poetry.

THE FORSAKEN HEARTH. BY MRS. HEMANS.

"And still the green is bright with flowers; And dancing through the sunny hours, Like blossoms from the enchanted bowers On a sudden wafted by, Obedient to the changeful air, And proudly feeling they are fair, Glide bird and butterfly. But where is the tiny hunter-rout, That revelled on with dance and shout, Against their airy prey?"- WILSON.

The Hearth, the Hearth is desolate—the fire is quenched and

That into happy children's eyes once brightly laughing shone; The place where mirth and music met is hushed through day Oh! for one kind, one sunny face, of all that here made light! But scattered are those pleasant smiles afar by mount and shore, Like gleaming waters from one spring dispersed to meet no more; Those kindred eyes reflect not now each other's grief or mirth,

Unbound is that sweet wreath of home-alas! the lonely Hearth! The voices that have mingled here now speak another tongue, Or breathe, perchance to alien ears the songs their mother sung; Sad, strangely sad, in stranger lands, must sound each household

But are they speaking, singing yet, as in their days of glee?

Blend their fraternal cadences triumphantly again! And of the hearts that here were linked by long-remembered

Alas! the brother knows not now where fall the sister's tears! One haply revels at the feast, while one may droop alone; For broken is the household chain—the bright fire quenched and gone!

Not so !- 'tis not a broken chain-thy memory binds them still, Thou holy Hearth of other days, though silent now and chill! The smiles, the tears, the rites beheld by thine attesting stone, Have yet a living power to mark thy children for thine own.

The father's voice—the mother's prayer—though called from earth away—
With music rising from the dead, their spirits yet shall sway; And by the past, and by the grave, the parted yet are one, Though the loved Hearth be desolate, the bright fire quenched and gone.

THE FIVE EMPIRES, A COMPENDIUM OF ANCIENT HISTORY, BY THE REV. ROBERT I. WILBERFORCE.* (From The Englishman's Magazine.)

"Outlines of History," published in Lardner's Cyclo- dedicated "to the unknown God." Padia; and the contrast between the simple and in- But the literature of Greece was to be subservient vinced before, that there is a sort of spurious learning, Testament is composed in that idiom. which partakes more of the obscuring properties of The political influence of Greece, however, was the fog than of the enlightening beams of the sun. - small; and the empire of Rome was raised up by God day, May 31.

satisfactory and more philosophical.

in opposition to Him. Thus the inventors of several mechanical arts are related to have been of the wicked cipline, and holding fast the apostolic bond of comfamily of Cain; yet among all the artisans of our busy land, there is not one, nor has there ever been one in the world, of whom the Almighty might not say, as he did of Bezaleel (Ex. xxxi. 3-5), "Behold I have filled him with the Spirit of God, in wisdom, and in understanding, and in knowledge, and in all manner of workmanship, to devise cunning work, to work in gold, and In silver, and in brass, and in cutting of stones, to set them, and in carving of timber, to work in all manner of workmanship." And woe is that man, or that nation, who forgets to make such acknowledgment! There is no feature in Mr. Wilberforce's volume which has pleased us more than the just and candid manner in which he has arranged the rival claims, as they have did kings become the "nursing-fathers of the Church; been made by foolish persons to appear, of revelation and civilisation. There is no doubt a tendency in man to magnify his own performances beyond their due proportions, and to forget from whence the gift cometh. But to imitate such jealousy in God's behalf is surely not to do Him honour. It is not the method which God Himself has used in the providential govern- 2nd chapter of the book of Daniel; but there is so est of His Spirit. In the heathen world the master-

* "Englishman's Library," vol. xii. p. 280. Burns, London. | † Virgil.

minds. In the Bible, also, we see the wisdom of So- of Israel.

the mind of the worshipper. of Judea.

periods of the world. While reading Mr. Wilber- of ancient philosophers. It was at Athens, the prin- virtue. force's volume, we chanced to take up Keightley's cipal city of Greece, that St. Paul found the altar

telligible narrative derived from the inspired writers, to God's glory in another way. The language in which contained in the former, with the sceptical, pedantic, it was embodied is unrivalled for its beauty, its flexiand unsatisfactory speculations of the latter, did cer- bility, and its perspicuity. It was destined, then, to tainly convince us, more than we had ever been con- be the herald of Christianity. The whole of the New

For instance, we do not see that the modern theory, to bring in the kingdom of the Messiah. In that emwhich distributes mankind into an arbitrary division, pire the world saw, what it never before beheld, and, the Caucasian, the Mongol, and the Negro, possesses as prophecy assures us, never will again. A simple any advantage over the scriptural statement that they and a manly people, in subtilty of mind and refineare derived from the three sons of Noah. And, in- ment of taste far inferior to the Greeks, but in body deed, we believe that the most recent inquiries into more vigorous, in purposes more resolute, and of far the relation of the different languages, while it exactly sterner morality, were seen gradually to add dominion harmonises with the latter, cannot be reconciled with to dominion, and promised almost to realise that vithe new theory that has been propounded. Or, again, sion, which the hearts of many yearned to witnesswhether is it a more satisfactory account of the ad- the establishment of a universal kingdom, wherein mitted inferiority of the Negro to the other races of peace and virtue should reign supreme. But at the mankind, to recognise the providential purpose of God very moment that the desired prospect seemed nearest bringing to pass a curse which He had denounced on to realisation, the tide of internal corruption spread their father Ham; or to refer to a peculiar formation poison to the fountain of their life's blood. Suddenly of the skull, as if that were not rather the effect and were they cast aside of God; the noblest of their proof of a degraded intellect than the efficient cause? poets† testifying, like Plato among the Greeks, the dependence. Babylon had been already founded by Paul's privilege of Roman citizenship would have been progress of mankind in civilisation. Thus all the be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and great empires of the world had their existence fore- consume all these kingdoms, and shall stand for ever" warding that design. It is a melancholy proof, in- Christ, which is fitly called a "kingdom;" for it is deed, of man's corruption, that human learning and meant to exercise dominion over the hearts of men, skill have too often been employed by their possessors and to be as a city which is at unity within itself, observing throughout the apostolic government and dis-

> munion among all its branches. That this purpose is not more effectually fulfilled, we shall all have to answer in our several proportions, according as we do aught which may hinder the promotion of catholic unity. The Church, we are assured by prophecy, is that divine institution—the fifth empire, which shall never be destroyed-which is designed for the promotion of God's glory and man's happiness. In the fourth century, when Constantine, the emperor of the whole civilised world, presided, at Nice in Bythinia, over a council of bishops summoned from every quarter of the globe, the promise seemed near to its accomplishment. Then, for the first time, and the name of Christ began to be respected throughout the limits of the known world. Since that time other nations have indeed been gathered into the fold, but amid the apostacy and unfaithfulness of many

* These divisions, of course, follow the prophecy given in the ment of the world. He has never declared Himself awkwardness in making them the title of a manual of ancient first report, on which are restrict- direct its successful application. And though posses- that it is quite absurd to speak of the Protestant Rean enemy to man's improvement in literature, or arts, arrangement; whereas from it proceeded the knowledge of alor science. On the contrary, we shall find that the individuals who have been most distinguished in these individuals who have been most distinguished in these countries inhabited. The fertility of the land beside the Nile long been made a reproach to the Church, that large countries inhabited. The fertility of the land beside the Nile long been made a reproach to the Church, that large countries inhabited. The fertility of the land beside the Nile long been made a reproach to the Church, that large countries inhabited. several pursuits, have been they who have drunk deep- soon attracted settlers; but the isolated position of the country as was the aggregate of the Episcopal revenues they ments. To make therefore no provision for their supply much seasonable and useful information. prevented it from exercising so much influence in the world as it would otherwise have done. Nevertheless it maintained a minds were ever embued with a deep religious feeling. It would otherwise have done. Nevertheless it maintained a and that while the richer Sees have possessions element in the due ordering of the Church; to con- and appropriate province, it can hardly be but that it looking at what is negative instead of what is positive successful rivalry with the Assyrian empire, till that empire was destroyed by Persia.

DIOCESE OF RIPON. VISITATION OF THE ARCHDEACON OF CRAVEN. (From The Church Intelligencer, June 14.)

The Venerable Charles Musgrave, D.D., Archde

the declarations of the new Churchwardens.

