Original Poetry.

THE CHURCH IN 1842.

" The spiritual fabric of THE CHURCH ounded in truth—by blood of Martyrdom emented—by the hands of Wisdom rear'd n beauty of Holiness—with ordered pomp becent and unreproved."—Wordsworth,

"Branch of the Apostles' Vine! "Child of the ancient line,
"From Heav'n to Earth two thousand years unbroken! "Church of the Forest-Land! " Nursling of God's broad hand! "Awake-Arise !- thy call to battle's spoken !"

SHE IS AWAKE !- Her God Half veils his chastening rod, And calls her forth-and robes her form with glory; Youth decks the holy Bride; Age brings ancestral pride,—
The flush of morn,—the gorgeous lights of story.

Behold her robe of light With blood of Martyrs bright, Shed from the hour when Stephen's soul fell sleeping !-High stars of clear renown Flash from her radiant crown, The bright memorial of her Champions keeping.

From many a far-off wild, She calls each long-lost child—
Round her bright banner in the blue heav'ns streaming—
And Faith's glad welcome floats

On triumph's holiest notes,
To hail each fire on fresh-sprung Altars gleaming.

Speed her bold champions forth!
Broad West and boundless North,
From lonely hearths by wild, dark forests bounded: From Huron's stormy deep Down to far Ocean's sweep The plaintive call for Gospel aid is sounded.

Ice-blast and torrid beam .-Dark wood and rushing stream,-The worldling's taunt,—the body's toil and sorrow, Check not their feet, who bear The bright Cross, every-where,-Their night of pain heralds a glorious morrow.

Calm the fair Sabbath morn, As, down light echoes borne, The holy bell's soft chiming floats and lingers;
And round fresh village spires The forest sunset's fires Gild with last light their "heav'nward pointing fingers."

There the glad Churchmen throng, With ancient rite and song,
And prayer,—for Child to lisp, for Age to falter,—
For God's almighty hand

O'er Home and Fatherland, To shield the Anointed Throne,—the one true Altar.

Thou! on whose potent breath
Hang Judgment,—Life,—or Death,—
Oh speed Her on, Thy holy name confessing!—
Till her high task is done By her pure shrines shall ask thy priceless blessing!

Firm on Thy holy hill Rear her bright rampart still, Stronghold for TRUTH when men or fiends assault her;

She with that TRUTH had birth, And its last light on Earth Will gild her Cross, -HER APOSTOLIC ALTAR!

Toronto, December, 1842.

CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ENGLAND;

IN'A CONVERSATION BETWEEN MR. SECKER, A CHURCH-MAN, AND MR. BROWN, A METHODIST,

DIALOGUE VI.

(By a Correspondent of "The Church.")

feelings; not that I have been shaken in my intention | Church will suffer by the comparison. said respecting "authority" as a rule of conduct in goes far to prove how great is the evil of schism. made me feel particularly uncomfortable. I know that by the following considerations:-

So it has been with the Church; the Dissenters have So it has been with the Church; the Dissenters have studiously represented it as being devoid of all spiritual religion, a lifeless image, cold and dead,—a congregation, a lifeless image, cold and dead,—a congregation religion, a lifeless image, cold and dead,—a congregation religion r tion of mere formalists, who neither sought Christ, nor nominations, I have come to the full conviction, that there are yet if the weak minds of any of her laity should be His work in the midst of the years, and in wrath Lord, praise Him and magnify Him for ever.' And in a similar

latter assertions I shall say little,—I do not wish to Ritual, with all its burdensome ceremonies; but reasure is not less. Each day and saken our Reformed Catholic Church, do yet add the phets; I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil."— ther enjoins any thing contrary to the Word of God, therefore, rejoiced to find the deep interest you take know that what may be done at any time is for the guished for their well-informed piety, are the individuals Moses, and that Christ, as its bitter enemy, sought to unity of the Church and a dutiful submission to its to the Church itself, while I know how far short too has arisen this desire of the Dissenters to pour con- found in the whole Bible authorizing men, under any and of that hungering and thirsting after righteousness solely by God himself? Is it not because there, God reuse obedience to, the one Apostolic Church; have commonly judged otherwise, not altogether from nature also remains the same in all its distinctive peposes the visible Church of Christ.

the Church of England; therefore, however unadvised scure hint to that effect. REASONS FOR RETURNING TO THE even though the lives of many of them should be far with you in believing they are not. Mr. Brown.—Since our last conversation, Mr. dissenting denominations, and then in practical godli- ever, take your texts in the order you gave them. Secker, I have been considerably disturbed in my ness I do not suppose that you yourself think that the The first, then, taken from the Second of Corinthians

upon her public services once every Sunday, and upon as to the true piety of very many of the Methodists be disciples of Christ, entirely to forsake the rites of her sacraments regularly, for you have proved, beyond still I am quite of the opinion of your candid friend the Paganism, and to form no intimate friendships, and reasonable doubt, that not to do so would be to commit Rev. Mr. - "that piety in the Church is generally especially no matrimonial connections, with their heathe sin of schism; and when a duty is once proved, much more solid than amongst the Sectarians."* Your then neighbours. This passage then has not any, not no objections, however painful their existence may be, incidental remarks too respecting the new conditions of even the most remote, reference to the relation which can excuse the neglect of such duty: but the uneasi- church-membership, which the dissenters would estab- Christians bear to the Church. ness, to which I allude, has arisen from this cause, lish, strike me very forcibly; indeed now you have The next, taken from the Second Epistle to the that after I had almost come to the resolution alto- brought the matter before me I could wonder how an Thessalonians, so far from sanctioning separation, does gether to leave the Methodists,—the reasons for which innovation which appears so dangerous and unscriptural itself positively command us to avoid all such persons; I will tell you immediately,—I named my intention to could so long have escaped my observation; it is like for the disorderly person whom the Apostle commands some of my friends, and they pressed me so strongly robbing those of their Christian privileges and casting the true Christian to avoid, is the very man, as the with the argument that "when the Church becomes them again out of the pale of the Church into the wide rest of the verse you quoted says, who walks "not after worldly and formal, men are not only justified but world of iniquity whom, in the name of Christ, they the tradition which he received of us", that is, who imperatively called upon to separate from it," that I have professed to receive as the children of God; refuses to submit himself to his lawful spiritual rulers. confess I was unable to answer them to my own satis- and truly those who are thus treated can never And if, owing to a lax state of discipline, disorderly faction. Pardon me, but before you endeavour to be expected to feel that having been "baptized into or worldly-minded persons are unhappily found in meet this objection,—if indeed you are able to do so,— Christ" the vows of the Lord are upon them. I fear communion with the Church, the utmost that this permit me to state why I have thought of entirely such Ostrich-like conduct towards the "lambs" of passage enjoins, or indeed permits, the conscientious leaving the Methodists. You remember what was Christ, interwoven as it is in the very nature of dissent, Christian to do, is to stand aloof from such individu-

our last interview. Now if the Church has the right to Mr. Secker .- I think then we are agreed that, with tercourse; -to leave the Church of Christ on their forbid Dissent, and even to excommunicate those who all its faults, we shall not mend ourselves by leaving account were to fall into that very sin, against which refuse to obey; I cannot but see that her authority the Church in the hope of finding a purer Christian the text in question is mainly pointed, namely, spiritmust be equally binding as regards partial separation, community; especially when we bear in mind that ual disobedience. In truth, Mr. Brown, it is this very such as that in which some Methodists indulge; I see great improvement, which, by the mercy of God, has spirit of spiritual insubordination which causes so much also that if such separation be not absolutely schism, taken place within the last few years in the Church of division. Private members of Christ's Church, init is the very next step to it; and then I am all but | England both as respects Apostolic Order, Scriptural | stead of humbly seeking for personal holiness, are sitconvinced that no ministry is lawful, but that which is zeal, and personal holiness. But to give your friends ting each one in judgment upon his brother, and fancy-Apostolic and Episcopal. Now as every thing con- all the advantage of their objection, I will suppose that ing that they are to purify the house of the Lord, and nected with Christ and his Church is of the most awful "the Church is as cold in its love to Christ and as to reprove His prophets. importance, I felt that I durst not longer remain in questionable paths, lest haply I might be found in those which are absolutely 6 thinks and as formal in its piety towards God' as they imagine, and even then I am prepared to show, as I stated a while which are absolutely forbidden. I was therefore about back, that it is an entire misconception of the path of has nothing to do with the present question; it speaks fully to return to the Church, when the doubts as to duty to suppose that even in such a case it would be in reference to a Church which has apostatized from which I speak as to its being formal and worldly, were right to leave her communion, for that the man who the truth, or wickedly and wilfully corrupted it. The

duty never calls two ways, and yet I am, I acknowledge, I. That in the Jewish Church, however sinful were Rome, though not, I fear, in setting up a new and huquite at sea; I fear to move, lest I should leave Christ, its priests, or however corrupted were its ordinances, man polity, and dispensing, on the plea of necessity, and I dare not stay in flat opposition to those principles no one could forsake its pale or neglect its services with the Divine institution of Episcopacy; and cerof submission to lawful and scriptural Church autho- without rendering himself liable to the judgments of tainly it fully justifies our own Church in having thrown rity which we were lately considering, and to those Almighty God for so doing. Thus we find it written off a foreign and unscriptural yoke, and in refusing to injunctions which require us to "mark them which in the book of Deuteronomy, "And the man that will hold communion with other churches, so long as they cause divisions and to avoid them," and the solemn do presumptuously, and will not hearken to the priest sanction the iniquities, and share in the corruptions, commands to "withdraw ourselves from every brother that standeth to minister there before the Lord thy of the Papacy. But as the Dissenters in general, and that walketh disorderly, and not after the tradition God, or unto the judge, even that man shall die;" especially the Methodists, do not charge the Catholic of facts, and a misapprehension of duty. You know nothing is easier than to bring slanderous charges in case the priesthood itself should become unholy, as often repeated in the Sacred Scriptures. Indeed, the prayer, asking that 'as the holy prayed that "His Church might be one, as He and they may succour and defend us on earth'; wherein you will that receives it as such with faith, and may produce against either individuals or communities, which, though indeed we know it oft-times did;—the command to me to be positive, with this single exception, that "we the Father were one?" they be entirely false, it may yet require long and unity is exceeding broad. I thus judge therefore that ought to obey God rather than man." And therefore, Mr. Brown.—Thank you, Mr. Secker. painful efforts to disprove. Thus, if I were to begin as schism was a crime so hateful to God, under the as many of the requirements of the Ro- I do most clearly see that the Divine example of the

desired the influences of his Holy Spirit; while, on desired the influences of his Ho

communion or spiritual profit. With regard to these Mr. Secker.—True; Christ did abolish the Mosaic from her! for, supposing the charge of formality Mr. Secker.—Indeed, my dear Sir, I have been word of truth to those that seek it: and yet, when all become the accuser of the private characters even of become the accuser of the private characters even of the subject of Church Unity and Scriptural Order week, each season of the year is furnished with its those who, not content with the error of having forthose who, not content with the error of having forin no wise justified in leaving her; because she neidoes grow upon myself the more I consider it. I am,
own peculiar subject for religious meditation. We Methodists and other Dissenters, are the most distin- would be ready to suppose it to have originated with appears to be this,—that in God's holy word, the removed all your lingering fears or objections. who have the least to say respecting the piety of Dissent destroy it root and branch. Whence, Mr. Brown, I pastors is strongly insisted upon, nay, positively as contrasted with that of the Church. With respect appeal to you as a man of sense and candour, whence enjoined; and that no permission whatever is to be many of its members come of that spiritual devotion, tempt upon a Dispensation which was established circumstances, to forsake the communion of, or to which should distinguish every believer in Christ himself speaks so clearly, both by precept and exam- (siving the one fact, that it should become, as in the by the life of our most blessed Lord and Saviour.— Jesus, still I trust that that "pure and undefiled re- ple, respecting the Divine authority of Ministers and case of Rome, decidedly anti-Christian); and further, We are here in this world with our loins girded and ligion," which only springs from a true faith in Him, Rulers, the necessity of obedience, the sin of division, that in the Bible we have an example of the Church our lamps burning, waiting for the bridegroom. The and which St. James declares to be this, "to keep and the other evils necessarily connected with demo- of God being in that state in which the Dissenters Church, therefore, on the four first Sundays of the ourselves unspotted from the world, and to visit the cratic insubordination and teligious dissent, that they process to believe the Church of England to be, ecclesiastical year, calls upon us to prepare for the fatherless and the widow in their affliction," is to be feel themselves bound, in self-defence, to deny the nanely, itself lukewarm, and its priests corrupt; and joyous festival of our Saviour's Advent. Christman found in our Church in greater abundance than elses authority of these his former teachings? But this that yet none of its members were permitted to leave Day, The Massacre of the Holy Innocents, the Cirwhere. It is charitable to hope that the Dissenters cannot be right; for God changeth not, and human it under the pretence of forming a purer church; but, cumcision of Christ, and His Epiphany, which is the their unholy jealousy of the Church, not to use harsher culiarities; hence I can scarcely understand how any tor, forsook the Jewish Church, was declared to be cession. On this last great event the Church in the terms, but from their strange ignorance of what com- honest man can dispute that the great principles upon cut off from the privileges of the people of God, and fulness of her joy dwells for five or six Sundays, when The holy sacrament of baptism was adopted by all ages; it is the mode of carrying them out only which evidenced in all the Apocalyptic Addresses to the Sundays before Lent, that we may not pass too quickly Christ himself as the rite whereby all, whether Jewish can vary; and it is in the Jewish Church alone to which Angels of the Seven Churches, and especially in that and too unpreparedly from a season of joy and festive and Pagan adults or the infants of Christians, were to we can look for an example of those principles by which to the Church of Laodicea, for, fallen as it was, and thoughts to one of dimness and penitential tears. By be admitted into His Church; and mark, my dear sir, He would have His Church guided; as under our Dis- fearful as were the threatenings denounced against it, this time we are sobered and subdued, and saddened that as it is the only rite sanctioned by divine autho- pensation He tests our reverent obedience and holy not one vord is said intimating that the truly pious by the recollection of our sins; and, as our Saviour rity for this purpose; therefore, all who are duly bap- love by pointing us, as it were, to that, to learn his who yet remained in it should leave it and form a new passed away from the world by the leading of the Spirit, tized are thenceforward positive members of the Church | will as respects the principles upon which he would and ourer church; so with respect to the Church of for forty days of fasting and temptation and spiritual and continue to be so, unless, by competent authority, have his visible Church ordered. Thus St. Paul tells Sards, also, surely if dissent were at all justifiable, conflict in the wilderness, so the Church, like the moon they are openly excommunicated, and thereby cast out us that the Jewish Dispensation was "the shadow of the 'Spirit" would have enjoined those few names, going behind a cloud, enters the solemn season of Lent. of the pale of the Church,—a measure which the Bible heavenly (or Caristian) things"; and "the pattern of "who alone of all the Church in Sardis had not defiled The five Sundays which intervene are still festivals; only permits in extreme cases. It is evident, there- things in the heavens" (Heb. viii. 5; and ix. 23.). their garments," to forsake their brethren, of whom but the collects are of a more humble and pensive nafore, as the heart of man is naturally prone to sin, that I judge, therefore, by the example of the Jewish Godhimself declares, that though "they had a name ture. As we approach Easter the gloom of Passion

Christ, they do most inconsistently refuse to regard against the sin of schism and division; surely then, answered the objections of my friends. Ah! Mr. them as true members of their religious body; their seeing that so much is said against leaving the one Secker, what a sad pity it is that men will "lean to them as true members of their lengtons occit, what a sad pity it is that men will "lean to condition of membership being not that which Christ Catholic Church of Christ, if the formality of its mitheir own understandings," and be guided by their instituted, but a test of their own! This, I may just nisters or members had been a sufficient reason for own imaginings rather than by that "sure word of remark, was not originally the case with Methodism; doing so, such an exception to the general rule would Projecy" to which the Apostle directs us. I tremble remark, was not originally the case with retained by the remark, was not originally the case with relational by the remark, was not originally the case with relational by the remark, was not originally the case with relational by the remark, was not originally the case with relational by the remark, was not originally the case with relational by the remark, was not originally the case with relational by the remark, was not originally the case with relational by the remark, was not originally the case with relational by the remark, was not originally the case with relational by the remark, was not originally the case with relational by the remark, was not originally the case with relational by the remark of Mr. Wesley always strongly installed upon it is the responsibility we people were not a Church, but simply Societies within find, upon examination, that there is not the most ob-

this step might be, still he did not usurp the authority Mr. Brown.—Nay, there I think you are scarcely of Christ, by making new conditions of admission into correct. I will mention three passages, that do ap-His Church. Nay, such an usurpation as this the pear to me, I confess, to authorize separation; at Romish Church itself, either by Pope or Council, never least I know that the Dissenters build greatly upon ventured upon; this was left for the boasted "private them. They are these: "Wherefore come out from judgment" of Dissent to do; and now alas! Methodism among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord." has fully fallen into this snare also. I have made this (2 Cor. vi. 17.) The next is this; "Now we comstatement for the purpose of showing you how it is, mand you, brethren, in the name of our Lord Jesus that, by superficial observers, the Church should be Christ, that ye withdraw yourselves from every bro-

from such as becometh those who have the vows of Mr. Secker.—Really, I am astonished when once from such as becometh those who have the vows of the Lord upon them. Thus, Mr. Brown, I think perton the Lord upon them. Thus, Mr. Brown, I think perton the Lord upon them. Thus, Mr. Brown, I think perton the thing is fairly brought to the test, to find how enthis follow four or five and twenty Sundays, which, as all persons whatsoever to be submissive to the Roman theorem. The supported by Scripture is the separation from the supported by Scripture is the supported by Scripture is the separation from the supported by Scripture is the supported by Sc the Lord upon them. Thus, Mr. Brown, I think persons are mistaken as to the matter of fact in the grounds
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sons are mistaken as to the Church; for you see that to make the comparison the Methodists of modern days. And indeed, my fair, it is the serious and devout communicants of the good friend, I can easily perceive that you are only Church, those who are attentive upon her various or- trying to make the most of your friend's objections. dinances, who must be compared with the members of satisfied yourself that they are baseless. I will, how-

you will find, if you read the context, relates solely to of returning to the Church, so far at least as to attend Mr. Brown.—No indeed; for though I have no doubt the obligation which rested on those who professed to

als so far as not to seek their friendship, or close in-

afresh suggested to my mind in a manner which has does so, is guilty of the sin of schism. This I prove passage referred to, does, I think, satisfactorily vindi-

Mr. Secker .- I am rejoiced that you view the mater so seriously; it is, in truth, a subject of vast impirtance, and the more I investigate it, the more deeply do I mourn over the errors and dangers of dissent. There are yet two or three other reasons, which are all that I shall at present adduce, which, though not perhaps so obvious as the last, are yet worly of your serious attention.

or fourteen centuries, and are yet held by its over- prayed for us the Sunday and all the week before, that Now, the argument which I we might have a right judgment in all things. After whelming majority. dectrines and teachings of the Church, both ancient and spirit-stirring festivals kept raising our love to and modern; and surely the truly humble Christian Christ to its very height. Now she bids us act out in will fear to associate himself with those who thus common life those feelings we have gained. She bids orpose themselves to the wise and holy, the confes-us modestly and meekly live holy lives as the only sors and martyrs, who have composed the holy Catholic worthy fruits of those high and noble affections. of that "haughty spirit which goeth before a fall," I comes round once more.

