performance of the solemn services of his venerable mother the Church of the solemn services of his venerable mother the Church of England, that his powers appeared to the truest advantage. His manner of delivery here, while more subdued; was not less impressive, than in the pulpit. It was manifest to all, that his whole heart was in the service. While offering up his own petitions, and those of the congregation, before the throne of grace, in the words of our unrivalled liturgy, he never, for a moment, forgot that he PRAYED: a consciousness, above all other means, influential, to draw the hearers to pray also. When reading the lessons, and the psalms, he so entered into the spirit of the sacred penmen, as to give reality to what he read; always reminding you more of the Scriptural scene, subect, or characters, than of the reader. - Forster's Life of Bishop Jebb.

IGNORANCE THE CAUSE OF ATHEISM. From Memoirs of Sir Samuel Romilly, by himself.

You ask what I think of Diderot. I did not suppose you would have thought that question necessary, when you had read the account of my visit. With respect to the atheists of Paris, among honest men there can hardly be two opinions. A man must be grossly stupid who can entertain such pernicious notions on subjects of the highest importance without strictly examining them; and much is he to be pitied if, after examination, he still retains them: but if, without examination of them, and uncertain of their truth, though certain of their fatal consequences, he industriously propagates them among mankind, one loses all compassion for him in abhorrence of his guilt.— He is like a man infected with some deadly contagious disease, for whom one's heart bleeds while he submits in secrecy to his fate; but when one sees him running in the midst of a multitude, with the infernal design of commumidst of a multitude, with the infernal design of communicating the pestilence to his fellow creatures, indignation and horror take the place of pity. I am not vain enough to pronounce what is the extent of Diderot's and D' Alembert's learning and capacity; but, without an over-fond opinion of myself, I may judge of the subordinate atheists, the mob of the Republic of Letters, the Plebecula who have no opinions but what those their arbitrary tribunes dictate to them; and in these I have generally found the grossest ignorance. The cause of modern atheism, I believe, like that of the atheism of antiquity, as Plato represents it, is the most dreadful ignorance, disguised under the name of the sublimest wisdom. You do well to say that Plato does not favour their opinions. I fear those self-erected idols of modern philosophy, had they have a group the philosophy and they have been born among the philosophical magnates, would have been but outcasts and exiles; for, if you have read Plato are requently the thoughts and conduct, it not the actual words of many professing godliness. But, in all this, they forget that, perhaps, the spiritual dulness and darkness is principally in themselves, and that if they studied more carefully to use the knowledge given, and fulfil the duties enjoined on them, they would find enough to humble them for their past unprofitable hearing, and to convince them how much they have practically yet to learn, and to prohibit all private sacrifices; others, again, for inflict in the they have practically yet to learn, and to prohibit all private sacrifices; others, again, for inflict ing the severest punishments on any who should dare to prohibit all private sacrifices; others, again, for inflicting the severest punishments on any who should dare
maintain that the wicked can be happy, or that the useful
can be distinguished from the just. So totally does the
authority of the ancients, on which the advocates for
unbounded toleration build so much, upon occasion fail
them.

EPISCOPACY OPPOSED TO POPERY.

The same persons who object against our ceremonies, do also object against the government of our Church. They complain, that there is not that parity which there ought to be amongst the pastors of the Church; that some take upon themselves an authority which they have no good title to; and that others are not permitted to exercise that authority to which they have a good title; by the charter which Christ hath given to his Church; that those who are no more than shepherds, pretend to be lords over God's heritage, and to exercise dominion not only over the flock, but over those who are shepherds of it equally with them: that this pre-eminence of some pastors over others, of Bishops, as they are pleased to call themselves, over Presbyters, is a relic of Popery fit to be abolished, in order to a perfect and thorough reformation of the Church

But as zealous as such anti-episcopal persons may pretend to be against Popery, sure we are, that these objections against Episcapacy are put into their mouths jections against Episcapacy are put into their mouths Papists. It hath been their endeavour to depress the just rights of Episcopacy, in order to advance the mjust pretences of Papacy: all other Bishops have by them been with great industry degraded, that the one Bishop of Rome might be the higher extolled. When therefore we plead the cause of Episcopacy against fanaticism, we do virtually plead the cause of the Reformation against Popery. All those arguments that are brought against Bishops being a superior order to Presbyters, were first forged by the sticklers for the Papal supremacy; for well aware, that in order to prove the divine they were well aware, that in order to prove the divine right of Papacy, it was first necessary to overthrow the divine right of Episcopacy. When therefore the enemies of our Church, out of a mistaken or pretended zeal against Popery, do attempt anything against the order of Bishops, they do the greatest service possible to that cause, which they would seem most to disserve.—Bishop

A DISSENTER CONVERTED BY THE PRAYER-BOOK.

We believe there are scores of Dissenters who gratify themselves by indulging in rant against the prayer-book and the written sermons of the clergy, merely because they are profoundly ignorant of the true character of both. It happened not long ago in Wales (haud ficta loquimur), he study of divinity; and how long his contemplations ad rested on it.

Look again at a most learned (though I cannot say in ll respects a very high-minded) man—Selden—a lay
ll respects a very high-minded) man—Selden—a lay
cause; accordingly a lecture against the Prayer-Book was suggested to the youthful minister as an admirable method of exhibiting his own powers, and raising the Disseuting interest at ———. To this he had but one objection, which was, that he knew nothing about the Prayer-Book, except, in general, that it was Popish, and formal, and so forth. However, he commenced his studies upon the dangerous volume, and dangerous it proved, for he found, to his amazement, a body of devotion, scriptural, spiritual, edifying. In a word, he renounced Dissent, and is now a warmly devoted son and minister of the Established Church.—London Times. 18th December, 1840.

ARGUMENT IN FAVOUR OF AN ESTABLISHED

There is one advantage of an Established Church, which only those, perhaps, who have visited the United States can duly appreciate. In England, a large body of highly educated gentlemen annually issue from the universities, to discharge the duties of the clerical office throughout the kingdom. By this means, a certain stability is given to religious opinion; and even those who dissent from the Church, are led to judge of their pastors by a higher tandard, and to demand a greater amount of qualification than is ever thought of in a country like the United States. This result is undoubtedly of the highest benefit to the community. The light of the Established Church penetrates to the chapel of the dissenter, and there is a moral check on religious extravagance, the operation of which is not the less efficacious, because it is silent and unper-

ceived by those on whom its influence is exerted. Religion is not one of those articles, the supply of which have be left to be regulated by the demand. The necessity may be left to be regulated by the demand.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1841.

principles were no longer to be supported, in the their well-tried and energetic advocate, the REV. A. N. BETHUNE.

Upon this occasion, it is as much a matter of duty and propriety as it is a source of unfeigned gratification, to commence our labours by offering a feeble tribute of admiration and respect to our estimable upon the excellence of his character as a parochial formed to the principles of Christianity. clergyman, or to embody in language those sentiments of attachment and esteem which are entertained for and debasing religion by mixing it up with the occuradmirable qualifications to Mr. Bethune. With very worth mentioning, and in addition to a pressing load deterred by the partial success of combined enemies, and undismayed by the lukewarmness of too many nominal Churchmen, he did not bate one jot of heart or hope, but sustained our holy cause with a perseto imitate. Few, but those who have had the happiness of being admitted within the sanctuary of his own well-ordered home, can appreciate the mental and manual toil which he has undergone, or estimate the value of the varied services which he has rendered not merely to this journal, but to the Provincial Church at large. It is not from any presumptuous supposition that our humble commendations can raise the character of Mr. Bethune any higher than it stands, that we have ventured on these remarks; but a feeling of gratitude will not permit us to remain silent, and we are confident that the sentiments to which we have given expression will be largely shared in by the most venerable and exalted individuals in our community, by great numbers of our professional and commercial men, and by many an honest backwoodsman who loves and clings to the Church, though debarred from its holy teaching, and who long has hailed the weekly arrival of this journal, as a friend, a solace, and a guide in which he may safely trust. All such as these must naturally regard the retirement of Mr. Bethune from the management of this paper as a great loss, but it will be some satisfaction to them assist us with its stores, and that his invaluable counsel will never be wanting to us in the prosecution of our task.

nothing but the sincerest affection for the Church, and substantially: somewhat of neatness, a sure token fered by the state of the public press. Within the nothing but the sincerest affection for the chart, and decided that the immediate erection of a bishopric and the belief that this feeling can supply many a dead of successful industry, is displayed in the gardens, last few years it has greatly improved as well in point was to be desired in New Brunswick, amongst other dependenfect, would have induced us to assume editorial re- and the front premises, as well as in the farms of our of mechanical execution, as of the amount of ability cies of Great Britain. sponsibilities. Besides the disadvantage of succeed- thriving yeomanry: agricultural societies are every employed in it: and though there still be instances ing to an office, which has long been filled by an indi- where flourishing, and effecting a great improvement in which personality and scurrility are pretty freely vidual of marked experience and ability, we can in stock: and hardy settlers in several back townships, indulged in, the public holds out less and less encouscarcely expect that the Clergy can communicate having surmounted severe privations and overcome ragement to such a vitiated taste. Indeed, we may their opinions and wishes to us with the same freedom the most trying obstacles, are at length reaping the venture to say that the typographical appearance and and unreservedness with which they would address hard-earned reward of their toils. Our towns also general character of the principal journals published themselves to a brother clergyman, in whom they re- experience the beneficial effects of this state of in this city, are such as would not disgrace a much pose such great and well-merited confidence. Never- tranquillity. Some new districts are about being older country enjoying a much higher degree of civiltheless, we trust to receive that cordial assistance, ju- formed out of the older ones of which they have ization than ourselves: and if the amount of remudicious suggestion, and frank advice at their hands, hitherto formed portions. Small villages are growing neration and profit, as compared with that derived which are so essentially necessary to the successful up in every favourable locality; and if there be no from a similar expenditure of capital and intellectual their confidence.

To our brethren of the Laity we would also earnestly address ourselves, and entreat them,—not for that we are indebted to our various contemporaries any personal purposes of our own, but from motives for the information, we will put together a few notices far above any considerations of private interest or that we think will confirm the truth of the picture that reputation,—to regard the success of this journal as | we have drawn. intimately connected with the prosperity of the Church. We do not mean to assert that the favourable picture | we find that Chatham, said to be about eight years in opponent, we the more strongly hope that it may be of our ecclesiastical affairs which was so ably drawn existence, supports five steamers, and about the same in the last number, is to be principally ascribed to the number of schooners, some of them of the largest influence of this paper; but we have little hesitation class. The recently launched steamboat "Kent" in affirming that it has been the instrument of much | will, when finished, cost about £10,000. Fifty good, a bond of union knitting our members together, thousand bushels of wheat had been shipped from the the superintendence of Mr. S. Thompson, one of the a speaking voice that could plead our cause against port during the present season, and we heartily gainsayers, and a medium of disseminating much vital | concur in the hope so very properly expressed by the and solid information on subjects of practical piety, editor of the Western Herald, that there is sufficient which it has borne from its commencement, and which and the constitution of the Christian Church. We enterprise in the people of Chatham to prevent the we trust and believe it is not likely to lose. can state, from our own knowledge, that it has been government contract for the supply of flour to the of essential service in the mother country in making | troops, from again falling into American hands. In known the extent of spiritual destitution amongst us, addition to its other advantages and improvements, and in furnishing information, which has occasionally the town will soon possess a newspaper of its own, been re-printed in their monthly circulars, to the ve- and situated as it is on a fine river, and surrounded nerable Societies whose munificence so largely sustains by a prolific soil and flourishing farms, we shall be us. Its general character for orthodoxy and literary prepared and rejoice to hear of its continued advanceexcellence has also elicited commendation from very ment in wealth and civilization. competent judges in England, and as it is regularly forwarded to several of the Bishops and most influential of the English Clergy, it cannot but have proved and to excite that notice which their importance of the greatest advantage to the Canadian Church. demands. The harbour of Port Stanley, even as it is, subscribers and be able to transmit them the paper, No one therefore who entertains any serious notions has this season paid eight per cent, and those more of his obligations as a Churchman, can withhold his particularly interested in the localities of Port cheerful and warm support from this journal. He Burwell, Catfish, and Rondeau, are vigorously urging will not be satisfied to leave all the burden of the day the improvement of those harbours. A plank-road to a Clergy already over-tasked, but will gladly avail from Port Stanley through St. Thomas to London, himself of this unexceptionable means of evincing his and another from Catfish Creek Harbour to intersect gratitude for the spiritual privileges which he enjoys, the Port Stanley Road at St. Thomas, are announced making those privileges more generally known. - Woodstock Herald, on the authority of Mr. Parke, glish papers. While others waste their energies in pursuits, which M.P., the new Surveyor General, that Government minister to vice and demoralize communities, let him has a bill in preparation, for the construction of a who is conscious of a capacity for pure enjoyment, great road through the Western section of the Province, look for salutary pleasures, which leave a zest behind under the superintendence of the Board of Works, Election,-Mr. Ermatinger had accepted an invitathem, in supporting those Church Societies which who are to be responsible for the judicious outlay of tion to stand, but Mr. Parke's friends seem sure of

sanction, and in contributing his aid and personal ex- The Grand River Navigation Company are instiertions towards every design connected with the tuting surveys, and issuing advertisements of tenders Church. Some such laymen, we rejoice to testify, for clearing out a section of the canal-line. The are to be found amongst us, though at dreary inter- advantages to be derived from the improved navigavals, and were there but more, the clergy would hail tion of this stream are represented by the Brantford In our last number it was announced that a change them as so many sources of sympathy and support, Courier, as not confined to the town, but extending in the editorial department of this journal would take while the influence of their example would be maniplace at the commencement of the fifth volume, and fested in the growth of sound religion, and in the the conveyance of agricultural produce to market. Churchmen must have learned with regret that their building up of our Zion, spiritually and materially, in If, besides this, there is any foundation for the places to which it is at present almost a stranger. report, as we conjecture there is from the source public press, by the learning, eloquence, and zeal of Should there be any who dread to evince a zeal for whence it emanates, that a plank road is to be laid religion, or to avow their attachment to the Church, down from Brantford to London, the prospects of that lest it should interfere with their professional advance- part of the Province are indeed of the most flattering ment or check their political aspirings, we would point them to Mr. Gladstone, as a person whose great abilities derive lustre from his virtues and uncompromising Churchmanship, and whose character is the more in the course of advancement. Iron, in quantity, predecessor. This is not the fitting time to enlarge exalted and respected, because it is known to be consufficient to complete the road from Chippawa to Mr.