Ephesians, iv. 19. After Divine Service was concluded,

COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1843. Socrates and Plato, the profoundest philosophers the professing Christians. Still may we hope that God Cathedral dignities or benefices in commendam, to of the primitive age as to the mode of propagating and refined and reverential mind among the laity, as world has known, are remarkable instances of this fact. will in the end make good to prevail, even out of evil; meet the most moderate scale of expenditure incident the faith in the first days of Christianity. Honour- well as the Clergy, to bear with happiest advantage The wisest men of their time have usually been the and as the kingdom of His Son had its beginning in a to the position of a Bishop. It was thought, therebest. The names of Homer and Æschylus, Herodo- way contrary to the expectations of mankind, so may fore, that by a better apportionment this evil might be duties are confined to his immediate charge, limited neglect. It is consolatory amid the rude, the unprotus and Thucydides, of Livy and Cicero, of Bacon, and we not despair, even in the day of rebuke and blas-Hooker, and Newton, are embalmed in the rememphemy, that the Almighty may yet turn the unruly cent Bishoprics, provision might be made for the erecto counsel, admonish, or command his brethren. has been recently assailed, to see the growing respect brance of the world, as men who, while they mastered wills and affections of sinful men, and restore the waste tion of two new Sees in this and the adjoining county, Whatever his personal superiority in learning, diliall earthly wisdom, possessed also devout and reverent places of His Church, and gather together the outcasts where the population had outgrown the existing gence, or godly zeal, he has no authority beyond the services, but to every thing connected with the structure. means for its Episcopal supervision. The principles respect which his individual worth may attract to ture and order and adornment of her fabrics. It is lomon, and the learning of Moses and of St. Paul, But here we must conclude this hasty and imper- which were to regulate this adjustment were—First, itself in the willing deference of his brethren. It as though we could no longer look unmoved on the dedicated to God's service. The worship in the temple, too, was aided by every thing that art or science ject to which the study of man can be directed; earwhich might accrue to the Commissioners, but entirehad been given to this unquestionable truth, and we rural parishes, had been too generally suffered to could contribute, to gladden the spirits and to impress nestly advising those of our readers who are able, to ly from the moneys derived from what I will not call the over-spread them—the green damp which defaced fill up the details from the excellent book we have secondly, to avoid provoking any hostility to the ar- wiser policy, but the sounder principle of the Church their walls, the ruggedness of their broken floors, the In the great outline of world-history the same me- recommended them. It is not the least beneficial rangement by adding to the Hierarchy. Parliament of Rome. It would have been well if we had ad- mean paten and chalice, and yet meaner hangings, thod is observable, of making every thing subservient result of this study, that it enables a person to acquire must have relinquished one or both of these princito the accomplishment of the divine purpose. Each a comprehensive view of the Bible; as a knowledge ples, had they acceded to our petitions; but in conof the four great empires, which successively occupied of the history of God's people, as contained in the currence with the chief ruler in the Church, whom all ed to establish our Missions, whether among the the desire for better things, and as to our older edifices, the stage of the world, prepared the way for the bringsacred volume, imparts a unity and consistency to the
good men delight to honor, they are averse to relinemigrants from our own shores, located in our several
to rescue them from the wrong too often done to their ing in of Christ's kingdom, which is the fifth. These study of ancient history, which cannot be gained from quish either; and in the face of this determination— dependencies, or among the Heathen, we had been fair proportions, their goodly form, from the wilfulwere the Assyrian,* the Persian, the Grecian, and the any other quarter. Again; when pursued in this it would be speak a want of due submissiveness, on careful to exhibit not the mutilated and imperfect ness or ignorance of other days; and in our new erec-Roman. The first of these empires, which flourished manner it shews us the mingled strength and weakness our part, to continue an unavailing opposition. The form of a Christian Church, a body without head, but tions to study a siriet adherence to approved models, from 2200 years B.C., is intimately of m.m. In reading the records of human achieve- united Diocese, even in territorial extent, will be less a framework rightly adjusted in all its parts fashion- to the rules embodied in those glorious temples, the mixed up with the Jewish history, and was made inment we see man's wisdom ever baffled, his counsels
than the adjoining Diocese of St. David's; while as ed to that polity laid down by the Apostles, honourpride and ornament of our land, bequeathed to us by strumental in God's hands in purifying that people brought to naught, and the schemes by which he sought regards population, and another very important elefrom the corruptions of idolatry; for in the strange to accomplish the aggrandisement of our race defeated. ment in the calculation, numbers of benefices, it will approval, as the very order of God's own appointing of architectural skill, consecrated to its loftiest end, tone—
The Hearth, the Hearth is desolate—the bright fire quenched land to which they were carried captive, they repented of their transgressions, and returned unto the Lord. purpose, only that He will bring it to pass in His own and Wan a considerably below the average. We kingdom, and dispensing his grace and heavenly bethe solemnization of our holy religion, in God's apCyrus, the founder of the second or Persian monarchy, way; just as Moses, when, of his own suggestion, he may hope, therefore, that practically it will not prove neutrino. Without dilating however on the errors restored the Jews to their native land; and Alexander sought to deliver his countrymen, failed in so doing, too onerous for its one Bishop, and since whatever or omissions of past times; without indulging in un-Those voices, are they lovely still? still sweet on land or sea?
Oh! some are hushed, and some are changed—and never shall the Great, whose short-lived empire was chiefly carved to the for their proout of the power of Persia, as well as his successors, commission. Of the numerous minor and incidental Episcopal revenues alone were available for their promaterially affected the Jewish history, by the founding advantages derivable from this study, a few only can vision, the question ultimately narrowed itself to the ness and her power of self-extension, it is matter of sprung up amongst us of denouncing the system of Alexandria, which shortly became the capital of learn- even very briefly be glanced at. To be acquainted alternative of uniting the two Sees or abandoning the congratulation that the principle so ably urged by pews. I admit that much has been urged against ing and of commerce, as well as by repeated invasious with the poets, the historians, and the philosophers of intended See of Manchester. It is now supposed successive Prelates for a century past, many years the unseemliness, the mischievousness, if you will, Greece and Rome, is to know the greatest of unin- that the two Sees will be united, but that the reven- without any, and throughout with very partial, suc- the injustice of families entrenching themselves in But two centuries previous to the time of Alexan- spired writers; while the languages in which they ue of the suppressed See will not be sent out of the cess, has been at length distinctly affirmed, and that these separate inclosures to the exclusion of others der, another and more influential empire had arisen,— wrote have never been equalled either in ancient or pracipality. But my Rev. Brethren, participating we are now pledged, as to our older Colonies, to add equally with themselves members of the same housean empire, not of numbers, nor of physical force, but modern times. Moreover, the language, as well as aswe have so largely done in the benefits of the late to the existing number of Bishops; and as to those hold of faith. I deprecate the anomaly of the Poor of intellect, to the ruins of which an admiring world the laws of Rome, have very largely been the originals reision, in giving us the See of Ripon, I know not of recent or future acquisition to begin where, as we Man's Church so often barred to the poor by the still continues to do homage. This was the empire to ourselves. It is sometimes asked, indeed, why, in how we could with any consistency resist a like arof Greece, differing from all that had preceded it, in the education of the children of the upper classes, so rangement for the erection of the See of Manchester. its efficient cultivation, we ought ever to begin, by sion of the distinctions of wordly station where, if that it acknowledged no sovereign head, but made up much time should be devoted to the languages and Nthing, however, was further from the desire or sending, that is, wherever we plant our Missions, a anywhere, we ought to meet under the full sense of of several independent communities bound together by histories of antiquity? Such a question can only thught of any one amongst us than to obstruct the Bishop to strengthen and direct them. I would, Christian brotherhood. But be it so, with all the instrong national and religious feeling. But how did proceed from extreme ignorance. Where shall the appointment of a Bishop for the more immediate therefore, my Rev. Brethren, that as far as is compatthis empire contribute to the establishment of Christ's reason find so noble a field to exercise itself as in the oversight of the Church in that densely-populated ible with the numerous and increasing calls which in kingdom? We answer, in two ways. It was stated pages of Aristotle? where shall the taste so well be disrict. But we could not forget that there was above to have been the purpose of God to employ formed as in the study of Horace, and Virgil, and one known to the Church, as there is still to the stahuman means in bringing in the Gospel of His Son. Sophocles? where is the philosophy of history better tut law (26th Henry VIII.) an order of Suffragans, we might take occasion to commend to their con-But there was another purpose first to be answered, exhibited than in Thucydides, or Tacitus, or Polybius? which we in this Archdeaconry are not singular in sideration and support the claims of the Colonial title to it, as, for example, a faculty, or that immemoviz. to shew the insufficiency of those means in them- or what orators of later days may be compared with thisking might be advantageously revived, and no- Bishoprics. It may be said, perhaps, that we disselves. Under the large empires of the East the hap- Demosthenes and Cicero? True it is that these wri- where, perhaps, as an experiment, with more promis- tract our flocks by the multiplicity of our religious evidence time out of mind of the cost of reparation. piness of man had certainly not advanced. It now ters were all heathens; but they were heathens of the ing good than in the very district of Manchester. Charities; that no sooner have they responded to one Much, therefore, as we might desire that a different It is a sketch by a master-hand; and though for remained to be shewn that mental refinement and in- noblest sort. In them, and others who are included I an aware that a distinguished Prelate, whose calm appeal than we ply them with another. But were it principle should prevail in the allotment of seats, resourselves we regret that it is not more copious in some tellectual cultivation were alike unavailing. The among the "classical" authors, seem to have been an dignified bearings amid the exciting questions of even so, had we levied as large an amount of revenue pect is so far to be had to existing pratice as not to of the parts, its very brevity gives to it a force and scene chosen whereon to make this demonstration was concentrated the choicest of nature's gifts. They spirit which might, perhaps, have been lost, had the spirit which might, perhaps, have been lost, had the spirit which might, perhaps, have been lost, had the spirit which might, perhaps, have been lost, had the spirit which might, perhaps, have been lost, had the spirit which might, perhaps, have been lost, had the spirit which might, perhaps, have been lost, had the spirit which might, perhaps, have been lost, had the spirit which might, perhaps, have been lost, had the spirit which might, perhaps, have been lost, had the spirit which might, perhaps, have been lost, had the spirit which might, perhaps, have been lost, had the spirit which might, perhaps, have been lost, had the spirit which might, perhaps, have been lost, had the spirit which might, perhaps, have been lost, had the spirit which might, perhaps, have been lost, had the spirit which might be spirit whi author descended more into particulars. It is the position, and the country of Greece, were all the best by pandering to the corruptions of the age; their ec the judgment of himself and his Right Rev. bably very rarely the case,) it might be an argument the Chuchwardens have a very limited discretion, work of a philosopher, in the best sense of the term, adapted for the development of man's natural faculties. writings are, almost without exception, pure, moral, Bethren as averse to the establishment of Suffragaus. for reconsidering whether their bounty was bestowed and they would mistake their duty to exceed it. one who proves his love for learning, not by slight- Even now we turn to Grecian literature and art for and elevating. And if they failed to reach the great I may, indeed, have its difficulties and its inconing the testimony of all who have gone before, and models of every species of excellence. And what truths which unfold the destiny of man, and to probuilding up a baseless theory of his own, but by pa- were the conclusions of their wisest men? They claim the highest principles of personal and social descontinuance. But we have high authority for purpose and design in their benevolence as members uals, the question now so much agitated will be tiently collecting facts from original sources. For issued in this, that man's existence was a problem, virtue, what is this but an indirect confirmation of the Church; but it could scarcely be pleaded in adjusted to the general satisfaction—when without the first time, too, we have history interpreted by re- which could only be discovered, should it please God that scriptural truth, that "the Lord giveth wisdom; on questions relating to the constitution and good refusal of the claim in question—a claim so intimate- prejudice to the habits and feelings which insensibly velation; and the result is such as cannot fail to im- at some time specially to reveal it to mankind. So out of His mouth cometh knowledge and understanpress the mind with exalted views of the wisdom, and concluded Plato, the greatest of human sages; a more ding;" that truth, and love, and knowledge, have their Archbishop Usher's Reduction of Episcopacy, or to tions in spreading the pure light of revealed wisdom, —when the force of public opinion, the clearer depower, and goodness of God. Indeed, we do not competent witness, we presume, than the shallow pre- place beside the throne of God? We shall see, in that learned canonist, Bishop Gibson, who laments the light of everlasting life, as the Apostles had foreknow any work that we would sooner put into the tender to science of the present day, who, living within studying history, that it is to the spread of Christianity the abeyance of the poor, the power of approved hands of the unbeliever. It is incidentally the strong- that society is indebted for its greatest improvements; storation with especial reference to its bearing on the discipline, of truth and order, as parts alike of one example, and, above all, the better at preciation of the est confirmation of our faith. We were struck with under to it, and fancies that his puny intellect can see and that without it the highest refinement of civilised more perfect discipline of the Church. And whatthis very forcibly in the narrative of the two earliest farther into spiritual mysteries than could the wisest life is neither productive of general happiness nor of ever its desirableness in his day, the wants of the waste places of the earth fresh accessions to the faith "the Communion of Saints," bound one to another in Church are largely multiplied in our own. The time and obedience of Christ. There are doubtless, in the same holy fellowship assembled for common prayis come when it would tend to great public good that the divisions of our day, impediments to this as well er, will lead to the eventual enfranchisement of the the Bishop should be known not only as the Ruler, as to every other scheme of beneficent and united ex- floor of the Church as the common property of all. but as the Chief Pastor, of the Diocese, where, if his ertion. Despite of the efforts of the heads of the My Reverend Brethren, largely as I have drawn upon presence could be seen in every parish within his Church in more than one recent instance to compose your patience by the length of this address, I feel spiritual jurisdiction, it could not fail to strengthen our differences, to rectify our mutual misapprehen- that I have done very imperfect justice to the cirthe hands of the parochial Clergy, and to give a new sions, to draw us to a more generous confidence in cumstances under which we meet. Had the time impulse to the zeal and energy of the laity. It each other-too much of the spirit of party still sub- allowed, there are other questions on which I might con of the Archdeaconry of Craven, held a Court of would enhance the interest of the important rite of sists among us to allow the free and hearty com- have desired to touch; but so far as any council or Visitation at the Parish Church, Leeds, on Wednes- confirmation to carry this solemnity to every parish, bining of our strength in any common cause. The opinion of mine may be worth your asking, I shall to be able to receive the young amid the sympathies object is estimated not by its merits but by the com- always be ready to communicate with you in private At nine o'clock in the morning, the Rev. F. T. and the prayers of their immediate neighbours, and plexion of its advocates; and institutions, which, on any subject which I have omitted to discuss in Cookson, the Archdeacon's Official, pro. temp., and to take advantage of every such occasion to drop a with the support of a united Church, are fraught with public. It remains only that on retiring hence we E. J. Teale, Esq., the Registrar of the Archdeaconry, word of seasonable parental counsel for the edificaattended at the Royal Hotel, Briggate, and received tion of the whole Household of Faith. Such an en- fail, as if paralyzed by the influence of our internal the sphere of our daily administration, a deeper sense largement of the Episcopal order need not involve dissensions. We may each of us do something to of the sacredness of our trust, and the more than At half-past eleven o'clock, Divine Service was any heavy charge so as materially to detract from the abate this sickening evil. We may study the things ordinary discretion necessary at this juncture to discelebrated in the Parish Church. The prayers were funds required for more pressing exigencies, whilst that make for peace, the things wherewith one may charge our trust aright. Whatever the difficulties read by the Rev. Dr. Hook, the Vicar of Leeds; and the Suffragans might afford much relief to their edify another. Sensible of the fallibility of our own which may arise to unsettle or perplex us, we have a the Rev. W. Heald, Vicar of Birstal, preached an Principals in the more laborious duties of their office, judgment we may be more forbearing towards the resource in every strait which is equal to our utmost eloquent and appropriate sermon, taking for his text and especially under the burden of advancing years, judgment of others whilst our very confidence in the exigency. We have but to submit our understanding or visitations of sickness and infirmity. The untiring rectitude of our own minds may well make us slow and our will to the Spirit of Eternal Wisdom, and we energy of our existing Prelates is everywhere con- to suspect the want of a like rectitude in our brethren. have the promise of unfailing truth-"The meek He The Venerable the Archdeacon called the assem- fessed with willing and grateful admiration: but, my When I look around on the piety and learning, the will guide in judgment, the meek He will teach His bled Clergy around him, and addressed them as follows: Reverend Brethren, human capability has its limits, zeal and self-devotedness, which more generally per- way. My Rev. brethren,-In times so stirring as those and their present number, if not more than sufficient haps than in any former period distinguishes the through which we are now passing, we can hardly for the full efficiency of their order three centuries Clergy of this day, I am only the more humbled at We maintain that the scriptural account is both more "earnest expectation of the creature" of some mes- meet, at however short an interval, but some new ago, how disproportionate to the wants of our day the thought how much is lost to some of the great senger from heaven, who should restore the disordered topics present themselves for consideration and re- with a population, in some Dioceses, not doubled or objects we have most at heart from the prevalence of But this by the way: our business is with the de- elements of society, and bring in an age of peace, and mark. The excitement of our day, powerfully as it quadrupled, but multiplied tenfold! But analogous these sad divisions. It should not be necessary for tail of facts. A tendency to association as a means purity, and truth. And truly that age was fast apof strength, whether for offence or defence, developed proaching. The Son of Mary was being born at Church, rendering it expedient, if not imperative, at the provision now in the course of formation for the not merely by courtesy, but venerable at once for Popery. Such, however, was neither the original acitself at a very early period of our history. The first Bethlehem, even while Virgil sung. And that which these our annual synods, to glance at the chief points maintenance of several new Sees abroad. I allude their standing and acknowledged usefulness, to becity was built by the son of Cain: and in less than a the empire of Rome could not in itself accomplish, it of immediate or remote interest which may have inspect which deserves more consideration and speak in their favour, as we have lately seen, a special is still applied, on the continent. It was originally hundred years after the flood occurred the presump- was yet made instrumental in propagating. At no tervened from one assembling to another. Such has sympathy than it has hitherto received in this Arch- testimony from the Hierarchy, in order to secure their given to those who protested against a certain decree tuous attempt to construct the tower of Babel, "whose former period of the world's history had there existed hitherto been the case through the whole period of deaconry, viz., the institution and endowment of adtop might reach unto heaven; that they might make any such facilities of communication as under the our official connection, in which I have felt myself ditional Bishoprics in our Colonial dependencies. It should not be necessary again on behalf of our relithem a name, lest they should be scattered abroad Roman emperors. From the Thames to the Indus, called upon from year to year to dwell on questions has seemed good to the Divine Wisdom, in his inscru- gious charities to seek far and near, any where rather upon the face of the earth." But these attempts were from the north of Germany to the south of Egypt, the rather than the spiritunot accompanied with the Divine blessing, because armies of the empire had extended their roads, their al economy of the Church, and to submit to you the confined as are its natural boundaries, to hold an for those whom we may trust as like-minded with our called Protestants; the Calvinists, the Reformed. they were undertaken in a mere selfish feeling of in- police, and their adopted language of Greece. St. result of my best reflection on various acts of the empire in which, such is the extent of its possessions, selves to plead their cause, and avoid unseemly dis-Legislature too intimately bearing on the revenues, the sun never sets—an empire which has spread our putation. It should not be necessary, bound as we ferent from that adopted by our neighbours abroad, Nimrod, a man of violence and cunning. Still it was acknowledged and respected as well in Spain or at the discipline, or the authority of the Church to be language and our laws (would that it had equally are by the same vows, pledged to the same rule and has sometimes led to curious mistakes. The late the purpose of God to bring about the restoration of Carthage as in Judea. "In the days of these kings allowed to pass unnoticed. It would be far more spread our religion also!) over the face of the habit- faith, and ministering at the same altars, to symbolize Mr. Canning, for instance, in his zeal to support the man to His own lost image (the great object of which did God, the God of heaven, set up a kingdom, which congenial to all my better feelings to be free to adable globe. In our collective character as a Christian only with a section, whether on this side or on that, history unfolds the execution) concurrently with the shall never be destroyed; and the kingdom shall not dress you on questions of deeper and more solemn nation we have been insensible to this, our bounden and not with the whole body of the Church. There in the principles of the Church of England, assumed interest; and should ever the feverishness insepara- obligation; and it has been left to pious and faith- is something wrong when members of the same house- it as if it were an indisputable fact that, being Proble from this season of rapid and extensive change ful men, whose hearts God has touched, to associate hold are thus estranged from each other; and it is testants, we must hold the doctrine of consubstantiatold in prophecy, and were made instrumental in for- (Dan. ii. 44). This is the Gospel of our Lord Jesus give place to greater settledness, we might improve in a spirit of evangelical charity to make known His with the desire of mitigating this evil, and establishing tion. Having consulted, probably, some foreign hisour periodical meetings to more advantage by con- ways through the earth—His saving health unto all a kindlier and more fraternal feeling, that I venture a tory of Protestantism, he found that one of the tenets templating together the great end of our appoint- nations. Nor has the Church been alone in this be- second time, as in my address last year, to deprecate which distinguishes the "Protestant," i. e. the Luthement as the guides and the pastors of the flock of nevolent effort. The wise and good of other com- every such hindrance to our co-operation in good ran, from the "Reformed," i. e. the Calvinist, is that Christ, and encourage each other to renewed and munions have attempted the same; and in proportion works. We owe it to our own principles, pending the the former maintains, the latter denies, the dogma of persevering fidelity, and earnestness in our high and as they have felt the worth of religion to their own abeyance of our representative Synod, the Convoca- consubstantiation. holy calling. The first point to which I would ad- souls, they have desired that every land, however tion, to approximate at least as nearly as we can to It is evident that in our application of the word it vert is the failure of our recent petition from this remote, that was accessible to their influence, should the form of a collected body; in all open questions is a mere term of negation. If a man says that he is Archdeaconry against the proposed union of the Sees share its blessed ministrations. But without for a deferring to the judgment of our spiritual rulers, and a Protestant, he only tells us that he is not a Romanof St. Asaph and Bangor—a measure viewed with moment questioning the fact that great benefit has following with a glad mind their godly counsels, ist,—at the same time he may be what is worse, a the deepest concern by a large majority of the Clergy accrued to those distant settlements from Missionary whether for the better ordering of the Church at Socinian or even an Infidel, for these are all united from one end of the kingdom to the other. Still, labours whether within or without the Church, it is home, or the more advantageous prosecution of our under the common principle of protesting against though fully sympathizing with the general, all but not too much to presume that the fuller measure of Missionary labours abroad. But I must forbear, as Popery. The appellation is not given to us, I believe, universal, repugnance to this measure; though depre- the Divine blessing may generally be expected to there remain other topics proper to the occasion, to in any of our formularies, and has chiefly been emcating the violence which the extinction of either rest where they are conducted in nearest accordance which I feel myself called to advert. [What follows ployed in political warfare as a watchword to rally in of these ancient Sees must do to many sacred with what we know from Scripture and ecclesiastical pertains to local matters, which could have little com- one band all who, whatever may be their religious associations, I have never been insensible to the dif- antiquity to have been under the like circumstances the parative interest in this country.—ED. CH.]

ed as to need supplementary preferments, either New Testament, all that is instructive in the records intelligence and research and taste of many a gifted lest it should lead to something which is held by the

PROTESTANTS. (From Dr. Hook's Church Dictionary.)

The designation of Protestant is used in England

On the continent it is applied as a term to distin-

differences, are prepared to act politically against the ficulties of its prevention. It was no hasty and un- usage of the Apostles and the immediate followers of You have through the length and breadth of the aggressions of the Romanists. In this respect it was advised act of an unfriendly Legislature which had the Apostles. It was not the habit of those days, -I land a pious zeal everywhere manifesting itself for particularly useful at the time of the Revolution; and ordained its suppression. The Legislature had not will say more, -it was not the habit of any one the better care and ordering of the House of God. as politics intrude themselves into all the consideraoriginated the idea. It had but carried out the re- of the provinces of Christ's Universal Church for You have in every parish some whose honourable tions of an Englishman, either directly or indirectly, commendation of the Royal Commission, comprising many ages afterwards, to scatter Presbyters here and pride it is to assist you in this good work, to aid you the term is endeared to a powerful and influential names not only of men of chiefest consideration in there apart from all convenient access to a Bishop; in the preservation, and where need requires, the res- party in the State. But on the very ground that it the State, but of Prelates of the highest position and still less to leave them with no recognized chief toration of the fabric. A Society moreover has re- thus keeps out of view distinguishing and vital prinhonour in the Church. The Commissioners were overseer to bear useful rule amongst them, to deter- cently been formed in this as in some other Dioceses ciples, and unites in apparent agreement those who directed in the wide range of their inquiries to inves- mine controversies, to secure the perpetuation of a for the encouragement of Ecclesiastical architecture, essentially differ, many of our divines object to the tigate the whole condition of the Church. But their legitimate priesthood in the Churches planted by to illustrate its principles, to promote its study, and to use of the word. They contend, with good reason, history. Egypt seems not to occupy its just place in such an ed, had exclusive reference to the more equal distribution of Episcopal duties and revenues. It had indispensable to the completeness of a Christian those who under the Ordinary are the constituted not by what it renounces, but by what it professes: did not cover the maintenance of the Episcopate; performance is to omit a very primary and essential And so long as it confines itself to this, its legitimate believe, but how much we may refuse to believe; of enough and to spare, others were so slenderly endow- travene all that is monitory in the directions of the must do good service to the Church by bringing the in our religion; of fearing to inquire after the truth,

and there can be no reason why we should not have she has which is Catholic, scriptural, and pure, we tholic Churches abroad which have infused into their system the principles of the Council of Trent. Prowith respect to him we are Catholics; and we may be called Protestant or Protesting Catholics, or as some of our writers describe us, Anglo-Catholics.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1843.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.

Poetry—The Forsaken Hearth.
The Five Empires—A compendium of Ancient History.
Diocese of Ripon,—Visitation of the Archdeacon of Craven.

Profestants.

Fortestants.

An Allegoric Vision.

The Unbeliever and the Christian on the bed of death.

Garner—Bishop Stillingfleet;

Bishop Ridley; Dr. Sutton graphs and the Christian on the bed of death.

Garner—Bishop Stillingfleet;

Bishop Hall; British Critic.

The "religious world," on both sides of the atlantic, has been thrown into a serious ferment of late in consequence of a sermon preached by the celebrated Dr. Pusey at Oxford, which, it is alleged, contains heretical opinions, -opinions, at least, at variance with the principles of the Church of England, as promulgated in her authorized standards, her Articles, Homilies, and Ritual. Our readers generally are aware of the circumstances out of which this warm discussion has grown; for the proceedings in relation to the suspension of Dr. Pusey from preaching in the University, have already been fully detailed in this Journal. Dr Pusey and his friends objected to such an exercise of authority, without a specification of the charges upon which his condemnation was founded; and as such a mode of proceeding appears to be contrary to the statutes of the University, a protest has been formally recorded against the decision, and it is thought that, as far as the mere legality of the act is concerned, it will be overturned. Pending such an issue, and desirous that the world at large should be put in possession of the views stated to be obnoxious and heretical in that sermon, Dr. Pusey very honestly causes it to be made public; and it is now going through as many editions probably, as did the famous sermon of Dr.

Hook some years ago. The sermon itself, with the appendix, occupies twenty-one columns of the London Times, about one half of the whole impression; and although much too long to be transferred in full to our columns, at least in a single paper, we are desirous of gratifying the numerous class of our readers who would be glad to see the whole of a production which has awakened so great a stir. We are bound to say that the sermon, and permanently provided for, so that the children of press should be the first, since the resumption of our edification, nor, as respects practical effect, just the one which we should, irrespective of circumstances of passing interest, select for the perusal of our readers. It is stamped with ability throughout, and evinces the thought and reading which has already made the name of Dr. Pusey to be famous: it contains many passages of a sober and solemnized eloquence, with a glow of piety caught from the better and purer spirit of the elder days of the Church; but it is frequently obscure, with an air of mystery thrown about its conceptions,covering, as it were, thought and feeling too deep and holy for utterance in ordinary words. As to its imputed doctrinal errors, we shall afford to our readers the opportunity of judging upon this point for themselves: next week we intend to publish the sermon itself entire, and may subsequently insert the appendix, or such portions of it as we may feel to be necessary, in justice to the author as well as to our readers. The preface will be found in our columns to-day, under the head of English Ecclesiastical Intelligence; and next week, in publishing the sermon itself, we shall undertake to offer some remarks upon those passages which are said to contain erroneous views,

and endeavour to be faithful as well in removing un-

founded aspersions upon the writer, as in defending

the principles of our Protestant Church, where, in the

sermon in question, they may appear to be assailed.