Supper are to salvation. which, however, I think I have named to you before, munion and fellowship, in the mystical Body of Christ the apostolic succession, they may help to throw some that, if the individuals who leave the Church are our Lord. In the course of this holy year, the Psalms light upon the general subject. It will be obvious holier and better than those they leave behind, they, are read through twelve times, in her daily services, that each of the propositions may be expanded very by their dissent, rob the Church of the benefit of their the Old Testament once through with the Apocrypha, widely. It was the design of the writer to express his righteous example; of the blessing attendant upon and the New Testament three times except the Revetheir faithful prayers; for when a man has left the lations. Thus in a calm and clear order the life of them a perusal. They are submitted for insertion in Church, it will not any longer be the subject of his our blessed Saviour and all He did for us, the doc-Word of God itself, when they oppose their sectarian they cannot interest his affections. prejudices. It is impossible to say how great has been the mischief done by dissent in this way.

5. Lastly, the sin of modern dissent may be read in the evils which have flowed from it. The Puritans left the Church under the plea of seeking greater purity, and the consequence has been the spread of Quakerism, of the Baptists, Socinians, Chartists, &c. &c., and the sowing of bitterness and wrath and strife, amongst those who are called the children of God .-For what sect is there that does not frequently indulge these feelings towards the Church? Nay, how can it cate the German Reformers in leaving the Church of be otherwise, -when once men imagine that they are cause, division must produce discord. The Primitive Church dwelt in peace, because its members were of "one accord," and of "one heart and one mind."— And once admit the right of individuals to dissent from the One Catholic Church, and you have no Sermons on the Distinctive Errors of Romanism," p. 404: longer any sufficient argument whereby to stop these infinite divisions to which men's fancies will undoubteddy lead them. In the resign of Open Elizabeth for edly lead them. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for of holding them in memory. She thinks it a right doctrine also to hold, that we rate them, she thinks it a right doctrine also to hold, that we which disorderly, and not after the tradition which disorderly, and not after the tradition which received" (Rom. xvi. 17; 2. Thess. iii. 6, 14; (xvii. 12) and in Leviticus dreadful are the threatenings which Jehovah pronounces against those who profess to belong to it, form it is one which long painfully affected my own mind; but rely upon it, Mr. Brown, it arises from a distortion of facts, and a misapprehension of duty. You know possing is easier than to bring slanderous charges.

desired the influences of his Holy Spirit; while, on the contrary, their own communities are represented as sanctuaries of primitive purity and simplicity, in which alone the truly pious can find either Christian which alone the manner in the holy communion, we do not praise or worship cast them out of her pale, because them, and does not cast them out of her pale, because them in the holy communion, we do not praise or worship the contrary: we join ourselves to them in the holy communion, we do not praise or worship cast them out of her pale, because they may not communion, we do not praise or worship them; quite the contrary: we join ourselves to them in the holy communion, we do not praise or worship them; quite the contrary: we join ourselves to them in the holy communion, we do not praise

THE CHRISTIAN YEAR. (By the Rev. F. W. Faber.)

The Christian Year is regulated, as you well know,

all our worldly schemes and cares.

which God acts towards His people must be the same in was even to be put to death! The same principle is she abruptly breaks off on Septuagesima Sunday, three dists and other sectarians, on the contrary, have, I fear 2. The next reason, why I think it wrong to leave think beyond reasonable contradiction, that he who and which we yet call Good for the precious gift it healing on His wings; and the Lord appears to us in the Holy Sacrament, as He did to Simon, when He first arose, and when He was made known at Emmaus in the breaking of bread. For three whole days this For five Sundays more the Church is with her risen must remain on earth both a widow and a bride, she prays that we may in heart and mind thither ascend and with him continually dwell. One Sunday more, the Church was endued with that power from on high, 2. The doctrine of the Catholic Church of Christ This festival also for its greatness is prolonged three which shall not fail her until time shall be no more.thought to be less holy in its members than Dissent; ther that walketh disorderly." (2 Thess. iii. 6.)— in all ages has been this, that He left upon earth One days, there being a service both for Monday and Tuesnamely, that as the sectarians acknowledge none as And lastly, that striking and important injunction in Chirch, and in that Church certain holy Sacraments day in Whitsun week. Lastly, as in the Name of the members of their, so-called, churches, except persons the Revelations, "And I heard another voice from and other ordinances, which were to be administered Trinity we were first baptized and by that mysterious posed that, in proportion to their numbers, they will have an appearance of greater purity than our Aposhave and specific or incorrectness of these doctrines, but wish simply to our weakness and our want of faith, and our irreverent into the contracter and practical influence of this our weakness and our want of faith, and our irreverent into the contracter and practical influence of this our weakness and our want of faith, and our irreverent into the contracter and practical influence of this our weakness and our want of faith, and our irreverent into the contracter and practical influence of this our weakness and our want of faith, and our irreverent into the contracter and practical influence of this our weakness and our want of faith, and our irreverent into the contracter and practical influence of this our weakness and our want of faith, and our irreverent into the contracter and practical influence of this our weakness and our want of faith and our irreverent into the contracter and practical influence of this our weakness and our want of faith and our irreverent into the contracter and practical influence of this our weakness and our want of faith and our irreverent into the contracter and practical influence of this our weakness and our want of faith and our irreverent into the contracter and practical influence of this our weakness and our want of faith and our irreverent into the contracter and practical influence of this out the contracter and practical influence of the contracter and pr tolic Church, which does not deny the rights of mem
Dissent; and would they not justify it, if only their or incorrectness of these doctrines, but wish simply to our weakness and our want of faith, and our irreverent bership to any of those who, according to Christ's bership to any of those who, according to Christ's charges against the Church of especial Laodicean impress your mind with the fact, that they were the boldness in prying too curiously into things which however, I agree opinons of the universal Church of Christ for thirteen opinons of the

> Church; indeed, if such an opposition of our private Thus the shining pathway of her year keeps mounting judgment to the general voice of Christ's holy and higher and higher till it touches the adorable Trinity, primitive Church be not in very many cases indicative when it again sinks silently down in awe till Advent know not what is so. And especially has the con-Beside this, she has sprinkled lesser festivals all scientious believer, who has wandered into the paths over the year, like fragrant flowers to refresh us, in of dissent, reason to tremble, when he considers that, which she celebrates the Blessed Virgin, the Baptist, according to the faith of this Church, the very Sacra- and the Holy Apostles and Evangelists. One she has ments are invalid when administered by unepiscopal or set apart in honour of St. Michael and all Angels, schismatic hands; a Doubt even on this subject is that we may duly reverence* those bright guardians awful to those who know how "generally necessary" who are ministering spirits to the heirs of salvation: the Bible teaches us that Baptism and the Lord's and another to the commemoration of All Saints, the merly a minister of another denomination, for the

> continual fervent prayers; and then it greatly prejudices the thoughtless against spiritual religion, to see most eminent Saints, are brought before us one after its loudest professors thus self-opinionated and regardthe other without any confusion; and with services so
> tions sustained by the apostles to the primitive Church less of the voice of the Church, and, I must add, so wonderfully adapted as to stir the heart of the coldest, were substantially the same as those of our bishops; and win the admiration of the worldly man, even where that they alone, and those appointed by them to a size Here then is our remedy, here our safeguard against such a constitution best answers the idea of the Church, religious excitement—in the Prayer-book. It is handed is most agreeable to the mind of Christ, and is, condown to us by the wisdom and the piety of ancient sequently, of permanent force and obligation. days, and consecrated by the memory of the Dead, world to their eternal rest. Its daily psalms and les- of the apostles with our Lord himself; the authority

"The utmost height to which our Church carries her notion perceive, that so far from our worshipping or doing them service, we look upon them as joined with us in doing God service. painful efforts to disprove. Thus, if I were to begin as senism was a crime so hateful to God, under the to instinuate in public that you were not thoroughly of the requirements of the roll of the roll of the body them and to shall be heirs of salvation' (Heb. i. 14), and so pray upright in your commercial transactions, or not a strictly sober man, false as both one and the other strictly sober man, false as both one and the welfare of the world, are all opposed to disstrictly sober man, false as both one and the other would be, it might yet cost you considerable trouble before you could entirely disabuse the public of the disable to be cast out only lawful weapon, when he fears that the Church is laws? Christ you know came to do away with the conform in every thing, they are liable to be cast out only lawful weapon, when he fears that the Church is laws? I reply, of its pale; so that no choice is left to them but either only lawful weapon, when he fears that the Church is laws? To put the world, are all opposed to dissoner the laity in the world, are all opposed to dissoner the laity in the world, are all opposed to dissoner the laity in the world in the mids took down that they will directly and of themselves conform in every thing, they are liable to be cast out on the mids took down the laity in the world to disobey God, or to submit to alienation from the lukewarm or its Ministers unfaithful, is fervent, con-* [The person here alluded to is Mr. Hughes, a Baptist Romish communion. But how different is the continual, believing prayer, like that of the Prophet we join them with ourselves in our praise of God: 'To thee

saken our Reformed Catholic Charles, and shall be most happy to continue most part left undone altogether. Were we left to her; this only will I say, that those who, amongst the Dissenters speak of the Jewish Dispensation, one our conversations until, as far as I am able, I have ourselves, there would be doubtless many times when we should not meditate on holy things, simply because no thought was ready to our hands; and many subjects would probably be entirely omitted, or not dwelt upon sufficiently. But now we have always matter for pious reflection. Some one heavenly thought is given us by the Church to carry in our hearts day by day into the throng of toil and business; and there it dwells ready at any time to come to our aid against temptation, to put impure and wandering thoughts to flight, to fill up idle minutes which Satan else would occupy, and to be as it were a sanetifying leaven to

PAPAL THEOLOGY.

(From the Philadelphia Episcopal Recorder; of the 17th Dec.)

Many of our readers have heard of Dens' Moral Theology. It is a standard book of Theology prepared for the use of Romish Seminaries, and for the instruction of Romish candidates for orders. It is the standard by which the confessional of the horrible system of Romanism is governed and directed. But all that we have ever heard or imagined of the guilty principles and character of this book, is exceeded by the fact upon our examination: Such is its pernicious character, in the vile and obscene expressions and ideas with which it is filled, that it cannot be translated or circulated without a pestilential influence in any community. There is an impossibility therefore of makfore, as the heart of man is naturally profile to sin, that in the Christian, as it was in the Jewish, Church, that even spiritual deadness forms no suffiin the Christian, as it was in the Jewish, Church, that even spiritual deadness forms no suffito lire, they were dead,"—but no, not the least hint of week gets thicker and deeper until Good Friday, the with the principles which this priesthood is taught, ing either Romanists or Protestants generally acquainted or by which the secret system of confession to them dists and other sectarians, on the contrary, have, I tear most unwarrantably, made new and unscriptural conditions of entrance into, what they call, their various ditions of entrance into, what they call, their various ditions of entrance into, what they call, their various in His Sepulchre of stone; till the Easter sun begins in His Sepulchre of stone; the Church of th in His Sepulchre of stone; till the Easter sun begins we express the solemn conviction of our minds when churches; hence though they profess to baptize the children of their people, and thereby to unite them to children of their people, and thereby to unite them to sations, shown how exceedingly strong is its language we say, that we believe it utterly impossible that any man, of whatever previous purity of character, can study this book which is commended by their Episcoa pal sanction, and used as the text book of their Seminaries, without being corrupted and depraved, unless high Festival is prolonged, till on the Wednesday in with sincere loathing of the whole, he renounces it and casts it from him, which is impossible, if he remains a Lord, till on Ascension Day she sees Him received up synopsis and translation of a large portion of this out-Papist. The Rev. Mr. Berg, of this city, has made a rage upon man, that Protestants may see something of the principles and influence of that Anti-Christian power which is rising among us with such flerceness and strength. He has translated from the Latin of and we arrive at the Feast of Pentecost, Whitsunday, the Mechlin edition of 1838, from the press of the Archbishop. This translation has reached now a third edition, published by J. Harmstead, No. 38 North Fourth-street, Philadelphia. We had designed, by some extracts from this translation, to show in a small degree the morality of the work. There are many parts of it, however, which, though Popish confessors members of their, so-called, churches, except persons chosen from amongst adults who have already exhibit the Revelations, "And I heard another voice from amongst adults who have already exhibit to describe a different controlled the confession of a true faith, to acknowledge the last varieties and that when so administered, they were last paptized and by that mysterious heaven, saying, Come out of her, my people, that ye by one Apostolic Episcopal Ministry, and by them Name we must be saved, the Church calls upon us, we cannot consent to transfer to our columns. Indeed may pour them into the ears of their blinded captives, chosen from amongst adults who have already exhibited some degree of seriousness; it may well be supbited some degree of seriousness; it may well be supby the confession of a true faith, to acknowledge the
desired to be the channels of Divine grace to the
desired to be the channels of Divine grace to the
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desired to be the channels of Divine grace to the
desired to be the channels of Divine grace to the
desired to be the channels of Divine grace to the posed that, in proportion to their numbers, they will be supposed to be the channels of Divine grace to the glory of the eternal Trinity, and in the power of the time the real character and practical influence of this

Its direct teachings justify theft as in many cases a bership to any of those who, according to Christ's charges against the Charlet of Especial Distriction, have, by baptism, been once received therein, institution, have, by baptism, been once received therein, have and all the week before, that One Apostolic line, is in direct opposition to the ment. The first half of the year the Church by mighty and the practical inculcation, by an affected examination into them by the priesthood, of such enormities, as we could not have supposed to have existed on the earth. If any one doubts our solemn assertions of these facts, let him get Mr. Berg's translation of Dens' and examine for himself. That a priesthood taught by such a book, can be any thing but corrupt in principles and character and influence, we do not believe And to make intelligent Protestants acquainted with the system and habits of this priesthood, we only ask them to read for themselves.

> REASONS FOR EMBRACING EPISCOPACY. (From the Boston Witness & Advocate.)

The following thoughts were written by one formultitude that no man can number, that we may not purpose of "defining his position" to a friend. As 4. Another sin consequent upon dissent is this, forget the Dead, knit together with us in one com-

I. I believe that the Church was, in fact, erceted milar station, ordained presbyters and deacons; that

II. There has been in the Church a succession of whom it has guided so faithfully through the tossing bishops from the earliest times, originating in the case sons, and its simple collects, form a manual of private received by them from him, being transmitted through or family devotion, where the public service is unhap- a chain, probably unbroken, to the present day. That pily disused, such as the most affectionate fervours of body of Christians among whom this succession of sober-minded piety could desire. Thus the Church, ministers is maintained, and who are by this chain like a wise Mother, keeps feeding us with the bread connected with the primitive Church, I believe to reof life with an unsparing hand: and as the Apostles tain in succession the identity of the apostolic Church; gave the bread to the people, which the Master first a distinction which no other denomination in New had blessed, so does she from Him rightly divide the England, to say the least, can claim. Hence, regard for the unity of the Church inclines me to join that

communion which is in unity with the ancient Church. III. Negatively. I do not hold that Episcopal ordination is absolutely essential to God's blessing upon But this will not justify the irregularity in the admi-

tles, and it it was (as I believe) the intention of the Saviour that this authority should continue in perpe-And in the tuity, then, as a Christian, I shall better please my

* [Qv. "Reservation." ED. CH.]

Saviour by "continuing in the fellowship of these tisfied with any other position.

sion of men who have derived from the apostles an Pomona, three chased scroll branches, a centre light, authority to ordain other ministers, both of their own and a richly engraved base on scroll feet,—and and of interior orders, and that no other authority is weighing more than 82 ounces. The Inscription positively given (all other authority being only nega- records the object of the Testimonial: tively inferred at the best) to ordain the ministry, these convictions will, first, make me desirous of obtaining this apostolic commission, and then will so dissatisfy me with non-Episcopal ordination as to destroy all confidence in the ministerial authority I have received, and compel me to seek ordination at the hands of a bishop.

3. The unbroken succession is a barrier against heresy, and thus a safeguard to the Church.

There are moral effects resulting from the doctrine of apostolic succession, which are strong presumptive proofs of its permanent design, and enough of themselves to lead us to wish and desire that it

1. The Christian, by being subject to, and in com munion with, a minister (the bishop) who historically forms a link in a chain reaching back to Christ himself, has herein a means of realizing subjection to Christ's authority, and union with Christ, of bringing into his soul, through a tangible medium, a sense of his relation to Christ as the head, which greatly helps of which, in the name of the Bishop and Clergy of the

greater sense of accountability on the part of those which can be ministered only by the hands of such a ministry. By not subjecting the ministry altogether to the people, and by making the Church dependent upon the ministry for a succession and continuance of ministers, and, consequently, of ordinances, it both awakens a sentiment of respect for the office, and secures the proper treatment of the officers.

3. There is a sacredness in a commission which historically reaches back to the apostles themselves, which may enable one who holds it, more distinctly to feel that he is a consecrated man, than by other means, which gives him a sense of responsibility and separateness, (supposing an adequate spiritual preparation for the office) which will greatly aid his labours, and may produce effects in his mind which may well and truly be regarded as the "gift imparted by the imposition of hands." It thus creates a capacity for a more perfect discharge of the ministry.