We hear much said of the danger of secularizing him in the various parts of the Province, and more rences of every-day life, and of the wide distance that especially throughout the Newcastle District, as an ought to be maintained between spiritual and civil so honourably distinguishes the West, are discernible indefatigable Christian Minister. A more fitting affairs. To this opinion however we are totally op- in the movements of our fellow-provincials in the opportunity will probably be presented to us in a very posed, and recognize no such distinction. Every ac- East. A meeting has been held at Bytown, for the short time, when we may indulge in language, which, tion, no matter how minute, has some bearing upon formation of a Company to improve the communicahowever laudatory, is nothing but the naked truth, our eternal condition, and either confirms us in habits tion from Montreal to Lake Huron by the way of the and will be re-echoed by all who have lived under, or of good or of evil. We should not therefore act even Ottawa River, and for promoting the settlement of the partaken of, the pastoral ministrations of the Rector in trifles, without some fixed rule of conduct, and adjoining country. Kingston, marked out by its of Cobourg. Our desire is at this time merely to what other rule but that of Christian Faith, as con- natural position as a mart for shipping and commerce, express our conviction that the Churchmen of Canada tained in the Bible and inculcated by our Church, can and deriving a great accession of trade and influx of express our conviction that the Churchine of Canada tained in the Bible and included by the Churchine of Canada tained in the Bible and included by the Churchine of Canada tained in the Bible and included by the Churchine of Canada tained in the Bible and included by the Churchine of Canada tained in the Bible and included by the Churchine of Canada tained in the Bible and included by the Churchine of the Globe we a heavy debt of gratifude to Mr. Bethune for his disinterested editorial labours during the last four conviction that the Churchine of Canada tained in the Bible and included by the Churchine of the Globe we follow with safety to our most momentous integration of the Globe we follow with safety to our most momentous integration of the Globe we follow with safety to our most momentous integration of the Globe we follow with safety to our most momentous integration of the Globe says—My last account took the election up to Monday night, when Sir John Hobhouse and Mr. Larpent were stated to be disinterested editorial labours during the last four rests? Hence the Church, as the visible ark of our government, exhibits gratifying proofs of a flourishing years. Within that period our beloved Church has salvation, should be uppermost in all our thoughts, condition, as may be gathered from the following encountered many an assault from enemies and spoil- and our right hand should as soon forget its cunning extract, which we transfer from the Kingston ers, and it required a firm heart, a cool head, a vast as our hearts be dead to its holy and irresistible amount of ecclesiastical, religious, and general infor- claims. If we cannot attain the object of our political mation, and a character of unsullied piety, to enable ambition, without lowering our principles and stifling her accredited champion to discharge his duty with our serious convictions, let us rejoice that we can fidelity and effect. No one familiar with the volumes serve God at so trifling a sacrifice as that of a capriof "The Church" can deny the possession of these cious and hollow popularity. If we cannot escape the charge of bigotry and illiberality by an undivided little assistance, indeed, so little as to be scarcely devotion of our oblations to that apostolical communion of which we profess to be members, let us learn of other and higher duties, to the injury of his health, to disregard the vulgar taunts which consistency and to the detriment of his own private interests, un- steadfastness will invariably provoke. If in attempting to attain that high standard of incorrupt and virtuous living which the Church in all its teaching requires of its engrafted children, we incur the imputation of Pharisaical moroseness and unprofitable selfverance and ability which it is easier to admire than denial, let not the sneers of fashion or the prevalence of surrounding habit shake our firm resolves, or seduce us into compliances which our conscience must condemn. Let the upright Churchman be visible in our course through life, -in the open walk of public duty, in the sequestered paths of privacy and retirement: and let us ever remember that a good Churchman includes the character of a sincere Christian, who is not ashamed to own the banner under which he fights.

Since Canada has remained unmolested by the aggressions of American sympathy, a gradual but cheering progress of improvement has been manifested on and projected, in the way of public improvement, in every section of the country. We cannot, it is true, point to the undertaking of any great project for general spirit that actuates the country, and of the the developement of our resources during the last two years, but we can safely aver that our agricultural wealth, the basis of all real prosperity, has been It remains to be seen whether the Government will steadily on the increase. The face of the Province is propose any comprchensive plans of improvement, losing those rugged features which early settlements tracts of beautiful farms are seen deeply extending houses of Legislature will discard all sectional prejumust necessarily present, and in every direction large into the receding forest. We could enumerate several dices and local interests, and learn to consider themtownships, which, even to an eye familiar with the selves as members and councillors for the whole to be informed that his active mind will eccasionally rich and garden-like farms of the mother country, are Province, and not for a particular district. objects of admiration and surprise for their fertility and cultivation, and for the wonderfully short length of time within which they have supplanted the dense We are sensitively alive to our own inefficiency, and woods. Farm-houses are built more commodiously their ordination vows, we shall cherish the hope of of the necessaries and comforts of life in the remotest ments contemplated or already begun, and premising ducive to the interests of the public.

Commencing with the Western end of the Province,

The harbours on Lake Erie, so long neglected, are beginning to attract some share of public attention, have the indispensable recommendation of Episcopal | the money to be appropriated for that purpose.

The Erie and Ontario Rail Road which is intended, we believe, to extend from Queenston to Fort Erie, is Thorburn's at Queenston, is by this time on the spot; and the Stock of the Company is quoted as selling in Montreal at a premium of £2. 10s. per share.

The same symptoms of awakening enterprise that

"As a certain indication of our increasing trade and prosperity, we state, for the information of the public, that eighteen steamboas are constantly employed in towing barges up the Ottawa and Rideau route to this port, -three of which steamers go down the St. Lawrence, thus making a round passage hence to Lachine. About 120 barges, &c. are engiged in the forwarding business between Kingston and Montreal by the Rideau and St. Lawrence routes, and 32 first class barges employed on the St. Lawrence route abne. This fleet of barges carry out of this port monthly, during the season of navigation, about 55,000 barrels bulk, via the St. Lawrence, and return by the canal and river, laden with merchandize for the Upper Canada merchants. About 80 schooners are employed in the transit of the down freight from the various ports on the lakes to Kingston, and make on an average one trip per fortnight. A number of schooners are also employed in the timber and stave trade, the most extensive branch of which s carried on at Garden Island, opposite this town, by Messrs. Calvin, Cook & Counter."

The agricultural position of Kingston is not so favourable as its commercial, but the Governor has solicited permission to relinquish his office on ac General has recently had surveys made of the town- health. ships of Hinchinbrooke and Bedford, in its rear, and it is said that roads between those two places will be immediately commenced, and that some hundreds of industrious emigrant families will be settled in those of her Majesty's accouchement may be expected at the end of townships during the present summer.

we consider that a fair estimate may be formed of the growing consciousness of its immense resources that amoun is gaining ground, and aiming at practical realization.

of the growing intelligence of the country, than is ofperformance of our duties. To all their wishes and particularly striking evidence of provincial enterprise, labour in the mother-country, be taken into considerrecommendations we shall ever be ready to pay prompt in any works of magnitude projected and successfully ation, we may go further and assert, that the compaand willing attention; and having the good fortune to prosecuted, the whole land is simultaneously experison is in favour of the Canadian Press. We trust, know many of them personally, and believing that in riencing the benefits of repose, and gathering its especially as regards the editorial department, that flexions, -a feeling we are happy to say on the inreceiving their co-operation, and of gradually winning parts. We cannot cast our eyes upon the local crease,—will be more generally practised,—being ournals without observing some notice of improve- alike congenial to every honourable mind, and con-

> While on this point, we cannot but advert with satisfaction to the appearance of the Toronto Herald in a much improved form. During the worst of times, that journal has faithfully advocated Conservative principles,-and appreciating consistency even in an opponent, we the more strongly hope that it may be rewarded with success when exhibited by one holding sentiments in common with our own. We would also success the more strongly hope that it may be the survey ordered by the Minister of Finance, for the purpose of increasing the receipts given by the house, window, and furniture taxes. Hitherto the sum has been collected at a ministructure to the survey ordered by the Minister of Finance, for the purpose of increasing the receipts given by the house, window, and furniture taxes. sentiments in common with our own. We would also take this opportunity of remarking, that "The Church" newspaper during the last year has been printed under proprietors of the Herald, and under his care has maintained that reputation for typographical neatness

We take this opportunity of informing our Subscribers in the British Isles, that they can pay their subscriptions to Samuel Rowsell, Esq., 31, Cheapside, London; and persons wishing to become subscribers can have the paper sent to them, on payment of the annual subscription of Thirteen Shillings and Sixpence sterling, and on leaving their address at the same place. Some short delay must necessarily occur before we can be advised of their having become

We have not yet received our English files, but are indebted to a friend for the Boston Daily News, from which we have given the chief English intelligence.

Next week we intend to borrow largely from the Enby endeavouring to increase our circulation, and thus as about being commenced: while it is stated in the Next week we intend to borrow largely from the En-

> We have received no account of the Middlesex his re-election.

Civil Intelligence.

From the Boston Daily Mail of Saturday, 3d July. FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steam-ship Britannia. The British Royal Mail Steam-ship Britannia, Captain Richard B. Cleland, arrived this morning at about 7 o'clock. She sailed from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 19th, and has made the passage in about thirteen and a half days. She experienced some rough weather, but what is very comfortable

for this season, saw no icebergs.

The Britannia and Caledonia both made very quick passages out from Halifax. The Great Western was spoken by the Britannia on the 27th June, nine days out.

DEFEAT OF MINISTERS.

At half past three o'clock, on the morning of June 5th, the House of Commons declared, by a majority of One, that the present ministers of the Crown do not possess the confidence of Parliament, and that their continuance in office is at variance with the spirit of the constitution.

For Sir R. Peel's motion, - -Against, - - -

When the cheers which followed the announcement had subsided, Lord John Russell said he would take until Monday to consider what course he would pursue, for the vindication of

On Monday he intimated his intention to advise a dissolution, whereupon Sir Robert Peel agreed not to oppose the sup-The Ministry have been beaten by a majority of 18 on the

Criminal Law question.

The Queen will not dissolve Parliament in person, but by

There have been some serious riots at Nottingham, and the in Nottingham and addressing the electors. The high state of feeling which exists was evinced on Monday night when the in Nottingham and addressing the electors. The high state of feeling which exists was evinced on Monday night when the Yellow flags were torn down by the Blues, and Mr. Larpent himself struck as he was proceeding to his hotel. On Tuesday the bands and flags of both parties were out, and some conflicts of a most serious nature ensued. Many were severely injured and several stabled in the contests. Towards evening it was arident that such a measure will operate as a direct bounty in evident that such a measure will operate as a direct bounty in evident that more would be done than had.

THE PRESIDENT STEAMER.

House of Lords.—In answer to a question from Lord Strangford, Earl Minto said the government did not think it expedient to send any vessel after the President Steamer. The Noble Earl also threw discredit upon the conjectures raised respecting the large steamer seen in St. George's Channel, hinting that some of the reports respecting the President originated from speculators

The non-arrival of the Britannia at the time when she was expected, caused the greatest anxiety in England for her safety. She arrived June 9th, and the Caledonia June 14th.

Sir David Wilkie, the distinguished artist, died at Gibraltar on the 1st of June, while on his return to England. There was a grand review in Hyde Park on the 18th ult. in memoration of the battle of Waterloo. In the evening the Duke of Wellington gave his annual banquet.

Earl Granville, British Ambassador at the Court of France,

Lord Ponsonby's departure from Constantinople for England,

has been deferred on account of the serious state of affairs in various parts of the Ottoman empire. The London Observer says, that the very important event

September, or early in the month of October.