The Church of England,—as has been the case with the Church of Christ in every age,—has had her lights and shadows in the present generation; but though she has passed through a severe ordeal within the last fifteen years, and has not yet done with her fiery trial, it is not too much to say that never, since the days of the Reformation, from the time that a Jewel and a Hooker were her defenders, has she few whose eccentric flights we lament, and whose ten- Baptismal vow, we are pledged to uphold. stood upon an eminence so high and holy as at the present hour. And this great change, from comparative degradation to a height of power and influence which overawes the opposing world, has been effected render the great truths upon which our system is built, within the last ten years. Her position was a fearful and to which it owes the strength it evinces and the and a critical one, when the Revolutionary mania was so strong in England in 1831 and 1832: she was although these passing storms are violent, and we feel then thought by many of her appalled friends, as well the strong edifice almost to rock beneath their tempoas by her exulting foes, to be in the last struggle for rary fury. The sky, too, will be but the brighter, and existence; and in the perils of the hour, many a strong arm was paralyzed, and many a bold heart quailed. Blow after blow, from treacherous sons within as well as from undisguised enemies without, was dealt at her venerable fabric; and while the torrent swept around of our God and Saviour: though for a time "afflicted her basement, and the tempest spent its fury on her and tossed with tempest, and not comforted," we have head, it was thought that she must, with a weight of confidence in the Divine assurance, that "in righteousruin, fall to rise no more. And so she must have ness shall she be established," and "great shall be the fallen, had she not been founded on a rock, against which, it was mercifully foretold, no storm of human wrath nor force of hell would be suffered to prevail.

Nor did her loving and faithful children look idly on her trial. They were cast down, but not in despair; and relying upon the never-failing promises of their God and Saviour, they braced their energies for their God and Saviour, they braced their energies for the advancement of the Divine law has not been repeated; but if no respect should that to the praise-worthy zeal of Mr. Alderman Dixon be given to the proper expression of public opinion, as indicated by the communication of Mr. Williams, as indicated by the communication of Mr. Williams, as indicated by the communication of Mr. Williams, as indicated by the communication of the Divine law has not been repeated; but if no respect should be given to the proper expression of public opinion, as indicated by the communication of Mr. Williams, as indicated by the communication of Mr. Williams, as indicated by the communication of the Divine law has not been repeated; but if no respect should be given to the proper expression of public opinion, as indicated by the communication of the Divine law has not been repeated; but if no respect should be given to the proper expression of public opinion, as indicated by the communication of the Divine law has not been repeated; but if no respect should be given to the proper expression of public opinion, as indicated by the communication of the Divine law has not been repeated; but if no respect should be given to the proper expression of public opinion, as indicated by the communication of the Divine law has not been repeated; but if no respect should be given to the proper expression of public opinion, as indicated by the communication of the Divine law has not been repeated; but if no respect should be deemed it a themse of triumphant allusion even for law has not been repeated; but if no respect should be deemed it a themse of the Divine law has not been repeated; but if no respect should be deemed it as themse of the deemed it as themse Nor did her loving and faithful children look idly the contest and came boldly to the rescue. Foremost are we signally indebted for the advancement of this as indicated by the communication of Mr. Williams, the contest and came boldly to the rescue. Foremost amongst the noble band who declared their unwaamongst the noble band who declared their unwagood and pious work to its present stage of promise; we are very sure that a respectful representation of the kind, cannot be successfully vering purpose to stand by the Church of God as but we are constrained to observe, with feelings of less the facts of the case to his Excellency the Governor conducted, nor ever attain to a useful and vigorous exist planted in these realms, was our late revered Sovereign, satisfaction, the concluding paragraph in his notice of General, would be followed by an immediate cessation tence, unless they have a superior source to look up to King William the Fourth; and while her faithful sons | that interesting ccremony: and daughters took courage from the declaration of their monarch to his assembled Prelates, they were ready, in defence of their fathers' faith, to brave again the Smithfield fires of a ruthless bigotry, or meet the unsheathed sword of infield her. by the appointment of a 'Puseyite' disciple?"

of Advertising in this Journal as detailed on our fourth page, being often applied to for information months.

humble, teachable, and holy. retain it, only warning our congregations that when ands of holy temples, thronged with worshippers by-ways of Dissent. we call ourselves Protestants, we mean no more to hitherto debarred from the sanctuaries of the national We can searcely wonder at such artifices, or of any her creeds and formularies she designates herself not devoted ministers, have been added to her ranks,— them from their allegiance; but that her professing England on his private affairs. as the Protestant but as the Catholic Church of this conveying the Gospel message in rude and sequestered members should reiterate this miserable cry, is a proof country, intends to hold communion with those Ca- spots, where hitherto they heard it only in form and either of lamentable ignorance on their part, or of a spirit hostile to the tenets of the Church.

testant is our negative, Catholic our definitive name. is better known and better loved. The rich man feels -who is a promulgator of error, or of novelty, in his College, Windsor; Edward James William Roberts, who is a promulgator of error, or of novelty, in his its need to sanctify his earthly blessings, and the poor man regards it as his holiest boon in destitution and in sorrow. Like England's royal oak, while the Church has reared itself aloft, and spread its branches, and enlarged its shade, it has struck its roots deeper duty of those who are witnesses of the heresy or and enlarged its shade, it has struck its roots deeper duty of those who are witnesses of the heresy or and the promulgator of error, or of novelty, in his college, Windsor; Edward James William Roberts, Student in Divinity, were ordained Deacons; and the Rev. William Augustus Benjamin Weinbeer, and Rev. William Augustus Benjamin Weinbeer, and in sorrow. Like England's royal oak, while the characteristic is at least, greatly exaggerated, and undistinguished the dues of late same complexion with the assertions I have already dissipated, I complexion with the assertions I have already dissipated. I can safely and explicitly exaggerated, and undiarily represented. I can safely and explicitly declared that it is, at least, greatly exaggerated, and undiarily represented. I can safely and explicitly declared that it is, at least, greatly exaggerated, and undiarily represented. I can safely and explicitly declared that it is, at least, greatly exaggerated, and the Rev. William Augustus Benjamin Weinbeer, and Rev. Robert Arnold, A. B. Trinity College, Dublin, were admitted to the order of Priesthood. We tell the Papist that with respect to him we are its need to sanctify his earthly blessings, and the poor preaching or his practice; should he be discovered, Student in Divinity, were ordained Deacons; and the Protestant; we tell the Protestant Dissenter that man regards it as his holiest boon in destitution and either in his private or his public ministrations, to Rev. William Augustus Benjamin Weinbeer, and and enlarged its shade, it has struck its roots deeper duty of those who are witnesses of the herein or in the earth, -bidding sterner defiance to the storms irregularity? Not certainly to make it the subject of which still assail it.

lations, and enlarged her blessings, the principle of the Bishop of the Diocese, -with a respectful petition, Dissent has been well nigh wounded to the core, and that his Lordship would inquire into the merits of he with cries of mingled vengeance and despair, she alleged complaint, and remove the grounds for it, if writhes beneath the blow her own hostility has pro- it exists. This would be a much more Churchmavoked. Thousands, sensible now of the sin of sepa- like and Christian-like manner of proceeding, than ration from the Church of Christ established in these dealing in general aspersions, and mysterious aid a week-day. realms, have sought her folds again: teachers of intangible unuendos; the scandal, if it exists, would religion in other denominations, in conscientious awe be removed; personal feelings would not be uncharof Korah's sentence, have left their work of schism, tably wounded; and the peace and prosperity of the And thus many poor creatures were induced, through fear and sought, and many of them gained, admission into | Church would be preserved. the ministry of the Church; and not only are her Our own impression is, that no such allegation can threefold orders and her undoubted Apostolical suc- be sustained,—that not a solitary case can be cited cession reverenced more, but her holy forms of worship,
—her glorious ritual, hallowed by prayers which the

amongst the Clergy in these Dioceses, of a bona file
those, who have the power to suppress this open desecration of the Lord's day, will consider the solemn responsible. Saviour breathed, and which martyrs for the Saviour such a predilection ourselves, -not by direct allea- sibility which lies upon them to interpose their authority poured out to the mercy-seat in their dying agonies, tions, but by secret and cowardly detraction; for we without delay. all these are kept and clung to with a deeper love. do not believe that the individual exists who would have the shameful hardihood to say to our face, tlat

No circumstances can justify such a needless infringement of the solemn command—"Remember the Sabbath Day to he p it holy." In the present instance, the only plea with more befitting feelings,—Baptism, as was the Church's practice in purer days, solemnized in the house of God and in the presence of his worship- Province of Canada, to a man, will heartily join usin rest which God in mercy was pleased to extend to them; ping people,—the Lord's Supper more frequently saying, that WE CHALLENGE ALL THE WORLD to men are made to work like the very brutes; and in a administered, and, by clearer developments of its in-working efficacy, made to be felt as a privilege and in working efficacy, made to be felt as a privilege and in subject the soul in subject the soul in subject the soul in subject the soul in subject to the s earnest feeds, and gains strength for the world's weary pilgrimage. Charity, too, has become a deeper, more pilgrimage. Charity, too, has become a deeper, more expanded principle: it is not the scanty, stinted con- As far as we are personally concerned—and we venbestow their alms with a bounteous and unostentations hand,—the rich man correspondently with his hood, or the recklessness, to attempt to meet this rest upon our public works, when we thus publicly dishonour His holy name? And so, through these multiplying benefactions, Churches are being daily built and beautified,-Christians being not content to rear a homely taberna- took occasion to observe that gentlemen of superior cle to the service of the Lord of Lords, but a house, in acquirements and refined feelings, who might be conappropriateness of solemn splendour, meet for him nected with the press, must often be pained at the who deigns to be present where two or three are coarse and vulgar acrimony in which some of its congathered together in his name. Yes, and endowments ductors are in the habit of indulging. We did not are formed, connected with those goodly fabrics, so mean to exclude the "religious press," as it is termed. that a man shall not be wanting in them to stand from the censure we intended to convey; though we before the Lord forever; and schools, too, are erected did not expect that a member of that portion of the the poor and of the rich may be educated in the prin- editorial duties, to evince the degraded tone and following

To deny or to doubt that the authors of the "Tracts bringing about this happy change, were to confess ourselves strangely ignorant of passing events,-blind indeed to the history of the last ten years. They may, in the ardour of their spirit and the vehemence of their zeal, have erred; just as many Reformers, on the Continent especially, erred in sweeping away the very form and lineaments of the structure of Christ's Church, and erecting in its room the unsightly and the unstable fabrics of man's creation. We may lament, and we may condemn those errors; but let us, at the same time, be just in awarding praise where it is deserved, and expressing our thankfulness for the good which, through their agency, has undeniably been done. Calmer spirits, and, -we say it humbly, -more judicious men have appreciated the labour they began, and followed up the work, and brought about the revival of God's Church in England which her faithful and affectionate sons are so rejoiced to witness. Just, in fact, as it was at the Reformation in our mother-land. The work of Protestant renovation began abroad, but it was fitful and wild; while in England, the champions of the truth, though imitating and encouraged by those foreign efforts, were calmer, more sober-judging, and, in the true temper of Christian Reformers, were cautious not to make a ruin where they aimed at

on the Church and land forever.

dency to erratic courses we dread, the great body, the overwhelming majority are sound and stedfast in the faith, and would sacrifice their lives sooner than surblessings it confers. We fear not, therefore, the result, the atmosphere the purer, when this tempest shall have spent its force, and carried with it far away the noxious vapours by which it has been engendered. We fear not for the result, because we rely upon the promises peace of her children."

"May we, without presumption, be permitted to add our humble hope that, in the selection of a Minister, the Lord Bishop will take care, that the feelings of the people be not

fore, as some persons seem to argue, no sound Protes- brought to see the real foundations of christian govern- chapels and conventicles, proclaimed to their wonder- private enterprise, and ourselves the sole proprietors tant can hold; forgetting that on this principle we ment, as well as the true position of the Church of ing hearers that the Clergy of the Church, both here of this Journal, we might be disposed to waive a little viduals more than that the Clergy of the Church of present issues, we must judge honestly and fairly. is to shake, if they can, the confidence of the members been laid down. protest for ever against her multiplied corruptions. We all have seen and recognized, to whatsoever cause of our communion in their lawful pastors, and to protest for ever against her multiplied corruptions. Besides, the word, whether correctly or not, is in general use, and is in a certain sense applicable to the Church of England; it is surely the refore, better to

tea-table gossip, or of newspaper vituperation, but to And while the Church has strengthened her foun- state the whole case, in full and unreserved detail to

In the opening number of the present volume, we should have been sceptical as to the justice of our cation: it is much to be regretted that the who remark, he will perhaps be sceptical no longer, when advice and merited reproofs conveyed to this periodical through your valuable Journal, have not been attended of the Times" were, in a great degree, instrumental in he reads the following from the Montreal Baptist with the desired effect; at least in arresting deliberate Register, of the 27th July:

> distinguished 'successor of the Apostles,' Dr. STRACHAN, ordaining a number of his clergy. We thought it very mposing—for there was an imposition of hands, and also an —We presume that most of our fellow-colonists know the his mposition of priest-craft. How could the Prelate, after his tory of Upper Canada College—how it was schemed by Dr. Presbyterian education, gravely say to each,—Receive thou the Holy Ghost,' when he had not that gift to bestow? And thwarted in his project regarding the University - how a very the Holy Ghost,' when he had not that gift to bestow? And thwarted in his project regarding the University - how a very how came the candidates to submit reverently to the exquisite large portion of the Common School Fund, designed for educafarce? Just because it is an imposing ceremony."

extract: indeed, we are much tempted to believe that what notorious, though they are not sufficiently remembered by the individual who penned it, doubts "whether there be any Holy Ghost," when he makes an allusion of such disgraceful irreverence to His gifts. We feel much more of sorrow than of anger at this language to what will the people say, when assured of the fact, that the said gentry are now actually indebted to the Province in the sum of \$2000 or more for the board and tuition of their boys at Upper and the sum of the s wretchedly degraded standard some of our modern religionists have permitted themselves to descend.— Yet we trust that the exhibition of genuine feeling which this short paragraph betrays, will have one good practical influence,—to keep Churchmen from frater-prizing in accordance to the compact of the common Schools, the Official gentry of almost every grade that had any connection with the Family Compact, owe sums varying from £20 to £150 for their sons' education in Upper Canada College. Oh the blessings of that Compact!

We hope it has been broken up; but its unprincipled members are still among as matching the common Schools, the Official gentry of almost every grade that had any connection with the Family Compact, owe sums varying from £20 to £150 for their sons' education. of such ribaldry; and that henceforward no member of our communion will bring upon himself the fearful guilt of helping to build up houses of worship, and so

Rev. A. Williams, addressed to the Editor of the and accomplished its erection, and this in opposition to Cornwall Observer, which will be found amongst our the expressed wishes of Dr. Strachan (now Lord Bishop communications. We trust that the evil complained of has before this been corrected; but if not, we take leave to say that the local authorities have every right to interpose for the suppression of this shamefol desecration of the Lord's Day, as a violation of the laws of the land. On religious grounds, we can be at no Ross for direction,—our Saviour's rule is explicit as to what cases of necessity may be thought to justify a for the advancement of education, he might perchance have been induced to yield to Christian honesty and detemporary infringement upon the sacredness of the cency so far, at least, as to exclude the unauthorized and Sabbath rest. These are only, the saving of life unmanly assertion from his periodical. The Bishop uniof any reasonable or necessary means for the supply contended during a period of more than forty years, that the basis of our Colonial education ought to be laid, not of our bodily wants. To open the facilities for commercial enterprise, or to remove obstructions to it in the proposed University of King's College, now at the proposed University of King's Colleg where they may accidentally have arisen, comes not, length so happily commenced. The failure of his Lord-We unite with our contemporary of the Statesman assuredly, within the number of those necessities in the congratulations he expresses upon the laying which would warrant the profanation of the Lord's of the evil complained of.

We beg respectfully to call attention to the terms

papists in common with ourselves, and which, there- things spiritual and temporal, that they should be highways and in the market-places, as well as in the intimation thus conveyed! Were this a mere If to invoke the Divine blessing on an undertaking so tant can hold; forgetting that on this principle we ought to renounce the liturgy, the Sacraments, the one, and in England, are fast on the way to Rome! The strictness; but where the interests of many are containism, I trust that such sectorism will never cease to be the prominent and disdoctrine of the Trinity, the Divinity and atonement and division of the dismemberment and division of the government of this novel intelligence has been amounted the government of the governme of Christ,—nay, the very Bible itself. It is on these grounds that some writers have scrupled to use the word. But although it is certainly absurd to speak word. But although it is certainly absurd to speak which is in that Institution awarded which owns an easured that individuals are unable to comply with this regulation, we shall most freely take it upon our mination for the Prize which is in that Institution awarded of the Protestant religion, preachers of the Word and dispensers of the Sacra- of England, and with strong expressions of regret that selves to yield them every reasonable indulgence; and to superiority in Scriptural attainments and religion of the Protestant religion—i. e. a negative religion, yet there is no absurdity in speaking of the Church of England, or of the Church of America, as a Protestant Church—the word Church conveys a positive idea, shall most promptly and cheerfully do so. But we slightest allusion to any distinctive subjects whatsoever. and there can be no reason. If we admit that the "Tracts for the Times" Church of Rome is a true though a corrupt Church, it is well to have a term by which we may always declare that, while we hold in common with her all that good or ill, God alone can tell. But, looking at the stablishment of this Journal, has an one of the members of the members

cal Student of the Diocese of New-York.

The Rev. C. Bancroft is appointed to the tempoare so styled, than the Church of England, when in thither throughout the land; and thousands, too, of in order to shake the fidelity of her children and wean ing the absence of the Rev. W. Wait, about to visit

> The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia held an Ordinagross dereliction of duty. For, should an individual tion in St. Paul's Church, Halifax, on Sunday the 2d sized with italics, I have not before me the accounts ne

Communications.

DESECRATION OF THE SABBATH.

To the Editor of the Cornwall Observer. Sir,-Yesterday, as I was driving to my Evening duty at Moulinette, I was surprised to see a large number of labourers busily employed on the works of the St. Law-

No circumstances can justify such a needless infringe

onely situation of backwoodsmen, and the great deficienc tribution to the cause of Christ, which men are now content to give; but high and low, and rich and poor, declaration, by our brethren of the Clergy,—we shall observance of the Lord's Day. Let us not increase the

Trusting that these few lines will meet the eye of some

influential persons, who will support the holy cause which they are humbly designed to serve, I am. Sir.

Your faithful servant, ALEX. WILLIAMS, Rector of Cornwall.

Monday, July 24, 1843.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

To the Editor of The Church.

Rev. Sir,-Permit me to direct your attention to the This is not the first occasion on which The ciples of God's Church, and pious generations of pious Christians, amongst all ranks, may bring God's blessing pattern of Editorial propriety, the Christian Guardian,

misrepresentation, or in preventing the exposure of gross "A VERY IMPOSING CEREMONY.—We lately saw that ignorance,—for to one or other of these causes the followistinguished 'successor of the Apostles,' Dr. STRACHAN, ing remarks must be attributed:— "HOW THE GENTRY EDUCATE THEIR SONS IN TORONTO.

rce? Just because it is an imposing ceremony."