These considerations taken together compel me to seek Episcopal ordination, as a matter of duty to myself, the Church, and the Saviour. These latter reasons (under V.) satisfy me that it is not a matter of empty ceremonial or discipline, but that it is so connected with the growth and permanence of Christianity, that it is worthy to be a matter of divine institution, and that its neglect cannot be a matter of indifference. I might, as many do, admit that the apostles established Episcopacy, but if I thought there was no connection between it and the spiritual growth, whether of individuals or of the Church, I might, perhaps, conclude that it was a merely temporary institution (however erroneous the conclusion), and thus might justify myself in slighting Episcopacy. But when I see that it is not so, but that Episcopacy has important relations to the permanence of Christianity, this apology for indifference or neglect is removed, and the obligation to adhere to it becomes complete and imperative.

This communication might be extended, but greater length might preclude a perusal. The general design is to show that the apostolic succession has a sign is to show that the apostolic succession has a value, without asserting that salvation is impossible

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1842.

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Fourth Page.

The Story of Ambrose Herne.

THE REV. WILLIAM LAWRIE, M. A., of King's charge in the Diocese of Aberdeen, has recently arrived in this Province, and been appointed Travelling Missionary for the Districts of Newcastle and Culborne. The colors of the Services which, before as well as since his official connexion with our Journal, he has College, Aberdeen, and lately holding a pastoral Colborne. The salary of this gentleman is to be defrayed by the Branch of the Church Society in the pering cause.

sume his course of Lectures at Cobourg, after the Christmas recess, on Wednesday the 12th January next,-to be concluded on Friday the 7th April next. The subjects of Lectures for the ensuing Term will be, The Old Testament History; The Thirry-nine Articles, commencing with the twelfth; and Church Government; -accompanied with exercises in the Four Gospels in Greek; in the Epistles to the Ephesians, Colossians, and Philemon; and in Minucius Felix, a Christian Father of the third century.

The following Bulletins, respecting Sir Charles the merits of the Lord Jesus, be made partakers of a crown Bagot's health, appear in the Kingston Chronicle and Gazette. We believe that his Excellency remains in a very variable state, though his case has undergone some slight improvement:

HIS EXCELLENCY'S HEALTH, OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

Government House, December 22d, 1842. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL for some months past has been labouring under disease of a most alarming nature, accompanied, latterly, with great emaciation and general His health still continues in a most precarious state, although for the last few days there appears to be a diminution of some of the most urgent symptoms. He last night rested quietly, and this morning continues to evince a slight improvement in his general condition. He last night rested

J. FARNDEN. Staff Surgeon, 1st Class.
WM. B. GWYNNE,
M. B. T. C. D. JAS. SAMPSON.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL had several hours sleep during the night, and continues in other respects nearly as reported yesterday.

> WM. B. GWYNNE, M. B. T. C. D.

Government House

December 23d, 1842.

HIS EXCEELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL had rather a restless night, but on the whole is in as good a state as at yes

JAS. SAMPSON.

Government House, December 24, 1842.

Parliament is again prorogued till February, and is not yet called together for the despatch of business .-We do not think that it will meet until the arrival of vention, &c., and of Bishop Hopkins' Primary Charge. the new Governor General.

We find the following paragraph in the Christian Guardian of the 28th inst :

"Dr. Wiseman, a noted Puseyite, on his return from Rome, was lately made the bearer of a crucifix to a gentleman in England, with indulgences to the third and fourth degree! We

suppose, in this case, Puseyism is Popery." In this case "Puseyism" certainly is "Popery," for Dr. Wiseman, instead of being a Clergyman of the Church of England as the Guardian supposes, is a Romish Priest. The Guardian must be grossly ignorant if he does not know this, and grossly dishonest if he does. He may take which horn of the dilemma

On Wednesday last, the 28th instant, the REV. A. ministers," (Acts ii, 42,) or attaching myself to the N. BETHUNE, -Rector of Cobourg and Professor of Church over which they preside, and shall feel dissa- Theology for the Diocese of Toronto, -was presented by the Bishop and Clergy of this Diocese with a richly 2. As a minister, believing that here is a succes- chased Silver Candelabrum, composed of a figure of

> Reverend A. N. Bethune,
> By the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Toronto, In testimony of their sense of the industry, ability, and discretion, with which for four years he conducted, at no inconsiderable personal sacrifice, the Public Journal of the Diocese, A. D. 1842.

Presented

The presentation took place, in a private manner, at the house of The Church Society, in this city, before the Lord Bishop, the Rev. H. Scadding, the Rev. S. Givins, and a few others. The following Address to Mr. Bethune was read by the Rev. H. J.

December 28, 1842. Rev. and Dear Sir,—As the Committee, appointed at the Visitation of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese in Oc-tober 1841, to procure on behalf of the Bishop and Clergy some Testimonial of their sense of the services rendered to the Church by your able management of *The Church* Paper during a period of four years, we have the gratifications of the control of the cont

his faith and piety.

2. The acknowledgment of such a succession in the ministry, tends, to say the least, to produce a greater sense of accountability or the produce and the produce a greater sense of accountability or the produce and the produce a greater sense of accountability or the produce and the produce a greater sense of accountability or the produce and the produce a greater sense of accountability or the produce and the to the tax upon your time and mental powers, which such who sit under their ministrations, and leads men to an office, in addition to your ordinary pastoral duties, ble. A comparison of the two throughout, will show how mucl attach more importance and solemnity to sacraments | would necessarily impose. Your motive was a desire to make more widely known the doctrine, discipline, and government of the Church of England; and this we believe alone induced you to continue to discharge the same laborious duty long after it was felt by you to have become a very serious inconvenience. Your best reward will be the reasonable hope that you have been instrumental in extending among our scattered members a knowledge of the principles and doctrines of the Church; but, at the same time, we feel confident that it will be a satisfaction to you to be assured that the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese are deeply sensible of the great importance of your services. That Almighty God may daily strengthen you by his grace and counsel for your pastoral work, and long preserve you in health for years f usefulness, is the fervent prayer of your sincere friends and brethren in the ministry.

ROBERT D. CARTWRIGHT, Committee. HENRY SCADDING, The Rev. A. N. Bethune.

To which Mr. Bethune made the following Reply: Reverend and dear Brethren,

Words of mine would but feebly express the gratification with which I have received your kind and fraternal Address, accompanying the beautiful and valuable Can-delabrum, which the Lord Bishop and Clergy of this Dio-

cese have done me the honour to present to me.

I cannot but feel that the services which have called forth this expression of approbation from my revered Diocesan and my brethren of the Clergy, have been much oo highly estimated; but while my exertions in the cause of the Church have been thus indulgently regarded, I cannot but esteem the present testimor of the importance of the cause in which those services have been rendered. The Church in this Diocese had ong been without such an advocate of her distinctive principles, as well as of an organ of her official communications, as our Diocesan periodical was meant to furnish; and if the attempt to supply this deficiency was attended with an almost unhoped-for success, it is easy to understand that the many causes of an extraneous and inciden-tal character which conspired to produce that success, would be less regarded than the exertions of the individual to whose management our periodical was entrusted. To the hearty co-operation of the Clergy generally, and, in many noble instances, of the lairy also, we are much in-debted, through the Divine blessing, for the advancement

riodical dwells with peculiar force and frequency upon the distinctive tenets of the Church, is one, I shall ven-Clergy, in the exercise of their pastoral charge, the duty with the first, all being of the same tenour. is necessarily assigned of inculcating the great truths of the Gospel, it is rather the province of the public Journalist, in such a periodical as ours, to delineate more expressively than can be done in pastoral ministrations the peculiar features of our Church polity and discipline, and pectuar features of our control of passing statistical facts, which it would be impossible so fully and effectively to advance in the ordinary offices of a parochial Clergy-

To that end my own exertions in the management of The Church newspaper were mainly directed; and although it cannot be necessary for me to bear testimony to the zeal and ability with which the same object has rendered to our holy, and I rejoice to believe, our pros-

In expressing my belief that, in supporting and circulating what has been by brethren of another branch of the Church Catholic, so aptly termed our "noble paper," THE DIOCESAN PROFESSOR OF THEOLOGY will re-ume his course of Lectures at Cobourg, after the my brethren at large; and not inferior even to the gratiication of the present moment will be my satisfaction in feeling that our periodical is daily advancing in its high and Christian influence,—in the work of establishing the kingdom of Christ in the hearts of men, and of rendering the professors of his adorable Name united in "doctrine and fellowship, in the breaking of bread, and in prayers."

Heartily do I reciprocate the prayer that Almighty God may daily strengthen our beloved Bishop, and all our brethren of the Clergy, in this and every branch of the Church militant, by His grace and counsel, for the performance of the high and holy work which has been particulars our way of conducting the Services ommitted to them, and that at the last we may all, through

of glory in his everlasting kingdom. A. N. BETHUNE.

To the Reverend R. D. Cartwright,) H. Scadding.)
Toronto, December 28th, 1842.

The Bishop then shook Mr. Bethune most cordially by the hand, and assured him that though the intrinsic value of the piece of plate was comparatively trifling, it was a sincere token of the respect and affection entertained towards him by the Bishop and Clergy of

For obvious reasons, it would ill become us to enlarge upon this occasion. We must, however, be permitted to say that if there be such a quality as zeal which looks to its reward from God and not from men, it is to be found in our estimable friend and predecessor, the REV. A. N. BETHUNE. Year after year must roll away, before the benefits of his persevering and valuable labours will be adequately known and appreciated throughout the Province. As Clergyman, Editor, and Theological Instructor, he has been a favoured instrument in diffusing THE GOSPEL, and strengthening its divinely-appointed witness and keeper,

We are compelled to defer until our next, an article, already written, relating to the solemn and beautiful services performed in the Cathedral on Christmas

We have to acknowledge, with our best thanks, the receipt of the Journal of the Vermont Annual Con-

Communications.

PSALMS AND HYMNS. ISLINGTON SELECTION.

Mr. Editor,—Having observed that some of the Clergy are introducing into their Churches a collection of Psalms and Hymns for public worship "selected for the use of the Parish Churches of Islington", I have paid some attention to the style of Hymns contained in this selection, and there are many, very Church of England, a proper and defined knowledge of its hisnany objectionable ones, as it seems to me. But before adducing examples I would say a word on the great inconvenience which the Church feels from having no uniform practice as to her public praising of God in singing. One is that when a stranger goes to Church in a strange place, armed, as every Churchman ought to be, with his Prayer book and Bible, he cannot, ioin in the singing because he has no "humn book"— Another is, that each Minister has his favourite selection, the [* They have done so. See Advertisement.—Ep. Ca.]

consequence of which is that every time a Church changes ts Minister, a new "selection of Psalms and Hymns" is reconmended, and the congregation must purchase them. I lo think Tate and Brady's version inadequate; but until we have another Metrical version directly from the Hebrew, published under the superintendence of the Bishops of the Church, and joined to the Prayer book, we ought to use it, rather than cause o much variety and want of order in the Church. Or if the two Canadian Bishops would agree* on a certain selection, and recommend it to their Clergy throughout the Province, (its price not being more than a shilling.) we should fare better as

Now as regards this Islington selection. A very small number of the Psalms are from the Version of Tate and Brady; which, though deficient in metrical valety is undoubtedly the best we have. Some of the stanzas are no only touchingly beautiful, but exceedingly devotional; and a to poetry, the Islington version is not to be compared with it In the 22nd Psalm of this version the two following erses

> "Great was the vict'ry of his death, His throne exalted high;
> And all the kindreds of the earth
> Shall worship or shall die. A num'rous offspring shall arise From his expiring groans, They shall be reckon'd in his eyes For daughters and for sons."

Surely this is not poetry. I shall not notice the irreverent manner in which our blessed Lord's atonement is here spoken of, more than to mention it.

In the 24th Psalm, how immeasurably superior is Tae and Brady's to the Islington version! and yet it is natural b suppose that in "selecting" Psalms they would have had some regard to Poetry. Compare the two versions in the 42nd Psalm. The first verse of the Prayer book version is known b alland beautifully simple it is. The Islington version has t thus:

"As pants the hart for cooling springs, So longs my soul—O King of kings— Thy face in near approach to see— So thirsts—great Source of life, for thee."

Here the difference is much in favour of the "allowd" version. The word "thirsts" is very harsh from the juxtpos of the two ss; moreover the word is not to be found in the Bi superior the despised Prayer book version is to the Islington election. Among the Hymns are to be found specimens o the most doggrel rhyme, and childish diction. The second is a paraphrase of the "Te Deum." What need of mutilating this beautiful Hymn can be said to exist? Why not "sing" as it is found in the Prayer book, and in its proper place?-Thus, Mr. Editor, do we go out of our way, as it seems to me, to deviate from the Rubrics. In the 22nd Hymn ocur the three following verses:

"Did the Lord a man become,
That he might the law fulfil,
Bleed and suffer in my room?
And canst thou, my tongue, be still? No: I must my praises bring,
Though they worthless are and weak,
For should I refuse to sing,
Sure the very stones would speak! O my Saviour, Shield, and Sun, Shepherd. Brother, Husband, Friend,— Every precious name in one,— I will love thee without end."

The expression "in my room" is anything but Poery, and quoted, "sure" is a vulgarism for certainly-and by no means ible into sacred minstrelsy: we can scarcely corceive a person who is composing praise to God, feeling satisfied it pub-ishing such a line. The epithet "husband" seems a trange one to apply. There is one on "the contemplation of theross," No. 34. It is too long to be quoted here, but as it is probable that many of your readers possess a copy of this selection, I will just ask them to refer to it, and to consider with me whether such phraseology does not lower the Saviour to eath, rather than raise our thoughts upwards to Him. The Soiniansm of the New England States has been primarily norrished ow parlance the sublime mystery of the Atonement, soon find that our people will entertain low views of the Saviour's vicarious sacrifice, and thus advance one step towards the Socinian heresy. No. 47 contains some extraordinay specimens of Poetry. The fourth verse runs thus:

"Can this be He, who, wont to stray, A pilgrim on the world's highway, Oppress'd by power and mock'd by pride, The Nazarene,—the Crucified?"

Here the relative pronoun "who" stands absolutely, as grammarians say; what it means, perhaps one of the Clergyma who recommend this "Selection" will inform me. In No. il, we have the heavens "shriv ling like a parched scroll," and eight lines out of twelve rhyming with "day." The 93rd Hynn has its first verse thus:

"There is a fountain fill'd with blood Drawn from Emmanuel's veins; And sinners plung'd beneath that flood Lose all their guilty stains."

Can any thing be more repugnant to feelings of holy devotion than to see such coarse language as this applied to the sledding of that blood "which cleanseth from all sin"? This is a very of that blood "which cleanseth from all sin"? This is a very taken the course of the Church, is one, I shall very the true to affirm, which is entirely overruled by the fact that it was for the development of our peculiar principles, rather than for the inculcation of general doctrine and practice, that this Journal was established. While to the cite, that this Journal was established. While to the within the cleanseth from all sin"? This is a very favourite Hymn among Dissenters, and why not let then have patient and proper enquiry, satisfied themselves that they were labouring the incultance of most valuable members,—persons who have by patient and proper enquiry, satisfied themselves that they were labouring the incultance of most valuable members,—persons who have by patient and proper enquiry, satisfied themselves? We want not such trash within the classed many and unforture favourite Hymn among Dissenters, and why not let then have under erroneous opinions. Such men become immovable in the classed many and unforture favourite Hymn among Dissenters, and why not let then have under erroneous opinions. Such men become immovable in the classed many and unforture favourite Hymn among Dissenters, and why not let then have under erroneous opinions. Such men become immovable in the classed members,—persons who have by patient and proper enquiry, satisfied themselves? We want not such trash within the consequence of most valuable members,—persons who have by patient and ing land, had become intoxicated, and unforture favourite Hymn among Dissenters are well as the consequence of the co

I could adduce many other examples of the style of Fraise number have been quoted to show that it is not a proper voume to be introduced into our Churches. There are in it some leautiful Hymns, but they are much obscured by the mass of rash which accompany them.

Let any true son of the Church examine this volume in a right spirit, and I feel assured that the same convictions will force themselves on him, as those which have been long extertained by your constant reader,

THE RUBRICS.

Mr. Editor,-I am one of the two only Clergymen in this Province,—so far as my information goes,—who, in the performance of divine service, abide strictly in the observance of the Rubrics. Soon after the delivery of the Bishop's Charge last year, I resolved to conduct the Services in accordance with his Lordship's wishes, as gathered from that Charge, and put my resolution into effect. Afterwards there appeared in *The Church* the discussion as to the proper dress of the ministering Clergyman while deliveries this correct and there Clergyman while delivering his sermon, and then your own observation that a Clergyman would not be justified in departing from the usual practice of his brethren in conducting the Services, although in conformity with the Rubrics, without the consent of his Bishop first asked for and received. Then again there appeared some remarks from one of your Correspondents, to the same purpose. Now all this was very discouraging But the common sense decision upon this subject having been come to, we, who have abided strictly by the Rubrics in our ress and in the manner of conducting the Services, through evil report and through good report, are enabled to take comfort

It may not be unacceptable to your readers to know in what particulars our way of conducting the Services differs from that usually followed. Since January, or thereabout, the singing before the Service has been adjourned till after the third Collect. Baptism is administered, and has been for the last four years, after the reading of the second Lesson, according to the Rubric. The Sermon is preached in the surplice. After Sermon I re-turn to the Communion Table and, in obedience to the Rubric, read the Offertory, when there is a collection,—the prayer for the Church Militant, one of the six Collects, to be found at the end of the Communion Service, and finally The Blessing .-These are the only deviations from the practice of the Clergy

It is my intention, on Christmas Day, to make another mo From that day, by the blessing of God, there will be the daily Morning Prayers at eight o'clock on week days. I could not see clearly my way in regard to the Evening Prayers-for, as you know, a minister may be called away at a moment's notice, some miles off from home. He has also many visits to make, and this, as it appeared to me would militate against the regularity of the Evening Service, and to have any uncertainty as to its performance, would be in my opinion worse than its total omission. On reading the 22nd No. of *The Church*, I was elieved in this difficulty-for I saw that at Chelmsford the Rector intends to observe the vigils of Saints' Days, from which I have inferred he has evening Service at those times only—and it is my present resolution to do the same. I do not suppose that there will be many, perhaps none, of the congregation at these daily Services. But what then? As is observed by Dean Milner in the quotation from him in the Charge of the Bishop of London, "as we are not excused, so we ought not to discouraged by people's slowness in coming to daily prayers; them, their absence does not hinder the success, nor should obstruct the performance of our duties. Let our congregation be great or small" (and I will add, or none at all besides our own family),

it is our duty to read these prayers daily." Thus, Mr. Editor, there will be one Parish and, although unknown to me, I hope many in the Province, where the continual daily offering of prayer and praise will be offered up, and I trust that all true members of our Zion will join me in saying, Let our prayers be set forth in thy sight, O Lord, as the incense and the litting up of our hands as the daily sacrifice. I remain

I have forgotten to state that, according to the Rubric, I catechise the children of the congregation every Sunday. Few however attend. Perhaps because I defer the catechising till after the Service, instead of after the second Lesson.