From these few scattered notices of what is going and projected, in the way of public improvement, They owe about £250,000, and have £80,000 due to them in Sydney alone; where, however, from the recent heavy failures, we fear they will not realize any thing like the full

Astley's Royal Amphitheatre was wholly destroyed by fire on the morning of the 8th ult. A female in the service of Mr. Ducrow lost her life. The valuable stud of horses suffered sepropose any comprehensive plans of improvement, such, for instance, as one great road, that will be a benefit to the entise Province,—and whether the two employ by the destruction of this theatre. Mr. Ducrow was insured for only £500. The total damage is estimated at £12,000. Several of the small houses adjoining the Astley's were more or less injured. A new theatre is to be crected

The Globe (ministerial paper of the 17th ult.) says:-"The Perhaps there cannot be a more convincing proof day on which Parliament will be dissolved is not yet settled, and must be dependent on the despatch of business yet before it

At a meeting of the archbishops and bishops, held at Lambeth, it was decided that the immediate erection of a bishopric

red that Admiral Elliott, the brother of Lord interesting portion Minto, and the "renowned" hero of Chusan celebrity, is about

Major General Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B., has been appoint-

will be solemnized towards the close of the ensuing month.

CAST IRON CHURCH.—St. George's Church, Liverpool, is an object of considerable interest for its taste, and as een nearly the first iron church erected in Great Britain .-The whole of the frame work of the windows, doors, groins, roofs, pulpit, ornamental enrichments, are of cast iron. The length is 119 feet, the breadth 47. It is ornamented by a splendid cast iron window of stained glass. It is not perhaps, generally known, that a great proportion of the larger manuactories erected in England within the last ten years, are all on except the walls. And within two years past, several cotno branch of the Catholic and Apostolic Church does consequent fruits,—prosperity, resting upon solid this spirit of improvement will be carried still farther, tages and country villas have been put up near London, which no branch of the Catholic and Apostolic Church does consequent fruits,—prospertly, respectively cast iron; walls, doors, steps, roof, chimneys, there exist a body of spiritual pastors more faithful to ground, not on baseless speculations,—and an increase and that a gentlemanly forbearance from personal respectively cast iron; walls, doors, steps, roof, chimneys, a feeling we are happy to say on the instance of the cast iron; walls, doors, steps, roof, chimneys, and an increase and are exclusively cast iron; walls, doors, steps, roof, chimneys, and an increase are provided in the cast iron; walls, doors, steps, roof, chimneys, and an increase and are exclusively cast iron; walls, doors, steps, roof, chimneys, and an increase are provided in the cast iron; walls, doors, steps, roof, chimneys, and an increase are provided in the cast iron; walls, doors, steps, roof, chimneys, and an increase are provided in the cast iron; walls, doors, steps, roof, chimneys, and an increase are provided in the cast iron; walls, doors, steps, roof, chimneys, and cast iron; walls, walls first cost of such buildings is less than those of timber. durability and in beauty, they are of course unequalled. When London Mechanics' Magazine.

FRANCE.

A strong sensation is produced in all the departments of the refusal of the corporations of several cities-Grenoble, Nantes, Rheims, Perpignan, and others, to assist in order to do this effectually, he has ordered a fresh survey in inspector; but the cities in question refuse to admit his inspecthe minimum result.

CANADA.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL-Thursday, 1st July.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Council went into committee of the whole upon the following resolutions, proposed by the Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere, Hon. J. McDonald in the chair:—

Resolved 1 .- That the prosperity of this province is essentially based on the promotion and protection of its agriculture. Resolved 2 .- That the gracious intimation in the speech from the throne, of her Majesty's intention to recommend to the Imperial Parliament to afford the means necessary for guaraning and alleviating the burthen of the public debt, and for the developement of the communications of this province, both by water and by land, under a wise, liberal and prudent

province, and the enter- prize of its inhabitants. tion, or in whatever degree essentially necessary to second the undertakings.

with an extensive territory, comprising the western portion of the United States, which, from various causes, and amongst others, the greater facilities and cheapness in clearing land, and the actual existence of extensive and well combined means of communication, effected chiefly through British capital, is enabled under existing arrangements to compete with successfully, and undersell the Canadian farmer both in the market of this province and in those of Great Britain.

Resolved 6 .- That such a state of things requires the protective interposition of Great Britain in favour of the Canadian farmer, not with the view of interfering with, or of restricting the introduction of grain or flour, the growth of the United States, into Great Britain, upon such terms as the Imperial Legislature may deem proper, but for the purpose of assuring to the inhabitants of an extensive and struggling colony, whose entire prospects are involved in the issue, a cer-tainty of finding a remuneration for their labours in the home market, and for which inestimable boon they can offer to the mother country the cheering assurance of thus becoming "attached and loyal subjects of her Majesty," as well as the condition of "a prosperous and grateful people"; the consumers of British manufactures to an indefinite and incalculable ex-

Resolved 7 .- That this house is decidedly of opinion, that the only mode by which so desirable an event can be consummated, and in which the interests of Great Britain and this province are strongly identical, is by the free admission into Great Britain of agricultural produce, of every description, the undoubted growth of this province.

Resolved 8.—But this house, deeply sensible of the vital

importance of this concession to the prosperity of Canada, feels itself called upon to declare, that the possession of this invaluable privilege, or the entire fulfilment of her Majesty's gracious and benign intentions for the establishment of the communications of the province, will prove of little avail in promoting its prosperity, if the duties at present existing in Great Britain, upon the introduction of grain or flour, the growth of the continent of Europe, are so far changed or modified as materials. rially to affect the present ordinary prices of those commodities in the market of Great Britain.

Resolved 9.—That such a contemplated change cannot be viewed, in this province, but with feelings of the most intense

favour of the United States-as against this province; it must render inoperative the passage of our waters, however improved, as the medium for transporting western American produce to Great Britain, turning its current through the United States to New York. And further, it will raise up a formidable and successful rival in the grower of European corn; possessed of overwhelming advantages as opposed to this province, and who does not, nor will ever offer to the mother country the recipro-cal advantages presented to her, both by this province and the United States, in the progressive and indefinite consumption of

her manufactures.

Resolved 11.—That this house assumes these data, upon well authenticated and incontrovertible grounds—the table of the exports and imports of the united kingdom; and is thus called upon to bring into conspicuous notice the exports from Great Britain into her Majesty's North American possessions and the United States, compared with the exports of Great Britain to the continent of Europe; whilst the subject derives vast additional importance from a view of the extensive tonnage of

British shipping engaged in such commerce, with reference to the maritime resources of Great Britain.

Resolved 12.—That for the foregoing reasons, this house is of opinion that the dearest and best interests of Great Britain and of this province, are involved in the preservation of amica-ble relations with the United States; for this house only seeks as in reference to the latter country, a protective admission for the industry of this province, as a British possession in the home market, and it thinks this may be attained even by the continuance of existing regulations, provided the identity of American produce is established; and it is conceived this can be done by levying the duties now in operation as respecting such produce primarily in this country, upon such parts of such produce as may pass through this province in transitu to Great Britain.

Resolved 13 .- That this house is of opinion that the foregoing resolutions be embodied in a respectful address to her gracious Majesty, through the medium of his Excellency the Governor General, praying her Majesty that the will be onsly pleased to recommend the subject to the favorable control of the subject to the subje sideration of the Imperial Parliament, with a view to the adoption of such measures thereon as in their wisdom may be deemed necessary to give full and complete effect to the benign and gracious intentions of her Majesty, as already expressed

towards this province. Resolved 14 .- In order to give greater weight to these res lutions, it is highly desirable and expedient that the Legislative Assembly be invited to concur therein, so as to present an address to the throne, from the United Legislature of Canada; and for this purpose that a conference be sought with the Legislative Assembly accordingly.

The Hon. R. B. SULLIVAN made a very able speech in opposition to the resolutions, from which (acknowledging the Colonist as the source whence we derive it) we extract the most

"I come now to another branch of the subject, and I repeat to be appointed to the lucrative command of Plymouth Dock-yard. What I have already stated at the commencement, that there are some things which, if practicable and attainable, would nevertheless be of no service to us if attained, but on the con ed Commander-in-Chief of the company's forces on the Madras establishment.

The marriage of brd John Russell and lady Fanny Elliott, transitu through this country and our own. Now let us take up the propositions of the hon gentleman, and we find, first that this is a country peculiarly adapted to the growth of agricultural produce, and in the next breath he tells you that notwithstanding all the advantages of this country, we are still The by a purchased wheat at three York shillings per bushel, while we were getting twice as much—I will leave it to them to say whether the farmers in the United States have a remunerative price-whether they have, in fact, so much advantage over us price—whether they have, in fact, so much advantage over us as the hon, gentleman would suppose—where a farmer's whole crop will hardly pay his taxes. Is it because we have seen them driven to dispose of their surplus produce at any price, however far below its cost, that we are to be told they have the advantage over us, and can raise grain at a cheaper rate than we can? I would be glad to see the hon. gentleman himself make trial once finished such buildings require no repairs; and the most finely carved ornaments cost little more than plain castings.—

I would be grad to see the lost genderian finish make that of that country which he recommends as having the advantage over us. No—I would not wish him so ill as to see him drinking the prairie water of the Western States-to see him obliged to convey the fuel for his fire a three days' journey, and experiencing all the miseries attendant upon a life in those favoured regions, for the sake of all the advantages he talks of. The regions, for the sake of all the advantages he tails of. The grain which they are obliged to sell at ruinous prices, we take up and grind, and for every barrel of flour so ground, we have more profit than the very man by whose labour it was grown. The wealth which they have failed to get by the sweat of their brow, we have obtained by bargain and sale. We cover our waters with ships, we build up our cities by this very means mum valuation, but M. Humann, in his pecuniary difficulties, which the hon, gentleman considers so very advantageous to seeks to increase the amount, by raising it the maximum. In at which centre the exports of the Canadian and America tion, and conduct the survey in such a manner as to give only shipping which daily arrive and depart, and is this immense trade what the hon. gentleman would like to see stopped?

every town, the survey being accompanied by a Government farmer-a city which is destined, at no very distant day, to be one of the finest cities on the American continent-look at the was endeavouring to show to this house that the passing through this Province of American grain could not injure the farming interests of this country in the slightest degree; nor would we be benefitted if the hon. gentleman's resolutions were carried, and not only carried but adopted by the government, and not only adopted by the government but by the Imperial Parliament also. The price of our grain will be regulated not by the price in the United States; it will be regulated by the price in England, and that is regulated by the quantity in the market-Admitting that the exclusion of foreign grain from the British market would make any difference in the price there, how can it make any difference here whether we permit foreign grain to pass in transitu through this Province or not? If it be brought into this province we have the privilege of grinding it, and the profits arising therefrom; but if the western merchant procures it ground, it may cost him a little more—but does it raise the price of flour in England because he has been at greater expense. but the period of subscription will only be reckoned from their receipt of the first number.

outling water and by land, under a wise, flooring and because he has to pay a duty upon it? Not at all, because from their receipt of the first number. Resolved 3.—But this house is of opinion that the proposed tween Canadian and American produce in transitu through this facilities of communication, however general in their applicasee what was the state of the grain market. I have been in the ndertakings.

Resolved 4.—That this province, but more particularly that money to buy it, the merchants of Montreal were engaged in section of it included within the limits of the former province of Upper Canada, is a vast and fertile region, peculiarly adapted to the growth of wheat and other grain, affording to the clearer of the soil the most certain and prompt return for his laborious was the reason? Because we had not a sufficient quantity in occupation.

Resolved 5.—That the most fertile part of this highly favoured portion of the globe is notwithstanding in juxtaposition

in that dismal and despairing state, which the honourable general contents to induce a competition in the trade; it was an odious monopoly;—what did our farmers do? They were not in that dismal and despairing state, which the honourable general contents to induce a competition in the trade; it was an odious monopoly;—what did our farmers do? They were not in that dismal and despairing state, which the honourable general contents to induce a competition in the trade; it was an odious monopoly;—what did our farmers do? They were not in that dismal and despairing state, which the honourable general contents to induce a competition in the trade; it was an odious monopoly;—what did our farmers do? They were not in that dismal and despairing state, which the honourable general contents to induce a competition in the trade; it was an odious monopoly;—what did our farmers do? They were not in that dismal and despairing state, which the honourable general contents to induce a competition in the trade; it was an odious monopoly;—what did our farmers do? They were not in that dismal and despairing state, which the honourable general contents to induce the contents to i

House of Assembay-Monday, June 28.

and talked too much."

I say let us pursue the trade which we have at present; let us

Mr. Small presented a pention, praying for remuneration for the loss of a horse sustained by one of Major McGrath's

lancers while on service.

The Speaker observed that the petition could not be received by the house, as it was asking for a grant of money, unless the hon. member had complied with the rule, founded on a clause in the Union Act, which required the consent of the Executive to be first obtained. A long debate ensued, and the petition was ultimately withdrawn, as falling under the objection stated by the Speaker.

From the Colonist.