It were needless to waste words in developing the how it has swallowed up a £1000 a year as a government grant nonstrous wickedness which is manifested in this in religion, and of illiberality in politics. These facts are some of our Baptist contemporary, as shewing to what a Canada College! Such is the fact, ye hard-working farmers

reparation.

If, amongst the authors and promoters of this renovated work in the Church of England, we discern some few whose eccentric flights we lament, and whose tendered to the most solemn ordinances of that Church to which we owe allegiance and affection, and which, by our Baptismal vow, we are pledged to uphold.

If, amongst the authors and promoters of this renovated work in the Church of England, we discern some we owe allegiance and affection, and which, by our Baptismal vow, we are pledged to uphold.

If, amongst the authors are for the stellar grossyl minature with the history of Upper Canada College than these remarks evince, or their knowledge of the system of education pursued in this our Western division of the Province will do them but little credit. No person at all denotes the first the discovery of the rest of the steel grossyl minature with the most solemn ordinances of that Church to which we owe allegiance and affection, and which, by our Baptismal vow, we are pledged to uphold. conversant with the circumstances attending the establishment of the Institution which has been thus reviled, pre-We request attention to the excellent letter of the tends to be ignorant, that Sir John Colborne conceived where, upon that day, it is endangered, and the use formly maintained the sound principle, for which he has a ship's projected constitution of our University—I mean with reference to its religious character—is so extremely

for advice and example,—a head, in short, to guide their movements; such as is the University and its handmaid (as it is now happily rendered), Upper Canada College. As to the Government grant of £1000 per annum, I am satisfied that it is quite as well expended, and with as much benefit to the Colony, as the grant of £500 per annum to Victoria College, and much more so than if it were ap-

important and responsible as the education of youth; if prayers to the God who created, and the Saviour who rethe sphere of my own knowledge,—facts which which and hopelessly demolish the fabrications of the Baptist Register. The charge of illiberality in politics is, I need not say, equally groundless and unfair.

The first duty of a Minister of Christ is to his numerical for their sakes, lest any be perplexed in consequence of all which has been lately said, this sermon is published, and for them the following explanation is intended.

Nothing the applied of the prediction of the Baptist for their sakes, lest any be perplexed in consequence of all which has been lately said, this sermon is published, and for them the following explanation is intended.

memory, as being there during my sojourn within its walls,—a son of the Rev. John Ryerson, of the Metho-the comforts provided by the gospel for the penitent amid we can ourselves Protestants, we mean no more to profess that we hold communion with all parties who faith, have, in that interval, been erected hither and other, on the part of avowed opponents of the Church, rary charge of the Chapelry of St. Paul, Quebec, durgregational preacher; Presbyterians in abundance; and dist persuasion; a son of the gregational preacher; Presbyterians in abundance; and more than one professing communion with the Church of Rome. But I need not pursue the charge of exclusiveness any farther; it has been often advanced, and as often overthrown. With reference to the pecuniary statement which the individual of the Baptist Register has emphasized with italics, I have not before me the accounts negative distribution of his averment; if not a numerical refutation of his averment; if not presence to the soul; 2dly, because in Holy Scripture The Church, too, in her principles and her workings, Clergyman be found,—we put the case hypothetically, ult., when Mr. Philip James Filleul, A. B., of King's cessary to a numerical refutation of his averment; if not

ble to the resources of such an Institution as U. C. College, that individuals in various parts of the country should be, some a year, others two years, and others even three years in arrear; which after all amounts to the entire grievance so pathetically and patriotically deplored by the Baptist Register. I would submit, moreover, to this Editorial Solon the consideration, that the individuals so situated are, in all probability, those whose means are scanty, and whom, on that account, the College mercifully forbear to press.

Cobourg, August 1, 1843.

CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

To the Editor of The Church. Sir,-I notice in an article entitled "The origin, character, and prevalence of Puseyism", extracted from the London Observer, (a paper, by the way, worthless in authority in all matters connected with the Church of England, and which is now making the round of the Canadian Press, the following regards. dian Press, the following remark:

"In Scotland, the whole of the Episcopal Clergy, with the exception of three or four, are decided Puseyites."

Permit me to say that the doctrine and teaching of the enerable Episcopal Church of Scotland has been uniform and unchangeable. The divine authority and institution of the threefold order of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, the consequent necessity of the Apostolical Succession; the doctrine of the Sacraments, viz. that in holy baptism, we are in infancy born again of water and the Holy Spirit, and thereby made "Heirs of the Kingdom of Heaven" and that in the Euchaviet, the district improved and paptism is continually fed and nourished by the body and blood of our Redeemer, not by Transubstantiation, as the Romanists falsely teach, but rightly received by the opeation of the Holy Spirit, as is taught by all the ancient turgies of the Church, and following their language, by the Scotch Communion office in particular,—these doc trines have never ceased to be the authoritative teaching pefore Dr. Pusey was ever heard of, and by God's grace will be taught when Dr. Pusey is dead and buried. more, they have been taught from the beginning, by our Saviour himself, by His holy apostles, by the whole primitive Church, and by that living branch of the one Catholic and Apostolic Church, the Church of Engiand, and by her, as a faithful witness of the truth, maintained against the false doctrines of schismatics and heretics.

THE FOUNTAIN OF TWO WATERS.

(For The Church.) Ovid, alluding to a fountain of Arcadia, whose waters ossessed opposite qualities, thus describes its remarkable

"Nocte nocent potæ: sine noxâ luce bibuntur." A stream by day securely quaffed, Yielding at night a noxious draught.

Barrow, next to Jeremy Taylor, the most poetical prose he language. The fountain is a picture of human learning. The wisdom which confers blessings inestimable on the mind enlightened by judgment, and prepared by precept, may prove in the darkness of rash and untutored gnorance the worst of curses. A poet of our own hath legantly expressed the same sentiment:—

"Just like those bees of Trebizond, Which from the sunniest flowers that glad The fairest of the gardens round, Draw honey forth that drives men mad."

And if this be true of mere human knowledge, it is yet more true of the Word of God. What but the light of God's Holy Spirit can reveal the treasures stored up within that precious volume? How many, nevertheless, approach it without a prayer for this illumination, with an irreverent curiosity and presumptuous confidence in their own powers. Such as these must be dark, and no earthly lore can pour light into their soul. These are they who "wrest the Scriptures unto their own destruction"; and to these they are, consequently, "the savour of death unto death." In this contradiction we see realized with reference to the mind of man what St. James justly esteems a paradox in practice:—"Doth a fountain send forth at the same place sweet water and bitter?" Ovid's line is a good commentary on the Apostle's language.

CENSUS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ADELAIDE.

The following corrected list has been furnished correspondent:—	d us by
Church of Rome Kirk of Scotland British Wesleyan Methodists	569 213 123 125 32 13 20 8 78 25
Total 1	239
	THE RESERVE AND PERSONS NAMED IN

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DR. PUSEY'S SERMON. The following is the Preface to this much canvassed

Yet was it needful, in times so disjointed as were those days of peril, to employ weapons of a spiritual temper for combating the powers of darkness, and revealing to the deluded in the land the "mystery of iniquity" which was at work for the overthrow of all that could give them present peace or future happiness. It was needful, when men's minds were reason to know that persons in the sins and evils of a growing democracy, both in

PREFACE. It is with pain that the following sermon is published; for it is impossible for any one not to foresee one portion of its effects; what floods, namely, of blasphemy against holy truth will be poured forth by the infidel, or heretical, or secular and anti-religious papers with which our Church and country is afflicted. It is like casting with one's own hands, that which is most sacred to be outraged and profaned. Still there seem to be higher duties, which require even this. The Gospel must be a savour unto life or a savour unto death, from the first, it has been blasphemed, wherever it has been preached. It has been blasphemed by Jews, Pagans, and each class of heretics as they arose; the Arians used blasphemous jests, taught the people blasphemous ballads, and profaned the Holy Eucharist; increase of scoffers and blasphemers are among the tokens of the last days: and yet the two witnesses are to bear testimony, though in sackcloth. The more the truth prevails, the madder must the world

ecome; the blasphemies with which holy truth is now

the consciousness of sin, with the view to meet the charge of sternness involved by the exhibition of one side of presence to the soul; 2dly, because in Holy Scripture the mention of remission of sins is connected with it.

In essaying to teach this, I could not but forget controversy; having, in the commencement, warned against irreverent disputings, I hved for the time in Holy Scripture and its deepest expositors, the Fathers, and was careful to use rather their language than my own, lest, on so high a subject, I should seem to speak over-boldly. Conscious of my own entire adherence to the formularies of any my own entire adherence to the formularies of my Church, and having already repeatedly expressed myself on this subject, and in the very outset of this sermon con-veyed at once that I believed the elements to "remain in body and blood of Christ, I had no fear of being misun-

labourers busily employed on the works of the St. Lawrence Canal, with horses and carts, just as if it had been a week-day.

Upon enquiry, I found that an order had been issued to the men on Saturday evening, that "none would be employed on week-days who refused to work on Sundays."

And thus many poor creatures were induced, through fear of losing their work, to violate the sanctity of the Lord's Day. As the servant of God, and as a guardian of the Spiritual interests of the people, I have felt it my duty to bring this matter under public notice, in the hope that those, who have the power to suppress this open desecrahitherto been the vital principle of our learned professions,—more especially of the Law,—and was for a long time the only auxiliary to literary distinction. Those who know it best fully appreciate its effectual, though unpretending, services; and these, whose coming along the way, this body and blood, I learned also to withhold my thoughts as to the mode of this great unpretending, services; and these, whose coming along the way, the way as a mystery to "adore it." With the unpretending, services; and these, whose opinion alone is entitled to respect, cannot but smile at the palsied imis entitled to respect, cannot but smile at the palsied impotence, while they pity the venomous rancour, with which the Baptist Register (an obscure organ of a modern sect,) has striven to shake its well-carned reputation. He who has penned this humble but hearty defence of calumniated worth, must ever entertain towards Upper Canada College the strongest feelings of affectionate respect and gratitude.

Your's very sincerely,

An Ex-Collegian.

Libelieve, the true meaning of our Church,)* I could not but speak of the consecrated elements as being what, since he has so called them, I believe them to become his body and blood; and I feared not, that, using their language, I should, when speaking of Divine and "spiritual" things, be thought to mean otherwise than "spiritually," or having disclaimed all thoughts as to the mode of their being, that any should suppose I meant a mode which our Church, disclaimed all thoughts as to the mode of their being, that any should suppose I meant a mode which our Church disallows.

It remains only to say, that the notes (with a few exceptions) are such as, amid hurry and severe indisposition, I could, when my sermon was demanded, put together, with the view at once of shewing those who were to pronounce upon it that I had not used high language of my own mind, and that they might not unconsciously blame

The appendix is now drawn up by a friend (the writer being disabled) with the same view, that some might be saved from objecting to what, though often 'aught, may be new to them, when they see that the same, or things much stronger, have been taught by a series of Divines in our Church. It is not meant that some of these writers (e. g. Mede) are always consistent with themselves; it is meant only to shew what has been taught, partly without rebuke, partly with authority, in our later English Church. Nor has it been the object to select the strongest passages of our writers; on the contrary, some stronger than any here quoted have been purposely pas-sed by, out of a writer so universally received as George Herbertf. The general tone of doctrine has been the object chiefly had in view in the selection. Some of the materials of the Catena have been already used in previ-

ous explanations on the doctrine.

Passages or phrases, here and there, in the sermon, were, on account of the length of the whole, omitted in the delivery; they were inserted in the copy called for in brackets, as making the whole more authentic; these dis tinctions are now omitted, as needlessly distracting such as may read for edification, since in one instance only did the passages so omitted contain doctrine—viz. the words from the Fathers from "and by commingling" to "Divine

And now, may God have mercy on this His Church! It is impossible not to see that a controversy has been awakened, which, from the very sacredness of the subject and the vagueness of the views of many and the irreve rence of the age, one should, of all others, most have deprecated. Yet, things are in His hands, not in man's; and He, who has so mercifully overruled every trial and every strife hitherto, to the greater good of this His Church, will, we doubt not, if we obtain from Him patient hearts so, we want this they end if since I can now hearts, so overrule this also; and if, since I can now speak in no other manner, I may, in this way, utter one word to the young, to whom I have heretofore spoken from a more solemn place, I would remind them how, almost prophetically, 16 years ago, in the volume which was the unknown dawn and harbinger of the re-awake-Barrow, next to Jeremy Taylor, the most poetical prose writer perhaps of all our Divines, was almost enthusiastically attached to the poetry of Ovid: he could read his verses over and over again, and discern fresh hearties. There have been many totally attached to the poetry of Ovid: he could read his verses over and over again, and discern fresh hearties. erses over and over again, and discern fresh beauties fold tokens, that patience is one great grace which God is now calling forth in our Church. "The wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God." Sore then the single line, they might be read for something years. his single line, they might be read for something more though it be to see, as we must see, the truth of God cast han the mere harmony of the metre, or the sweetness of he language. The fountain is a picture of human learn-they who love it may well be patient, when He whose truth it is bears so patiently with us all; sure, that even when it seems to be trampled upon, it will thereby but sink the deeper into the "good ground" of the "honest and good heart," thence to spring up multiplied, in His good time, "thirty, sixty, and a hundred fold."

Christ Church Ember Week, after Feast of Penticost, 1843.

* As shown py the use of the ancient words, "The Body of our Lord Jesus Christ," (rejected in Edward VI., 2nd book.) Rubric for "the Reverent eating and drinking" of the consecrated elements which remain, and the article, which, while declaring that "the Body of the consecrated elements which remain, and the article, which, while declaring that "the Body of the consecrated elements which remain, and the article, which, while declaring that "the Body of the Christian Carlos and Ca which remain, and the article, which, while declaring that "the Body of Christ is given, taken, and eaten in the Supper, only after a spiritual and heavenly manner," by the use of the words "given" and "taken," shows that it calls that "the Body of Christ" which is "given" by the Minister, "taken" by the people (See Knox's remains, ii. p. 170.) In like way, the Catechism teaches that "The Body and Blood of Christ are verily and indeed taken and received of the faithful, in the Lord's Supper". The very strength of the words of the Rubric denying "the corporal Presence of Christ's natural flesh and blood! In itself implies (as we know of those who inserted that Rubric) that they believed every thing short of this.

"A Both a bia Foems and in his Country Parson, which forms part of the Clergyman's Instructor, a work printed by the University, and recommended by Bishops to candidates for ordination.

of the Clergyman's Instructor, a work printed by the University, and recommended by Bishops to candidates for ordination.

‡ Tracts. No 81; Mr. Newman's "Letter to Dr. Fausett;" Bishop of Exeter's Charge; ms "Letter to Dr. Jelf;" "the Dectrine of the Catholic Church in England on the Holy Eucharist.

§ Is., xxx., 27. Motto to "The Christian Year" 1827.

EXETER .- Ottery St. Mary .- On Monday last, the subscribers to the Day and Sunday Schools gave the children their annual treat. They assembled at 2 o'clock, with their respective teachers, near St. Saviour's Bridge, to the number of 450, and marched in procession to the Church, attended by the five Clergymen attached to the parish Church and St. John's Tipton, and preceded by the Ottery Brass Band. Bishop Coleridge, and a large body of the supporters of these excellent institutions, joined them on their way. The Rev. H. T. Thomson, the chaplain priest, officiated in the Church, and the Psalms, the Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, were chanted with the Gregorian tones by the excellent Choir, a young with the Gregoran tones by the excellent Choir, a young amateur gentleman presiding with great ability at the organ, in the unavoiable absence of the organist. After the second lesson, a class selected from the several schools was catechised "openly in the Church" by the Vicar. After Divine Service, the children proceeded to the spacious play grounds attached to the King's School, where they were entertained with cakes and tea, and spent the evening in rural sports and merriment. The band gave their services gratuitously, and the bells pealed merrily at intervals throughout the day. The number of children in these throughout the day. The number of children in these schools is greatly increased of late, and (with the addition of above 100 children educated at the sole expense of Sir John Kennaway, in connexion with the Church of St Philip and St. James, at Escot,) exhibit above one-eighth part of the entire population of the parish receiving their education in the principles of the Church.—Exeter and Plywouth Gazette.

[We insert the above paragraph, as showing how ?

school treat may best be conducted in accordance with sound Church principles. These little relaxations, when judiciously mauaged, are productive of good effects in many ways; and therefore we would glday see them, as on the above occasion, connected with those religious services, for a due participation in which it is the especial

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property and cam whi

On Trinity Sunday, June 11, Ordination were held by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Lords Bishops of London, Oxford, Exeter, Hereford, Lincon, Worcester, Chichester, Peterborough, and Gloucester and Bristol, when one hundred and fifty four gentlemen were admitted to Deacons' Orders, and one hundred and fourteen deacons were ordained to the holy order of the Priesteood.

From our English Files.

you may be bound; but till you have proceeded to the utmost limits which the letter of your constitution allows to wipe out this stain—so long as you suffer the slave-gang to be seen under the actual shadow of the capital of Washington—the seat of your central empire—so long as you stretch the broad arm of your union, with a somewhat hesitating and uncertain hold its true, above the slave-trade itself. as it is carried on from our of your coasts to another, and even upon the bosom of that occan which you are so fond, and so justly fond, of terming f. ee—so long as you allow of these and other compliances with the exactions of slavery, do you not deserve to have this picture which his Lordship, from his services at Waterloo, eminently deserved.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived precisely at ten minures before eight o'clock; and the presence of that illustrious Prince, it is superfluous to say, was the occasion of the most enthusiastic cheering. The Duke of Wellington received with the exactions of slavery, do you not deserve to have this picture which his Lordship, from his services at Waterloo, eminently deserved.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived precisely at ten minures before eight o'clock; and the presence of that illustrious Prince, it is superfluous to say, was the occasion of the most enthusiastic cheering. The Duke of Wellington received most enthusiastic cheering. The crowd consequently had an opportunity of ocean which you are so fond, and so justly fond, of terming f. ee—so long as you allow of these and other compliances with the exactions of slavery, do you not deserve to have

THE IRISH CHURCH.