NECESSITY OF A KNOWLEDGE OF CHURCH HISTORY.

My dear Sir,-In the excellent account of the Lord Bishop Toronto's Pastoral Visitation, contained in a late number of The Church, the writer, with much judgment, advocates the ecessity of distributing generally, amongst members of the

head of the Church and from early nabit, they continue to attend her public worship and to partake of her ordinances, without, however, being well grounded in her holy tenets, and convinced of their necessity and truth. But this is a most dangerous state to be in,—very few persons are there who have not the convergence of the converge

her divine character is weakened, and he is led to doubt; when natures, bound into a volume, the Venerable Archdeaco

the doctrines of our Church mooted, but to have ridicule and scorn heaped upon them. I scarcely ever heard the Church of funds for the rebuilding of Abergwilly Church. Th Tyro belonging to a dissenting congregation could sucer at, gibe, and ridicule the Church,—they could always defend their holders of the hamlets of Deritend and Bordesley, in the the person attacked, being a member of the Church, could very for his sanction to this measure. seldom do more than summon an obstinacy of denial and resistance to his aid, without the power of rebutting the specious, yet incorrect, arguments of his antagonist, and which must of The Teetotallers.—"What I object to is their viothe minds of those, who were hearers of what was passing.

things. It is the triumph of reason, and good sense, which must and will prove the triumph of the Chorch,—but in order body of the British and Foreign Temperance Society deto effect this the means must be provided,—and those means nounced as worse than drunkards. It is really a sort of in a popular form are not in existence, as far as I am aware. not a few,) and I know there are not six out of the whole, who are well enough informed on the subject to enable them successfully to compete in argument with nineteen-twentieths of Hall, with teetotallers around us; I should then think Dissenters, and not above two (being Laymen), yourself, and myself justified in using such arguments as I thought fit one other, who have information sufficient to instruct every-day friends in the principal points of Church doctrine.

against their exclusive system. They are temperate, certainly, but it is a physical kind of temperance: tem-

In my opinion, what is required is a short, popularly-written history of the Church—from the time of the Apostles down-from spirits, but in abstinence also from anything that cessity of deep study, (and of which the price would be within the reach of all,) leaving out all minor differences and events, and bringing down the history of the Church, and its Fathers, from the direct Apostolic government, to the commencement of error and disputation in the Church,—when the See of Rome arrogated to itself absolute power,—pointing out the unfounded claims of the Romanists to such power,—the head to which their abominations reached, under the papal usurpation,—the purification of the Church by our sainted Reformers—the principal differences which existed between the heads of Refo and which afterwards divided the followers of Calvin, and Lu- of wine in Scripture, they try to make out that it is unferther, and others of their times,-then, after the turbulence of disputation and separation had ceased, shewing how the Church of England, when the minds of men had gradually calmed down, resumed the peaceful rule of the episcopal successors of the Apostles, too long interrupted, first, by the despotism of Rome, and afterwards by the tumult naturally resulting from so great a movement in popular opinion as was produced by so weighty an event as the Reformation,—giving also a short history of the Book of Common Prayer,-the authority on which its pr sons, but such a work would be incomplete, without that brai of the subject being properly handled as well as the others.

arguments to be adduced in favour of the Church, and in nu-Institutions would, if not at once convinced of the truth, be, at all events, led to correct enquiry,—such enquiry, if conducted by a well regulated mind, must lead to a knowledge of the truth,—and the consequence would be a great increase to the Church of most valuable members,—persons who have by patient and piness and everlasting life. You will therefore be confer- the bulwarks, threw a life-pr

RALPH THORESBY. Toronto, Dec. 13, 1842.

Correction.—In the letter of φιλοκοσμοσ, which appeared n this journal on the 16th inst., an error of the printer occurs. The Primary Charge of our own indefatigable Diocesan," &c., should be, "the Primary Charge of your own indefatigable,"&c.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Collections in aid of the Funds of the Society made in the several Churches of the Diocese, in compliance with

the Lord Bishop's Circular :-Previously announced, in number 74, in am't 331 11 91

The Treasurer has since received the following, viz:—
At Morning Service in the Church at

Paris £1 1 6
At Evening Service at St George... 1 18 6 Through the Rev. W. Morse ... -3 0 0 nseth and West Gwillimbury, through

the Rev. F. L. Osler 78 Collections, amounting to...... .£339 11 91

T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer.

4, P.M., 28th December, 1842.

NEW CHURCH AT YORK MILLS.—The Church at York Mills, on Yonge Street, near this city, having been ori-ginally a slight building, and being now much dilapidated, pared a road, and begun to collect materials, &c. The present funds fall far short of the amount which would enable them to complete the work in the decent and durable manner which they ardently desire. They therefore appeal to their fellow-Christians of the United Chapter 13 guns, opened the first fire since leaving Woosan 13 guns, opened the first fire since leaving Woosan 15 g of England and Ireland, and present them with an oppor- teries and military buildings connected with them, destroyed as tunity of evincing, practically, their admiration of her pure and Apostolical worship, and their desire to extend At this point the main body of the fleet was retarded by adpure and Apostolical worship, and their desire to extend her salutary influence over the unruly wills and rebellious eminded, that there is probably no mode of alms-giving more judicious, more certain of its object, or accompanied with a larger blessing, than that which contributes to raise treasuries of the bread of life, and fountains of living

Seventy sail of vessels, assembled on the 20th inst., and and an eventy sail of vessels, assembled on the 20th inst., and an eventy sail of vessels, assembled on the 20th inst., and an eventy sail of vessels, assembled on the 20th inst., and an eventy sail of vessels, assembled on the 20th inst., and an eventy sail of vessels, assembled on the 20th inst., and an eventy sail of vessels, assembled on the 20th inst., and an eventy sail of vessels, assembled on the 20th inst., and an eventy sail of vessels, assembled on the 20th inst., and an eventy sail of vessels, assembled on the 20th inst., and an eventy sail of vessels, assembled on the 20th inst. waters for the supply of this and of succeeding generations. It is hoped also that many inhabitants of Toronto, posappearance, in her surrounding walks and drives, of the hanging the river, at a distance of about three miles.

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

the city, from the waits of whech they opened a neary and inon Sunday morning last, in the metropolitan cathedral of
Armagh, in presence of a very numerous congregation,
including almost the whole of the chapter of the cathedral, and many clergymen of the archdiocess. After
morning prayers, which were admirably chanted, the
communion service was read by his Grace the Lord Primate, the Epistle, I Timothy iii., 1—7, being read by the
Lord Bishop of Down, and the Gospel, 8t. John Xxi. 15,
—17, by the Lord Bishop of Klimore. After the NiceneCreed, an anthem, taken from the 147th Psalm, by Boyce,
was sung by the choir. The sermom was preached by
the the Beyster, from the 10th, 11th, and 16th verses of
the 45th Psalm, and was an excellent exposition of the
unity of the Church, containing an affectionate and temperate exhortation to Dissenters, both Romanist and
Protestant, to return to the true Catholic and Apostolic
Church of Christ, and also to members of the Church to
ontribute to that unity by their exertions, example, and
spayers. The sermon was well delivered, and listened
to with deep attention. After the sermon the bishop
elect was presented, according to the impressive form of
the metropolitan, and after making the solemn engage-

You can have no idea to what an extent ignorance on these | ments required by the Church for the performance of the subjects exists amongst members of the Church of England, different functions of the office, he was ordained and conparticularly the younger branches. They are generally content to believe without inquiry, and, from their reverence to the

had their attention called, at one time or another, to the sub-ject, but from the want of the means of knowledge the time for the parish of St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, to their nquiry passes by, and leaves them more than ever open to error, and to be led astray by sectarians and others, who have error, and to be led astray by sectarians and others, who have attained to a higher pitch of religious inquiry, although that inquiry may have been after perverted knowledge.

Archdeacon of London and Prebend of St. Paul's, now in his 85th year, on the occasion of his retirement from the vicerage, upwards of 1500 of the leading inhabitants it on fire, and sat in his chair till he was burned to death. His vicerange, upwards of the national schools, private secretary was found, the day after the assault, hidden in a createness of their peing obliged so often to justify their circumstance of their peing obliged so often to justify their circumstance of their peing obliged so often to justify their circumstance of their peing obliged so often to justify their circumstance of their being obliged so often to justify their opinions, and form of worship, are as well grounded in their tenets, as members of our Church are generally deficient in this residing in the parish, viz., the Revs. J. H. Howlett, respect. The consequences and evils attendant are obvious When parties of opposite modes of thinking on religious subjects meet and enter into conversation on these topics,—and meet they will and do,—the Churchman almost always feels | J. Jackson, T. Smith, and — Parring, attired in full cameet they will and do,—the Churchman almost always feels | himself deficient, and in a measure put down, and silenced, by vicarage house in Church-street to the school-room, the superior information of the other party, and too often is set | where he was received with every mark of respect and on a course of enquiry on the wrong road,—the consequence being, that if he is not alienated from the Church, his belief in which was beautifully printed in gold, and, with the sigif he were better instructed, the more the enquiry, and the greater the debate, the stronger would his confidence in her holy institutions become.

entered into a very interesting review of his lengthened life. Archdeacon Pott, who was formerly Rector of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, is succeeded in the vicarage by the I was educated a Dissenter, born in a Dissenting family, and Rev. J. Sinclair, Chaplain to the Bishop of London bred up amongst them. From early childhood I never heard BISHOP THIRLWALL.-The Bishop of St. David's has

England mentioned but with disrespect, and indeed it was this right rev. prelate had previously presented a handsom very fact which set me on enquiry, and which, I hope, has resulted beneficially. But I often remarked that whereas every

own religious opinions with readiness and energy, and that sort of well-instructed and well-informed air, which goes so much to abolish the use of pews in the chapel of St. John's, towards enforcing conviction on a hearer, or disputant, whilst Deritend. The Bishop is to be applied to forthwith for

necessity have a very bad effect on his own mini, as well as on the minds of those, who were hearers of what was passing. Nothing can be worse for the Church than this state of their rules and regulations, they are denounced as traitors w look round on all my acquaintance, (and they are son in this room, has the greatest possible dislike conduces to unhinge the human mind, and unfit it for the society in which it moves. This is too much to be seen in teetotallists; they are characterised by a sort of moral intoxication, if we may so call it: when once their passions object to anything containing alcohol. Then why don't they object to sugar? Their common sense is at fault as well as their chymistry. In order to explain the mention mented wine, instead of perceiving that the great principle of Scripture is (as might be illustrated by passages innumerable), that it is the abuse, not the use of a thing say they were labouring under a species of delirium tre-

LIFE AND DEATH .- A remarkable illustration of the and Liturgy were adopted, and also of the Sacraments of the Church: the latter are of course well understood by most perproceeded to his far distant diocese. After an exceeding fine voyage, the whole distance being performed in 110 Armed with this information, no Churchman need fear en-counter with a dissenter;—the latter, from his knowledge of gratitude to Almighty God was naturally excited in the minds of the passengers and crew. When the vessel arrived off Sydney, his Lordship deemed it right that expression should be given to this feeling by a thanksgiving service, and the "church bell" was sounded for that pur pose. Just before the period for its celebration arrived an alarm was given of a "man overboard." It appeared that a seaman, in the excess of joy at once more behold Ien into the sea. A boat was instantly lowered, but the reason, that our Church is the Church, and her way the way to capsized. The Bishop, who happened to be leaning over server to the mate, who was which is to be found in this "Selection," but I trust a suffrient ring a favour on many of your readers in pointing out such a struggling in the water, and by its assistance he succeeded work as is required if it already exists, and if it does not, let us hope and pray that some one may arise in our Israel who may be found fitted for such a task, and that when accomplished, it may be the means of bringing within the true fold of the Church thousands who are now straying from it, more in ignorance endeavoured to rescue his shipmate. It is needless to say that in a few short minutes the feeling of joy was turned to that of sorrow; the muffled bell was tolled as the signal of death, and the thanksgiving was superseded by the deeply solemn service of the burial of the dead.—Morning

Fifteen days Later from England.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA. From the New York Commercial Advertiser of the 22nd Dec.) IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Britannia arrived at Boston at 3 o'clock yesrday afternoon, after a very boisterous passage.

The royal mail steamer Caledonia, which left Boston on the terday afternoon, after a very boisterous passage.

The royal mail steamer Caledonia, which left Boston on the 16th and Halifax on the 18th of November, arrived in the Mersey at 7 o'clock on the evening of the 29th. The Great Western, which left New York at 2 P.M. on the 17th, arrived in the Mersey at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 30th of November.

A London paper says that the directors of the Great Western Steamship Company have presented a proposal to the different country where the bohea tea grows, but that he afterwards yielded that point. The commissioners are described as anxious to get rid of the British from the Yang-tes-kang, and the embouchure of the great canal; they offered to pay down four millions instantly, but the British plenipotentiary insisted on the full instalment being paid, and the ratification of the treaty before he would withdraw.

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of the Treasury for assistance

FROM THE EAST.

The overland mail had arrived, bringing the most important and unexpected intelligence from China and Central Asia.— A treaty of submission, peace and commerce had been assented to by the Chinese Emperor—Cabul had been retaken—and many of the British prisoners released from their long captivity. We give the details at length: CIRCULAR FROM SIR HENRY POTTINGER.

To Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects in China. Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c., in China, has high satisfaction in promulgating for the information of her Majesty's subjects in China, the important progress and success of the expedition since the date of his last circular of the 24th of June.

verse winds for nearly a week, during which period sor salutary influence over the unruly wills and rebellious of men. The wealthy and charitable are also unded, that there is probably no mode of alms-giving "Golden Island," where the whole armament, amounting to indicate there is probably no mode of alms-giving a contract of the ships of war, assisted by the steamers, got up to "Kishan" or this news. It had on board Mr. Malcolm, secretary of English legation. The English fleet will winter at Chusan, where vast

the troops were disembarked as early as possible the next morning. sessed of true taste, will consider that there can be no ornament to their beautiful city more becoming than the 3,000 men, were in a camp, which was visible from hills over-

General Lord Saltoun.

The city of Chin kiang-foo is rather more than four miles in circumference, the works are in excellent repair, and the parapet, which is so thick and solid that nothing but cannon-shot could tent to believe without inquiry, and, from their reverence to the head of the Church and from early habit, they continue to at-

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It has hitherto been impossible to obtain any thing like \$ precise return of the strength of the garrison: but from calcu-lations made with reference to the extent of the works, and the Tartar troops seen on them at the same moment, is thought there could not have been less than 3,000 men. Of these, it is said that 40 mandarins (officers) and 1000 men were killed a garden; and on being carried to the spot recognized the halfumed body of his master, who was worthy of such a death.

Arrangements are in progress for placing a strong British garrison at Chin-kiang-foo (which commands the entrances to the grand canal, and is therefore of vast importance,) and the remainder of the expedition will shortly move up this majestic river, headed by the Admiral's flag ship Cornwallis, to the neighbourhood of Nanking, (which ancient capital of the empire is about 40 miles distant, and situate about three miles from the Yang-tse-kiang, with which it is connected by a variety of canals,) it having already been ascertained by actual survey that there is ample depth of water and no natural impediments. "Dated on board the steam frigate Queen, Yang-tse-kiang river, at Chin-kiang-foo, this 24th day of July, 1842.

Henry Portinger,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary."
The general order issued by the commander-in-chief on the

casion is as follows: Head-quaaters, Ching-kiang-foo, July 27, 1842. [Here follows a brief recapitulation of the details given in the circular—which we omit. The general order then says:] "The Lieutenant-General has only to regret the loss of se many gallant men, amongst whom are Lieutenant-Colonel Driver, of the 6th Madras native infantry, Captain Collinson, of the 18th Royal Infantry, and Lieutenant Gibbons, of the 49th regiment, S. A. C. General, who nobly fell in the performance of their drivers exclusive.

mance of their duty as soldiers." Nanking, it appears, was not taken or even attacked. The account goes on to say that-

The expedition soon after proceeded up the river Yang-tse, and having anchored off Nanking, made preparations for barding that part of the city near the river. A large div of the army, under the command of Lord Saltoun, landed to the west of the city, and took up a position on a hill about half a mile distant from the walls. The inhabitants are stated to have declared their unwillingness to allow their houses and property to be destroyed. The garrison, consisting of about 14,000 Tartars and Chinese troops, became terrified. A flag of truce was sent out to the British plenipotentiary, praying sioners having full powers from the Emperor were declared to be on their road in order to treat for peace. The assault on Nanking, which was designed for the 13th, was therefore post-

On the 15th the high Imperial commissioners arrived. They were three, viz. :

1. Kee-Ying, a member of the Imperial family and commander in chief of the Tartar troops in Konang-Sung.

2. Elipo, lieutenant-general of Tchapoo, a former Governor of Tee-kiang, but degraded last year in consequence of his having liberated the prisoners. 3. Gnu, general-in-chief of the provinces Keang Sou and

They speedily communicated to the British plenipotentiary their powers, which were found to be in due order. Visits of ceremony then took place, and after various conferences, the conditions of a treaty of peace were signed, in the presence of the admiral, and general, and many other British officers. Copies of those conditions were immediately transmitted to Pekin. When the treaty was signed, a royal salute was fired, and all restrictions removed on the intercourse between the expedition and the natives.

Annexed is the circular published by the British plenipotentiary announcing the treaty of peace:

To Her Britannic Majesty's Subjects in China. Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary, &c. in China, has extreme gratification in announcing to her Majesty's subjects in China, that he has this day concluded and signed, with the Chinese high commissioners deputed to negociate with him, a treaty, of which the following are the most important provi-

1. Lasting peace and friendship between the two empire 2. China to pay 21,000,000 dollars in the course of the

present and three succeeding years.

3. The ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpoo, and Shanghai, to be thrown open to British merchants; consular officers to be appointed to reside at them; and regular and just tariffs of import and export (as well as inland transit) duties to be established and published.