Wednesday, June 30. Mr. Simpson brought up the report of the committee upon the subject of giving encouragement to reporters, recommending that the house do subscribe for 500 copies of the "Mirror," to be charged to the contingent account. The opinions here expressed by hon, members were similar to those on a former occasion. Mr. Thorburn suggested, that the house should go into committee of the whole. Mr. Hamilton was hostile to the measure, maintaining that a previous application to the house of the same nature having been negatived, they were precluded from entertaining it a second time. The hon, member then read from the journals confirming what he had advanced, and in continuation said, that it was an act of injustice to all other papers, that an exclusive patronage should be bestowed upon cipally because it suited the views of some hon, gentlemen; that the French constituency had an equal right with the English to have the reports of the debates in their language; and if members, in this particular case, wished to give a particular support, let them dip their hands into their own ot saddle the house with the expense. Mr. Ogden was of opinion, that the house ought to go into committee of the whole upon it. The hon, and learned gentleman spoke unfavourably of the correctness of the "Mirror;"—e. g. it was there stated, that he had declared himself to be the servant of that house: whereas, his words were, that he was the servant of the Crown; two very different expressions. Col. their report, to subscribe for so many papers. Mr. Johnston remarked that if it was sent to their constituents, it would have this beneficial effect, of serving as a faithful memorial of their (the members') idleness and frivolity! Mr. Hale defended the justice of an open field to all reporters. He was afraid that peculiar motive was acquiring an interest in the "Mirror on the part of some hon, gentlemen. Mr. Speaker having been appealed to as regarded the regularity of the motion, replied in the negative. Sir A. McNab thought the report had better be laid upon the table, at the same time approving of the expediency of some plan to give a wide circulation to the debates of the house. Mr. Hale proposed an amendment, which being founded upon the original motion, was pronounced to be irregular. The report of the committee upon printing was then brought up. The discussion upon reporting was again renewed; and Mr. Simpson having withdrawn his previous motion, now moved that "to-morrow the house do go into committee of the whole, to take into consideration the report of

the committee on the subject of subscribing to the newspapers." Mr. Hamilton moved, as an amendment, that the house do go into committee that day five months. Mr. Hincks recomtorney General for Lower Canada in opposing the principle laws for the encouragement of loyalty and the proposition; which he declared to be unparliamentary good order through the province."—Colonist.] and anti-British-would support the amendment. burn pronounced the rejection of the report as a direct insult, and inconsistent with the dignity of the assembly. Mr. Baldwin disapproved of a refusal being given to the report.—
Their duty to their constituents and to the country was opposed to such a course. Mr. Ogden had infinitely rather that they should be judged by their acts at the end of the session, than by reports during its progress. He declared it to be a violation of the privileges of the house to sanction such a measure, and a misapplication of the public money. Mr. Moffatt followed in the same tone, regarding it as opening the door to a dangerous precedent, which might eventually extend to the publication of encyclopedias. Mr. Simpson said, that he understood that the House of Assembly had paid as much as £300. currency in one year for reports. Mr. Cook could not support a measure so inconsistent. Mr. Black regarded the proposition. support a measure so inconsistent. Mr. Black regarded the proposition as entirely novel. In England it was effected by private enterprise. The plan in view might suit the United States, but British practise did not sanction it. The hon, and learned gentleman approved of the speeches being reported with accuracy and in detail, and condemned the insinuations that had been indulged in by some hon, gentlemen regarding the motives of those who had advocated an encouragement of the "Mirror." If it was desired that the proceedings of the house should go forth to the country, those who did desire it, should pay the expense, and the matter would be disposed of at once. He would however vote for receiving the report. Mr. Durand said, that in England the circulation of newspapers was fully said, that in England the circulation of newspapers was fully equal to their great undertakings; but in this country, it was too limited to admit of much speculation. Sir A. McNab said, that if it was a misapplication of the public money to subscribe for 500 copies of the "Mirror," upon the very same brinciple it was equally a misapplication to subscribe for any papers at all, and that those which they did subscribe for all read. would fall within this condemnation. As regarding what had been said relative to the incorrectness of the reports gallant knight was perfectly ready to acknowledge graveness of a charge, having the culpable effect of infusing a spirit into that dullness which would otherwise fall upon the egislative wisdom. He (Sir Allan) could not exactly comprehend the refinement of the Attorney General Ogden's distinction between being the servant of the majority of that house, and the servant of the crown. They (Ministers) had taken upon themselves the harness, and the question was, who held the reius? The amendment was then withdrawn, and after a observations from Mr. Hincks, the original motion was

From the Correspondence of the Montreal Courier.

we ied, not lia-

ket.

FRIDAY, July 2. I have not a great deal of information to give you respecting Proceedings of the house to-day, which were not of a genetally interesting nature. Mr. Burnet presented a petition fro mber of the electors of the city of Quebec, praying to be itted to the enjoyment of the same privileges as British ects, of which they had been deprived by the proclamation to Governor, excluding the suburbs from the right of voting; and Mr. Small gave notice of his intention to put a question on an early day to the honorable the Attorney General for the

estern District, as to whether the government intended to ke any steps for the suppression of Orange Lodges. A discussion arose on a notice of a motion by Mr. Roblin for the suppointment of a committee on the subject of banking, to citi. tate whose construction the honorable member proposed to nd the 77th rule of the house, which decides that only in persons shall be eligible to serve on committees, and uires their election by the whole house. It was now con-ded that business would be facilitated by permitting the a division the rule was allowed to be dispensed with in the

tleman represents them as being in at present, although even the whole of the statues and ordinances of the province of at the lowest rate, cash could not be obtained for flour; even Lower Canada, and declaring that the house would make good any sum which might be required towards carrying the same into effect. The honorable member, in introducing the question, observed on the importance of some alteration being made in the present statute law, a great portion of which had become a dead letter, and only served to perplex and encumber. He was supported by Mr. Aylwin, who said that the present system which prevailed in Lower Canada was calculated more than any other to produce, under judicious revision, a perfect code of laws, and highly complimented the crown officers for having turned their attention to the subject.

Mr. Draper referred to the voluminousness of the present laws, and said that a similar commission had been appointed in Upper Canada under the last legislature, which had completed When the same progress had been made in Lower Canada, they would be able to proceed in their work of gradually amalgamat-

ing the laws of the two provinces without much difficulty.

A long discussion then took place on the introduction of the report of the committee which had been appointed on the petition of a Mr. Turner to be allowed to practice in the chancery court of the province. The report, which recommended that Mr. Turner's application should be complied with, was opposed by Sir Allan M'Nab on the ground that some suspicion attached to the character of the individual, who had formerly made a similar application under a different name. The facts, as far as it was possible to glean them from what fell from different members, seem to us as follows: Mr. Turner is a gentleman who has for the last five or six years resided in Canada, but was formerly a chancery lawyer of considerable practice, living at Norwich, in the old country. On his first coming out he was engaged in agricultural pursuits, but on the establishment of make money and ships plenty; let us convert our towns into cities and our cities into large capitals, and do not let us cut off the means by which this can be done. Honourable Gentlemen—I shall go no further; I have detained you too long, and talked too more." that his legal qualifications are of the highest order, and that the profession generally is much indebted to him for the knowedge they possess of chancery practice. At this time, however, for some cause or other of which a good deal was said, but which, in the absence of all direct proof, we do not think it fair to allude to further, Mr. Turner was passing under another name, and this circumstance it was that gave rise to all the unbleasant insinuations and unsupported assertions which the house thought proper to listen to for between two or three hours. Whether the constituents of the honorable members will thank them for this employment of their time, we cannot undertake to say, but certainly the question was not one on which the house was competent to decide in the absence of all Ultimately the application was granted on a division, without going into committee. The principal speakers were Sir A. M'Nab, Col. Prince, Mr. Solicitor General Day, Mr. Viger, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Black, and Mr. Aylwin.

From the Montreal Gazette. The discussion of the Lower Canada controverted elections gave rise to a long and rambling debate, similar in form to those which we have lately had upon Responsible Government. Sir Allan M'Nab, Messrs. Prince, Aylwin, Neison, Hamilton, Hincks, Moffatt, Viger, Sherwood, Johnston, Thorburn, Boswell, Attorney General Draper, and Dunscombe took part in it. On the one hand, it is contended that the Lower Canada law, which was to continue from the 1st of May, 1836-" thence to the end of the next ensuing session of Parliament," has not expired, in consequence of there having been, in law, no session of Parliament since that period; that, though the houses met twice, and were prorogued, no bill passed the two houses of the egislature, which received the royal assent -consequently, there was no session, though there was a convention of parliament. On the other hand, it is contended that, whenever there is a prorogation, there has been a session. The naked question before the house was—has the law regulating contested elections in Lower Canada expired, or not? But the ulterior consequences of their discussion, is what the members seem to have uppermost in their minds, and as they are for or against mems sitting for counties where the election is disputed, so, in the same light, they naturally view the question. Prince said, it was not reviving the previous motion—it was merely a recommendation, from the committee, founded upon their except one (Mr. Gugy against the return of the member for St. except one (Mr. Gugy against the return of the member for St. Maurice), have not complied with the terms of the statute in question, by giving security, on the supposition that it had expired. The time has now gone by for entering the security, and therefore the sitting members (if the law is still in force) remain undisturbed in their seats. As there are some eight or ten members, whose seats are controverted, the subject naturally excites a warm interest.

In order to give members time for "cool reflection," the ommittee, on motion of Mr. Neilson, rose, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow. The house, after postponing several or-ders of the day, which had been driven off by the debate, or

rather discussion, adjourned until to-morrow, at ten, A. M.

[In the course of this debate Mr. Durand, making a side attack upon Mr. Johnston, the member for Carlton, purporting that justice was not meted out during the time of Sir Francis Head-received such a hard counter-hit on the occasion, as in all probability will not be effaced for some time from the remembrance of the hon. gentleman. "This is the first time, (replied the hon. member for Carlton), since I have sat in this that I have had the pleasure to agree with the member for Halton. Justice was not dispensed during the government mended that the report of the committee should be taken into of Sir Francis Head, or the hon member at this time would in the consideration of the house. Mr. Ayhvin agreed with the all probability have been very differently employed, to framing ement of loyalty and the promotion of

> The house went into consideration of the petition against the Lennox and Addington election return. The peculiar forms of the Upper Canada law were observed. The names of twenty-three members of the house, written on parchment, were indiscriminately drawn from three boxes and reported to the house—all those absent from the Hall, and those whose elections were contested, being laid aside. The list of twenty-three was then, according to law, struck down to nine, by the parties sitting or complaining, or their agents, and reported to the house. They were subsequently sworn in, formed into committee, and lists of witnesses to be produced by both parties read and interchanged.

> The following is the committee struck by the Legislative Assembly, and the parties interested, to try the controverted election in Lennox and Addington. The decision of the com-

Messrs. Crane, Taché, Boutillier, Berthelot, Aylwin, Noel, Daly, Roblin and Child. Nominee for Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Attorney-General Draper; nominee for Mr. Ham and the other petitioners, Mr. Small.—Kingston Chronicle.

other petrioners, and Aringston Chronicie.
The following is a list of the Elections contested:
Places. Sitting Members. By whom contests
Huron
Lenox & AddingtonJ. S. Cartwright Ham

ALIENS.—We perceive, by the journals, that Col. Prince has given notice of "a Bill to enable Aliens to hold Real Estate." We know that this was formerly a favourite project of the honourable and gallant member; but we have always understood from him that the events of 1837-8-9, had induced him wholly to change his opinions on this point.

Lord Sydenham, in a recent despatch, expressed himself strongly against the expediency of permitting aliens to hold lands, and justified his opinion by an appeal to the history of the last few years. Our cotemporary, the Examiner, animad-verted with some severity on his lordship for thus expressing an unfavourable opinion of our gentle republican neighbours.

Under all circumstances, we cannot help saying that the vallant member for Essex was the last man in the lower house whom we would have expected to behold advocating the enco ragement of alien settlers. We trust the bill will meet the deserved fate of its predecessors .- Patriot.

Mirror of Parliament. On Tuesday afternoon in the House of Assembly, the motion for taking 500 copies of the "Mirror of Parliament" was carried by a majority of 4. We feel pleased that this vexed question is disposed of on any terms, as too much of the time of the house has been taken up in its discussion. The "Mirror," under the able management of Mr. Fowler, will no doubt become a useful publication; and, perhaps, an important one, as a work of reference—but how far it is in accordance with strict justice in the house to patronise it, to the exclusion, and perhaps prejudice of other journals, is

The House of Assembly sat to a very late hour on Tuesday ight—a bill was introduced for the establishment of a Board of Works, which gave rise to a great discussion. A large ma-Aylwin, with six others, included with whom was Mr. Robert Mr. Solicitor General Day moved for an address to His Ex-solicitor, praying for the appointment of a committee to revise and ably supported the majority. Mr. Hincks voted with,

Court of Request .- Mr. Attorney General Draper last evening, gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill amending the present laws regulating the Courts of Request. He proposed that in place of commissioners a barrister shall preside, with a not accept it.
fixed salary, and that all fees shall go into the treasury.