(From the Times.) What would be the effect upon the Roman Catholic people of Ireland of abolishing the tithes? We answer, that they would benefit not one single penny. The gain would be en-tirely the gain of the Protestant landlord. It is a notorious fact, and one upon which we have ourselves before now insisted, that from the first the principal opposition to tithes, the principal outery against the establishment, was raised and headed by the landlords, the majority of whom are Protestants, and not by the occupiers. We could produce, if they were needed, extracts from evidence taken before committees of the House of Commons, which show that the landowners, having already of Commons, which show that the landowners, having already let their lands at a rack-rent, strenuously resisted, without distinction of religion, the first attempts made on the part of the Church to exact her rights, as being, in point of fact, not a question of religion, but a question of payment, and of payment, too, which must come entirely out of their own, and not their tenants' pockets. Indeed, the establishment of the Church, it may be truly said, is not the thing complained of in Ireland. A passing notice in one, perhaps, among the hundreds of fierce and wicked invectives that O'Connell is now launching, to the deception and ruin, possibly, of thousands of his countrymen, or a hit on some titular's apology for non-appearance at a repeal dinner,—this is all we hear against the established Church. peal dinner,—this is all we hear against the established Church. Doubtless she would be the first object of attack, if the mob-

questioned the spiritual independence of the Church, but then she claimed the right to decide what was spiritual and what was civil.

And his master's clothes, for even the very clothes on his back and had a work clothes, for the perpendicular clothes, for the perpendicular clothes, for even the very clothes on his back and had a work clothes, for the perpendicular clothes and his master's clothes, for the perpendicular clothes and his master's clo that unthority to the State, but by the ediain to decide what was repitiual and what circl, the demandated a right which it was man possible for may State to tolerate. What was it that was compared to the proposed to think that in any convention was possible for may State to tolerate. What was it that was compared to the proposed to the state in any convention of the classified for may State to tolerate. What was it that was compared to the proposed to think that in any convention of the classified for may State to tolerate. What was it that was compared to the proposed to the classified to the proposed to the classified exemption of the classified for the proposed to the classified exemption of the classified to the classified and the proposed to the classified exemption of the directors' report. As regarded the provided th

er have dared to treat Ireland as it had don Scotland: and he thought it advisable to agitate for a repeal of the Scottish union, seeing the success that process had met with in Ireland. Another of their leaders declared his deliberate and Albert is expected to be at Portsmouth, fully equipped for sea, and ready to receive her Majesty on Wednesday the 2nd ers of the Established Church, and that it would be better not of August. She has received the pennant, having been comto attend the worship of God at all, than to profit by the mi- missioned by Captain Lord A. Fitzelarence. Her engines will nistration of a minister of the Establishment; and this was be tried in a day or two in the presence of the Lords of the said of the Church which they had left only 24 hours before, Admiralty, after which she will proceed to Chatham to be fitted said of the Church which they had left only 24 hours before, not on account of reprehensible doctrine or persecution, but merely because they could not prevail on their brethren to violate the constitution, and adopt an abstract notion of independence, incompatible with any constitution. He (Lord Aberdeen) lamented any such indication of a violent spirit; but he hoped that a little reflection would produce an effect on the deluded men when they had led into the situation in which hoped that a little reflection would produce an effect on the deluded men whom they had led into the situation in which they now were. He trusted such might be the case. At all events the object of the legislature ought to be to tranquillise of the nobility, proceeded down the river in the Penelope for the of the nobility, proceeded down the river in the Penetope in the clergy and the people which was anxiously expected by the country at large.

of the nobility, proceeded down the river in the Penetope in the purpose of inspecting and testing her engines and ascertaining how far the plan of converting a sailing frigate into a steam one of such a magnitude had been successful. Upon the arrival of their Lordships on board, the Admiralty flag was hoisted.

(From the Times.)

The position of some of the American state stocks has led to a curious system of operation, which has been adopted by the resident debtors of the banks with great advantage to themselves, through the medium of the English market. The states, it is well known, when the banks became unable to provide for the interest on bonds, were greatly embarrassed at finding themselves exposed to liabilities which they had never contemplated itself, it follows that only 15 of the fires were necessary to get Some of them not being, as they alleged, able to pay the steam up the three boilers; hence there will be a saving of interest, made a certain provision in favour of the bonds, and against the banks to which they were issued in the first case. By this provision the banks are bound to take the bonds as one not in use. In trying her speed over the measured mile, she went over the distance up and down four times. In these trials she proved herself to be a vessel of extraordinary velocity, This being the law, the local debtor of the banks, taking advantage of the depreciated condition of the bonds in the English being 13 8-10 miles per hour, and her minimum speed 10 3-10 market, becomes a purchaser, and thus very successfully reduces his liabilities. One of the commonest operations of the sort is, we understand, the following:—An American landholder has mortgaged his estate to a bank which is subject to the law in question for a certain amount, and finding that the on board, seemed highly gratified at her performances, which the law in question for a certain amount, and finding that the bonds issued to that bank have declined 50 per cent, in Londou, writes to an English capitalist to advance him on the security of his estate half the sum for which it is already mortgaged, and with it to purchase the depreciated bonds, which are transmitted to America. With these he pays off his first mortgage, ordinary at the several ports, none of which are, from the and his estate remains charged only with the sum advanced by the English capitalist, the process adopted having freed it from foreign navies, either in size, capability of armament, or equiphalf its incumbrance without any outlay whatever. Operations | ment, and have therefore become nothing more than blanks in of this sort have led to business in the less valuable stocks, the list of the British navy, although they could not have been which would not otherwise have existed. As to the law itself, it seems as equitable as any law can be which does not provide The Lords of the Admiralty, with the commendable view of it seems as equitable as any law can be which does not provide for the payment of liabilities, as the State at any rate makes the loss fall on the bank which has been the instrument of circulation, and not on the innocent holder.

speech delivered by this nobleman at a meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, held in London, on the 22d June:—"While he did not dissemble the load of responsibility June:—"While he did not dissemble the load of responsibility which originally attached to his own country—while he would would require to build them. The Penelope can stow fuel to refrain from gratuitous attacks upon the internal policy of last her sixteen days with full steaming power; and by husband-foreign states—here, on the soil of England, he must not, and ing the consumption of coals by working at the full, half, or solerly, and without exaggeration, for the truth's sake, to record the impressions which he had derived from the opportunities he had had (imperfect as he admitted them to be) of perusing the month from England, with a regiment of 800 soldiers, in addifeatures and witnessing the aspects of slavery upon its own soil
(America) and beneath its own influence. (Hear, hear.) He had had some transient glances at the system among the rice fields of Carolina, and in the sugar plantations of Louisiana. He had seen the system, perhaps in its most matured developement, and at one of its permanent head-quarters in the island of Cuba, upon those beauteous shores which nature seemed to have intended and fitted for a terrestrial paradise, where such was the prodigal richtess of a tropical vegetation, such the unclouded brightness of a tropical climate, that to live there he felt he could almost be a slave, but not a slave holder. (Great applause.) Returning to the American Union, he had passed applause.) Returning to the American Union, he had passed applause.) Returning to the American Union, he had passed applause.) Returning to the American Union, he had passed applause.) Returning to the American Union, he had passed applause.) Returning to the American Union, he had passed applause.) Returning to the American Union, he had passed applause.) The stream of the gentle Ohio, and had seen upon one bank a series of slave states, on the other a series of free states; and a series of slave states, on the other a series of free states; and a series of slave states, on the other a series of free states; and a series of slave states, on the other a series of free states; and a series of slave states, on the other a series of free states; and a series of slave states, on the other a series of free states; and a series of slave states, on the other a series of free states; and a series of slave states, on the other a series of free states; and a series of slave states, on the other a series of free states; and a series of slave states, on the other a series of free states; and a series of slave states, on the other a series of slave states, on the other a series of the will state the grounds and exhibit the documents necessary.

After the inspection, those reserves will be put up to sale extracts it will be seen that less than the average crop in will state the grounds and exhibit the documents necessary.

After the inspection, the documents necessary.

After the inspection will state the grounds and exhibit the documents necessary.

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After the inspection will state the grounds and exhibit the documents necessary. was the prodigal richness of a tropical climate, that to live there he felt he could almost be a slave, but not a slave holder. (Great felt he could almost be a slave, but not a slave holder. (Great felt he could almost be a slave, but not a slave holder.) he was bound to say that the comparative appearance of the service. progress of prosperity—of all that constitued power and happiness, seemed to him to be just in the proportion which the most ardent friends of freedom would desire. (Applause.) He then came to another and still fairer scene—to the St. Lawrence, which separated, not the free states and the slave states of the American Union, but the free states of the North American Republic and the provinces of the Queen of Great Britain.—
Now, in which of these districts under these designations might it not at first, at least, be expected that a regard for human it not at first, at least, be expected that a regard for human field on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of June, 1815, on Monday Now, in which of these districts under these designations might it not at first, at least, be expected that a regard for human rights would most extensively and scrupulously prevail? He could not help being much struck with a circumstance which had seen mentioned in a book written by a person not actuated by any bias against either the political or social divisions of America, or by any overweening prejudices in favour of a monarchical and aristocratical government—he meant Miss

which I have just portrayed to you set before you, that the finest sight in the world—and mark well, it was said within the

banquet was served up. It was a quarter to eight when the Duke and his guests took their seats at the table.

The Duke of Wellington presided, supported on the right gently and the consciousness of acquired freedom, of a master left behind, and who never again can grasp him, gives to the mere motion and muscle of his limbs a play, an elasticity, and a moral meaning, which are nothing short of the sublime.'—

(Enthusiastic applause.) They must all of them be aware that a treaty had lately been concluded between the United States of America and this country. He hoped he should not be disposed to advert to any topics foreign to the immediate purpose of the meeting, or connected with general politics; he might, however, observe that he was on the whole inclined to view the terms of that treaty more favourably than some of those with whom is readly.

the treaty related to carrying into effect the mutual delivery and extradition of criminals between the one country and the other. Before that provision could be ratified it must come under the consideration of Parliament, and he hoped that there the mode in which it was intended to be carried out would be refered to the mode in which it was intended to be carried out would be refered to the mode in which it was intended to be carried out would be refered to the mode in which it was intended to be carried out would be refered to the mode in which it was intended to be carried out would be refered to the mode in which it was intended to be carried out would be refered to the mode in which it was intended to be carried out would be refered to the mode in which it was intended to be carried out would be refered to the mode in which it was intended to be carried out would be refered to the mode in which it was intended to be carried out would be refered to the mode in which it was intended to be carried out would be refered to the mutual delivery and the mode of Canada, which, under the powerful protection of the British Empire, might be one of the happies and most proposed "The Health of Her Majesty the Queen." Band—The National Authem.

The Noble and gallant Duke next proposed "The health of Her Majesty the Queen." In the mode in which it was intended to be carried out would be refered to the consideration of partial dissension appears to be the bane of Canada, "Internal dissension appears to be the bane of Canada, "Internal dissension appears to be the bane of Canada, "Internal dissension appears to be the bane of Canada, the consideration of Parliament, and he hoped that there is the powerful protection of the British Empire.

The Duke of Wellington rose and proposed "The Health of Her Majesty the Queen." Band—The National Authem.

The Noble and gallant Duke next proposed "The Health of Her Majesty the Queen." In the Health of Her Majesty the Queen." In the Health of Her Majesty the Queen." In the Health of Her Doubtless she would be the first object of attack, if the mobleaders were victorious; but she is not The stimulating cause of the people's discontent.

In the mode in which it was intended to be carried out would be most carefully considered. It was in itself a most desirable arrangement, suiting the convenience as well as the policy of nations; but especial care should be taken lest there should be arrangement, suiting the convenience as well as the policy of nations; but especial care should be taken lest there should be allowed any loophole for facilitating the redelivery of the fugitive slave. (Hear, hear.) He need hardly labour to impress the mode in which it was in itself a most desirable arrangement, suiting the convenience as well as the policy of nations; but especial care should be taken lest there should be allowed any loophole for facilitating the redelivery of the fugitive slave. (Hear, hear.) He need hardly labour to impress the mode in which it was in tended to be carried out would be more taken only deed the totast, the band baving previously played the grand Coburg march. His Royal Highness Prince Albert acknowledged the totast, the band baving previously played the grand Coburg march. His Royal Highness Prince Albert acknowledged the totast, the band baving previously played the grand Coburg march. His Royal Highness Prince Albert acknowledged the totast, the band baving previously played the grand Coburg march. His Royal Highness Prince Albert acknowledged the totast, the band baving previously played the grand Coburg march. His Royal Highness Prince Albert acknowledged the totast, the band baving previously played the grand Coburg march. His Royal Highness Prince Albert acknowledged the totast, the band baving previously played the grand Coburg march. His Royal Highness Prince Albert acknowledged the totast, the band baving previously played the grand Coburg march. His Royal Highnes Prince Albert acknowledged the totast, the band baving previously played the grand Coburg march. His Royal Hig

returned thanks, and the meeting adjourned. Colonial.

TORONTO HERALD.

In publishing the following, we take great pleasure in wish ng every possible success, as well to G. A. Barber Esq. in the the foremost of our provincial newspapers in ability, and especially in political integrity.—Ep. Ch.

In bidding farewell to the Readers of the Herald, we, the

undersigned, beg most sincerely to thank them for the indulgent and zealous support they have so long afforded to thi Journal. Considerations of a private character, have induced as to relinquish, since July 1st, our connection with this establishment; but we earnestly hope that the Herald, and the Constitutional principles it has ever advocated, may flourish with unabated vigour. At the same time, we desire to recom-mend our late partner, Mr. G. A. BARBER (who for upwards Church and State, and that our motto, "Fear God, honour he King, and meddle not with them that are given to change," will in his hands continue to be warmly supported and fully

and the vessel was immediately got under weigh, and proceeded down the river to Greenhithe. In her passage down, notwith-

frigate, in order to ascertain if they can be made available to

the service as war steamers. If the experiment should prove

ing to all who are acquainted with the power of naval gunnery

namely, 2 10-inch pivot guns of 84 cwt. each, 8 68-pounders

actual day of the week on which that glorious but sanguinary conflict was fought,) gave his annual banquet at Apsley House

LORD MORPETH. - We make the following extract from a successful, and of that there is now hardly a doubt, these other

J. F. Rogers. S. THOMPSON. Toronto, July 29, 1843.

The undersigned, in assuming the responsibility of the Herald newspaper and printing office on his own account, desires to assure the supporters of this Journal, and the Conservative public, that it will be his anxious desire to sustain raging to continue in the political course he has so long follow-rice, for all kinds of grain, the farmer has much to be grate-rice for all kinds of grain, the farmer has much to be grate-ful for.—Prince Edward Gazette.

accordance with its wonted character, and well known senti- plentiful crop. - Chatham Journal.

G. A. BARBER.

CLERGY RESERVES.

A great many of our subscribers are interested in understanding how the Clergy Reserve lands are to be disposed of, and for toria Chronicle, their satisfaction we shall give the substance of a proclamation (all shell guns), and 14 32-pounders on the spar and main published in the Official Gazette of the 15th inst.

The Agents and Inspectors will give all other information becessary.

The regulations of 21st October, 1841, state that not more

intention of these schools, under the teaching of the min- Martineau; it was stated by her that she was told by the cap- different vehicles in that generally throughfare. unless they prefer to become purchasers, at the price stated in ultimo, by two servants in his employ (a man and woman).

the Inspectors, and the value of the improvements made shall not be charged in the purchase money.

The sale will be effected on the following terms: two-sixths

The sale will be effected on the following terms: two-sixths of the price to be paid down, and the remaining four-sixths in yearly instalments, on 1st January, with interest, and the first instalment to fail due on the 1st January next after the sale, with the privilege of paying as many insalments at once as the purchaser pleases. The agents are empowered to effect sales and receive monies, and Letters Patent will be issued upon

payment of all the instalments, &c. These regulations differ from those previously promulgated. by which parties claiming land for which there was no lease, or

"1. That this Synod renews its solemn testimony in behalf of the Supreme headship of Christ over his Church; of the

The principles herein set forth, beyond all doubt, place the authority of the Church, and the necessity of the Apostolica Succession on grounds far higher than have ever been advocated by those Clergymen of the Church of England, who are stignatized as "Puseyites."

(From the Montreal Courier.

We extract from a Speech of the Earl of Aberdeen, in the House of Lords, the following observations on the recent Secsion from the Church of Scotland:—

There was one cause of satisfaction, viz., that the secession was clearly inevitable, and that no measure such as the present, or any other, would have prevented it. The question had ceased to be one of intrusion to be feared, but a right of spiritual independence of intrusion, for instance, of his master's horse, had been claimed, which was utterly inadmissible by any country or any government recognising an Established Church. No one questioned the spiritual independence of the Church, but then she cession from the Church, but then she cession from the Church is a constant to two persons could be more distinct than the guitive from justice. The danger with solemn silence. "The British Guards," the Artillery at Waterloo," was next given by the Duke, and drank as cust, on them that no two persons could be more distinct than the guitive from justice. The danger, "Prussian Army, "coupled the name of General Washington, and their turn a bene of out the pick of which was succeeded.

The Duke of Wellington were the uniform as Col. of the lolding, that nothing that was several other toasts succeeded.

The Duke of Wellington were the uniform as Col. of the lolding, that nothing that safe in their turn and dissension is the bane of General Washington, and their turn as could the problem of our colonial authorities in so holding, that nothing that safe in the run on the country of the other. He was inclined to hold, and he believed he was justified by the formal decisions of our colonial authorities in so holding, that nothing that a strillery at Waterloo," "Sir Hearny Hardinge," "Prussian Army, "coupled the army, with solemn sleence. "The danger, "Prussian Army, "coupled the same of General Washington," "Sir Hearny Hardinge," "Prussian Army, "coupled the name of General Washington," "Gir Hearny Hardinge," "Prussian Army, "coupled the same of General Washington," "Sir H of parties. However great the confidence all moderate men are disposed to place in the head of the Government, this conbeing house, St. Helen's place, for the purpose of declaring a place flower house, St. Helen's place, for the purpose of declaring a place flower house, St. Helen's place, for the purpose of declaring a place flower house, St. Helen's place, for the purpose of declaring a place flower house who desire to see political animosities cease in Canada. On the contrary, the experience of every day convinces us that party spirit is linereasing in this long distracted country. From a peaceful and constitutional discussion of public questions, men

ne ever powerful the claimant who pressed it. (Loud applause.)" to the Company's Cummissioner, for which the Chairman self exceedingly popular by his gallant conduct and obliging

from this port of Lewiston and care and the large her speed exceeded even the high anticipations which her beautiful model caused to be formed. From wharf to wharf in going up she was 32 minutes, in coming down 21½ minutes—the shortest period in which the distance has been performed, if the Ontario is excepted. Her engine, which is of 55-horse power, worked remarkably well. The Commerce, we unders and, will new responsibility he has assumed, as to Messrs. Rogers & worked remarkably well. The Commerce, we unders and, will Thompson, his late co-adjutors. The Herald stands amongst be commanded by Capt. Gordon, and will leave here tomorrow to take the station of the Admiral between Hamilton and To-

> The Admiral will in future run direct between this and the The Manual the other ports on the Niagara river, & Kingston.
>
> The Transit having undergone a thorough repair and received new boilers, made a trial trip on Monday, and is now nearly ready for business. The alterations made in her have increased her speed, and the old favorite looks as well on the water as

most of the new ones .- Niagara Chronicle.