4. The island of Hong Kong to be ceded in perpetuity to her Britaunic Majesty, her heirs and successors.

5. All subjects of her Britannic Majesty (whether natives of Europe or India) who may be confined in any part of the Chiuose empire, to be unconditionally released.

An act of full and entire amnesty to be published by the Emperor, under the Imperial sign manual and seal, to all Chiaese subjects, on account of their having held service or intercourse with, or resided under, the British Government or

7. Correspondence to be conducted on terms of perfect equality among the officers of both governments. 8. On the Emperor's assent being received to this treaty, and the payment of the first instalment, 6,000,000 dollars, her Majesty's forces to retire from Nanking and the grand canal, and the military posts at Chinhai to be also with-drawn, but the islands of Chusan and Kolangsoo are to be held

until the money payments and the arrangements for opening the ports be completed.

Dated on board the steam-frigate Queen, in the Yang-tsekang river, off Nanking, this 26th day of August, 1842.

HENRY POTTINGER, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary. G. A. Maleolm, Secretary of Legation. This treaty of peace has given great satisfaction to the British in China and India. It was said that the Emperor had at first some doubts as to the propriety of opening a foreign trade at Foo-tehoo-foo, which is the capital of Fokien, and the nearest part to the country when the capital of the country when the port to the country where the bohea tea grows, but that he

Steamship Company have presented a memorial to the Lords according to the amount fixed some months ago by the British Government. It was said that the Imperial commissioners had pressed the consideration of the opium trade on the British plenipotentiary, but he declined to discuss it, stating if the Chinese Government was desirous of producing a stoppage to it, that it ought to be effected by their own internal regulations, and by imposing restrictions on their own subjects. The Auckland steamer was under orders to start from Nanking direct for Suez as soon as the Imperial ratification should be given to the treaty, and the various conditions fulfilled. The removal of the expedition from the Yang-tse-Kiang appears to be much desired, as the troops and sailors were beginning to suffer from sickness. The Chinese are carrying on a warm contest with the Sikhs in the neigbourhood of Ladakh. Both parties appear willing to conciliate the good will of the British

The latest intelligence is by telegraph from Malta, under

date Nov. 25, and is as follows:—

Telegraph Office, Malta, Nov. 25.

A special steamer has come to Suez with news that the peror of China has given adhesion to the treaty, but refuses to sign till her Majesty's is received. The refusal is based on the exigency of etiquette observed in China. However, the half of the first instalment agreed to by the treaty has been paid, the first instalment agreed to by the treaty has been paid, England. The British naval and military forces were still at

works are undertaken to make the island healthy. The loss of the British in the attack on Keang-foo was four officers killed and eleven wounded-134 men killed and wounded.

FROM AFFGHANISTAN.

CAPTURE OF GHUZNEE AND CABUL. Against this camp the right brigade moved under MajorGeneral Lord Saltoun.

CAPTURE OF GHUZNEE AND CABUL.

The proceedings of General Nott, of which we had but seem highly successful. Shumsooden, the Affgha Governor of Ghuznee, having attempted to annoy the British The Chinese troops in the camp did not venture to stand the near approach of our men, but after firing three or four distant totally routed on the 30th. The loss of the British amounted THE BISHOP OF MEATH.— The consecration of the jungle. By this time the left brigade had got on shore, when Venerable Edward Stopford, LLD, Archdeacon of Armagh, it became obvious that the Tartar garrison intended to defend to the episcopal dignity, as Bishop of Meath, took place the city, from the walls of which they opened a heavy and inght the enemy evacuated it. General Nott immediately on Sunday morning last, in the metropolitan cathedral of cessant fire of cannon, jiojalls, wall-pieces, rockets and match-

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the Candahar division of the army.

Major General Nott had the satisfaction of releasing in the neighbourhood of Ghuznee 327 sepoys of the 27th Bengal Native Infantry, from the slavery to which they had been reduced by the Afighans.

The Governor General likewise announces the complete

defeat of Mahomed Akbar Khan at the head of 16,000 men at Tazeen on the 13th September, by Major General Pollock, and the occupation of Cabul by the troops under that General on

The British flag waves in triumph from the highest point of the Balla Hissar Thus have all past disasters been retrieved and avenged on

every scene on which they were sustained; and repeated victories in the field, and the capture of the cities and citadels of Ghuznee and Cabul, have advanced the glory and established the accustomed superiority of the British arms.

The report of Major General Pollock leads the Governor General to expect that long before this day all the British

prisoners taken by the Affghans will have been brought into the General's camp; those who had been left near Cabul were

Secretary to Government.

PROCLAMATION. Secret Department, Simla, 1st Oct., 1842.

The Government of India directed its army to pass the India, in order to expel from Affghanistan a chief believed to be bestile to British.

EVACUATION OF AFFGHANISTAN.

hostile to British interests, and to replace upon his throne a sovereign represented to be friendly to those interests, and popular with his former subjects.

The chief believed to be hostile became a prisoner, and the sovereign represented to be popular was replaced upon his throne; but, after events which brought into question his fidelity to the government by which he was restored, he lost by the hands of an assassin the throne he had only held amidst insurrections, and his death was preceded and followed by still

Disasters unparalleled in their extent, unless by the errors in which they originated, and by the treachery by which they were completed, have in one short campaign been avenged upon

The British army in possession of Affghanistan will now be withdrawn to the Sutlej.

The Governor General will leave it to the Affghans them-

selves to create a government amidst the anarchy which is the To force a sovereign upon a reluctant people would be as

benefit from his alliance.

The Government of India will devote all its efforts

be looked upon as except the looked upon as to the establishment and maintenance of general peace, to the protection of the sovereigns and chiefs its allies, and to the

placed between the British army and an enemy approaching from the west, if indeed such an enemy there can be, and no longer between the army and its supplies.

The enormous expenditure required for the support of a large force, in a false military position, at a distance from its own

frontier and its resources, will no longer arrest every measure for the improvement of the country and of the people.

The combined army of England and of India, superior in abroad continue unaltered this week.

Including the receipts into this po

empire it has won, in security and in honour.

the pacific and conservative policy of his government.

to inconvenience, and letters were continually received from all parts of the kingdom enclosing handsome donations. Mr. Cob-19s. 5d.; Barley, 28s. 3d.: Oats, 17s. 10d.; Rye, 31s. 8d. den and others had been making visits to divers towns and cities where they gathered in members and money in great abundance. Some of the anti-corn-law journals express the utmost confi-

Some of the anti-corn-law journals express the utmost confidence that the corn-laws will be utterly swept away at the next session of Parliament.

The London Chronicle quotes a curious announcement from a supplement to the Canton Gazette, that an officer of high rank is to visit England, to represent his sovereign at the Court of Queen Victoria. The presence of a Chinese Ambassador at ther Majesty's drawing-room would "make a sensation."

A Privy Council was to held at Wird.

A Privy Council was to held at Wird.

ber, at which the time of convoking Parliament for the despatch of business would be determined.

We perceive, with regret, that the returning tranquillity of The stock of foreign wheat in Gloucester is steadily reduced by the stock of foreign wheat in G

The Drogheda paper states that within the last month upward of one hundred Irish teachers have publicly abjured the Church of Rome, and received the manufactured that the compound of the public that in the opinion of the Honourge of that measure.

Spring. Much less than anticipated may be used to the deal that the compromising champion of the public.

The Drogheda paper states that within the last month upward of one hundred Irish teachers have publicly abjured the Church of Rome, and received the compromising champion of the Honourge of that measure.

It is evident that in the opinion of the Honourge of that measure.

The Delhi Gazette, of October 3, states that Mrs. Trevor, sible that supplies can now reach us from thence—the Canadian Pugliss.—Another specimen of this barbarian practice Our readers may have observed in the columns of the Times THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO

where the chief of the dispute with China. Much of hope, it must be admitted, mingles in the feeling which now pervades the manufacturing and mercanith the feeling which now pervades the manufacturing and mercanition of miracles which proves the great as to the feeling which now pervades the membrane and the provest the great as to the feeling which now pervades the membrane and the provest the great as to make it the feel which which it was to the effects which the event is likely to have on the commercial prise, that expectation can scarcely be too highly raised as to the effects which the event is likely to write that article every well with the writing of the leading article leasing attribute the mispher of the colony of the leading article leasely the owith the viril of the feeling which the event is likely to which it will all all with China. Much of hope, it must be admitted, mingles in whole gang will be brought to justice without delay. - Britan-

Cheese—We have had much slackness in demand since the yourself to slavery.—Captain Marryat. public sale of the 8th ultimo, and prices have barely been supported. This is, in a great measure, attributable to the large stock of English Cheese, which has experienced a decline of best to 8s. per cwt. on last year's prices at the same period. Within these few days things seem to be taking a better turn, all feeling that the depression is at the lowest. On this ground a chase of 20 tons first quality American Cheese to arrive has been made, but the price has not transpired. We look to an increased consumption of Cheese in the manufacturing districts, now that there is every prospect of a revival of trade in these quarters. Quotations—Fine 50 a 52s.: middling, 44 a 48s.:

quarters. Quotations—The 30 a 32s.; minding, 44 a 48s.; ordinary, 34 a 41s.; per cwt duty paid.

Beef.—Some attempts have been made to force a good deal of old Beef off at public sales, but without success. Our quotations are, therefore, almost nominal; but we feel convinced that new sweet Beef put up to correspond with the Irish (in barrels of 200 lbs. and in pieces of 4lbs. each) would fetch nearly the same price as Irish. Quotations—Mess 23 a 27s., prime

every scene of past misfortune; and repeated victories in the field, and the capture of the cities and citadels of Ghuznee and of new and well cured (packed in the same way as Beef,) would of new and well cured (packed in the same way as Beef,) would Cabul, have again attached the opinion of invincibility to the revive demand. It has become a favourite meat with the lower classes, and we are of opinion that it only requires attention in the curing and packing to cause an extensive demand both for home use and shipping. Quotations—Mess 28 a 36s., prime 23 a 28s. per barrel in bonds.

Hams.-The stock of old is nearly exhausted, and no new have yet come forward. The transactions have consequently To force a sovereign upon a relactant people would be as inconsistent with the policy as it is with the principles of the British Government, tending to place the arms and resources of that people at the disposal of the first invader, and to impose the burden of supporting a very size of the proporting of the proportion of the proport

Nov. 29.—Barrel flour has experienced a moderate consump tive demand, at an advance of 6d. A few hundred bbls, of Western canal, in bond, have been sold at 21s, to 24s, 6d,— Duty has been paid during the week on 115 quarters foreign barley, 527 do. Canadian wheat, and 1073 bbls. flour. Dec. 2.—The duties on all sorts of Grain and Flour from

Including the receipts into this port and Runcorn, the fresh equipment, in discipline, in valour, and in the officers by whom it is commanded, to any force which can be opposed to it in supply of Oatmeal from Ireland is again to a liberal extent, Asia, will stand in unassailable strength upon its own soil, and for ever, under the blessing of Providence, preserve the glorious a very limited scale, and we have no arrivals to notice either

MONTHLY CORN CIRCULAR.

The following is from the Corn Circular issued by Messrs.

A Privy Council was to be held at Windsor, early in Decem-

We perceive, with regret, that the returning tranquility of Irle stock of foreign wheat in Goucester is steady feat it was with considerable surprise we read an an Kilkenny, the other in Tipperary. The victims were gentlemen, proprietors of lands, and their assassination is ascribed to the ejection of some tenants. Their names were Scully and the different kinds of soft shipped from the Mediterranean ports.

The fact of foreign wheat in Goucester is steady feat on which the quantity of Dantzic, Baltic, and Polish Odessa, on which the principal demand has been made, is very incompanied to the pages of a Kingston contemporary that an anouncement in the pages of a Kingston contemporary that an advertisement for tenders for Exchange on England, issuing the different kinds of soft shipped from the Mediterranean ports.

The fact of content is steady feat on which the quantity of Dantzic, Baltic, and Polish Odessa, on which the pages of a Kingston contemporary that an advertisement for tenders for Exchange on England, issuing from the Mediterranean ports. Mortimer. There also had been several outrageous cases of violence, intimidation and plunder.

The French papers state that Roman Catholic missionaries, taking advantage of the opening of five ports to British commerce, and of the re-establishment of peace, will proceed to England, without a large advance on this side, particularly as the French and Belgian markets are so much higher, and the Beaumont Smith, of Exchenge billy extended to the market are so much higher, and the Bacterian and the Mediterranean ports. The free foreign now remaining in the United Kingdom is supported to be mostly held under circumstances that will prevent its being pressed on the market, and the picces in the different kinds of soft shipped from the Mediterranean ports. The free foreign now remaining in the United Kingdom is supported to the mostly held under circumstances that will prevent its being pressed on the market, and the picces in the different kinds of soft shipped from the Mediterranean ports. The free foreign now remaining in the United Kingdom is supported to the mostly held under circumstances that will prevent to be mostly held under circumstances that will prevent to be mostly held under circumstances that will prevent to be mostly held under circumstances that will prevent to be mostly held under circumstances that will prevent to be mostly held under circumstances that will prevent to be mostly held under circumstances that will prevent to be mostly held under circumstances that will prevent to be mostly held under circumstances that will prevent to be mostly held under circumstances that will prevent to be mostly held under circumstances that will prevent to be mostly held under circumstances that will prevent to be mostly held under circumstances that will prevent to be mostly held under circumstances that will prevent to be mostly held under circumstances that will prevent to be mostly held under circumstances that will prevent to be mostly held under circumstances that will prevent to be mostly held under circ China forthwith for the promulgation of their faith.

Beaumont Smith, of Exchequer bill notoriety, was among the convicts saved from the wreck of the Waterloo, at Table Bay.

The Drogheda pages state the with the convicts and the distribution of the work of the Waterloo, at Table Bay.

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The Drogheda pages state the with the work of the Waterloop, at Table Bay.

The corn trade still remains in a state of extreme depression, and so far from any improvement having taken place, the reverse has been the case, any improvement having taken place, the reverse has been the case, of most in the consumption of the consumptions of the consumption of the consumption

sinister event will, we trust, arise to cloud it.—Liverpool Albion.

LIVERPOOL AMERICAN PROVISION MARKET, DECEMBER 3.

Same time that you are compelled to do the severest drudgery.

To write for a paper is very well, but to edit one is to condemn

THE REAL WORTH OF CHARTISM .- On Saturday, the pr vincial organ of Chartism, the Northern Star, published the "balance sheet of the executive" for the last quarter. This casting up of accounts" will enable the public to judge of the extent of Chartism, and the sympathy which its advocates find in the mass of the population, better than by the three millions of signatures asserted to have been attached to the "National Petition." From the recent disturbances in the North,it would be imagined by those who are not aware of the ease with which be imagined by those who are not aware of the ease with which the unemployed and discontented workmen of that district are excited, that such a bustling place as Ashton, where Chartism boasts of having taken up a strong position, would show a very lover, up to the present time inserted the list, from a feeling that great over, up to the present time inserted the list, from a feeling that great boasts of having taken up a strong position, would show a very respectable muster of what O'Connor styles "blistered hands" in support of the Charter, and also a goodly contribution to asin support of the Charter, and also a goodly contribution to assist in its consummation. The balance-sheet, however, shows that Ashton has but 60 "fraternising" Chartists, and that their permanent resources for the quarter amount to exactly the sum of 10s. At Birmingham, where Chartism is supposed to be, nuclearly Event.—The town was shocked last Thursbay by an account that John McGibbon, Esq., of the firm of McGibbon, Ferguson & Co., forwarding merchants, had expression of 10s. At Birmingham, where Chartism is supposed to be, nuclearly Event.—The town was shocked last Thursbay by an account that John McGibbon, Esq., of the firm of McGibbon, Ferguson & Co., forwarding merchants, had expression of 10s. At Birmingham, where Chartism is supposed to be, nuclearly Event.—The town was shocked last Thursbay by an account that John McGibbon, Esq., of the firm of McGibbon, Ferguson & Co., forwarding merchants, had expression of 10s. At Birmingham, where Chartism is supposed to be, nuclearly Event.—The town was shocked last Thursbay by an account that John McGibbon, Esq., of the firm of McGibbon, Ferguson & Co., forwarding merchants, had expression of 10s. At Birmingham, where Chartism is supposed to be, nuclearly Event.—The town was shocked last Thursbay by an account that John McGibbon, Esq., of the firm of McGibbon, Ferguson & Co., forwarding merchants, had expression of 10s. At Birmingham, where Chartism is supposed to be, nuclearly the supposed to be a supposed to b Chartists to the ranks, and 10s. Sd. to the lunds. Carliste gives £5; Darlington, £5; Derby £1; Huddersfield, £1 18s.; the matter. He made no reply, but soon after went into the state and shot himself through the head with a pistol.— Hull, £1 12s. 6d.; Halifax, £1 15s. 4d.; Liverpool has 200 "The Corner's Jury returned a verdict of "Temporary Insan-thester, with its 524 brethren, sends £9 17s. 4d. Such are the bond fide indications of the strength of a faction whose noise and violence, artfully associated with the distress unfortunately so general in the North, have half "afrighted the Isle from its propriety." The grand total of the income of the executive for the Law Society of Upper Canada.

Hilary Term, 6th Victoria.

Chart for the made no reply, but soon after went into the sale in the pistol.—
The Gallen Proparty Lisan-the distributed on the 7th September, it was "Resolved.—That the District and Parochial Associations be furnished with the publications of this Society is required to pay cash for purchases made of The Society for any individual or Association, for any publications of the Society."

Law Society of Upper Canada.

Hilary Term, 6th Victoria.

Chart for the Depository Stories, site, question to the pistol.—
The dead matter. He made no reply, but and the pistol.—
The cheal with a pistol.—
The cheal with a pistol.—
The Cheap Repository Stories, site, question to the Depository of the Society of the Society of overnment, tending to place the arms and resources cople at the disposal of the first invader, and to impose on of supporting a sovereign without the prospect of om his alliance.

Overnor General will willingly recognise any government of the Affghans themselves, which shall appear in kegs or half-barrels, and not in bladders. Quotations—fine the Affghans themselves, which shall appear in kegs or half-barrels, and not in bladders. Quotations—fine the Affghans themselves, which shall appear in kegs or half-barrels, and not in bladders. Quotations—fine the sum has been swallowed up by three of the principal timerant lecturers—Dr. M'Douall's "wages," and travelling expensive for two months, amount to £33 10s.; Buirstow's to £33 8s; and Leach's to £21 10s,—the three taking £90 Ss. This 8s.; and Leach's to £21 10s,—the three taking £90 Ss. This is agitating to some purpose. The extent, nature, and value of Chartism may be well judged of from the fact that a laborious organization, carried on in every county of England, has enabled its various associations to induce only 11,363 persons to Prosperity and happiness of its own faithful subjects.