We understa

Select Committees on Currency and Banking have been appointed by the house, consisting of gentlemen who have devoted a great deal of attention to those important subjects. We should hope that the former committee will be unanimous in recommending an equalization of the currency in both sections of the province, a repeal of the act by which our currency in Upper Canada has been depreciated, and the establishment of one uniform standard of value. The committee consists of the following gentlemen:—Benjamin Holmes, Esq., Chairman; Messrs. Dunn, Moffatt, Cartwright, Burnet, Morris, Hincks, Dunscombe, Buchanan, Simpson and Cameron. The Banking Committee is very nearly similar to that on the currency.—

TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE .- We are indebted to the Colonist for an account of the Quarterly Meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade held on 5th July, from which we gather the following particulars. The Board have adopted a Petition to the Legislature for the repeal of the present Usury Laws, sub-ject to this restriction: that where no specific agreement is made, and in cases where the monied institutions of the country, whose charters give them peculiar privileges, are the lenders, the present established rate of interest should remain unchanged. They next adopted a memorial to the Governor General praying that Toronto might be made a Warehousing Port, and stating in support of this application that for the last few years, British goods, to the amount of £300,000 annually had en imported into Toronto, and that its population had doubled within the last seven years. The third marter was the adoption of a petition to the Legislature against the proposed alteration in the Timber Duties by the English Government. Petitions to the Legislature were also agreed upon for a repeal of several njurious and delay-causing provisions in the laws requiring Flour, Oatmeal, Pork, and Beef, and Pot and Pearl ashes, to be inspected at Montreal and Quebre, previous to exportation, and in favour of an equalization of the Upper and Lower Cana-

TORONTO GAS WORKS .- We are happy to observe that the necessary operations for lighting this City with gas, proceed with vigour. The tank for the gasometer is already finished, and the other buildings are in a state of forwardness. The ex-cavation on the bay shore, for the gasometer tank, is 26 feet deep from the surface of the ground; it goes down one foot six inches into the bituminous shalt rock, and descends 15 feet lower than the surface of the lake .- Com. Herald.

CANADIAN SECURITIES .- It has been a matter of complaint among monicd men that the advantages offered for investment in Canada were inferior to those in the neighbouring States; now, setting aside all considerations of loyalty and national feeling, we propose to demonstrate that this is not exactly the case. It is well known that the Government debentures yield 6 per cent., which, being regularly paid, and guaranteed on the credit of an integral part of the British Empire, is fully equal to 8 per cent in the United States. It is equally well known that the Banks of Upper Canada and the Midland District have regularly declared dividends of 8 per cent. with an occasional lumping bonus of 4 per cent.; this, when are considered the sound principles on which Banking institutions are conducted in Canada, the solventy of their stockholders, and the prudent management of the directors, is more than 10, aye, than 12 per cent. in any Bank Stock from Buffalo to New But there is in this Province, yes, in this very city, a Chartered Institution which, for the time it has been in operation, and with its limited capabilities, has returned as large if not larger profits than any other we are aware of.— The British North America Fire and Life Assurance Company has been in active existence six years, having commenced operations in June, 1836. Its capital is £100,000., in 8000 shares of £12. 10s. each; of these 3500 are taken up, leaving 4500 shares for investment; the real capital therefore is In 1836, the amount of property insured in the British North America was £142,555.; in 1841, £263,675. the total amount insured during its operations is £1,226,100 For the first five and a half years, its dividend was at the rate of 8 per cent, per annum; during that period a bonus of 6 per cent. was also declared; and for the last half-year it divided at the rate of 10 per cent, per annum; making a total profit to the shareholder in six years of 55 per cent, on his capital paid in. Whatever claims, by losses from fire, have been made upon the Company, have been promptly and Lonourably settled .- Toronto Heruld.

COLONIAL TRADE. -It is well known that an immense uantity of wheat is taken from this port, Cleveland and elsewhere, into Canada, in British vessels, where it is manufactured into flour, and forwarded to England as a Canadian product.— In this way, it escapes the heavy duty imposed upon American flour. This discrimination proves of great benefit to Canadian shipping, as it enjoys particular exemption by so doing. A similar trade is carried on from Baltimore to New Brunswick, Van Buren extorted justice from Great Britain, in his negotiation relative to the West India trade.—Detroit Journal.

late editor in resigning the editorial chair; the zeal and industry | the name of Perry, with a knife, during a scuffle coming from of the reverend gentleman in the cause of the Church of Eng- | a logging bee, as it is called. The jury brought in a verdict of land merit the thanks of every churchman; his gr and the elegance of his style have placed that journal at the head of Cauadian papers. — Cobourg Star.

The 43d Regiment (Monmouthshire Light Infantry) arrived in Toronto on the 5th inst. from Amherstburgh, and is now in the garrison. A draft of the 93d Highlanders has also arrived at the same place from Toronto, and joined their regiment.
Previous to the departure of the 43d from Amherstburgh,
Major Forlong, the Commanding Officer, on behalf of the Regiment, received a farewell address of the most flattering desription from the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood.

The "Monthly Review," edited by Mr. John Wandby, and designed by Lord Sydenham to support his administration, un-ler whose auspices and at whose expence it was said to have been carried on, has been discontinued.

The Brockville Statesman of the 26th June states, that at a meeting of the Orangemen of the County of Leeds, held at a New Dublin, on the 21st, a copy of a letter was read from the R. W. G. M. to the Grand Lodge, and that in compliance with the advice and recommendation therein contained, it was resolved to discontinue the annual celebration of the 12th of July .- Montreal Herald.

THE KINGSTON ELECTION .- On Thursday afternoon, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, the election of a member for the Town commenced in the Court House—his Worship the Mayor acting as Returning Officer on the occasion. The Hon. S. B. Harrison was proposed by Thomas Greer, Esq., in a speech of some length, and seconded by William Garrett, Esq., as a fit and proper person to represent the Town in the present Parliament. There being no opposing candidate, Mr. Harrison was returned by acclamation. The member elect then proceeded to the Parliament House, escorted by a large then proceeded to the transment concourse of electors, and the inhabitants generally, both on foot and in carriages. The honourable gentleman was sworpin at once, and took his seat on the treasury benches. It may be worthy of remark, and it is, perhaps, a circumstance without precedent, that Mr. Harrison has been proposed, seconded, elected, sworn in, and taken his seat in the House of Assembly, within the short period of an hour and a half.-Kingston

A correspondent informs us that Mr. Harrison was conducted in great triumph to the House of Assembly, in a carriage drawn by six grey horses, and escorted by the leading men of Kings-ton. He was introduced to the house by Messrs. Draper and Day, and took his seat at the head of the Treasury Bench .-Harrison had scarcely taken his seat when Sir Allan

A proclamation has been issued, by which it is appointed July 3. and declared that the Court of Chancery shall be removed from Toronto, and shall, until the further signification of the Queen's leasure, be holden at Kingston.

We understand that the revenue of the Province of Canada, for the last year, after defraying the expenses of Government, with the interest on the provincial debt, &c., amounts to about

At a meeting of "Reformers" held at Toronto on the 3rd inst., resolutions were passed, in unqualified approbation of the Hon. R. Baldwin's conduct. Capt. Eccles filled the chair. Mr. J. Lesslie acted as Secretary.

the London District, and the dismissal of some 5 or 6 Tories,
—adding, (very much to the point) that it is rather a strange

and Prince have been severally named as likely to receive the storm appears to have been confined to a breadth of about a appointment. To give it to the first named gentleman would be to reward disaffection. Mr. Cartwright, it is believed, would

We understand that R. H. Thornhill, Esq., is to be Collected at this Port. Mr. Manahan receiving some appointment connected with the Woods and Forests.—Patriot.

Several complaints have recently been made in the House on the subject of the heavy expense to which Members are put in attending to their duties at Kingston, in consequence of the extravagant charges made for every description of board and accommodation. Besides costing the Province a sum which Sir A. McNab has stated at £30,000, the amount extracted from the pockets of the Members themselves will be by no means inconsiderable. The hon. Knight, whose name we have just mentioned, referred to the doubts which existed as to the permanent location of the seat of Government, and intimated that from the circumstance of several Members of the Legislature having recently made large purchases of land in the vicinity of Kingston, he was inclined to believe the matter was definitely We do not at all coincide in this opinion, but, from all that we can learn, are inclined to believe that Kingston will not be the permanent seat of Government. At all events, such a decision would create a great deal of dissatisfaction, coming as it would in the face of the experience afforded by one Session.

We understand that the Board of Works are contemplating the adoption of a series of principal lines of road in different parts of the province, to be like so many main arteries, to serve as outlets to the agricutural produce of the country—and to be so placed that every township shall have ready access to them. Due attention will also be paid to the necessary localities for the easy and rapid conveyance of the natural productions of the province :-fish, lime, timber, staves, coal, salt, minerals, and any other resources which the province is believed to be possessed of .- Kingston Chronicle.

CANADIAN MINERALOGY .- That Canada contains mineral

wealth of every important kind, and probably to a degree beyond what we might venture to anticipate will appear likely from a consideration of its vast extent, and of the rock formation forming, or lying under, that surface, the knowledge already acquired of the minerals of the neighbouring state whose geology is more or less similar to our own, and finally, the discoveries of valuable ores and minerals in different places.— Ores of various useful metals are found in various places. Iron ounds under different forms, and it is known that iron ore is actually transported from the Eastern Townships to the city of Troy, to be there melted. Copper ore of good quality has been found in several places. Lead ore of an excellent kind has been found in many parts, below Quebec and near the Ottawa river. It appears certain that even gold exists, as grains of it, often of siderable size, are found in a stream running into the Chaudiere river, not far from Quebec-in the Eastern Townships large masses or beds of serpentine are found, applicable to several useful purposes—in Upper Canada, it may be expected that Coal will be found, for as that substance occurs in Ohio, it is not unlikely that the Canada side of Lake Erie may present similar rock formations, and the whole form a kind of bason with Lake Erie in the middle. Gypsum of Plaster of Paris exists abundantly in Upper Canada, which is accounted y geologists a later rock than Coal, while the country about Lake Nipissing, &c. is primary, or anterior to Coal; consequently it might be expected that where these formations approach each other, Coal would occur. Limestone is found throughout the whole country, and besides the advantages reaped from it in respect of its uses as building stone, furnishing quick lime, and as manure, it may be expected that marbles will be (as indeed they have been already in some situations) discovered. Blacklead of an excellent quality has been already worked in a mine near Grenville. Building stone of a more durable quality than that new used, and slates, adapted for roofing, may also be mentioned as among the discoveries that may be anticipated.—Cor. Mont. Herald.

MARBLE.—We have been shown some very beautiful speci-mens of variegated marble from Dixon's mills in the township of Packenham. The stone contains great varieties of marine plants and shells in a state of petrifaction, breaks with a stricted fracture, and is capable of being easily wrought, and of re-ceiving a very high polish. Some practical men, to whom specimens have been submitted, speak very highly in its favour, and the quantity which can be obtained is inexhaustible. Dixon, the spirited proprietor of the quarries, has erected a saw and the necessary machinery for cutting and polishing the

THE CANADIAN PATRIOTS. Captain Brown, of the whaleship Hamilton, arrived at Bridgewater, says that while his ship was lying at the port of Freemantle, New Holland, he saw a of the transported Canadian patriot prisoners,were at work on the roads, each with a heavy chain on one leg.

A son of Mr. Papineau has been studying law in New York, and is about to come to the bar. The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser describes him as a young gentleman of "handsome" talents, and "fine" education—of "singular" modesty and for the W. I market. This forms an exclusive business for British vessels—which would not have been the case, had Mr. applied,—Montreal Herald.

MURDER .- An inquest was held in Nelson, on Friday week ion relative to the West India trade.—Detroit Journal.

On the body of a man named Harris, who died from the effect of a wound received in the neck, inflicted by a young man of wilful murder, and the accused has been committed to our dis trict gaol to abide his trial at the next assizes. The decease died almost instantly after the rash act was committed; but the prisoner seemed to feel very little compunction for the deed and did not even attempt to escape. - Hamilton Guzette

An inquest was held on the 27th ultimo, by W. B. Crev Esq., one of the coroners for the Home District, on the body John McBride, a good loyal yeoman of the township of Vaughs and a militia officer. It appears from the evidence of severa persons that Mr. McBride was returning from a district meet ng of Orange lodges—that he was perfectly sober and had ha no altercation with any person whatever—that he fell accident ally from the waggon and the wheel passed over his head causin instant death .- Toronto Herald.

An inquest was also held on the 12th ult., before the same coroner, on the body of Alfred Royed, tailor—a young man of about 20 years of age, who was accidentally drowned while bathing, in Messrs. Thorne and Parsons's mill pond, Thornhill; and a verdict was returned accordingly .- Ib.

Another victim has been added to those who suffered by the late disastrous déboulli from the Cape. To-day, at noon, whilst the labourers employed in clearing away the rubbish were taking their dinner, an unfortunate man named Pierre Paradis, who was sitting near a detached portion of the rock, was crushed to death by the stone capting on him. He survived but a few minutes after being extricated. A Coroner's inquest was held at two o'clock, and a verdict of Accidental Death returned .- O. Q. Gazette.

We regret to learn that an act of incendiarism was commit-ted on the Missiskoui frontier on the night of the 28th ultimo. The barn of Mr. Holt, about four miles cast of Missiskoui Bay was entirely consumed, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the store of Messrs. Holt & Crossett was saved. Other buildings with which the latter was connected were also in great danger. The villains are unknown as yet. We have no doubt every thing necessary will be done by Mr. Kinnear, Stipendiary Magistrate of the District .- Montreal Herald.

THE CROPS.