THE HARVEST .- It affords us pleasure in being enabled to of two years has conducted the Editorial department) to the continued confidence of the public in general, and the friends of the Herald in particular, being assured that he will spare most practical farmers, commenced cutting a splendid field on f the Herald in particular, being assured that he will spare of effort in support of the good cause of Conservatism in thurch and State, and that our motto, "Fear God, honour are very fine, the worm having visited but few sections. The oats and barley are very short, owing to the long continued draught, but the welcome rain of Wednesday will be, no doubt of the greatest service.

In the neighbourhood of Brantford and Saltfleet we lately aw some very fine fields of wheat and rye, just ready for the sickle .- Hamilton Gazette.

THE CROPS IN PRINCE EDWARD. - The wheat crop in this depth of snow last winter, and consequently smut has appearthe Constitutional principles which the Herald, through
"good report and evil report," has heretofore steadily advocated; and to cultivate that satisfactory understanding which
ought to exist between the Press and the Public. The Conservative position which this Journal has consistently maintained, and the tone which its editorial department has adopted, during the last two years in particular, render renewed
output for snow last winter, and consequently smut has appeared in those parts, but we hope not to any great extent. Hay
making has already commenced, and the crop is abundant.
Fears were entertained for the spring crops, owing to the backwardness of the season, and the late drought; but during the
past week we have had some refreshing rains, and they are
now coming forward rapidly; still, however, the yield is not
ed, during the last two years in particular, render renewed
by the construction of the present of the pres professions of political faith hardly necessary on the present occasion—experience of the past will naturally form a sure as well as a safe index to the future—and the undersigned, in enumber of the whole, however, with the promising appearance of the wheat, and the prospect of a remunerating

The Crops.—Hay making commenced generally through The undersigned having become the Proprietor of the Herald, it has been thought advisable for many reasons that the "individuality" of its Editor should, in conformity with well, far better than could have been anticipated three weeks British usage, be withdrawn from public recognition. The since, the heads displaying a more than usually large and Editor of the Herald, therefore, will be known only through Batter of the columns of this Journal, but the Proprietor pledges birwhich is said to be very prevalent, but on the whole we conself that the Editorial department shall be conducted in strict sider that the farmer has reason to look forward to a good and

THE CROPS.-The crops generally in this part of the The undersigned is not a disciple in that school which is prodigal of promises but niggardly in redeeming them; the Herald stands before the public as a recognized Conservative, but independent Journal—and the Proprietor prefers, threfore, but inde The crop of hay will be larger than usual and is now being gathered in as fast as possible. There has not been much corn planted with us. But the potatoe crop promises to be abundant and on the whole we may congratulate our farmers on the encouraging prospects of an abundant harvest in this District. We are happy to find also the most favourable accounts of the crops from other parts of the Province. - Vic-

CROPS .- The hay in this neighbourhood is nearly all cut. (all shell guns), and 14 32 pounders on the spar and main decks, making in all 24 guns of a description that will enable her, having the power from her steam of taking a commanding her, having the power from her steam of taking a commanding her, having the power from her steam of taking a commanding her, having the power from her steam of taking a commanding her, having the power from her steam of taking a commanding her, having the power from her steam of taking a commanding her, having the power from her steam of taking a commanding her, having the power from her steam of taking a commanding her, having the power from her steam of taking a commanding her, having the power from her steam of taking a commanding her having the handle her, having the power from her steam of taking a commanding her having the power from her steam of taking a commanding her having the handle her, having the power from her steam of taking a commanding her having the handle her, having the power from her steam of taking a commanding her having the handle her, having the power from her steam of taking a commanding her having the handle her having the district to whom those who intend to claim the benefit of pre-

The Duke of Wellington, in consequence of the anniversary of that celebrated achievement of British valour, the battle of Waterlean occurring this year on a Sunday (the rately, the nature of the soil, &c.

Parties thinking themselves aggrieved may have their cases

Parties thinking themselves aggrieved may have their cases

on the spot with its usual alacrity,—their united efforts however, were unavailing to save any pro-

intention of these schools, under the teaching of the ministers, to prepare their members.—Ed. English Claurchman.]

Martineau; it was stated by her that she was told by the capitates, to prepare their members.—Ed. English Claurchman.]

The Rev. John Hannah (Idest son of the President of the Wesleyan Conference) has conformed to the Church, and obtained hely orders. He is a fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, and has just received the degree of M. A. Maways appended to his name, "Sometime Fellow A. Maways appended to his name, "Sometime Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford." The son of Dr. Adam of Lincoln College, Oxford." The son of Dr. Adam of Lincoln College, Oxford." The son of Dr. Adam of Lincoln College, Oxford. The son of Lin dently been strangled, a handkerchief being found around her neck, with all the symptoms attending such a deed of violence. We are happy to announce that the murderers have been taken. Their names are, James McDermot and Grace Marks. They were captured by Mr. Kingsmill, the High Bailiff of Torouto, and have been given over to the catherin. l'oronto, and have been given over to the authorities to answer

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

KING'S COLLEGE ENCÆNIA.

(Abridged from the Royal Gazette.) The conclusion of another Academical Year has been disinguished by circumstances happily attesting the progress of our Provincial University, and the solicitude of its authorities o extend its benefits.

The Anniversary sermon was preached on Sunday, June 25th, by the Vice-President and Professor of Divinity. At a meeting of the Council held at the College on Monday June 26th, measures were adopted to fit up a suitable apartment for the College Library; and a portion of the annual income having been set apart for the purchase of Books and Philosophical instruments, an order has at once been forwarded

The examinations of the College and Collegiate School are considered to have been, perhaps, the most satisfactory of all which have been held. The Scholarships proposed to general competition were awarded to Mr. William Ketchum, a Student of the College, who had already been thought worthy of a Divin ty Scholarship; and Mr. John O'Mar, a native of the count Topperary in Ireland, who had been creditably engaged for some ime past in teaching a Provincial School in Queen's County. The Silver Medal was adjudged to Master Fisher, the Senior Scholar of the Collegiate School. In convocations held for Trinity Term, Messrs. Charles Coster, William De Veber, Thomas G. Street, and Ward Chipman Drury, were admitted

to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, On Thursday, June 29th, His Excellency Sir William M. G. Colebrook proceeded to the College, and held the Encanial Convocation, when the Commemorative Oration in praise of the founders and benefactors of the University was delivered by the Archdeacon. The object of this Oration was to maintain their title to our grateful remembrance, from the more especial consideration of the peculiar provisions of the Charter, which open all the advantages of the College to Members of other Denominations, securing only the interests of the Religion by re-serving the government of the Institution and the Professorship of Divinity to the Established Church of England. The propriety of such a provision was illustrated by the variable attemnts to alter these fundamental principles, and the unsatisfactory

nature of the substitutes proposed.

His Excellency the Chancellor was then pleased to conclude the Enczenia with an address, which we regret our limits prevent us from giving. An important statute for the Examination of Undergraduates has been adopted by the College Convocation, the substance of which, is as follows:

eation, the substance of men, is a following as "Whereas it is required by the Statutes that no Term shall be reckoned towards a Degree without Academical Residence, and twelve Terms are required to be so kept before admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts:

"Be it enacted and declared, for the purpose of extending the benifits of the University, that Students who shall have been duly matriculated, and shall have satisfactorly passed an Examination at the College at the end of Trioity Term for three successive years, and also the appointed Examination for the Successive year.

Degree of Bachelor of Arts, presenting on these several occasions satisfactory testimonials of their moral character and good conduct, may without Academical Residence or the performance of other Academical Exercises, be admitted to the said Degree

THE CROPS IN NEW BRUNSWICK .- We have much satisfaction in stating that the crops througout this Province promise large returns. Hay is expected to be unusually abundant, and Grain and potatoes look remarkably well. The late warm weather will greatly benefit Indian Corn; which it was feared, would be a failure, in consquence of the cold and wet that prevailed early in the season. Were our business prospects aly as good as our agricultural, the Province generally would soon resume its wonted prosperity, and once more afford better times for the merchant, mechanic, and labourer. New Pota-toes have been for sale in our Market during the week, and Green Peas, from the country, for a week or two past .- St. Johns. N. B. Courier, July 15.

Loss of THE ALERT. The new Barque Alert, which ailed from Halifax on the 10th inst. with the Left Wing of away on Goose Island, (abaut 80 miles to the Eastward of of Halifax,) on the following morning. The Halifax Post of last Tuesday says:—" Although all the lives on board were saved, every article belonging to them, except what they stood on Friday last the new steamer, The Commerce, built by the Niagara Dock Company for Mr. Bethune, made a trial trip the Niagara Dock Company for Mr. Bethune, made a trial trip in, was lost; and the passengers, among them 70 women a children, were left in a most destitute condition. They will have been relieved ere this time by Her Majesty's ship Rose, which arrived at this port on Friday and sailed again on Satur-day noon for the wreck at Goose Island. She is expected to return this morning, with part of the sufferers, and will make another trip immediately for the remainder of them. The whole of the troops brought from the wreek—together with the women and children, will be embarked, we understand, in the Troop ship William Bromham, for Plymouth .- New

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE STEAMER AMERICA,

CAPTAIN HENRY TWOHY,

WILL, until further notice, leave TORONTO for ROCHESTER, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evening, at
NINE o'clock, touching (weather permitting) at Darlington, Bond
Head, Port Hope, and Cobourg.

And will leave ROCHESTER LANDING for TORONTO,

And will leave ROCHESTER LANDING for TORONTO, touching at Cobourg, Port Hope, and other intermediate ports, (weather permitting.) every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evening, at SEVEN o'clock.

Passengers who leave by the America for Rochester, [via Cobourg, &c.] will reach New York as soon as if they left in the American Steamers for Rochester direct—as the Railroad Cars that leave Rochester at Nine in the morning. do not arrive at Albany until after the Evening Boats have left for New Tork.

Passengers by this route may reach Boston or New York within 40 hours from Toronto, and 44 hours from Hamilton.

Passengers by this route may reach Boston or New York within 40 hours from Toronto, and 44 hours from Hamilton.

Passengers by this route may reach Boston or New York within 40 hours from Toronto, and 44 hours from Hamilton.

Passengers by this route may reach Boston or New York within 40 hours from Toronto, and 44 hours from Hamilton.

Passengers by this route may reach Boston or New York within 40 hours from Toronto, and 44 hours from Hamilton.

Passengers and Luggage at the risk of the owner, unless booked for the New Testament, with the six most important English Versions, known as Wickliff's ... A.D. 1380.

The Greek Text of the New Testament, with the six most important English Versions, known as Wickliff's ... A.D. 1380.

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The Greek Text of the New Testament, with the six most important English Versions, known as Michae d paid for. Toronto, July 25, 1843.

BIBLIA ECCLESIÆ POLLYGLOTTA. THE PROPER LESSONS FOR SUNDAYS, from the Scriptures of the Old Testament, together with the whole Book of Psalms, in Hebrew, Greek, Latin and English. Dedicated by express permission to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. Edited by Frederick Hiff, D.D., of Trinity of Canterbury. Edited by Frederick Hiff, D.D., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Head Master of the Royal Institution School, Liverpool. London, Samuel Bagster and Sons.

Price, to Non-Subscribers, 60s.; to Subscribers, 52s. 6d. For sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King Street, Toronto. July 27, 1843.

> THE WORKS OF-Non-subs. | Subs.

Butler, (Bp.), 1 vol. 12mo. cloth Edited by Keble, 3 vols., half bound 55 0 ____ full bound 58 9 Leighton, 1 vol. 8vo. cloth..... Magee, (Abp.), 2 vols. 8vo. boards... More, (Hannah), 2 vols. 8vo. cloth 14 6 12 Newton, (Rev. John), 1 vol. 8vo. cloth..... 10 9 For sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King Street, Toronto.

A COLLECTION OF THEOLOGICAL BOOKS FOR SALE. A COLLECTION of Books, chiefly Theological, is offered for Sale by private contract. It has been gradually purchased by a gentleman, with reference to the wants and position of the Church in this Province, and comprises (amongst

THE LIBRARY OF ANGLO-CATHOLIC THEOLOGY. The Parker Library,

and a few very scarce and valuable works relating to English f preservation, and several of them are handsomely bound. They will be sold for Cash only, and the terms may be learned on application (if by letter, post-paid) to Messes. H. & W. ROWSELL, 163, King Street, Toronto, who will show the books, or, if required, furnish a list of them. Toronto, 7th July, 1843.

A YOUNG MAN, who is qualified to give instruction in the Classics, and the usual routine of an English education, desires an engagement as School Teacher. Sattsfactory reference as to character and ability can be given. Address to C. G. at the office of this paper. If sent by post, the postage to be pre-paid.

Toronto, 6th June, 1843.

HAMILTON, GORE DISTRICT, BOARDING SCHOOL.

MISS MOORE begs respectfully to inform her friends, that she is desirous, after the ensuing Vacation, which terminates on the 4th of September, of increasing her present Establishment, by the addition of Boarders—the number would be limited to six.

Every care and attention would be paid to the domestic arrangements, her mother taking charge of that department. The highest references can be given, Miss MOORE having n established six years.

GOVERNESS WANTED. A FAMILY, residing in the Gore District, desires to meet with a young Lady who has been accustomed to TUITION, and who may be qualified to instruct four or five little girls in the usual branches of Education, including Music.

Application to be made, in the first instance, to Messrs. Rowsell, Toronto.

WANTED for the Grammar School of the Bathurst District, a Master qualified to teach the higher branches of an English education, the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, Geography, and Mathematics. Candidates are requested to transmit (post paid) certificates of moral character, and of their literary attainments and experience in teaching, to the Rev. M. HARRIS, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, not later than the 22nd June, the Trustees being desirous that the School should be opened on the 1st of July, if possible.

possible. MICHAEL HARRIS, Chairman, Sc. Sc. Perth, 30th May, 1843.

GOVERNESS.

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

Address P. P., Box 241, Toronto.

FOR SALE, IN the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing One-fourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to WM. BOSWELL,

Solicitor, Cobourg. Cobourg, 12th July, 1843. A FARM FOR SALE IN MARKHAM.

LOT 32, on Yonge Street, Thornhill, opposite to the Episcopal Church, 190 Acres, with Houses, Barn, Stables and Sheds, a large part of which is under cultivation and now in crop: a small stream of Water runs across, near the centre of the Lot.

Apply to—
GEORGE CROOKSHANK,
Front Str Toronto, 25th May, 1843.

WANTED.

A SITUATION as Butler, by a respectable Young Man from England, who perfectly understands his business and can be well recommended. Address H. F. at the Office of this paper.

June 15, 1843.

LOAN WANTED.

WANTED to Borrow, One or Two Hundred Pounds, for a year or two, on improved Freehold Property in the town of Cobourg. Enquire (if by letter, post paid) of Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL, June 8, 1843.

MONTREAL DIRECT. THE NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM-BOATS.

CHARLOTTE,

AND BYTOWN.

WILL leave Kingston for Montreal, descending ALL the Rapids of the St. Lawrence; and Montreal for Kingston, alling at all the intermediate Ports, as follows, viz . -DOWNWARDS.

THE CHARLOTTE Leaves Kingston every Monday, at 4 o'clock, P.M.

"French Creck "do "6 " "

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

Ogdensburgh "do "3½ " "

"St. Regis, "do "8" "
Coteau du Lac "do "1 "P.M.
And arrives in Montreal the same evening, at 5 o'clock. THE BYTOWN Leaves Kingston every Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, P.M.

"French Creek" do "7" "

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

Ogdensburgh" do "3½" "

"St. Regis " do "8" "

"Coteau du Lac" do "1" P.M.

And arrives in Montreal the same evening at 5 o'clock. UPWARDS. - THE CHARLOTTE

Leaves Montreal every Wednesday, at 6 o'clock, P.M.

"Lachine "Thursday, "4 "A.M.
"Carillon "do. "1 "P.M.
"Grenville "do "7 ""

"Bytown "Friday, "8 "AM.
"Kemptville "do "2 "P.M.
"Merrickville"do "7 ""

"Smith's Falls "do "11 "" Oliver's Ferry" Saturday, "4" A.M. Isthmus, "do "7" " " Isthmus, " do " 7 nd arrives in Kingston the same evening. THE BYTOWN

Leaves Montreal every Friday, at 6 o'clock, P.M.

" Lachine " Saturday " 4 " A.M.
" Carillon " do " 1 " P.M. " Carillon " do " 1 " Grenville " do " 7 Bytown "Sunday "8 Merrickville " do " 7 do "11 Oliver's Ferry " Monday " 4 "
Isthmus " do " 7 " And arrives in Kingston the same evening.

These Boats being strongly built, expressly for the navigation of the River St. Lawrence, and having Low Pressure ngines, afford a desirable conveyance to persons wishing a Safe, Comfortable, and Speedy Passage. Apply to the Captains on board, or to

MACPHERSON & CRANE. Kingston, July, 4th 1843.

316-tf | The whole presented to the eye at one view, in one thick quarto volume, handsomely bound in calf, gilt edges.

> One copy of the above, in cloth boards, of which the leaves have been cut open, but is otherwise same as new. Price, only £2 7s. 6d. Just received and for sale by,
> H. & W. ROWSELL,

Price-£4 10s.

163, King Street, Toronto. PIANO FORTES.

TWO or three very superior Square Grand Piano Fortes, by W. STODART & SONS, Golden Square, London, are shortly expected.

For sale by H. & W. ROWSELL,

June 22, 1843. BIRTHS.

At Cobourg, on the 29th ult., the Lady of Dr. Goldstone, of a daughter.

At Holland House, Toronto, on Friday, 28th ultimo, the lady of Lieut. Colonel Forlong, (43d Light Infantry) of a At Toronto, on the 16th instant, the lady of William A.

Campbell, Esq., of a son.

At Toronto, on the 23rd instant, Mrs. Charles March of a MARRIED. At Quebec, on the 24 inst.. by the Lord Bisop of Montreal,

the Honourable A. W. Cochran, to Magdalen, youngest daugh-ter of the Honourable James Kerr.

At Montreal, by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, on the 22nd instant, Edward Barrington de Fonblanque, Esq., Dep. Asst. Comy. General, to Lavina Maria, second daughter of Joseph Foot, Esq., of Salisbury, Wilts.