The rivers of the Punjaub and the Indus, and the mountainous passes and the barbarous tribes of Affghanistan will be placed between the British army and an enemy approaching do. Indian corn, and 1077 bbls. Canadian flour.

Nov. 22.—Flour has been difficult to dispose of, and our quotations of this day week are barely supported. Duty has been paid during the week on 514 quarters foreign barley, 142 do. Indian corn, and 1077 bbls. Canadian flour.

Canada.

ACT FOR THE QUALIFICATION OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

(From the Niagara Chronicle.) As the "Act for the qualification of Justices of the Peace" takes effect from and after the first day of next month, a brief notice of its leading provisions will probably be found useful.—
No person is to act as a Justice of the Peace who has not in his empire it has won, in security and in honour.

The Governor General cannot fear the misconstruction of his motives in thus frankly announcing to surrounding states the Wheat trade has remained without much animation, our milter of the pacific and conservative policy of his common soccase, or en fief, or en roture or Sincerely attached to peace for the sake of the benefits it corfers upon the people, the Governor General is resolved that peace shall be observed, and will put forth the whole power of the British Government to coerce the state by which it shall be infringed.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India,

T. H. Maddock,

Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor General of General.

The Maddock,

Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor General of General.

Tuesday last and to-day.

Having few town or country millers at our Corn Exchange ing in this Province, of or above the value of 300L currency, over and above what will satisfy and discharge all incumbrances of foreign wheat, in the absence of further speculation, were in limited request, but holders generally refusing to accept lower terms, our last quotations remained unvaried: English and Irish new wheats, though in moderate demand, slightly depressed in value of 300L currency, over and above what will satisfy and discharge all incumbrances of foreign wheat, in the absence of further speculation, were in limited request, but holders generally refusing to accept lower terms, our last quotations remained unvaried: English and Irish new wheats, though in moderate demand, slightly depressed in value of 300L currency, over and above what will satisfy and discharge all incumbrances of further speculation, were in limited request, but holders generally refusing to accept lower terms, our last quotations remained unvaried: English and Irish new wheats, though in moderate demand, slightly depressed in which affecting the same, and over and above what will satisfy and discharge all incumbrances of over and above what will satisfy and discharge all incumbrances of over and above what will satisfy and discharge all incumbrances of over and above what will satisfy and discharge all incumbrances of over and above what will satisfy and discharge all incumbrances of over and above what will satisfy and discharge all incumbra A letter from Mr. Gutzlaff, Chinese interpreter, written at Nanking on the 24th of August, to the secretary of the Glasgow East India Association states, that of the twenty-one milion of dollars to be paid by the Chinese, three millions are for Hong merchants' debts, six millions for the opium and the remaining twelve millions for the expenses of the war.

The successes in China and Afghanistan were already bringing forth a bountiful crop of honours for the commanders and other parties concerned. Sir Henry Pottinger, Sir William of the parties concerned. Sir Henry Pottinger, Sir William of the parties concerned of the Clerk of the Peace for the Clerk of the Peace of the Clerk of the Pe The successes in China and Afighanistan were already bringing forth a bountiful crop of honours for the commanders and other parties concerned. Sir Henry Pottinger, Sir William Parker, General Pollock, and General Nott, have been made knights grand cross of the Bath, and Sir Hugh Gough, has been relevated to the baronetcy.

The progress of the Anti-corn-law-league-fund was attracting much attention. The meetings at Manchester were thronged to inconvenience, and letters were continually received from all parts of the kingdom enclosing handsome donations. Mr. Coh. months after the fact upon which it is grounded; and that nothing in the act contained extends to the members of the Legislative or Executive Councils, or to the Judges of King's or of Queen's Bench, or Vice Chancellor, District Judges, or Her Majesty's Law Officers. It will be seen above, that, from the date specified, no person in the Commission of the Peace, though possessing the requisite property qualification, can act as a magistrate until he has taken the oath before a Justice of the Peace. The oath can be taken at any time and their worships will avoid the chance of rendering themselves liable to the pains and penalties of the bill, if they take care to qualify themselves before

> GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS. (From the Montreal Courier.)

the first of January next.

Church of Rome, and received the sacrament in the church of Kings-court according to the rites of the Church of England. It is estimated that the Manchester and Leeds railway experienced a loss of 5,000l or 6,000l by the riots.

By the new bankruptcy act, the clerks and servants of bankrupts cannot claim in full for more than three months' salary or wages, nor for any sum exceeding 30l.

From the Mark Lane Express.

The corn trade still remains in a state of extreme depression; and so far from any improvement having taken place, the reverse has been the case, and relicant to the control of the public.

Church of Rome, and received the sacrament in the church of the Kings-court according to the rices of the Church of England. It is estimated that the most of the What measure.

Much stress is laid, in various quarters, upon the falling off in consumption of bread, but we consider this assumption altograte the American and Canadian flour is cleared off, and the bonded Grinding Bill generally in operation, our millers will have a good demand for flour, and be fully occupied in manufacturing it."

From Late English Papers.

From Late English Papers.

CAPE OF GOOD HARD OF States and servents of the Church of the Honourable Mr. Dunn the falling off in consumption of the Honourable Mr. Dunn the falling off in consumption of the public service must suffer by following out the dishonest course laid down by his tricky colleagues. That gentleman is not prepared to adopt the plan of bribery and corruption and intimidation which has been proposed for the Government of this colony, nor will he agree to sacrifice his duty at the dictation of Mr. Harrison. He has done that which he was bound by his oats of office to do. Instead of confining his advertise-ment of the public service must suffer by following out the dishonest course laid down by his tricky colleagues. That gentleman is not prepared to adopt the plan of bribery and corruption and intimidation which has been proposed for the Government of the public service must suf

some measure been increased by the intelligence lately received from Canada, relative to the admission of United States wheat at a fixed duty of 3s per quarter.

Our millers are a good deal alarmed at this measure—and if it should come into effect, there can be no doubt that it would act disadvantageously—foreign supplies arriving here in the shape of flour always having a more depressing effect than would be produced by double the quantity of wheat. These anticipable produced by double the quantity of wheat. These anticipations of evil, are, however, somewhat premature, as it is impossion of United States wheat from Canada, relative to the admission of United States wheat at a fixed duty of 3s per quarter.

Our millers are a good deal alarmed at this measure—and if it should come into effect, there can be no doubt that it would are so widely known, and who lately arrived in this country from the Mediterranean, is in a condition of mind and body the most painful to contemplate; the result, we are informed, of a Syrian fever, which was not attended to in time. Captain Hall

Toronto, and generally throughout the country, have denounced the Ministry of which Hineks and Daly form a part. Disrect Quarterly Meeting of the Distract Association. The leading journals in Montreal, Toronto, and generally throughout the country, have denounced the Ministry of which Hineks and Daly form a part. Disrect Quarterly Meeting of the Distract Association. The Meditary of which Hineks and Daly form a part. Disrect Quarterly Meeting of the Distract Association. The leading journals in Montreal, Toronto, and generally throughout the country, have denounced the Ministry of which Hineks and Daly form a part. Disrect Association of the Ministry of which Hineks and Daly form a part. Disrect Association of the Ministry of which Hineks and Daly form a part. Disrect Association of the Ministry of which Hineks and Daly form a part. Disrect Association of the Ministry of which Hineks and Daly form a part. Disrect Association of the Ministry o

The Delhi Gazette, of October 3, states that Mrs. Trevor, with eight children, and Mrs. Anderson, with three children, and Captain Troass and Dr. Campbell, had come into the British camp; that Cabul was quiet, and supplies plentiful; the prisoners with eight or ten days, with the exception of Captain Bygrave, who was carried off by Akbar Khan, and that Sir Richmond Shikspeare, with 700 Kuzzilbashes, had proceeded to Bameean in search of other prisoners.

The Governor General issued the subjoined general order on the receipt of the intelligence of the capture of Cabul.

GENERAL ORDER.

The Governor General announces to the army, and to the people of India, the occupation of Ghuzze by Major General. Not, on the 6th of September, and its entire destruction by the Canadhard division of the army.

Major General Not that the satisfaction of releasing in the decided stimulus from the unexpected estitlement of the dispute whole gang will be brought to justice without delay.—Britan-Monter specimen of this barbarian practice with received as a few days back a long list of "dead letters" remaining in the Montreal Post-Office. This advertisement is one of very constant, which we have dead letters as we have not now made till as pushed as the subject of the whole community, since the wash of Europe, no farther shipments will now be made till state of Europe, no farther shipments will now be made till state of Europe, no farther shipments will now be made till state of Europe, no farther shipments will now be made till state of Europe, no farther shipments will now be made till state of Europe, no farther shipments will now be made till state of Europe, no farther shipments will now be made till state of Europe, no farther shipments will now be made till state of Europe, no farther shipments will now be made till state of Europe, and the Colony, where a large the dead as an announcement to people in all parts of the Colony, and even from the Baltick, hipments made at first open where the parts of the Colony, and even from th New Editions of the following Books and Tracts have been printed and illustrated with wood-cuts, for rewards in Sunday and other Schools. facilitate the delivery of such letters by every means in its power, No. on the Up to a very recent period, the Post-Office authorities have disclarged this duty very satisfactorily. Taking the Montreal Berald—an old established paper, which, we believe, circulates in every part of the Colony—they have inserted the list periodically in that improve the color of the Colony—they have inserted the list periodically in that improve the color of the Colony—they have inserted the list periodically in that improve the color of the Colony—they have inserted the list periodically in that improve the color of the Colony—they have inserted the list periodically in that improve the color of the Colony—they have inserted the list periodically in that improve the color of the Colony—they have inserted the list periodically in the color of the Colony—they have inserted the list periodically in the color of the Colony—they have inserted the list periodically in the color of the Colony—they have inserted the list periodically in the color of the Colony—they have inserted the list periodically in the color of the Colony—they have inserted the list periodically in the color of the Colony—they have inserted the list periodically in the color of the Colony—they have inserted the list periodically inserted the list periodically in the color of the Colony—they have inserted the list periodically inserted the list

He has had to swallow more bitter pills, and he will swallow this.

pury would result to the community if the usual information was withheld. The Times gets the money—the Herald furnishes the news.

thheld. The Times gets the money—the Herald furnishes the news.

Melancholy Event.—The town was shocked last Thurs
Melancholy Event.—The town was shocked last Thurs-

Hilary Term, 6th Victoria.

On Monday, 7th November, in the present Term of Hilary, tie following Gentlemen were called to the degree of Barrister-

Mr. Robert Gladstone Dalton,

THE Subscribers have great pleasure in announcing, that they have been honoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, without reserve, the well known LIBRARY of the late John Fleming, Esq., or Montread, consisting of ELEVEN THOUSAND VOLUMES OF RARE AND VALUABLE BOOKS in every department of Auctent and Modern Literature, collected with great care Mr. John Scott, Mr. James Alexander Henderson. And on Monday, 14th November, in the above-said Term Hilary, Mr. Douglas Fraser, was called to the degree of

Jarrister-at-Law. And on Tuesday, 15th November, in the present Term of Thousand Dollars.

The Sale will take place (in Montreal) the FIRST OR SECOND WEEL IN FEBRUARY NEXT. Early notice will be given, with Illary, the following Gentlemen were admitted into the Socety as Members thereof, and entered on the Books as Students full particulars.

A carefully arranged Catalogue is now in the hands of the Printer; and, in order to prevent disappointment to their friends at a distance, the subscribers pledge themselves that no work will be sold from the collection at private sale. of the Laws, their examinations having been classed in the fol-

In Senior Class. Mr. George Hamilton, Mr. Edward Coursolles Jones. In Junior Class. Mr. Robert Cooper,

Mr. David Pattee, junior, Mr. William Ross. Mr. Charles William Cooper,

Mr. Thomas Scatcherd,
Mr. St. John Howell Hutcheson.

Each Candidate for admission into the Society will, until acther orders, be subject to an examination, if he enter for the positive Class in the Honor Class in the Hono farther orders, be subject to an examination, if he enter for the optime Class, in the Hecuba of Euripides, the first twelve books of Homer's Iliad, Horace, Sallust, Euclid (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 11th books), Algebra, Trigonometry, Bridge's Mechanics, Astronomy, History, Geography and in Moral Philosophy, Metaphysics, Rhetoric, the Belles Lettres and the English Language; if he enter for the Senior Class, in the English Language; in January, the Annual Digest Courts, with notes, references and forms. By John Hillyand Cameron, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, & TRUNK ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscriber begs leave to offer to the Gentry and Public of Toronto and its environs every article connected with the various English, Roman and Grecian, His
Toronto and its environs every article connected with the various English. The English Roman and Grecian, His
Toronto and its environs every article connected with the various English Roman and Grecian, His
Toronto and its e f Homer's Iliad, Horace, Sallust, Euclid (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th,

Reverend and Dear Brethren — You are hereby informed that the next Session of our Society will be held (D. V.), at the residence of the Rev. M. Harris, Rector of Perth, on the second, instead of the first, Wednesday in January next.

HENRY PATTON.

Kemptville, Dec. 5th, 1842. NIAGARA CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Members of this Association are hereby respectfully notified, that their next meeting is to be held at the residence of the Reveronas Creen, Rector of Niagara, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 3rd, 4th and 5th of January next.

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

Thorold, December 6, 1842. Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT will be held on Wednesday, the 4th

DEPOSITORY, 144, KING STREET, AT TWO O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

JOHN KENT, Secretary.

Toronto, 30th December, 1842.

VOL. 1 OF "THE CHURCH" WANTED. A CLERGYMAN, who has two copies of Vol. 2 of *The Church*, will be glad to exchange one of them for a copy of Vol. 1. Any person having duplicates of Vol. 1 would confer a favour by making the exchange. Apply to H. & W. Rowsell, Toronto. 286

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending the 31st instant, was this day declared; and that the same will be payable on and after Monday, the 16th day of January next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the

The Transfer Door.

14th day of January, inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Managing Direct

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. consequence of the prevalence of Scarlatina, the Pupils of this Institution have been dismissed for the Vacation at an earlier period than usual.

The Recess will extend from this date to Wednesday, January 4th,

The Annual Public Examination will commence on Monday, January 16th, and the regular business will be resumed on Friday, January 27th. JOHN McCAUL, LL.D., Principal U. C. C.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE Annual Public Examination of the Candidates for the Exhibitions, founded by the Council of King's College, will be held on Thursday and Friday, January 5th and 6th, 1843, from 10 to 12, A.M., and from 2 to 4, P.M.

JOHN McCAUL, LL.D.,

283-4 WESTERN CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS. THE SUBSCRIBERS to this Institution are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned (or to the Publishers of *The Church*, where it may be more convenient), an instalment of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of their respective shares, on or before the tenth day of January next.

H. J. GRASETT

H. J. GRASETT, Secretary and Treasurer. 284-41 Che East District Branch of the Church Society. The Annual Meeting of this Association is postponed from the first Tuesday in January to the first Tuesday in March (the 7th), then to be held at Bytown. J. G. BEEK LINDSAY,

Parsonage, Williamsburg, 10th Dec. 1842. To the Members of the Church Society of the District

Friday, December 9, 1842. H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

PSALMS, HYMNS, AND ANTHEMS PSALM MS, AND ANTHERMS

THE new edition of the PSALM AND HYMN Book, published under the sanction of the Honourable and Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Montreal and of the Honourable and Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Toronto, with the addition of a collection of Anthems, is now ready. Price, 2s. each, bound in cloth. For sale by J. W. Bernt, Druggist, King Street, Kingston; A. Davidson, Niagara; T. Caric, London; C. H. Morgan, Cobourg; Gravely & Jackson, do. and by the Publishers;

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

November, 1842.

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

A factory reference. Apply to A. B., care of H. Rowsell Esq., Stationer, King Street.
No. B. Applicant has been accustomed to business generally for 10 to 10

A VERY superior six octave square PIANO FORTE, by W. Stodart & Sons, of London, with patent metal sounding plate, long brass hinge, &c. It has been very little used, and is in perfect condition. Apply to H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. PRIVATE TUITION.

A YOUNG LADY, of considerable experience in Tuition, is desirous of attending a family or families at their own residences. 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.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. By Mrs. King, BISHOP'S BUILDINGS, NEWGATE STREET. N. B. Three or four Ladies can be accommodated with Board &c.

TUTOR WANTED IN a private family in this City, competent to instruct in the higher branches of Classics and Mathematics—a Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge in Orders would be preferred. Apply to the Editor of The Church, if by letter post paid.

Toronto, 20th October, 1842.

Toronto, 20th October, 1842.

DIED.

In this City, on the 19th instant, George Moore, Esq. Merchant, late of Dublin, Ireland, aged 40 years.

At her residence, Pine Grove, near this city, on the 18th instant, Mrs. Givins, wife of Colonel F. Givins, formerly of the Indian Department.

Toronto, 20th October, 1842.

AS GOVERNESS.

A LADY accustomed to Tuition is desirous of meeting with the above situation. She is capable of instructing her pupils in English, French, and Music. Address, post paid, to A. B., care of Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto 278-tf

MUSIC AND SINGING.

A LADY who is fully competent to give instructions in all the branches of Music, Singing, and thorough bass, is desirous to obtain a few private pupils.

She would have no objection to an engagement in a respectable school, and can give the most unexceptionable references. Application to be made to the publishers of The Church.

As GOVERNESS.

Mrs. Givins, wife of Colonel F. Givins, formerly of the Indian Department.

On the 8th ult., at Harcourt Lodge, Trim. County Meath, the residence of her Luber, Eiganor Olivia, the beloved child of Joseph Light-burne. Esq. aged 14 years.

Lefters received during the week ending Thursday, 29th Dec.:—Rev. S. Armour; Rev. W. Morse [nest week]; G. W. Baker Esq., P. M., rem.; P. M. Cornwall; H. C. Larwick Esq., rem.; Rev. J. Pentland.

To Correspondents.—Could any Churchman favour us with the tomor gift of a late number of the London Church Intelligences, containing a review of a work by the Rev. G. Bird, of Cumberworth? Our own copy is mis-laid.

EDUCATION.

HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR DEPOSITORY. 144, KING STREET, TORONTO, BOOKS AND TRACTS.