The rains during the past week have greatly refreshed the crops in general, but we are sorry to say, that the prospects of the coming harvest are far from favourable. Some kinds of rop, we fear, will be total failures, and others extremely light. Many farmers have been compelled to plough in their oats and spring wheat, and have sown fresh wheat; and the hay crop will not only be late, but much under an average crop. In anticipation of the consequences of the failure of the crops, we missal of Mr. Berrie, late Clerk of the Peace for the Gore Dis- find that the farmers throughout the district are reducing as much as possible their stock of cattle.-Kingston Chronicle

On Wednesday we had the heaviest rain which we ever recollect to have witnessed in this or any other district. The weather for several days had been excessively sultry and oppressive, and the various crops looked wretched in the extreme, with the exception of some few patches of fall wheat. The ghtning on Wednesday was most sublime, and we regret to add has done considerable damage. A large barn, belonging to Mr. S. Smith, Fiddler's Green, near Ancaster, was struck by the electric fluid, and totally consumed, together with a large quantity of wheat and oats, a very fine threshing machine, and a variety of other agricultural implements. We have heard of two other barns being also struck, but have not learned parti-The Radicals are splitting into various parties. Mr. Hincks opposes Mr. Parke's re-election for Middlesex, and attributes to him the recent appointment of 26 Reform Magistrates in crops, but we fear that the hay is past recovery, and farmers are looking to next winter with much alarm-and not without time to issue a new Commission of the peace when an election last week or two, "for the former and the latter rain to descend is about taking place. On the other hand a meeting of "Re-formers," held at St. Thomas to secure Mr. Parke's re-election,

mile, and many of the fields of grass have suffered severely.— In Upper Canada, and even in the western parts of what was formerly Lower Canada, the crops have suffered severely from drought, while in this vicinity we have had frequent and fertilizing showers, indeed the crops of every description, with the exception of apples, promise to be abundant and early, notwithstanding the backwardness of the spring .- Montreal

WHEAT AND GRAIN CROPS .- We rejoice that the honest cultivators of the soil are now able to obtain fair prices for the products of their industry. We fear, however, that there is an effort making greatly to under-rate the amount of the coming crops with a view to speculation, by giving au undue price to the immense quantity of bread-stuffs now the hands of dealers. A correspondent of the New-York Express writing from Canlaigua under date of June 22d, says the wheat crops of 1841 will be less by six millions of bushels in the state of New-York than it was in 1839, being less than one-half a crop. This is so great an error that we cannot but regard it as a mis-state-ment designed for effect. Were this an isolated case, it would not be worthy of notice; but the papers are filled with the most exaggerated accounts of the failure of crops. Unless some great calamity shall befall the grain now standing, before it shall harvested, there must be a large surplus in the country, and the market price cannot rule above the value of wheat and flour to ship to Europe. And we will add that, by the last accounts from England, the prospect of an abundant harvest is said never to have been better. It is always a public calamity for any property to acquire a fictitious value. It ruins buyers, and often sellers, by regulating all their pecuniary engagements by a false standard of value. - Buffalo Commercial.

ROCK WHEAT.—A gentleman handed to us (says the Baltimore Patriot), several heads of Rock Wheat, placked from the farm of Mr. Smyser, in Middletown Valley, Frederick co., in this strte. They are as fine a specimen of wheat as we have ever seen, the heads being remarkably heavy, thick and full.—
The appearance of fields sown with this wheat is strikingly different from those containing the ordinary wheat—the former being distinguishable at a glance by the dark colour of the stem and the great length of growth. We are gratified in being able to add that the prospects of the wheat crop in Frederick county are very good

Office of Her Majesty's Chief Agent for Emigrants. QUEBEC, 26th June, 1841.
Number of Emigrants arrived at this port, during the we

or river Strong of the Con o	ee crrris	There's area will street
ng this date :-		
From England, .	100	437
" Ireland,	BER	191
" Scotland, .	1000	0
" Lower Ports, .		16
		- 644
Previously reported,		14,610
and dealth or sine for		STATE OF THE PARTY
		15,254
1.500 Emigrante are res	ported s	t Grossa Isla

At a meeting of the Victoria Fire Company, held in the Engine House, July 5, 1841, it was unanimously resolved-1st. That in future no ardent spirits be drank by any mem-ber of this Company, when at fires, or at any meeting of the

Company, and that beer, eider and coffee be substituted instead. 2d. That the Secretary be requested to send a copy of these resolutions to the Editors of the several newspapers in this City, requesting them to give these resolutions a few insertions in their respective journals, in order that the inhabitants of this City (to whom the thanks of this Company are due for their kindness in furnishing refreshment to the Company when on duty at fires) may in future offer no ardent spirits to the Company at fires, as they cannot partake of the

JAMES ANDERSON. Secretary, V. F. C.

A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

Toronto, 5th July, 1841.

MONTREAL MARKETS .- We have to note a considerable dvance in the price of Flour this week. Canada has been sold at 28s. a 28s. 9d. per barrel. Upwards of 1000 barrels ine changed hands within the last few days, at the latter price, at which the market is now firm. American has been readily placed at the same price, say 5% dirs, per barrel. The sales of the latter description for immediate consumption embrace fully 1200 barrels, and as holders anticipate a further advance before long, they are careless about selling to any extent at present prices. Fine middling have touched 51 dlrs. and Superfine 6 dlrs. per barrel.

Exchange on London and New York continues as last quoted.

The Bank of Montreal continues to take the Notes of the Upper Canada Banks at 4 per cent discount, -but to-day an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is charged on drafts, over our last quotation, say $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent discount on Kingston and Toronto, and 4 per cent on other places, is the present rate.—Montreal Times, July 3rd.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.

-	JULY 7, 1841.							
	£.	S.	d.		£	8.	d.	
	Fine Flour, & barrel, 1	9	6	0	1	2	9	
2	Superfine ditto,0	0		0	0	0	0	
8	Wheat, & bushel, 0	3	9	(0)	0	4	2	
f	Barley, ditto, 0	1	8	(0)		2	0	
n	Oats, ditto, 0	1	6	(0)	0	2	0	
	Pease, ditto, 0	2		0	0	3	9	
f	Oatmeal, * barrel, 0	0	0	(0)	1	2	6	
-	Pork, \$\psi\$ 100 lbs 0	0	0	(0)	0	0	0	
1	Beef, ditto, 1	2	6	(0)	1	7	6	
1	Mutton, (qr.) 10 fb 0	0		(0)	0	0	3	
-	Veal, ditto, 0		31	(0)	0	0	45	
,	Lamb, ditto, 0	0	0	(0)	0	0	0	
	Butter, fresh, ditto, 0	0	5	(0)	0	0	7	
	Ditto, tub, ditto 0	0	0	(0)	0	0	0	
3	Cheese, ditto, 0	0	4	(0)	0	0	6	
f	Turkeys, 0	0	0	(0)	0	0	0	
2		0	0	(10)	.0	0	0	
9	Fowls, & couple, 0	1	9	(0)	0	2	0	
1	Ducks, ditto, 0	1	0	0	0	1	6	
-	Eggs, # dozen, 0	0	5	(0)	0	0	6	
d	Hay, \$\psi\$ ton, 2	0	0	(0)	2	10	0	
-	Straw, ditto 1	2	6	(0)	1	7	6	
	Potatoes, & bushel, 0	1	0	(0)	0	1	6	
CF !	Onlong dista	45	1	Park.	1941	100	- N	

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The members of this Association are respectfully reminded, that the next meeting will be held, ("if the Lord will"), on Wednesday and Thursday, the 14th and 15th July next, at the SALTERN GIVINS, Secretary.

Napanee, 28th June, 1841.

HEBREW AND GERMAN.

MR. J. M. HIRSCHFELDER, WILL give Private Instructions in the above languages.—
Applications made at Messrs. J. & J. Means' Music Saloon, and at Messrs. Rowsells', Booksellers, King Street, will meet with

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

A LEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the Mili-At tary and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied with a superior assortment of Saddlery, Harness, Whips, &cc. &c. imported direct from the best Houses in Great Britain, and

FIRST-RATE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT. N.B.—Every description of Harness, &c. made to order, from the best English Leather, by very superior workmen. 41-1y

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Trustees for the Brock District School will examine CANDIDATES, for the situation of Master of the said Institution, on Wednesday, 4th Aug t. No person can be appointed without personally ungergoing the investigation of the Board, however high and satisfactory his tes-

timonials may be.

An acquaintance with the Latin and Greek Classics, and other branches of Education, in extent amounting to what is required by the Council of King's College, is indispensable.

H. C. BARWICK. Woodstock, 11th June, 1841.

MARRIED.

At Brighton, on the 29th of June, by the Rev. R. V. Rogers, St. George B. Crozier, Esq., to Isabella, eldest daughter of St. George D. Andrew Deacon, Esq. DIED.

In Niagara, on Friday the 25th ult., after a lingering illness, Mr. Thomas Sewell, printer and publisher of the Niagara Reporter, aged 35. He was a native of Appleby, in Westmoreland, England, and emigrated to this country in the year 1831, and has left a widow and three small children to mourn his loss. At Niagara, on the 21st ultimo, after a long illness. Emily, wife of J. L. Alma, Esq., aged 38.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, July 9th : Dr. L. B. Botsford, add. subs.; A. Menzies Esq. rem.; Rev. R. H. Bourne, rem. in full vol. 4; Rev. W. Van Zandt; Rev. S. Armour [Mr. R. McAmbers, rem. in full vol. 4; M. James S. Armour [Mr. R. McAmbers, rem. in univol. 4; Air. James Sisson, do.; Mr. Lawson, do. vol. 5;] rem. in full vol. 5; Rev. J. Shortt, rem.; Rev. P. V. Mayerhoffer, rem. on vol. 3; Rev. S. Givins [too late for last No.]; A. S. Newbury Esq. P. M., rem. in full vol. 5; A. Davidson Esq.; H. Charles Esq. [missing No. is sent]; Rev. G. R. F. Grout, add. sub. and rem.; P. R. W. F. S. Harner [request compiled with]. Rev. L. Leader. have "approved of the course pursued by him, as more likely to introduce and establish Reform principles in the Government," than the extreme measures resorted to by Mr. Hincks

We observe in the Sherbrooke Gazette, an account of a thunder storm, accompanied with hail, which passed over that rem. in full vol. 4; Mrs. C. Scott; T. Kirkpatrick Esq.; W. H. Rowsell Esq., add. sub.; A. C. G. Trew, rem.; Mr. W. H. Various rumours are affoat respecting the new Solicitor General for Canada west. Messrs. Morin, Cartwright, Boswell, Crops, especially to potatoes and Indian corn. The force of the

THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, A DIALOGUE.*

Promise unto the Lord your God, and keep it .- PSALM

There are many devices in a man's heart. Nevertheless the counsel of the Lord that shall stand .- Prov. xix. 21.

Beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit, after the tradition of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ. If ye be dead with Christ from the radiments of the world, why as though living in the world, are ye subject to ordinances (Touch not, taste not, handle not, ch all are to perish with the using,) after the commandments and doctrines of men?"-Col. ii. 8, 20, 21, 22.

On a warm summer's evening in July, John Jacob was crossing the bridge over the river at Twowaters, just at the time when the clear, quick stream was mildly reflecting the golden rays of the setting sun.

John was the shepherd of Squire Worthy, the lord of the manor; and having penned his flock for the night, he was returning with a good appetite for his Saturday's supper; but being of a thoughtful turn of mind, (which had been improved by some advantages of early religious education,) he leaned his arms for a few minutes on the rail of the bridge, to refresh his spirits with the scene before him. His dog soon seated himself at his master's feet, and began to make his own leisurely observation of the passing occurrences

As John raised himself to resume his walk, Samuel Busy, the foreman of the adjoining grist-mill, having just then stopped his wheel, came out of the mill, and locked the door after him with that air of self-satisfaction, which is peculiar to a man conscious of having finished a good week's work, and rejoicing in the immediate prospsct of a lawfully-appointed resting day.

Samuel, on seeing John, who had been an old familiar acquaintance, joined him in his walk, and the fol-

lowing dialogue took place :-Sam. Well, John, what have you found there, I wonder, worth stopping after at this time of night?-Never no company but your own thoughts! How I wish you had been with us last night !- such a party as we had! I believe there might have been seventy or eighty people, and every one of them Teetotalers. First there was a boat, nearly as large as life, with all the rigging hung over with coloured lamps; this made

set in large green letters-"TOTAL ABSTINENCE FOR EVER."

Then we had raspherry-vinegar and lemonade, and after that tea and coffee, and then the speeches!-But it's no use trying to tell you about them; you ought to have been there to hear them yourself; and I'm really quite surprised, so many months as it is since they first came here, that you have never joined

John. Why Sam, do you think I want it? Am I given to drink? or do I carry of a Saturday night so now, and people know that their neighbours' eyes are much as a shilling to the George, instead of bringing it all to my wife?

Sam. No, no, I don't mean to accuse you of any thing of the sort; but you know you might be tempted some day; nobody can tell till they are tried; and then, if you had an oath against it, it would be impossible for you, and you would have a good reason to give if a friend tried to persuade you.

John. Well, that may be true; but I believe I shall not be tempted above what I am able to bear.