At Toronto, on the 31st ultimo, at the residence of Lewis Moffatt, Esq., Martha, eldest daughter of Colonel Covert, of New Lodge, Cobourg, and relict of the late James G. Bethune,

At Haldimand House, on Tuesday, 25th ultimo, after a long At Haldmand House, on Tuesday, 25th ultime, after a long and severe illness, Maria Louisa Manners, youngest daughter of George Manners, Esq., late H. B. M. Cansul at Boston. On the 26th instant, at Mount Pleasant, near Dublin, (where he had been residing for the benefit of his health,) after a severe and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, the Rev. Frederick Blood, Rector of the union of Kilnaboy, county Clare, aged 81 years.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Aug. 3d: Rev. J. C. Davidson; H. Rowsell Esq. (2); T. Champion Esq.; R. English Esq. [much obliged]; Rev. S. Givins, add. sub.; Hon. J. Crooks; A. Morris Esq.; Rev. D. Blake [will cheerfully abide by that arrangement]; Rev. E. J. Boswell;
J. S. Cartwright Esq.; Rev. R. Rolph; P. M., Darlington [be
kind enough to mention it to Rev. T. S. Kennedy]; P. M.,
Woodstock [much obliged]; Rev. H. Patton, add. sub.; Rev. M. Burnham.

We think favourably, upon the whole, of the communication on Mesmerism, and shall endeavour to insert it soon. Its great length is objectionable.—At the request of the Rev. W. Maat the laying the foundation-stone of the Mohawk Church.

In the third editorial article, in our last number, upon Irish Repeal, in line 9, for expediency, read inexpediency.

SCHOOL WANTED.

AN ALLEGORIC VISION. (From "Lay Sermons," by S. T. Coleridge.)

slow and reluctant movement, whenever he turned monster Blashemy. He uttered big words, and yet them to any object on the right hand or on the left? ever and anon I observed that he turned pale at his melancholy of hope and of resignation.

den tempest of wind and rain forced us to seek protec- unnaturally cold. tion in the vaulted door-way of a lone chapelry: and In the farthest distance of the chamber sat an old the low weather-stained wall, and as close as possible Torso of a statue, which had neither basis, nor feet,

edifice, and to the rain without, Which stole on his thoughts with its twofold sound,

The clash hard by, and the murmur all round.

of Life. It possessed an astonishing diversity of and in the terror I awoke. soils: and here was a sunny spot, and there a dark one, forming just such a mixture of sunshine and shade, as THE UNBELIEVER AND THE CHRISTIAN A.D. 1629.] we may have observed on the mountain's side in an April day, when the thin broken clouds are scattered over heaven. Almost in the very entrance of the valley stood a large and gloomy pile, into which I what is his death? Who can contemplate, without a an ill complexion of body, a worse mind. Truth bath a face seemed constrained to enter. Every part of the thrill of horror, the last hours of that man, to whom both honest and comely, and looks best in her own colours; but, the fantastic deformity. On every window was pourtrayed, fearful doubts of infidelity or the gloom of utter despair. beauty of man's wit or tongue: she loveth to come forth in her in glaring and inelegant colours, some horrible tale or preternatural incident, so that not a ray of light could enter, untinged by the medium through which it passed.

To plunge at once into annihilation—to leave the sympathies of affection—the breathing world—the indignity, to be dallied with as a wanton: she looks to command reverence, not pleasure: she would be kneeled to, not The body of the building was full of people, some of kindred—for silence, and corruption, and decay. Or laughed at. To prank her up in vain dresses and fashions, or them dancing in and out, in unintelligible figures, with to go, we know not where—to suffer, we know not to sport with her in a light and youthful manner, is most strange ceremonies and antic merriment, while others | what-to be cast by an unseen and mighty power, into | abhorring from her nature: they know her not, that give her seemed convulsed with horror, or pining in mad melan- a condition surrounded by obscurity and terror-to be such entertainment; and shall first know her angry, when they of men, clothed in ceremonial robes, who appeared now to marshal the various groups, and to direct their movements; and now, with menacing countenances, to drag some reluctant victim to a vast idol, framed of the Supreme and Omnipotent drag some reluctant victim to a vast idol, framed of the supreme and omnipotent drag some reluctant victim to a vast idol, framed of the supreme and omnipotent drag some reluctant victim to a vast idol, framed of the supreme and omnipotent drag some reluctant victim to a vast idol, framed of the suprementation and liberal terms they will be pardoned, if at all—to be hurried sluttish: she would be clad, not garishly, yet not in rags; she friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occurs. The suprementation of the Supreme and Omnipotent likes as little to be set out by a base foil, as to seem credited without Advocate, Intercessor, or Friend,—without any authorised revelation of His will to rely guise, but more to follow it: and so the large transport to the suprementation of the Israelites from Egypt to Canaan. 0 7 6 0 6 3 The subtribute of the suprementation of the suprementa drag some reluctant victim to a vast idol, framed of without any authorised revelation of His will to rely guise, but more to follow it; and so to keep the mean, that iron bars intercrossed, which formed at the same time on-without any acknowledged promise of mercy to while we please her, we discontent not the beholders. -Bishop Toronto. 25th May, 1842.

might mean; when, lo! one of the Directors came up poor lost soul has shut itself out from the refuge of the to me, and with a stern and reproachful look bade me Gospel. uncover my head; for that the place, into which I had benevolent, so truly gracious an offering, as a building devoted entered, was the temple of the only true religion, in The spirit of the ransomed sinner contemplates death to the worship of the living God. By what other work of the holier recesses of which the great Goddess per- with more than submission—with placid joy. A peace man's hands can any one so securely perpetuate his love to God sonally resided. Himself too he bade me reverence, which passeth understanding fills his bosom, and the and man? Churches once built, as far as we can judge, never which passeth understanding fills his bosom, and the and man? Churches once built, as far as we can judge, never which passeth understanding fills his bosom, and the and man? Churches once built, as far as we can judge, never which passeth understanding fills his bosom, and the and man? Churches once built, as far as we can judge, never which passeth understanding fills his bosom, and the and man? Churches once built, as far as we can judge, never which passeth understanding fills his bosom, and the and man? Churches once built, as far as we can judge, never which passeth understanding fills his bosom, and the and man? Churches once built, as far as we can judge, never which passeth understanding fills his bosom, and the and man? Churches once built, as far as we can judge, never which passeth understanding fills his bosom, and the and man? Churches once built, as far as we can judge, never which passeth understanding fills his bosom, and the and man? Churches once built, as far as we can judge, never which passeth understanding fills his bosom, and the and man? Churches once built, as far as we can judge, never which passeth understanding fills his bosom, and the and man? Churches once built, as far as we can judge, never which passeth understanding fills his bosom, and the and man? Churches once built, as far as we can judge, never which passeth understanding fills his bosom, and the and man? Churches once built, as far as we can judge, never which passeth understanding fills his bosom, and the and man? Churches once built, as far as we can judge, never which passeth understanding fills his bosom, and the and man are churches once built, as far as we can judge, never which is a set of the churches of the ch as the consecrated minister of her rites. Awe-struck ardent eye of faith seems to behold the present Saviour, cease to exist, and to be as great a benefit as at first. Other by the name of religion, I bowed before the priest, and sustaining the soul with the arms of divine affection, buildings may lose their utility from changes in the wants of humbly and earnestly entreated him to conduct me to and comforting it with the promises of Almighty love. men and in the construction of society. But the wants of T. her presence. He assented. Offerings he took from The language, the feelings, the holy exhortations, the me, with mystic sprinklings of water and with salt he sublime hopes of such an one—how impressive—how purified, and with strange sufflations he exorcised me; powerful the evidence which they afford to the truth the land; structures many of them scarcely superior to the to me and then led me through many a dark and winding of Christianity;—how they rivet themselves upon the alley, the dew-damps of which chilled my flesh, and memory, how they sink into the heart, and shed a the hollow echoes under my feet, mingled, methought, delicious and thrilling solemnity of proof around the with moanings, affrighted me. At length we entered blessed promise of salvation. What are the discourses a large hall, where not even a single lamp glittered.— of an hundred tongues in comparison with the touching It was made half visible by the wan phosphoric rays influence of the dying hour? There is a light beaming which proceeded from inscriptions on the walls, in letters of the same pale and sepulchral light. I could not to earth. There is a joy within the soul which read them, methought; but though each one of the lifts it above every human care and affliction. That words, taken separately, I seemed to understand, yet, light is an emanation from the glory of the Saviourwhen I took them in sentences, they were riddles and that joy is the foretaste of heaven!—Bishop Hopkins, incomprehensible. As I stood meditating on these (Vermont). hard sayings, my guide thus addressed me, "The fallible becomes infallible, and the infallible remains fallible. Read and believe: these are mysteries!"-In the middle of the vast hall the Goddess was placed. Her features, blended with darkness, rose out to my view, terrible, yet vacant. No definite thought, no distinct image was afforded me: all was uneasy and his Son into the world to die for sinners is that which the obscure feeling. I prostrated myself before her, and Scripture sets forth with the greatest life and eloquence. By then retired with my guide soul-withered, and wonder- | eloquence I mean not an artificial composure of words, but the ing, and dissatisfied.

deep buzz as of discontent. A few whose eyes were a current of thankful obedience to God, than the vigorous bright, and either piercing or steady, and whose ample | reflection of the beams of God's love through Jesus Christ upon | foreheads, with the weighty bar, ridge-like, above the us! Was there ever so great an expression of love heard of! eyebrows, bespoke observation followed by meditative Nay, was it possible to be imagined, that that God who perfectly thought; and a much larger number, who were curaged | hates sin should himself offer the pardon of it, and send his Son by the severity and insolence of the priests in exacting | into the world to secure it to the sinner, who doth so heartily their offerings; had collected in one tumultuous group, repent of his sins, as to deny himself, and take up his cross and and with a confused outcry of "this is the Temple of | follow Christ! Well might the Apostle say, "This is a faith-Superstition!" after much contumely, and turmoil, and ful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus cruel maltreament on both sides, rushed out of the came into the world to save sinners." How dry and sapless pile; and I, methought, joined them.

had now nearly gone round half the valley, when we discoveries they had of God and his goodness in comparison of were addressed by a woman, tall beyond the stature of what we have by the Gospel of Christ! Well might Paul then mortals, and with a something more than human in say, that "he determined to known nothing but Christ and her countenance and mien, which yet could by mortals him crucified." Christ crucified is the library which triumbe only felt, not conveyed by words or intelligibly dis- phant souls will be studying in to all eternity. This is the tinguished. Deep reflection, animated by ardent only library which is the true medicine of the soul; that which feelings, was displayed in them: and hope, without its cures the soul of all its maladies and distempers. Other knowuncertainty, and a something more than all these, ledge makes men's minds giddy and flatulent; this settles and which I understood not; but which yet seemed to composes them. Other knowledge is apt to swell men into blend all these into a divine unity of expression. Her high conceits and opinions of themselves; this brings them to garments were white and matronly, and of the simplest the truest views of themselves, and thereby to humility and texture. We enquired her name, "My name," she sobriety. Other knowledge leaves men's hearts as it found replied, "is Religion."

sorceries, hurried onwards and examined no farther. fleet. A few of us, struck by the manifest opposition of her form and manners to those of the living Idol whom we had so recently abjured, agreed to follow her, though | Thy heart, thou sayest, God shall have, and yet wilt thou with cautious circumspection. She led us to an emi- suffer thy body to do the thing that God doth abhor? Beware nence in the midst of the valley, from the top of which O man; take heed what thou sayest. Man may be deceived; we could command the whole plain, and observe the but no man can deceive God, for he is called, and truly is, relation of the different parts of each to the other, of "the searcher of the heart." Now, to give God thy heart is

us an optic glass, which assisted, without contradicting to trust in him above all things. "He that hath my commandour natural vision, and enabled us to see far beyond ments," saith Christ, "and observeth and keepeth them, it is he GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT, the limits of the Valley of Life; though our eye, even that loveth me." And to dread God above all other, is rather, A feeling of sadness, a peculiar melancholy, is wont thus assisted, permitted us only to behold a light and willingly to incur the danger and peril of all fearful things, than to take possession of me, alike in Spring and in a glory, but what we could not descry, save only that willingly to do that which is contrary to his blessed will and

was journeying on foot through the Appennine, I fell had overtaken and rejoined the more numerous party, of his mercy and goodness, and to prefer that above all things was jointeen and experiment of the soft through the Autuum and overtaken and experiment of the most through the following the fo and the melancholy of both seemed to have combined. of religion. They journeyed on, goading each other Now, how canst thou say truly that God hath thy heart after In his discourse there were the freshness and the colours of April; but as I gazed on his whole form and figure, I bethought me of the not unlovely decays, but of are and of the late seven in the stately clark.

Now, now canst thou say truly that God hath thy heart indeed), when this manner of sort (which is to have thy heart indeed), when this manner of sort (which is to have thy heart indeed), when this manner of sort (which is to have thy heart indeed), when this manner of sort (which is to have thy heart indeed), when this manner of sort (which is to have thy heart indeed), when this manner of sort (which is to have thy heart indeed), when this manner of sort (which is to have thy heart indeed), when they offer low for the decay of the late seven in the stately occupied by Messrs. ROSS & Co., and have laid thy deeds do declare far another thing? Thy body, O man, is a well selected and choice Stock of Teas, Wines, and Spirits, with a general assortment of articles in the Line, which they offer low for cash or approved credit. both of age and of the late season, in the stately elm; circle of the valley. And, lo! there faced us the made them both, and Christ with his blood hath redeemed them Toronto. February 23, 1842. after the clusters have been plucked from its entwining mouth of a vast cavern, at the base of a lofty and both, for he hath bought them both dear; Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment. vines, and the vines are as bands of dried withes around almost perpendicular rock, the interior side of which, and darest thou suffer any part of either of them to do service its trunk and branches. Even so there was a memory unknown to them and unsuspected, formed the extreme to satan? Surely in so doing, thou committest sacrilege and on his smooth and ample forchead, which blended with the dedication of his steady eyes, that still looked—I know not whether upward, or far onward, or rather to the line of meeting where the sky rests upon the distance. But how may I express—the breathed tarnish, shall I name it?—on the lustre of the pilgrim's eyes?

In so doing, thou committest sacrilege and dost rob God; thou defilest the lively temple of the living God; thou defilest the lively temple of the living God; thou defilest the lively temple of the living God; thou defilest the lively temple of God; the dost rob God, and the sum of God, suither with land, tongue, nor foot, nor any part thereof but in the service of God? No, surely, it is not lawful so to do for the mand unsuspected. The sum of God, neither with hand, tongue, nor foot, nor any part thereof but in the sith part of the sum of God, neither with hand, tongue, nor foot, nor any part thereof but in the sith part of the standard part of the sum of God; the dost rob God; the dos shall I name it?—on the lustre of the pilgrim's eyes? from the fierceness of his demeanor, and the brutal man of God, neither with hand, tongue, nor foot, nor any part Yet had it not a sort of strange accordance with their scornfulness of his looks declared himself to be the of the whole body.—Bishop Ridley. It seemed, methought, as if there lay upon the bright- own courage. We entered. Some remained in the ness a shadowy presence of disappointments now opening of the cave, with the one or the other of its and bye withered again and gone?—but a Jacob's till we reached an ample chamber that seemed the pilgrimage, the days whereof are in number few and in condition unfelt, but never forgotten. It was at once the guardians. The rest, and I among them, pressed on, We had not long been fellow-travellers, ere a sud-

tion in the vaulted door-way of a lone chapelry: and we sate face to face, each on the stone bench alongside the low weather-stained wall, and as close as possible.

In the farthest distance of the chamber sat an old dim-eyed man, poring with a microscope over the brought all to ruin? May it not be said of the goodly pomp order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange nor head; but on its breast was carved NATURE! To and most glorious shows which we so much admire among men, After a pause of silence; "Even thus," said he, this he continually applied his glass, and seemed as Christ said of the building of the temple, "See you not these "like two strangers that have fled to the same shelter, enraptured with the various inequalities which it things: verily, there shall not be left a stone upon a stone;" from the same storm, not seldom do Despair and Hope rendered visible on the seemingly polished surface of as if little or no mention at all should be left? As for popular meet for the first time in the porch of Death!" All the marble. Yet evermore was this delight and applause, is it not much like smoke, which the higher it BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON extremes meet, I answered, but your's was a strange triumph followed by expressions of hated and vehement mounteth the sooner it vanisheth away? And for beauty, and visionary thought. "The better then doth it railing against a Being who yet, he assured us, had no doth not some few fits of a fever mar all the fashion? O the beseem both the place and me," he replied. "From existence. This mystery suddenly recalled to me inconstancy of all worldly glory! All its stately and pageanta visionary wilt thou hear a vision? Mark that vivid that I had read in the holiest recess of the Temple of the had been. He that had come to the tomb of Alexander the Superstition. The old man spoke in diverse tongues, Even here thy adage holds true, and its truth is the and continued to utter other and most strange mystemoral of my vision." I entreated him to proceed.— ries. Amongst the rest he talked much and vehemently feet, him whom a whole world could not suffice, might be not Sloping his face towards the arch, and yet averting his concerning an infinite series of causes and effects, justly say—Is here the mirror of the world? Is here the eye from it, he seemed to seek and prepare his words: which he explained to be—a string of blind men, the flourishing monarch of his time? O world, most unworthy to till listening to the wind that echoed within the hollow last of whom caught hold of the skirt of the one before differ and to the wind that echoed within the hollow last of whom caught hold of the skirt of the one before him, he of the next, and so on till they were all out of sight: and that they all walked infallibly straight, always kept cold by an intercourse of air; the pillar whereupon without making one false step, though all were alike the whole frame stays is only the passage of a little breath; the he gradually sunk away, alike from me and from his blind. Methought I borrowed courage from surprise, strength, some few bones tied together with dry strings or own purpose, and amid the gloom of the storm, and in and asked him, -Who then is at the head to guide sinews: howsoever we piece and patch this poor cottage, it will the duskiness of that place, he sate like an emblem on them? He looked at me with ineffable contempt, not at last fall into the Lord's hands, and we must give surrender, a rich man's sepulchre, or like an aged mourner on the unmixed with an angry suspicion, and then replied, when death shall say, this or this man's time is come. First sodded grave of an only one, who is watching the "No one." The string of blind men went on for ever we mourn for others, a little after others mourn for us. Now waning moon and sorroweth not. Starting at length without any beginning; for although one blind man we supply the places, and offices, and heritages, of them that waning moon and sorroweth not. Starting at length from his brief trance of abstraction, with courtesy and an atoning smile, he renewed his discourse, and commenced his parable.