CIRCULATED BY The Society for Promoting Christian Bnowledge.

(Continued.)

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

VALUABLE BOOKS. The Library of the late John Fleming, Esq.

Catalogues may be had on and after the 12th January, 1843, of-

Messrs. Armour & Ramsay, Montreal;
A. H. Armour & Co., Hamilton;
H. Scobie, Toronto;
RAMSAY, ARMOUR & Co., Kingston;
T. Cary & Co., Quebec.

CAMERON'S DIGEST FOR 1842,

Perfumery, &c. &c.

THE WEST CANADA ALMANACK,

FOR 1843.

J. & J. LEEMING, Auctioneers.

MRS. DICKSON begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Toronto and neighbourhood, that she has opened a Seminary in Newgate Street, next door to Mr. Ketchum's, for instruction in the undermentioned branches of Education:—English Grammar, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, Plain and Faurey Needle-work, German Faurey Work, Knitting in every variety of form;—and hopes that from her long xperience in tuition, she will merit a share of public patronage. FERMS moderate. REFERENCE for character and abilities, to the rd Bishop of Toronto. Toronto, 25th July, 1842,

HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

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

Toronto, 2nd September, 1842.

GEORGE SAVAGE & Co., Clock and Watchmakers, Jewellers, and Silversmiths, West end of King Street, and next door to H. & W. Ronosell's, Church Printing Office,

BEG leave to return thanks to their friends and the public gene-PEG leave to return thanks to their friends and the public generally, for the distinguished patronage evinced towards them; at the same time beg to Inform them, that they have just received, direct from the Manufacturers, a large addition to their Stock, viz.:—Gold and Silver Lever and Verge Watches, Jewellery, Plated Branches, Cruit Frames, Cake Baskets, Trays, Toast Racks, Candlestices, Wine Coolers, Communion Services, Snuffers and Trays, Tea Setts, Egg Stands, &c. &c. Also Gold, Silver, and Stocel Spectacles, Thimbles, Pencil Cases, &c.; Solar Lamps, Britaunia Metal Tea and Coffee Setts, Work Boxes, Writting Desks, and Dressing Cases; Spiked Walking Sticks; also a Canteen, containing 77 oz. of Spoons, Forks, &c. &c.; 7s. per oz.; also 19 doz. Nests Crucibles, Is. 3d. per Nest; all of which they are determined to sell at unusually low prices for Cash.

FORWARDING FOR 1843.

H. JONES & Co., Montreal, H. & S. JONES, Kingston and Brockville, Forwarders of Goods and Produce to and from

the above places. MERCANTILE Houses, Private Individuals, Banks, and other Corporate Bodies, desirous of obtaining Goods of any description from England, by directing their Correspondents, Agents, or Friends, to consign them to H. Jones & Co., Montreal, at the same time euclosing them by ship, or mail, or by both, a Bill of Lading and Invoice, will receive their property (accidents excepted) without further trouble, as they undertake to pass them through the Custom House, pay duties, and forward them to their destination.

P.S.—All Letters from persons in Canada to be addressed to H. &

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL.

nents will ensure them.

The well known character of this long established house will be sedulously maintained, and no exertion will be spared to promote the



TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS, Wishing to send Money to their Friends THE CANADA COMPANY, anxious to afford every facility furthering settlement in this country, will Restr any suff of money, no matter how small the amount may be, to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, or Europe.

Canada Company's Office, Frederick Street, Toronto, 29th Nov., 1842. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, PORNEYS. Me. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE,

the Junior Class, in the first two books of Virgil's Eneid, the first book of Euclid, English History or Geography, and the English Language.

L. P. Sherwood,
Treasurer, Law Scciety.

To the members of the energy informed that the lext Session of our Society will be held (D. V.), at the residence of each of the control of the control

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 Books, Plain and Fancy Stationery,

TUST opened and on sale for a short time only, in the Store next to T. E. Edmunds, tailor, and immediately under the Examiner Office, almost directly opposite the English Cathedral, a very extensive and well assorted stock of Standard works, light Literature, Albums, Scrap books, &c imported direct from England, together with plain and faucy Stationery, and a choice assortment of Price & Co.'s colebrated Perfumery, all of which will be sold at unprecedented low prices for Cash.

To Let, and immediate possession above.

To Let, and immediate possession given, a genteel Corrace, with to acres of Meadow Land, within four miles of Toronto. Toronto, October 27, 1842, 277-tf PORT HOPE BAZAAR.

THE Public are respectfully informed that a Bazzar in aid of the funds for the purchase of an organ for St. John's Church, Port Hope, will be held on Wednesday the 18th of January next, commencing at 10 c'clock A. M. A great variety of useful and ornamental articles will be offered for sale.

THE WEST CANADA ARMANACK for 1843.

The Published, The West Canada Almanack for 1843, to containing 62 pages of valuable information, price 74d. The following is a surmary of the Contents:

Eclipses; Weather Table; Calendar, with chromology of remarkable events; Royal Family; British Ministers; Summary of House of Commons; Governor-General and his Staff; Executive Council; Public Departments; Count of Queen's Bench; Count of Chancery; Court of Probate; Crown Officers; Practice Court; Legislative Council; Legislative Assembly; Superintendent of Education; Districts, with list of District Officers; Collectors of Customs; Registrars of Counties; Agents for issuing Marriage Licences; Districts, Counties, and Townships of Canada Marriage Licences; Districts, Canada, arway by Mr. Hoppenser, Chief Justice of Western Canada, d

WANTS A SITUATION,

A S Book-keeper or Salesman, a person who can give every satisfactory reference. Apply to A. B., care of H. Rowsell Esq., Stationer, King Street,
N. B. Applicant has been accustomed to business generally for 10

P. PATERSON, JR., Secretary T. B. T.

Toronto Board of Trade,

19th Dec., 1842.

BIRTH. At Hamilton, on Tuesday, 13th inst., the lady of Thos. Stinson Esq., of a daughter. MARRIED.

On Wednesday, 14th instant, by the Rev. G. C. Street, Mr. John Stringer, of East Gwillimbury, to Margaret, daughter of the Hon. Alexander Arbuthnott.

On Monday, the 19th inst., by the Rev. G. C. Street, Mr. Wellington Selby, of East Gwillimbury, to Sarah, daugh er of Mrs. Gamble,

ton Selby, of East Gwilimbury, to Sarah, daugh er of Mrs. Gamble, of King.
In the Church, at Rivière du Loup, on the 13th instant, by the Rev. N. Guerout, Auton M. Hart, Isq., of the town of Three Rivers, to Miss Margaret McCarthy, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. McCarthy, of Sligo, Ireland.
At Simcoe, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. George Salmon, Mr. William McGill, nephew of the Hon. Peter McGill of Montreal, to Clarissa Amanda, second daughter of John B. Crouse, Esq., M. D., Stimego. of Simcoe. DIED.

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THE STORY OF AMBROSE HERNE. (From "Conversations with Cousin Rachel, Part III.")

to stand up in defence of the Church of England, mother,

up by his uncle; but you must know first who his thick underwood which covered the ground: he made battle, they remained there still, and Mildred was within the arbour, and thoughts crowded upon him; your necessities, even were you able and willing to wish you to remain near your master: I must leave comforted and protected by her kind mistress; but for he remembered the spot where he now found him- part from your relations. I can do nothing for you," him.' though she bore her affliction patiently, she did not self, though the garden was so altered since he was he ended, in a dejected tone.

py, for he could not forget his mother and her instruc- old hall, and went on towards it.

avoided his father's presence, and followed as much as down. he could his own inclinations.

was altogether worse than he had been then. spending their leisure hours. They did not respect promised to be present among the two or three ga- Ralph was amongst them, and Simon—yes, Simon

although there were many willing, like their king, One Sunday evening in June, Ambrose wandered expression. He started up then; and before he had passed near the Hall, and he asked no questions of to die for it; but the bishops were driven away, and out alone; Ralph had gone home the day before to time to decide whether he dared approach one for Ambrose; nor did Ambrose say why he was there GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT. the clergymen were obliged to leave their parishes, or his father's, and Simon was gone to hear a second whom he felt a deep reverence, the minister of God alone, or why he was sorrowful. Mr. Vincent knew were shut up in prison; and the great men and lords sermon, after listening to one of several hours' length stood close by him, and in a mild tone asked from but too well. But Ambrose did not know the sorrowof the nation, who had fought and suffered for their in the morning, which had wearied Ambrose so, that whence he came. king, were either dead or banished. The rebels had he refused to go with him again. He could not make quarrelled among themselves, and could not agree how up his mind to listen to more of that loud preaching; they should be governed, after they had killed their and though it gave him pain when Simon told him, as came hither by chance this evening." king and driven away his son, till the power was seized he went away, that he had no religion, still he stayed "Not by chance, I would believe, but rather by the young clergyman, who was coming at once to reside by one of the cleverest of them, named Oliver Crom- behind, and thought sadly of all which had passed guidance of Providence; if, as it seems, the words of there, and to fill Mr. Vincent's place. well, who ruled over England from 1649, when King away from him; all which he thought he knew to be our holy service have fallen on unaccustomed but not When Ambrose heard that Mr. Vincent was going Charles I. was murdered, till nearly 1660, when his indeed religion, but which had left his half-instructed indifferent ears. Is it so, that this holy service is to leave Marstone, the tears came into his eyes .son, King Charles II., was called home, and restored to reign over his rightful kingdom. During this time, to reign over his rightful kingdom. During this time, to reign over his rightful kingdom. During this time, to reign over his rightful kingdom. During this time, day evening in roaming about with a party of wild to reign over his rightful kingdom. During this time, day evening in roaming about with a party of wild will be above Establishment with a courage; "I used to hear it once, when my nother you too." Church were often oppressed, and especially in this- gone; he could not bear to do that; he could not was living. I always heard it then." And while he that it was made unlawful to use the services of the bear to hear them speak mockingly of religion. He spoke, his eyes again filled with tears. Prayer-book, even privately. This oppression was thought Simon's was not the right sort, but religion | The clergyman looked at him kindly, tetderly; what you should do, I should give you a different reproached him for his conduct to the king, and to the orchard, and, passing through it, he came to a low had lived. king's faithful subjects. -At the time when this story | door in a wall; he thought it must lead into the garbegins, Oliver Cromwell was established in his power, den of the Hall, and he went in eagerly: it was a Have you no mother living?" and King Charles II. was driven from the kingdom. sad, deserted garden; the paths were overgrown; and Ambrose Herne was an orphan, and was brought here and there flowers were struggling through the parents were. Stephen Herne, the father of Ambrose, his way among the briars and tangled copsewood, till was a tenant of Sir Francis Egerton of Marstone Hall, he came out upon an open terrace, raised above the and lived in a farm of his till the rebellion began. - rest of the garden, on which the sun was shining as it it be that you are the son of StephenHerne, that faith- against that which passes here. Only perse-His wife Mildred had been waiting-maid to Lady sunk in the west. It was a bright summer evening; ful servant of the Egertons and of the king? You vere as you have hitherto done. You know not of Egerton, the mother of Sir Francis; and they were and the country spread below him looked beautiful in are not his son?" both much attached to the family. They lived hap- the low rays of the sun. On each side of the terracepily and peacefully till the beginning of the troubles; walk was a flower-border, neglected and overgrown, took his hand eagerly. but when Sir Francis raised a troop to serve the king, with weeds mixed among the flowers; but not so Stephen was among the first to belong to it; and he choked up as the flowers which he had passed before. man, and of that gentle Mildred whom Lady Egetton strength.' If ever the trial becomes too great—if fought bravely and loyally in the good cause. He left At the end of the walk there was an arbour over- loved so much? O that this house could receiveyou your heart faints with weariness, or if temptation his wife and infant son at Marstone Hall, under the grown with creepers, and by it a rose-tree in full now! But I am its lonely inhabitant, ministering to presses too hard, then come to me. I need not procare of the good Lady Egerton; and when he died in bloom. Ambrose sat down upon the mossy seat my flock in secret, and without means to provide for mise you a welcome. But, Ambrose, if you can, I

live many years after it, and the orphan Ambrose was last there. A lively recollection rose before his mind "O sir," said Ambrose, with an impusle which over- with his eyes sadly fixed on the ground. "Only, sir" soon left altogether friendless; for Marstone Hall was of a summer evening like this, when a lady sat upon came his shyness, "you can do all for me." seized by the rebels, and Lady Egerton was taken to that seat in the arbour - a lady advanced in years, The clergyman looked at him earnestly and under- forget to pray for your poor Ambrose, when you are It was then that his uncle Richard took him who wore round her neck a lace ruff, and had on a stood his meaning. "My child," he said, "God can gone away." into his house, and brought him up with his own chil- dark-coloured gown, that hung about her in thick, do all for you. But you rightly reprove my unbelief. Just then the bell began to call to the evening serheavy folds. He called to mind that good Lady Here is still a refuge, whilst one servant of God re- vice, and its sound came to both of them with comfort Richard Herne had never served his king as Ste- Egerton who used to speak kindly to him, and stroked mains to speak in His name to offer up the prayers of and encouragement. To Ambrose it was the voice of phen had; nor had he, like Stephen, remained faithful his head and caressed him. He remembered playing His Church. Yes; here is your refuge. Come hither his Mother—of the Mother who would never forsake to the Church, but had listened to the new teachers, near this arbour whilst his mother, dressed in black, as often as you can, and as privately as may be, with him: he could not now sink back into despondency. who drew people away from their loyalty, and taught stood by the lady's side. He thought he could see out deceit. You shall ever find a welcome. Let the To the clergyman it spoke of his high and holy duties. them that rebellion was no sin. After the king's again his mother's pale, mild face; and the tears came | words which you have heard already be your are- | He went down to the church, followed by Ambrose; death, he lived in ease and plenty; and his brother into his eyes. Then, almost without thinking what well for to-night. In quietness and in confidence and when they parted after the service, each spoke in Stephen's farm was given to him, instead of being in- he did, he stretched out his hand as he sat, and shall be your strength." herited by Ambrose. He let his nephew share in the gathered a rosebud from the rose-tree that stood Ambrose carried home those words in his heart, Ambrose obeyed his minister, and stayed. It was plenty of his house; but Ambrose was not happy there. close by; and as he held it, more recollections came and they became the watchword of his life. In quet- long before he could see what good was done by his It was not because he had been deprived of his father's into his mind. That lady had been talking earnessly ness and in confidence he found strength. From hat staying; yet by degrees some little ground was gained. property that he was not happy—he was too young to to his mother, and whilst she talked had pointed to a Sunday evening he came daily to Mr. Vincent to re- He had less mockery to endure; for, in spite of themthink about that; but he could not forget his mother, rose-bud; and he had heard some of the words she ceive his instructions, and he shared in all the services selves, his fellow-servants learnt to respect him. He mor those things which his mother taught him. She said, whilst he played quietly on the grass beside of the Church. Eagerly he listened, and deeply he felt that he had some hold upon Ralph, and that though had taught bim to say the Lord's prayer and the them. She had said that the bud must unfold slowly, treasured what he heard, and endeavoured to practise he was now but too wild, without his influence he creed as soon as he could speak, and these were never and that any one who forced it open would spoil its it in his daily course. At home he worked diligntly would be wilder still. But the time came at last, repeated in his uncle's house. She had taken him beauty. So children's hearts burst open, she said, at his uncle's business; and by his private prayer he which shewed the importance of his stay. Sir Francis every Sunday to church; and as soon as he could by degrees, to the love of God and of holy things, and sought and gained continual help. read, she had made him follow the service in her Prayer-book, and join in the responses. But his uncle

Would not at once shew the love that was growing within them. Ambrose remembered that quite dishim, but not weakly indulgent. He required nuch never copied the example of his evil ways: he could had no Prayer-book; and when he went to church, it | tinctly, and the thoughtful look with which his mo- from his pupil, and shewed him how to perform such | not bear to see any of the companions of his excesses. was to hear the prayers said by the new ministers, after their own fancy. His mother had taught him to speak of holy things in few words and those full of cond but hear freedering to go humbly and quietly into His presence; to fear to dishonour God's holy sumbly and quietly into His presence; to kneel and to bow before Him. But in his uncle's house holy things were spoken of rashly, hastly, and dishonour God's holy things were spoken of rashly, hastly, and dishonour God's holy things were spoken of rashly, which he had one learned from his mother. The first had indeed grown so wicked as he sometimes feared he had, indeed grown so wicked as he sometimes feared he had in holy or of God. Had his heart shut up, not uncover their heads; and when they prayed to was to hear the prayers said by the new ministers, af- ther listened to the lady, and then the fond look with in a power that was not his own. Ambrose, who had Ambrose was with him day and night; and somethe high God who is in heaven, it was in such a man- instead of opening? Had his love lessened, instead Christian grow to Christian holiness. Thus passed and he was able to form more deliberate purposes of ner as would have been too bold to an earthly father of growing? He could not talk, as Simon did, about his days in trial, yet in peace. He had to bear ill- repentance; but whilst the strength of Sir Francis was or master. His mother had taught him to think with his love of God; yet he could not speak lightly, as he humour and coldness from Simon, harshness from his gradually restored, that of Ambrose was fast failing. greateful pleasure and humble awe of the blessings of had sometimes grieved to hear Ralph speak. No one uncle, ridicule from Ralph When, by degrees, they He had caught the fever from his master, and by a his Baptism, and the vow which was then made for understood him; no one told him what he wanted to discovered his intercourse with Mr. Vincent, they em- strong effort and the fervour of mind which upheld his him; and to look forward to receiving the confirmation hear. He did not know where to find a guide; he ployed all that reproach and mockery could do in the body, he had still kept his place by his master's bedof those blessings, by the laying on of the bishop's felt as if every thing which he had begun to reverence way of persecution; and when actual persecution was side; but as the motive for exertion lessened, he gave hands, and renewing his vow before the congregation. in his childhood had been swept away, and was no stirred up against Mr. Vincent, Ambrose shared his way, and at last resigned himself to lie down on a sick She had taught him to look on, beyond this, to the where to be found. He did not know that the Church dangers and his troubles. other holy Sacrament, which was to bring him into cannot be destroyed—that no human power can pre- At length the time arrived when King Charles II. there when he felt that his work was done, and in spite full communion with Christ and His Church. But vail against it. He did not know that the Church is was restored to his kingdom; and with him those re- of all the care and solicitude bestowed by those around his uncle thought lightly of Sacraments, and renounced a Mother who cannot die-who will not forsake her turned to England who had been banished for his sake. him, he felt a deep conviction that he should not rise the authority of bishops. He followed one minister children. He hid his face between his hands, and Sir Francis Egerton was one of them, and he came to from it again. Mr. Vincent heard of his illness, and or another, after his own fancy, and obeyed none ex- cried long and bitterly. When he looked about him live again at Marstone Hall, Richard Herne was now came to see him. He found Marstone Hall changed cept as he felt inclined. His mother had taught him again, the sun was set, and in the clear twilight sky dead, and Simon occupied the farm. Ambrose made since he left it; all was quiet there now. Sir Francis