Sam. You had better not be too sure; besides, John, you and I have been always friends and companions, though you are more of a scholar than I am, and I like you to go along with me; and, although for nothing else, you might surely do it for example to others. No doubt many keep away because you do; and so get more and more confirmed in their bad and be sure not to eat any apples, —what do you think

John. Well, then, to tell you the truth, I have got a reason which I believe will satisfy you. Between ourselves, I belong to a Temperance Society already.

to another, and not join ours? John. Why, I'm afraid I may offend you; but the fact is, I think the one I belong to better than yours

or any other. Sam. And why, pray?

John. Nay, now, don't be affronted; remember we are old friends; and since you have asked me my reasons, have the patience to hear my answers quietly. Sam. Well, come, I'm quite cool, I assure you; but tell me, how can it be better than ours?

John. In the first place it is a much larger concern than yours, and it takes in a great deal more. All of duty, but because, for a whim of his own, he had the members, for instance, swear that they will not thieve or tell lies, and a great deal more of the same sort. Then, it has been established such a very long while-talk of months, bless you, this has been set on disposed with meekness and humility to live in obefoot for years and years.

Sam. I'm sure then it has been composed of a very low little set, for I never heard of it till this minute.

John. Not a bit of it; it has some of the nobles of Sam. Indeed! and why do they keep themselves so close? why have they no feasts and meetings?

they have a feast too, several times in a year; though, to say the truth, it is not so well attended as it might the servants of God; that we are bought with a price; be, nor so well as the steadiest members wish.

temperate feast of course, so there is no temptation either in eating or drinking; and all who come are expected to take the oaths over again: so sometimes, if people have been careless, and broken them, or do not like to be bound by them any longer, they stay we have no right to choose the evil, and to break

away for those reasons. Sam. Break their oaths! that is shocking; I never heard of such a thing in our Society. How can it be

in yours? in fashion as it used to be, and people have grown deal more of my free-will than you do. I consider it careless, and don't think about it so seriously as they as the gift of God, and that I have no more right to should do; but it is very shocking as you say, and make it impossible for me to use it, than I have to istemporary in them and immediate, yet all have their force in every quite makes me tremble to think of; for I assure you | bind my hands together, or to blind my eyes. What there are very severe punishments in our Society for should you think of a society of men, who should agree those who break the laws.

you to join yourself?

John. They have a way of letting people be entered when they quite children, and so they are bound to keep the rules as soon as they understand them .it, when I was so little I could hardly know right from

Sam. Well! that is a queer way! And suppose enough to choose for yourself: what would you have and be subject to certain persons? done then?

John. My father always taught me it was a great we have punishments for the careless, we have re-

wards, and pretty high ones, for those who keep doers." When did you ever hear or read of a nation steady; and though, when I was growing up, I some- agreeing together to be governed? Is there any such habits are formed.

Sam. I can hardly believe you are in earnest!longs, if there is such a Society?

John. Oh, a great many people. Sam. Well, but who?

John. Why, then, for instance, yourself.

Sam. There, now! I knew you were joking. John. I never was more serious, I assure you .made a member when you were an infant : when it should "renounce all the sinful lusts of the flesh?"

Sam. Why, surely you mean the Church? I have spoken nothing but the truth?

Sam. Well, but what has that got to do with the matter? I was talking about our Temperance So-

John. And I was trying to show you that the Church is a better Temperance Society, to which we belong already.

Sam. Very likely; but my being a member of the "New Sobriety Union" does not make me the less of a Churchman. I can belong to both, can't I?

John. No, I think you cannot, without showing contempt for the means which God has appointed. And where is the use of your belonging to any new Society? Don't you see, that if you kept true to all the vows you have already made, you would need nothing more? If people were careful to behave "as becometh the children of God,"-to "live soberly, righteously, and godly in this present world,"-what more could be desired? And how can you suppose a sight for all the country round to see, and on it was that those who have broken vows so solemnly made, and which they are so often reminded of by God's Ministers, and called upon to renew at the table of their Lord, should be bound for any length of time by oaths which man invented, and which are only made to man, or by any private engagement?

Sam. That all sounds very true; but, in point of fact, you see, people do almost always keep their Temperance vows, and are hardly ever known to be drunk after they have taken them.

John. Temperance Societies are the fashion just upon them; and, alas! it is human nature to fear man rather than God, and part of our corruption to love the praise of men more than the praise of God. But is this a good sign of us? or is it a state of mind which we should encourage? Is it a good thing to make one part of our duty stand out, so as to throw the rest into shade? or is it a good thing to have a low motive instead of a high one for doing our duty?

Sam. I don't quite see what you are about. John. Perhaps I can make it plainer to you. There is your young Sam, whom you have always wished to bring up to be a good, and pious, and steady young man. Now, among other things, you have taught him never to steal. Well, suppose, when your boy was going into the garden full of fruit, you were to tell him, over and over again, not to touch the apples,he would do?

Sam. Why, most likely he'd eat the pears?

John. That's what I mean by teaching people only a part of their duty. If there is too much weight laid Sam. Impossible! How can it be? But why, on any one point, and the whole duty is not taught, man, have you kept it so close? and why did you go people are very apt to make light of the rest.—Well, "Father, I am not going to take any pears to-day, because George and I have made an agreement with one another, that he will not take any if I will not? What then?

Sam. Why, I should very likely give him a cuff for

John. You would feel hurt that, after all your pains, he was kept from gluttony and theft, not by a feeling the cause of truth, or in the cause of unity, or in the cause of agreed with another lad not to commit those crimes | so, for Christ and his Church are head and body, Ephes. I. 22, at that time. You would think, very justly, that his 23. And, therefore, they must needs be one common cause. heart was in a very bad state: since, instead of being One cause—and you cannot corrupt the Church in her truth, dience to God and to you, he was setting himself up against you, and claiming a right to do or to forbear doing wrong, just as was agreeable to himself and his companions. Ah, Sam! believe me, this is the true secret of all your new voluntary Societies. Men like the land belonging to it, and has bad for a long while. to fancy that they may govern themselves, instead of submitting to the government of God and of his Church. Can anything be right,-must not everything be harm-John. Oh, they meet very often I assure you, and ful, that encourages this proud rebellious spirit? The Bible tells us that we are not our own; that we are and we should accustom our minds to this consideration, which will keep us not only from one sin, but Sam. Why, how is that?

Sam. Why, how is that?

John. It's heard to say; but you know it's a very from every sin; and not only from sin, but from the wayward disposition that begets sin.

Sam. But we are free to act, we are not slaves. John. Yes, we are free in one sense; that is, we have the power to choose between good and evil; but away from the service we owe to God. And this puts me in mind, Sam, you, who make such a boast of your free-will, by what law do you think yourself justified in fettering and binding it by voluntary engage-John. I believe one thing is, that it is not so much ments with your neighbours? I suspect I think a great your free-will into the others' keeping, for fear you should make a bad use of it yourselves.

My father entered me, and used often to tell me about too fast. If you are right there, we should have no

"governors are sent by him, for the punishment of evil | Rev. J. H. Newman.

times thought it hard to deny myself, I had soon sense | thing in the Bible, the earliest account of mankind | much more unnatural and cruel towards their own children, enough to know that it was good for me to be kept which we have? or did you, at any time, go to Mr. than Jephthah was towards his daughter. Sure I am, that all from the danger of sinful indulgences; and when I Browne, the magistrate, and say, "Sir, I agree that those, who breed up their children in sinful and wicked courses, was old enough to take the oath in my own name, I you shall sit on the bench, and that if I am ever guilty who train them up in the paths of unrighteousness, who take did it cheerfully, and with a hearty resolution to re- of poaching, or any other crime, I will be brought up no care to instil into them principles of virtue and religion, who main faithful to my promise. And this is one of the before you to be punished?" No, no, Sam, believe by their own wicked examples corrupt their lives and manners, points in which your Society seems to me wanting. - me, this is all untrue; all an invention of turbulent who any ways contribute to, or take no care to prevent, the You mostly take people after they have run out for wicked men, or rather, I should say, of the evil one destruction of their souls, are guilty of much greater barbarity some time, instead of laying hold of them before bad himself; and is only another instance of what I was towards their children, than it can be pretended Jephthah was. remarking upon before; I mean, the unwillingness of He, out of a wrong notion of the obligation of his vow, sacrimen to believe that they are placed upon earth to do ficed his daughter to God; they, contrary to all the ties of Why, how can you have belonged to such a Society God's will in humble obedience, and not to carve out nature and of religion, do, as far as in them lies, sacrifice their all your life, and nobody know it? Who else be- for themselves what they choose to be and to do. children to the Devil: he deprived his daughter of some few Believe me, it is pride and naughtiness of heart only, years of a short and troublesome life; they do all in their power that is at the bottom of all these notions and of all to defeat their children of the hopes of a blessed and glorious these societies and contrivances. I have alwas been eternity. He inflicts a temporal death upon his daughter, who taught that even our obedience to God's laws is not had given her free and voluntary consent thereto; they expose acceptable to Him, except in proportion as it is the their children to, what can never be an object of a rational free-will offering of our hearts, and it seems to me quite | choice, infinite and everlasting torments. Heshedshis daughter's Cannot you think of any society of which you were a natural feeling, that whatever we do through the fear blood out of an erroneous opinion, that he might thereby rescue of our fellow-creatures, is so far slavish and unmanly, his own soul from the guilt of breaking a solemn vow; they, was promised and vowed in your name, that you and must be unacceptable to God, who neither requires by contributing to the ruin of their children's precious souls, do nor admits of any but willing service. This is what I mightily increase their own damnation. He brings a calamity have always heard from our clergyman, and read in my John. Yes, indeed I do; and if you think over Bible, and it is so comfortable to my own mind, that I her companions for two months; they derive upon their children what I have said about it, I believe you will find that have no inclination to take up with any new devices in those judgments, which will cause bitter weeping, and wailing,

Sam. But I am sure I have read in the Bible about making vows, and there are strict orders about keeping them.

John. That is very true. Every Christian makes a vow at his baptism to devote himself wholly to God's service, and we all repeat this vow when we are confirmed by the bishop, and whenever we receive the sacrament. The queen, when she was crowned, made a special vow to serve Gol in governing the nation according to his laws, and to support his Church; and all her subjects, when called upon to do so, make a vow of loyalty and obedience to her. Every bishop when he is consecrated, and every minister when he is ordained, and every nan and woman when they marry, make special vows appointed by the Church under God's authority, and suited to those several occasions. All these are, therefore, lawful vows; but God has not appointed any special vow about Temperance in drinking, neither is any such vow necessary. Any man may make such a vow for himself, if he thinks ticular moral virtue, as their especial idol.

Sam. But, allowing religion to be put out of the question, surely any number of men may, without offence, bind themselves by a private agreement to ob-

John. I don't mean to say that, supposing there was no pretence of religion in the case, there would be any very great offence in it; but it would be pitiable to see well-meaning men deluding themselves, and helping to delude others, by fancied securities, which can have no real power to help them, because no agreement for any such purpose can be binding otherwise than upon the conscience, in the way of religious obligation.

Sam. But at least these societies do no harm; and

they may do good. John. Never say that a thing does no harm which begins on wrong principles, proceeds upon wrong motives, and countenances mistaken opinions of our position in life. Such things must be harmful, though we may not be able to see what particular mischief they may produce; and good they cannot do in the end, whatever we may hope from their immediate effects. I beg your pardon if I seem too warm. I have not spoken for the sake of argument, but because I most earnestly and heartily wish that people would take care to perform the vows they have already made, instead of offending God and deluding themselves by new engagements of their own devising.

By this time they had reached the door boy how wrong it was to steal, he should come one cottage, when, wishing each other good night, they day when the pears were ripe, and say gravely to you, parted, and Sam went home more thoughtful than

The Garner.

THE CHURCH'S CAUSE, GOD'S CAUSE.

The cause of the Church, in what kind soever it be, be it in right and means, 'tis God's cause too; and it must needs be or persecute her for it, nor distract her from her unity, nor impoverish and abuse her in her means, but God suffers in the oppression. Nay more-no man can wilfully corrupt the Church in her doctrine, but he would have a false God; nor persecute the profession of the Church, but he would have no God; nor rend the Church into sects, but he would have many Gods; nor make the Church base, but he would pluck God as low, were God as much in his power as the Church is. And therefore the Church's cause is God's cause. - Archbishop

THE WORDS OF CHRIST.