During one of those short furloughs from the service of the body, which the soul may sometimes obtain

without any beginning; for although one blind man could not move without stumbling, yet infinite blind-ness supplied the want of sight. I burst into laughter, which instantly turned to terror,—for as he started forward in rage, I caught a glance of him from behind; and, lo! I beheld a monster bi-form and Janus-headed, of the body, which the soul may sometimes obtain and, lo! I beheld a monster bi-form and Janus-headed, came not into this world to build houses, or purchase lands, even in this, its militant state, I found myself in a vast in the hinder face and shape of which I instantly and join house to house, but rather by this our short continuplain, which I immediately knew to be the VALLEY recognized the dread countenance of Superstition, - ance, we are put in mind to have these temporal things in use,

ON THE BED OF DEATH.

an immense cage, and the form of a human Colossus.

I stood for a while lost in wonder, what these things of any sensibility, to think of such an hour, when the

The Garner.

CHRIST CRUCIFIED.

Above all other discoveries of God's goodness, his sending gravity, weight, and persuasiveness of the matter contained in As I re-entered the body of the temple, I heard a them. And what can tend more to melt our frozen hearts into are all the voluminous discourses of philosophers, compared We speeded from the temple with hasty steps, and with this sentence! How jejune and unsatisfactory are all the them; this alters them, and makes them better. So transcen-The more numerous part of our company, affrighted dant an excellency is there in the knowledge of Christ crucified by the very sound, and sore from recent impostures or above the sublimest speculations in the world.—Bishop Stilling-

THE CLAIMS OF GOD UPON US.

each to the whole, and of all to each. She then gave to give him thy whole heart, to love him, to dread him, and

Autumn. But in Spring it is the melancholy of hope: it was, and that it was most glorious.

And now, with the rapid transition of a dream, I ly to trust to his promise of his reward and of his tuition, and ly to trust to his promise of his reward and of his tuition, and

UNCERTAINTY OF LIFE.

What is our life, but a Jonah's gourd, suddenly sprung up, Nebuchadnezzar's image, that had a head of gold, breast and but eternal things in desire; to use this world as if we used it not, and so be gone. - Dr. Sutton. [Born A. D. 1565-Died

THE SIMPLICITY AND MAJESTY OF DIVINE WORSHIP. If the life of an unbeliever be dark and desolate, O! Much ornament is no good sign: painting of the face argues building was crowded with tawdry ornaments and the approach of dissolution brings nothing but the above all, divine truth is most fair, and most scorneth to borrow

PARISH CHURCHES IN ENGLAND.

Nothing can be so sacred, so public, so permanent, so really encyclent, so truly gracious an offering, as a building devoted promptly executed to order.

JAMES MORRIS has always on hand Tombs, Monuments, Pedestals, and Grave Stones; and Marble Work, of every description, promptly executed to order. religion are always the same. A wonderful charm seems heresurrounding cottages; of masonry so rude that the merest to village architect would be ashamed to own it, and a farmer will not telepate it for would not tolerate it for a cow-shed: yet they stand by a more sty than adamantine strength, the same as ever, as though the holiness of their purpose were a more durable thing than stone, and the prayers of their founders more binding than mortar .since these churches were first built, the deep foundations of ten thousand castles and mansions have been laid, and again dug up and scattered abroad; yet the very wood-work and the ornaments of those simple records of our forefathers' picty still ornaments of those simple records of our forefathers' piety still survives .- British Critic.

Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. fd., first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent sertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each basequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is take where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary, post-paid) inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly. From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of anada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunsick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a cofitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be declared as a superson of the control o

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK

DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church."

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & CO. BEG to inform their Correspondents and the Trade generally, that they are receiving their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, to which they would particularly invite attention. The assortment will be found very general, consisting of-

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, SHELF HARDWARE, Cutlery, Nails, Chains, Scythes, Sickles, &c. &c.

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE, TOBACCO. BRANDIES, HOLLANDS, HIGH WINES & CORDIALS, PORT, MADEIRA, AND SHERRY WINES,

IN WOOD AND IN BOTTLE, CHAMPAGNE AND CLARET, OF CHOICE BRANDS, &c. &c. &c. Toronto, 29th May, 1843.

SMITH & MACDONELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES,

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,
Opposite the City Hall.

West End of Victoria Row, Toronto.

JOSEPH B. HALL.

LIQUORS. WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES, DRY 600DS; &C.
AGENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF MADEIRA. FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA.
May 20, 1842.

SANFORD & LYNES,

No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OFFOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH,

KING STREET.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY, HOSPITAL STREET. THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above Establi-homent, formerly owned by the late HARVEY SUEFPARD, and recently by CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co., where he is now manufacturing CAST STREEL AXES of a superior quality. Orders sent to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

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

N.B .- Sleighs of every description built to order. RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co.

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE,

WAREHOUSE CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO,

Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods, Coronto, September, 1842.

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

KING STREET, TORONTO: DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Gold and Gilt Jewellery, Jet Goods, German Silver, Fritannia Metal, and Japanned Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c. Vatches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery carefully repaired, Engraving and Dye-Sinking executed.

The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

July, 1842. 262-tf

ALEXANDER HAMILTON & JOSEPH WILSON

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

BUSINESS.

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

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

A CHOICE SELECTION OF FIRE-BOARD PATTERNS. HAMILTON & WILSON, 5, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto

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

N.B.—Paper-hanging neatly and promptly attended to as usual.

MARBLE GRAVE STONE FACTORY, No. 2. Richmond Place, Youge Street, NEXT DOOR TO MR. J. C. BETTRIDGE'S.

Toronto, January 5, 1843. THOMAS J. PRESTON,

TORONTO.

espectfully informs his friends and the process constantly on hand a well selected stock West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, LSO—a selection of SUPERIOR VESTINGS, all of which he is prepared make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate

Teronto, August 3rd, 1841. GEORGE HELM,

TAILOR,

DR. GEORGE R. GRASETT, Newgate Street, near the Rectory, Toronto.

DR. PRIMROSE,

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, Toronto, 7th August, 1841. Mr. S. WOOD.

R G E O N D E N T I S T, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET.
Toronto, February 5, 1842. A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST,

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

R. TUTON, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, No. 8, WATERLOO BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO.

Prescriptions accurately prepared. MR. HOPPNER MEYER,

ARTIST,
HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, Toronto, June 24, 1842. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c.

OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co December 1, 1842. PRIVATE TUITION. A YOUNG LADY, of considerable experience in Tuition, desirous of attending a family or families at their own residence She undertakes Music and all the usual branches of a Polite Education References of the highest respectability can be afforded. Application to be made to Y. Z., at Messrs. Rowsell's, King Street.

Toronto, November 24, 1842. BANK STOCK. $F^{
m OR~SALE}$ Twelve Shares in the Bank of British North America Apply to this Office. Toronto, September 17, 1842. JUST PUBLISHED,

THE ANNUAL DIGEST of Cases decided in the Queen's Bench and Practice Courts during the year 1842. By John Hillyard Cameron, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

For sale, price 2s. 6d., by the Publishers,
H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. January 24, 1843.



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

TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS. THE CANADA COMPANY offer about Eight Hundred Thousand Acres of their Lands, mentioned in the printed List of this year, which are in Blocks containing from 2,000 to 9, 60 Acres each, situated in the Western District, and in scattered Lots, containing from 80 to 200 Acres each, situated in almost every Township in Canada West, on terms, it is believed, the most liberal and advantageous that have yet been made public. By this new plan, the Company dispose of their Lands by way of Lease for a term of Ten Years,—

NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN.

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

The Lands offered (excepting only the Park and Town Lots in Guelph) vary in price from 2s. up to 13s. 9d. per Acre—the Rents upon which would be respectively as follows, viz:—

Upon	100 Acres,	upset p	rice being	2s. per	Acre, the	whole ;	yearly Rer	would.	be	0	12	0 and n	o m
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				11s. 3d.			do.			3	7		
				12s. 6a.	do.	-		**			15	0	
	Do.		do.	13s. 9d.	do.		do.			4	2	6	66

In order to afford every assistance to industrious and provident Settlers, the Canada Company will receive any sum, no matter how small the amount may be, for which their Settlers may not have immediate want, on Deposit,—allowing Interest at the rate of Six per cent, per annum for the same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount with interest accrued, shall at all times be at the disposal of the Settlers, without notice. For this purpose the Company have opened an Account, which is termed "Settler's Provident or Savings Bank Account,"—thus affording to the provident Settler, every facility for accumulating sufficient money to purchase the Freehold of the land which he leases, whenever he chooses to do so, within the term of Ten years; but should bad Harvests, or any other unforeseen misfortunes visit him, he has always the amount deposited, with Interest accrued, at his disposal to meet them.

The Lands are also to be disposed of upon the Company's former plan, viz.—for Cash down, or by One-fifth Cash, and balance in five equal Annual Instalments, with Interest.

The Company will remit from Canada any sum of money, however small the amount, to any part of the United Kingdom and Europe, free of all charge. The Company will also remit any sum of money from Europe to Canada, by Letters of Credit upon their Commissioners in the Province, free of expense, thus insuring the benefit of the premium of Exchange to the Emigrant, and likewise saving him from the inconvenience and too frequent loss arising from bringing his money with him in coin.

The Company, with a view to accommodate Emigrants having no immediate use for their funds, will allow Interest, at Four per Cent. per annum, for Money left with them for any period not less than Ninety Days,—the money, however, being always at the Emigrant's disposal, without notice.

ithout notice.

Every kind of information upon Canada, and directions, that can possibly be useful to intending Emigrants to Canada, will be readily furished, free of all charge, by applying, personally or by letter, to the Company's Office in England,—Canada-House, St. Helen's Place, Bi-hopsgate-Street, London.

The new printed Lists of Lands, (which may also be seen in every Post-Office and Store in Canada West,) and any particulars, may be betained, free of charge, upon application (if by letter, Post-paid,) to the Company's Office at Toronto.

Canada Company's Office, Frederick-Street,

Toronto, 17th February, 1843.

THE SECOND EDITION OF THE PROVINCIAL JUSTICE, MAGISTRATE'S MANUAL, BY W. C. KEELE, ESQ. ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c.

IS NOW IN THE PRESS, AND WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED,
AT "THE CHURCH" PRINTING OFFICE, TORONTO. COMPRISING the whole of the new Criminal Law, and a variety of other useful and necessary matter, with numerous forms for the guidance of

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. The work full bound will be delivered to subscribers (only) at £1 5s. Orders (post paid) received by Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, Church Printing Office, Toronto, where a Subscription-list has been opened. Editors of the following papers inserting the above weekly, with the notice of publication when issued, will be presented with a full bound copy of the work.

Quebec Mercury, Moutreal Herald, Kingston Chronicle and British Whig. Cobourg Star, Toronto Patriot, Colonist, and Herald, Hamilton Gazette, Niagara Chronicle, London Herald.

Toronto, 30th March, 1843.

MAPS FOR SCHOOLS, ON CANVAS AND ROLLERS, VARNISHED. Non-Subs. | Subs. Europe, 5 ft. 3 in. by 4 ft. 4 in...... £ 0 18 0 0 16

North America, 3 ft. 9 in. by 3 ft....... 0 12 0 0 10

South America, 3 ft. 9 in. by 3 ft...... 0 12 0 0 10

The World, 6 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. 4 in..... 0 18 0 0 16

The Holy Land before the Conquest, No. 1 0 4 0 0 3

Do. divided among the Tribes, No. 2 0 4 0 0 3 Do. for the New Testament, No.3 0 4 0 0 3 6 Countries mentioned in the Old Testa-

Do. do. New Testament... 0 12 0 0 10 6 Journeys of the Israelites from Egypt to Apostles, as a companion to No. 1, 1 12 6 1 8 9 same size..... MAPS IN SHEETS. The Eastern and Western Hemispheres 0 0 4 0 0 31 Do. do. with outline of the World 0 0 410 0 4

Egypt to Canaan, coloured...... 0 0 10 0 0 9 Do. St. Paul...... 0 0 10 0 0 9 For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144 King Street, Toronto.

H. & W. ROWSELL. Stationers, Booksellers, and Printers, KING STREET, TORONTO,

STATIONERY, escription, which they are prepared to offer at the lowes They have already received a large assortment both of PRINTED BOOKS AND STATIONERY, AND MORE ARE DAILY EXPECTED. Orders for Books, &c., to be procured from England this year hould be forwarded to them as early as possible, so as to ensure thei

ACCOUNT BOOKS, WRITING PAPERS, AND

NOTICE. BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Authorised by Act of Parliament to grant INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE. THIS Company will be prepared, on the 25th instant, to take risks in the MARINE DEPARTMENT, as empowered by Act of the Provincial Legislature, 6th Victoria, cap. 25.

The Rates of Premium, and other information, may be obtained at this Office, or of the undermentioned, who have been appointed Agents of the Company, and are authorised to grant Assurance, either in the

MARINE DEPARTMENTS, in the name and on behalf T. W. BIRCHALL,

British America Assurance Office, Torento, 13th April, 1843. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

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

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Managing Director. A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had Toronto, March 11, 1842.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON. CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.) PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to

FRANCIS LEWIS, No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. FIRE INSURANCE. ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL_\$200,000. THIS well known Company, for many years in active operation in Montreal, insures against loss or damage by Fire, on terms as liberal as those of the Established Companies of the Province. Toronto, Feb. 3, 1843.

J. WALTON, Agent, New Street.
291-tf

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

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

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

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

A Farm of 56 Acres of Land adjoining to be sold or rented. For further particulars, apply to D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq., or J. C-Boswell, Esq., Cobourg; M. F. Whitehead, Esq., Port Hope; John Verner, Esq., Post Office, Montreal; Messrs. Rowsell, Toronto; or the occupant on the premises. TO BE SOLD OR RENTED.

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BUILDING LOTS.

ELEVEN splendid Building Lors for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price extremely low.

extremely low.

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

1843.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE LAKE ONTARIO.

BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO, Princess Royal, Colcleugh; Sovereign, ELMSLEY; City of Toronto, Dick; From Kingston:

At 8 o'clock, Evening-Tuesday and Friday, CITY OF TORONTO; At 8 o'clock, Evening-Wednesday and Saturday,

-and arrive at Toronto early next day At 12 o'clock, Noon-Monday and Thursday, CITY OF TORONTO:

At 12 o'clock, Noon-Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday, PRINCESS ROYAL: At 12 o'clock, Noon-Wednesday and Saturday, —and arrive at Kingston early next morning.

The above Steamers call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way. Toronto, May 4th, 1843.

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.—1843. For Hamilton, calling at Port Credit, Oakville, and Wellington Square,

STEAMER ADMIRAL, THIS new and superior Steamer will, until further notice, leave Hamilton for Toronto at 7 o'clock A.M., and returning will leave Foronto at 3 o'clock P.M., touching at the intermediate Ports.

STEAMER GORE, CAPT. ROBERT KERR.

This well and favourably known Steamer will, until further notice, eave Toronto for Hamilton at 8 o'clock A.M., and returning leave Hamilton for Toronto at 2 o'clock P.M.

Passengers from the West can by this arrangement have sufficient time to transact business at Toronto, and return the same day, by the The above boats run in connexion with the Royal Mail Steam Pack-ts, forming a line from Hamilton to Montreal.

N.B. All baggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and old for.

For further information For further information apply to Messrs. GUNN & BROWNE, and ABEL LAND, Esq., Hamilton; and at Toronto, at the Steam 30at Office, or to the Captains on Board.

E. S. ALPORT, Agent. Hamilton and Rochester Steam Boat Office, 10th May, 1843.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S

FLUID MAGNESIA.

THIS elegant preparation is now in general use in all cases of Bile, Accidities, and Indigestion, Gout, and Gravel. Dr. J. Johnston states, in his Review of Dr. MURRAY'S INVENTION:—"PELLUCID SOLUTION OF MAGNESIA.—This very useful and elegant preparation, we have been trying for some months, as an aperient anti-acid in dyspeptic complaints, attended with acidity and constipation, and with very great benefit."

dyspeate complaints, avery great benefit."

Sir Philip Crampton, Bart, says, "Sir J. Murray's Fluid Magnesia is a very valuable addition to our Materia Medica."

Mr. Mayo, "It is by far the best form in which that medicine has been hitherto prepared for use."

Dr. Kernedy, Master of the Lying in Hospital, Dublin, considers "the Fluid of Magnesia of Sir James Murray to be a very valuable and convenient remedy in cases of irritation or acidity of the stomach, but more particularly during pregnancy, febrile complaints, infantile diseases, or sea sickness."

and convenient remedy in cases of irritation or acidity of the stomach, but more particularly during pregnancy, febrile complaints, toramile diseases, or sea sickness.

Dr. S. B. Labatt, Richard Carmichael, and J. Kirby, Esqrs., Surgeons, of Dublin, "consider the exhibition of Magnesia in Solution to be an important improvement on the old method of mechanical mixture, and particularly well adapted to correct those acids which generally prevail in cases of gout, gravel, and heartburn."

Sir James Clarke, Sir A. Cooper, Dr. Bright, and Messrs. Guthrie and Herbert Mayo, of London, "strongly recommend Murray's Fluid Magnesia, as being infinitely more safe and convenient, than the solid, and free from the danger attending the constant use of soda or potass."

Drs. Evory, Fennedy, Beatty, Burke, of the Rifie Brigade, Comins, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, and Surgeon Hayden, of Dublin, have given letters to the same effect

Sir J. Murray has been solicited by the heads of the profession to superintend the New Process of this preparation, and has appointed Mr. Bailey, of North-street, Wolverhampton, to conduct the commercial department of the business with all agents.

Sold in bottles, Is. 3d. and 2s. 6d.

The Acidulated Syrup, in bottles, Is. 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. each.

CAUTION.—Sir James's preparation being imitated by a retail druggist, formerly an agent in London, the public is cautioned that none is genuine that does not bear the name of Sir J. Murray on the label.

N. B.—With the Acidulated Syrup the Fluid Magnesia forms the

label.

N.B.—With the Acidulated Syrup the Fluid Magnesia forms the

most delightful of saline arinks.

Physicians will please specify Murray's Fluid Magnesia in their physicians will please specify measurintions, to avoid the danger of adulterations and substitution. AGENTS: Messrs. Lyman, Farr & Co.

"J. Beckett & Co.
"W. Lyman & Co.
"J. Carrers & Co.
"J. Birk & & Co.
"J. Heath, Kingston.

Messrs. Gravely & Jackson, Cobourg.
Chaules Hughes, Port Hope.

Toronto, September 24, 1842. 273-tf The Church

Is published by the Managing Committee, at COBOURG, every Friday. TERMS:-FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum To Post Masters, TEN SHILLINGS per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance.

The terms in Great Britain and Ireland are, Thirteen Shillings and Six Pence Sterling per annum, payable in advance to the Agent of the paper Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London. o. No orders for discontinuance will be attended to, unless accompanied (Post-Paid) with a remittance of all arrears in full.

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