Every word of Christ is good; it has its mission and its purpose, and must not fall to the ground. It cannot be that He should ever speak transitory words, who is himself the very word of God, uttering, at his good pleasure, the deep counsels and the holy will of Him who is invisible. Every word of Christ is good; and did we receive a record of His sayings even from ordinary men, yet we might be sure that, whatever was thus preserved, whether spoken to disciple or enemy, whether by way of warning, advice, rebuke, direction, argument, or condemnation, nothing had a merely occasional meaning, a partial scope and confined range-nothing regarded merely the moment or the accident, or the audience; but all His sacred speeches, though clothed in a temporary garb, and serving an immediate end, and dfficult, in consequence, to disengage from what age, abiding in the Church on earth, "enduring for ever in heaven," and running on into eternity. They are our rule to tie their right arms to their sides for ever, for fear "holy, just and good," "the lantern of our feet and the light Sam. Indeed! I wonder how they get any body to they should use them to steal with? This seems to of our paths," in this very day as fully and as intimately as when join them; I should not like that at all. How came me much the same thing as your agreeing with a certain set of folks that you should each of you give up mere human diligence had gathered up the crumbs from His table, much more sure are we of the value of what is recorded of Him, receiving it, as we do, as preserved, not by man, but Sam. Stop there! you are getting on a great deal by God. The Holy Ghost, who came to glorify Christ, and inspired the Evangelists to write, did not trace out for us a such thing as society or government: for we are all fruitless Gospel; but doubtless, (praised be His name,) selected born free, and what is society, or what is government, and saved for us those words which had an especial usefulness but every body agreeing to give up some of their free- in after times, those words which might be the Church's law, you had not liked to be a member when you grew old dom, or free-will, and to be bound by certain laws, in faith, conduct, and discipline; not a law written in tables of stone, but a law of faith and love, of the spirit, not of the John. That may be the word of Tom Paine, but I letter; a law for willing hearts which could bear to "live by am sure it is not the word of God. The Gospel says, every word" however faint and low, "which proceeded from happiness and advantage to be a member; for though "The powers that be are ordained of God;" that we His mouth," and out of the seeds which the Heavenly Sower are to "submit ourselves for the Lord's sake;" that scattered could foster into life a Paradise of Divine Truth.

CRUEL PARENTS.

It is without question that there are some parents who are upon his daughter, which deserved to be bewailed by her and and gnashing of teeth to all eternity. - Bishop Smalridge.

PRAY EVERYWHERE.

Let us not allege. as an excuse, that no house of prayer is near; since, if we be watchful, the grace of the Spirit, hath made ourselves to be the temples of God. For our worship is not such as existed formerly among the Jews, having many outward ceremonies, and requiring much performance. The Jew, when about to pray, needed to go up into the temple to buy a dove, to take in his hands wood and fire, to lay hold of a knife and stand near the altar, and to perform many other ordinances. But with us no such things are required. Whoever thou art, thou bearest with thee altar, knife, and victim,being thyself priest, altar, and sacrifice. Whoever thou art. thou mayest erect an altar, if only thou manifest a sober will. The place shall be no hinderance, the time no obstacle; and though thou bend not thy knees, nor beat thy breast, nor raise thine hands to heaven, but only discover a warm heart, thy prayer shall be deficient in nought. The matron, holding in her hand the distaff, and weaving the web, may look upwards it will be useful to him, but he has no right to make a in her soul to heaven, and fervently call upon God. One man public parade of it without authority, or to form a se- may betake himself to the forum, and, as he wendeth his way parate class or sect of Christians, worshipping this par- thither alone, may offer up an earnest prayer. Another, while he sitteth in his workshop and seweth skins together, may dedicate his soul to the Lord. A servant when buying provisions, when running up and down, or assisting in the kitchen, being prevented going to church, may offer up an ardent and awaken. serve certain rules and restrictions for their own moral ed prayer,—God is not ashamed of the place. He only requireth a warm heart, and a wakeful soul. And that ye may know that neither external forms, nor place, nor seasons are required, but only an upright and watchful soul,-Paul when lying in prison with his face upwards, not standing erect,-for the stocks, to which his feet were bound, prevented him,-but stretched upon the ground, having prayed with fervour, shook the prison, moved the foundations, and, frightened the keeper, who was straightway baptized. Again, Hezekiah, neither upon bended knees nor standing upright, but lying upon a bed on account of sickness, with his face upward, having turned himself to the wall, and prayed with an ardent and sober mind, caused God to recal the sentence, which had been spoken against him, drew unto himself great favour, and was restored to his former health. Nor do we see this come to pass only among the holy, but even among the wicked. For the thief neither standing in a house of prayer, nor with bended knees, but stretched upon the Cross, by a few words obtained the Kingdom of heaven. One when cast into a pit of mire, another in the den of wild beasts, another shut up in the belly of the whale, having called upon God, dispelled the impending evils, and drew to themselves grace from above. - St. Chrysostom.

Advertisements.

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

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

Toronto, October 30, 1840. JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 17-tf

AXES! AXES! AXES!!

arantee will be exchanged.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that in addition to his former business, he has commenced the nanufacturing of CAST STEEL AXES, of a superior quality, thich he can recommend with confidence, as they are manufactural under his own inspection, by first rate workmen.

Storekeepers, and others in want of the above article, will please o call and examine for themselves. Every Axe not equal to the unrantee will be exchanged.

SAMUEL SHAW, 120, King-Street. Toronto, 10th October, 1840.

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

47-t

Just Published, and for sale by Henry Rowsell, Bookseller and Stationer, King Street Toronto, and Brock Street Kingston. CAMERON'S ANNUAL DIGEST OF DECISIONS IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH AND PRACTICE COURT for 1840. 33tf

FORONTO AND HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THIS School will be re-opened, after the Christmas Recess, on Monday the 4th of January, 1841.

MRS. CROMER'S Seminary will also re-open on the 6th, the Wed-

M. C. CROMBIE, Principal. Toronto, Dec. 28, 1840.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE Steamer GORE will until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester every Sunday and Wednesday evening, at 9 o'clock, and Rochester for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday morning, calling at Cobourg both ways; commencing on Sunday evening the 4th inst.

Toronto, 2nd April, 1841. PRINTING INK.

SUCH asis used in the printing of this Newspaper, imported from London, in kegs, 24 pounds each, and for sale by the keg, at 2s. 6d. per pound, by H. & W. ROWSELL,

Stationers and Booksellers, King Street, Toronto, and Brock Street, Kingston BILTON, Woollen Draper and Tailor, 128, King-street.

J. Always on hand a large assortment of West of England oths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c. &c. Clergymen's and Barristers' bee made on the shortest notice. Macintosh Waterproof Coats de up in the neatest style. Naval and Military uniforms.

Toronto, Nov. 13, 1840.

JUST PUBLISHED (Price 1s. 3d.)

THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK,

BY ALEXANDER DAVIDSON.

BY ALEXANDER DAVIDSON.

BY ALEXANDER DAVIDSON.

DIX. containing several useful Tables; the Outlines of Geography, a comprehensive sketch of Grammar, with Morning and Evening Prayers for every day in the week. For sale at the following places:

H. & W. Rowsell's, King-St. Toronto, and Brock-St. Kingston.
Methodist Book Store, No. 9, Wellington Buildings, Toronto.
Gazette Office, Hamilton.
Alexander Fisher's, Port Hope.
C. H. Morgan's, Cobourg.
D. Perry's, Churchville.

HAT, CAP, AND FUR MART. **LARKE & BOYD, grateful for past favors, respectfully announce of the arrival of their Fall and Winter Stock of LONDON ATS, from the most approved makers, and of the very latest ondon and Paris fashions, with a choice stock of FURS, suitable

King Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 1840.

NEW STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,

No. 137, King Street, THIRD SHOP EAST OF YONGE STREET.

THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public that he is now receiving from the Home Markets an extensive and well-selected stock of STATIONERY, &c.

and that early in June he will open the above premises. His stock has been purchased on the most advantageous terms, and he will thus be enabled to sell at very reasonable prices.

The Subscriber will also offer for sale a selection from Chambers' CHEAP RE-PRINTS OF STANDARD WORKS. HUGH SCOBIE.

British Colonist Office, Toronto, May 26th, 1841.

BRITISH AMERICA Fire and Life Assurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a **Dividend** of **Ten per Cent**. per annum on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending on the 30th instant, was this day declared, and that er ending on the 30th instant, was this day declared, and that same will be payable on and after Monday, the 12th day of July next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 10th day of July, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON. DROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may

FRANCIS LEWIS,
General Agent.
48-tf

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS; and by 1st proximo, they will have a very large and varied stock

opened out.

These Goods have been selected with great care, and on the most advantageous terms, in the British Markets; and the Subscribers are prepared to sell them at very low prices, for Cash, or for payments at short and definite periods.

ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. Front Street, Toronto, 26th May, 1841.

WM. STODART & SONS. PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS No. 1, GOLDEN SQUARE, LONDON.

H. & W. ROWSELL, having been appointed Agents by Mcssrs. Stodart & Sons for the sale of their PIANO-FORTES in Canada, will be happy to receive orders for any of their Instruments, o be imported from England. The following is a List of the various Instruments, with prices in Sterling money, to which 50 per tent must be added for cost of packages, difference of exchange,

Patent Horizontal Grand Piano-Fortes, with 6½ octaves — otto and rado-Fortes, with 20 atent Semi-Grand, 6 octaves — do. 90 Fhe above with circular ends, 5g. extra.) abinet, 6 octaves, metallic plate and ogee front frontdo.
Piccolo, 6 octavesdo.

MAHOGANY.

Waxed. Polished. Long hinge ate 38 40 & fret work Square Piano-Fortes, 6 oct. and met. plate 38
Do. do. do. do. and Square Plane
Do. do. do. do.
circular corners.
Do. 6 octaves, bar and metallic plate ...
do. do. do. and cir-

King Street, Toronto, and Brock Street, Kingston, April, 1841.

Canada Church of England Diocesan Press. THE Subscribers to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, or of H. Rowsell Esq., Publisher of the Church, at Toronto, an Instalment of Five Prez Centrof five shillings per share.) upon the amount of their respective shares, on or before the tenth day of July next.

A Divipress at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum upon the Stock paid in, will be payable to the respective subscribers to the Press. on and after the Lith day of July next. on annihilation at the office of Mr. Rowsell, at Toronto.

By order of the Committee of Management. (Signed)

Toronto, June 8, 1841

TO SUNDAY SCHOOLS, &c. Just published, & for Sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, King-Street, Toronto, and Brock-Street, Kingston,

NEW EDITIONS OF THE FOLLOWING: THE CATECHISM OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, THE CATECHISM OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND ROKEN INTO SHORT QUESTIONS, with the Answers at length, to which appended a Glossary, &c. Price Three-pence each, or Two Shil-

SUNDAY SCHOOL CARD No. 1, containing Alphabets, Figures, Lord's Prayer, Child's First Prayer, and Grace before and after Meals. Price Three-halfpence cach, or One Shilling and Three SUNDAY SCHOOL CARDS, No. 2, containing Lessons in One and Two Syllables, Elementary Scripture Questions and Answers, Morning and Evening and other Hymns. Price 24d. each, or Two

H. & W. ROWSELL. KING STREET, TORONTO, AND BROCK STREET, KINGSTON,

Book-Sellers, Stationers and Printers, to Upper Canada College,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED from England, a large assortment of SCHOOL ROES, and will constantly have on hand those which have been appointed to be used in the DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

H. & W. ROWSELL, STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, AND PRINTERS, KING STREET, TORONTO, AND BROCK STREET, KINGSTON,

BEG to announce that at each of the above places they have on hand a large and varied assortment of Account Books, Writing Paper, and every description of platu and fancy Stationery, and also a great variety of Printed Books. By vessels now arriving, and constantly during the season, they will be in receipt of fresh supplies from England, and their near connection with the old established firm of Samuel Rowsell & Son, Stationers and Account Book Manupacturers, 31 Cheapside. London, gives them advantages in the purchase of their stock which few possess, and ensures them a constant supply of the very best articles, at the most moderate prices. It also enables them promptly to execute any orders with which they may be favoured, for any articles connected with their business, to be procured from London.

Bookbinding in all its branches, Book and Job Printing, Copperplate engraving and printing acatly executed.

Account books ruled and bound to any pattern. Mortgages, Deeds and Memori-lis, &c. for sale. Military Ledgers and Defaulter books always on hand.

DR. CAMPBELL will attend to professional calls at the house occupied by the late Dr. Carlile.

Cobourg, June 19th, 1840.

51-tf The Church

IS published for the Managing Committee, by H. & W. ROW-SELL, Toronto, every Saturday.

TERMS: FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, when sent by mail r delivered in town. To Post Masters, Ten Shillings per anum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in ad-

No subscription received for less than six months; nor the paper discontinued to any subscriber until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Publisher. AGENTS.

THE CLERGY OF THE CHU
A. Menzies, Esq.
Angus Bethune, Esq.
G. W. Baker, Esq.
J. Beavis, Esq.
Wm. Gravely, Esq.
J. D. Goslee, Esq.
J. D. Goslee, Esq.
J. B. Ewart, Esq.
Messrs. S. Rowsell & Son,
Richard Hughes, Esq.
Mr. W. H. White,
Samuel Phillips, Esq.
James Stanton, Esq.
Thos. Saunders, Esq.
Henry Pror, Esq.
J. Ruthven, Esq.
J. Ruthven, Esq.
Mr James Jones, senr.
Arthur Hooper, Esq. P. M.,
J. Hawkins, Esq.
Mr. Goodman, THE CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN BOTH PROVINCES. Belleville and Seymour. , Cheapside, London, England Emily.
Erieus, U. C.
Etobicoke.
Fort Erie. A. Davidson, Esq. 1. 3.
J. G. Armour, Esq. 2.
T. A. Turner, Esq. 2.
Charles Hughes, Esq. Druggist,
George Hall, Esq., St. John Stre

ounce DON H. Nixon, P. M. H. Smith, Esq. P. M. Wm. Boswell, Esq. -J. White, Esq. P. M. H. C. Barwick, Esq. Rev. S. D. L. Street,

^{*} Published by Rivingtons, London, 1841.