Ambrose kept aloof, not understood by either; brose knew the Evening Service of the Church. He of the church-bell gladden the heart of Ambrose, and One summer evening, when the service was ended, treated not unkindly, but feeling a continual loneli- remembered the first sentence and the exhortation; its open door invited him to enter those holy courts and Mr. Vincent returned from attending it, he found and at the confession he knelt down and repeated the with praise, to fall down and worship. Richard Herne did not live at the farm near Mar- words after the minister. He listened whilst the ab- Yet harder trials than those of the days of perse- The flowers which were, by order of Sir Francis, daily stone Hall, which had belonged to his brother Stephen, solution was pronounced; and when the Lord's prayer cution were now to come upon Ambrose; they came brought to him from his favourite terrace, lay unnoand Ambrose had never been there since he lived with was read he joined in it aloud; for he repeated it from an unexpected source, from his own master. — ticed on his bed. He did not raise his eyes at the his uncle; but when he was about fourteen, his cousin daily by himself, though he had not heard it since he Sir Francis had returned other than he went. In his sound of Mr. Vincent's voice. The minister knelt Simon, who was several years older than himself, was left this house. And when the Psalms for the day wandering life he had taken up idle, dissipated habits, down, and read the prayer for the departing; and sent to the Marstone farm to look after Richard where given out, and then the chapters, it brought and when he came home, he led a life of rioting and when he arose, and pressed the hand which no longer Herne's concerns there, and Ambrose was sent with back to Ambrose such a remembrance of the regular wastefulness. Those long-deserted walls of the old returned his pressure, he knew that the spirit had fled. him to work under him, and learn farming. Ralph went too, and both were glad of the change; but their reasons for being glad were partly the same, and partly different. Both were glad to escape from the partly different. Both were glad to escape from the partly different. Both were glad to escape from the partly different. Both were glad to escape from the partly different. Both were glad to escape from the partly different. Both were glad to escape from the partly different. Both were glad to escape from the partly different. Both were glad to escape from the partly different to work under him, and learn farming. Ralph succession of services to which he was one accustomed that the spirit and the succession of the regular wasterdines. Those elong-described wais of the regular wasterdines. Those elong-described wais of the regular wasterdines in the faithful servant whilst he amorr-house echoed with sounds of clamform and profamences considered wais of the regular wasterdines. Those elong-described wais of the regular wasterdines in the faithful servant whilst he
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mourned for his faithful servant whilst he
manor-house echoed with sounds of clamform and prosuccession of services to which he succession of the change; by consignment, nearly 4,000 pairs of the
mourned for his faithful servant whilst he
wasterdines and prosuccession of services to which he wasterdines and prosuccession of services to which he wasterdines and prosuccession of services to which he succession of the tenth of the change; by consig partly different. Both were glad to escape from the instead of despondency. It almost seemed to him like such mirth, as many of his fellow-servents did; it gave to heart the lesson of his death. He occupied Marstrictness and severity of Richard Herne's house, and a dream, and he felt afraid of waking from it. When him too much pain. He did not feel inclined to change stone Farm when Simon left it (as he did, not long hoped to enjoy more liberty and see more variety. the service was ended, the clergyman preached to his his long-established habits; but he found himself op-Ralph looked forward only to this, and felt like a bird flock. He exhorted them to patience under their pressed and confused by evil example where he exlet out of a cage. Ambrose felt this, but he felt more troubles and difficulties, and to perseverance in the pected good. He found it difficult to reconcile duty in the churchyard which marked his grave was not besides; he longed to see his birth-place again, and old ways of their holy Mother, the Church; he spoke and obedience to his master with steadfast resistance unnoticed, and roses from the garden-terrace were to remember every spot where he had been with his of the quietness and confidence in which is strength. to evil. Still he persevered. He said nothing about sometimes to be seen there. And so ended a life, of

mother. His heart was heavy when he thought of Ambrose had never heard any one speak as this his difficulties—nothing, except to Mr. Vincent, and which quietness and confidence were the strength. her, yet it beat fast, and seemed to be longing rest-clergyman did; for he spoke as the commissioned even to him, but little of that which concerned others lessly after something that he had lost; for he was minister of God, calmly relying on the dignity of his than himself, but went on steadily and sadly. sure that he had forgotten much of his mother's office, and the might that was with him. The boy It was the Whitsuntide following the year of the teaching, and had left off many of the good ways in could not take his eyes from that tranquil countenance; king's restoration, when, on an evening bright as that which she brought him up; and he feared that he and his ears drank in every sound of the soft voice, on which he first met with Mr. Vincent, Ambrose which spoke so gently, and yet so awfully, as in the went alone to the same flower-border, where the rose-When he came to Marstone, the trouble of his presence of the Master who sent him; whose message bud had once recalled so many thoughts to his mind. mind increased. Simon Herne did not look after his he delivered with no such rude gestures or loud tones. He came there in a sorrowful mood, though of a diffebrother and cousin so closely as his father had done: as Ambrose was accustomed to see, to hear, and to rent kind from that which had formerly possessed when they had finished their day's business, he left them to follow their own devices; for he found that God in the name of the Father Who was watching festivity, in which his master's tenants and servants festivity. when they had finished their day's business, he left shrink from. He spoke to the baptised children of him. He had just risen from a scene of riotous they paid little heed to the advice he gave them as to them; he spoke to the members of Christ, Who had were indulging,—alas! to celebrate the holy festival!

called him a hypocrite, and Ambrose did not love to kingdom of heaven, and warned them not to forfeit had formerly condemned in its most innocent form, look at his countenance. They used to amuse them- their inheritance. Ambrose looked and listened as had not known where to stop; and no longer supporselves together; for though Ambrose could not find awe-struck, and yet charmed; he listened till the ted by the praise of strictness, he plunged headlong It is now nearly 200 years since the people of Eng- a friend in Ralph, he found a companion in him; and sermon ended, and all fell on their knees for the part- into sinful pleasures. land rebelled against their king, and put him to sometimes he lost, in active sports and bold adventures, ing prayer and the blessing. That blessing came upon Ambrose had left them, pursued, as usual, by death-King Charles the Martyr, for whom there is the yearning for his mother and her instructions which the heart of Ambrose with peace and refreshment, ex- mockery and the reproach of hypocrisy. He came to a service in the Prayer-book; and he is called a martyr still followed him, and was more keenly awakened by hausted as he felt from the rush of thoughts which the his favourite garden-terrace, where, at his leisure because he chose rather to suffer death than to give recollections of the farm and its neighbourhood, which last few hours had brought. After all the rest of the hours, he was accustomed to work at getting it into up the cause of the Church in England. When he sometimes saddened him, so that he could hardly keep congregation had risen and gone out, Ambrose remained order, clearing away the bushes from below, and culwas dead, the Church had no human protector in from tears, or pricked him like an evil conscience, still kneeling-still with his hands pressed before his tivating the flowers with care. He was sadly and England, that is, there was at that time no man able because he did not now live as he had lived with his eyes. When at last he looked up, he saw the clergy- thoughtfully busied at his work, when Mr. Vincent man alone, watching him with an inquiring, but kind joined him. He had heard the sound of riot as he

"You seem," he said, "to be a stranger here."

sometimes greater, sometimes less, according as it he knew and felt was a reality. He vandered out alone, more tenderly, Ambrose thought, than any counte- answer." suited Cromwell's interests to favour one set of people trying to retrace the places which he had known in nance had looked on him since his mother died; or or another, or according as his conscience at times his childhood; he wandered on till he came into an at least since he left the friends with whom his mother silence, "what would you have me do?"

"Have you lost your mother, then, my poor boy?

"No sir; I am an orphan." "And with whom do you live?"

cousin at the farm-Marstone farm.

that God's word bids us honour the king, and his un- one star was shining. He got up and walked back no attempt to have him removed, and regain posses- received him with the humility and contrition of a cle told him that he had no king; for he who had along the terrace, still holding the rosebud in his hand. sion of it; but when Sir Francis sent for him, as the sincere penitent; and after an interview with him, reigned over England was now dead, and his son was | Presently he saw a light through the trees; and look- son of an old servant of the family, and asked what he | Mr. Vincent was conducted to the sick bed of Ambrose. a wanderer in a foreign land. Ambrose was not hap- ing in that direction, he guessed that it came from the could do for him, he gratefully accepted the offer of He was welcomed by a smile of deep happiness. being received into his service. He had a recollec- Ambrose seized his hand, and kissed it. First, he tions. His heart never opened to his uncle; nor, in- He made his way down through the trees to the tion of Sir Francis in his own boyhood; and he en- thanked him earnestly for bid aing him stay at Marstone, deed, did the hearts of Richard Herne's own children house. As he came near, he saw some figures passing tered on his service with a happy heart, full of zeal and then, as earnestly, for coming to see him in his sickopen to him. He was a stern man, not unkind in his silently among the trees, and entering by a low door- for his master, and full of thankfulness for the fulfil- ness. He spoke with ardent gratitude of his master's family, but severe and rigid. He wished his sons and way at the back of the house. He followed them- ment of all his long-cherished wishes. The old vil- kindness and care for him: then, being rather exhausted nephew to be religious after his notions of religion; for the door stood open; and when he looked in, he lage-church was now open again for the performance by speaking, he lay still, silently looking at Mr. Vinand he talked much to them, and expected them to saw a large room, in which a number of persons were of the service which had been continued in secret dutalk much of it. His eldest son, Simon, talked of it ranging themselves, as if for a religious service. At ring the years of trouble; the font, which had been Ambrose's earliest friend should attend upon him in as much as he could wish, and in the very words that a door on the opposite side a clergyman came in, hidden, in order to save it from injury, stood again by his sickness, should read and pray by his bedside, and Richard taught him. He copied his father's manner, dressed in a surplice. Ambrose started at the sight, the ancient doorway; the holy Table was restored to administer to him the holy Communion. It was a and was grave and strict like him. He wished to be for he had not seen such a dress worn since the time the east end of the church; and the fragments of peaceful decline. He said little; but listened, with thought religious; and so he made up for the want of when he went to church with his mother. He knew painted glass, which had been preserved when the glistening eyes and ardent looks of fixed attention, to a really religious heart, which would have produced a that the minister who wore it must be one of that windows were shattered by the rebels, were now rereverent and becoming demeanour, by affecting a con- order who were appointed by our Lord to take care of placed with the best care and skill. Mr. Vincent, his clasped hands snewed how fervently he joined in His flock, and that on him the bishop's hands had who had for several years before the rebellion served the prayers that were offered up. So day passed The next, son, Ralph, took a contrary turn; he was been laid. He took his place among the congregation, the church of Marstone as curate to the aged rector, after day, till he became too weak to hear more than a

him, and so he had no influence over them. Ralph thered together; he spoke to the inheritors of the having once been persuaded to join in mirth, which he Toronto, February 23, 1842.

ful news which Mr. Vincent had to announce to him. The aged rector of Marstone was lately dead; and "I am replied Ambrose, with a faltering voice. "I Sir Francis, in order to rid himself of the watchful eye from which he shrunk, had given the living to a

"If you ask to go with me, Ambrose," said Mr. Vincent, "I cannot refuse you. But if you ask me

"I will ask you, sir," said Ambrose, after a short

"I would have you remain here," answered his minister. "Do not think I have decided lightly on advising you to remain in a scene of trial and of temptation. I have thought anxiously and deeply for you. I can but tell you the desire which is earnest in my "With my uncle; but I am staying now with my mind. I can trust you in this post of difficulty. I would not have you leave it. I would have you Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, "With Simon Herne? Is he your cousin? Can remain here, to bear silent witness of example what good you may be the instrument; you know not "I am his son," Ambrose replied. The clergyman | whom you may influence. It is not for you to look forward, or to count on doing great things; but go on "My boy, are you indeed the son of that true-heared steadily. 'In quietness and in confidence shall be your

> "I will do whatever you bid me," Ambrose answered, he added, raising them toward Mr. Vincent, "do not

> a more cheerful tone than they had done in the garden.

fell dangerously ill; and, in his illness, could bear no bed. With calm and cheerful spirit, he lay down disgusted by the talk of which he heard so much, kneeling first, as he saw the rest do before they sat and had remained still watching over his flock after few words at a time, or to take much notice of any the church was closed to him, now returned to the sound but that of Mr. Vincent's voice, or the church-Presently the clergyman began to read, and Am- discharge of all his duties. And daily did the sound bells, when they called to morning and evening service. the room where Ambrose lay more still than usual.

"He could not trust his melting soul But in his Maker's sight."

Advertisements.

SANFORD & LYNES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

Premises lately occupied by Messrs. ROSS & Co., and have laid in a well selected and choice Stock of Teas, Wines, and Spirits, with a general assortment of articles in the Line, which they offer low for

34-tf November 15, 1842.

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE,

BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE. CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO.

Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods, DIRECT from the Manufactories in England, which, with their Stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment including every article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery business, amounted they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of six months, for approved paper, or in Retail at their customary low prices Toronto, September, 1842.

JOSEPH B. WALL, HOLESALE DEALER IN AND IMPORTER LIQUORS, WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES.

DRY GOODS, &C, AGENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF MADEIRA FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA.
May 20, 1842.

NEW IMPORTING HOUSE. The London, Leeds, Manchester, and Glasgow

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE, No. 3, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET,

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

ding a complete assortment of Carpets, Blankets, Bed and Table a, Wax Cloths, &c. &c.,—the whole of which, having been re-y purchased in Britain, they are enabled to dispose of at prices seedentedly low. McKEAND, PATERSON & Co. Toronto, Nov. 19, 1842.

UNIVERSITY HOUSE,

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

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

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

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

Toronto, October 30, 1840.

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

MR. HOPPNER MEYER, ARTIST, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET.

Toronto. June 24, 1842. DOCTOR SCOTT, LATELY House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, REMOVED FROM 144, KING STREET.

TONEWGATE STREET, Opposite the Brick Methodist Chapet.

Toronto, May 25, 1842.

DR. PRIMROSE, OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

Toronto, 7th August, 1841. Mr. S. WOOD, URGEONDENTIST,

KING STREET.
Toronto, February 5, 1842. A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 6, BAY STREET.
Toronto, December 31, 1841.

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 himent, formerly owned by the late HARVEY SREPPARD, and recently by CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co., where he is now manufacto the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thank-

THE Subscriber returns his grateful thanks to the Gentry and Public in general, for the kind support he has received from them for these last twenty-two years, and begs to inform them that he is still carrying on the above business at his old stand, No. 14, Yonge-street. Curled Hair Mattresses, either in Linen or Cotton Ticks, warranted of the best English Curled Hair, at 2s. 8d. per fb.

Best price given for live Coese Feathers.

EDWARD ROBSON.
41-19 Toronto, April 13, 1842.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON & JOSEPH WILSON DENDER their sincere thanks to their Friends and Customers, as well as the Public generally, for the liberal patronage with which hey have been favoured in their individual capacities since their stablishment in Toronto; and conceiving it mutually advantageous. and as likely to enable them more promptly and energetically to prosecute their business, they have entered into Partnership—and now offer themselves, under the Firm of HAMILTON & WILSON, to execute any work in the

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

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

And as none but Workmen of integrity and ability will be employed, hey 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, Foronto.

Toronto.

The Subscribers offer for sale several hundred patterns, composing the best, as well as the cheapest, selection of English, Irish, French, and American PAPER-HANGINGS, ever imported into this

Province.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF FIRE BOARD PATTERNS.
HAMILTON & WILSON,
5, Weltington Buildings,
King Street, Toronte
N.B.—Paper-hanging neatly and promptly attended to as usual.

Toronto, August 17, 1842. J. BROWN, SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER.

KING STREET, TORONTO. HAS a good assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Carriage and Team Harness, Portmanteaus, and Patent Waterproof Travelling-bags, Shooting-gaiters, Military Belts, Horse Clothing, Stable Utensils, &c. &c.—all at the most moderate prices. Toronto, 20th July, 1842.

Next door to Messrs. Paterson & Son, Hardware Merchants,

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

BESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has TESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has the received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his riends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell, No. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES.

assortment ever imported into Canada.

The stock consists, in part, as follows, vlz:—
Ladies' Boots, in Silk, Merino, Prunella, Cloth, Morocco, fur
trimmed and lined; Ladies' Shoes, in Morocco, Silk, Prunella, Kid,
Bronze and Black; together with a beautiful assortment of Victoria
Slippers, of the latest fashion, Dressing Slippers, in Worsted, Velvet,
Morocco, Carpet, Lamb Skin, &c. &c. Gentlemen's Dress Morocco
Boots (patent fronts), Cloth ditto, Clarence Boots in great variety,
Wellington ditto; Patent Dress Shoes, Albert's Dressing Slippers,
and an elegant assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes. To be Sold WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES FOSTER.

4, City Buildings, Sign of the Golden Boot.

N.B.—A separate Ware-room is fitted up for the use of Ladies. Foronto, July 29, 1842. D. STANLEY,

TAILOR AND DRAPER, TURTON'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO. BEGS most respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has re-commenced business as above where he trusts, by strict attention and punctuality, to merit a continuation of that patronage so liberally bestowed on him when in business here before in this

city.

D. S. also begs to say, that he has received his GOODS for the present season, (selected by himself in London) consisting of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Beavers, Cassim res, Doeskins, and a choice selection of rich Thibet Shawl, Satin, and Velvet VESTINGS, of the best quality, which he will make to order, in the most fashionable manner.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

REMOVED.

ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his friends particularly and the public generally, begs leave to inform them that he has Removed his Tailoring Establishment, from his old stand,

WATERLOO BUILDINGS. FOUR DOORS WEST OF THE CHURCH OFFICE, and solicits a continuance of that support which he has heretofore received. His constant study shall always be to give to his customers general satisfaction.

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

Toronto, May 6, 1842. VOL

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G. BILTON. WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO.

A LWAYS on hand a good supply of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he imports direct from England.

R. NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFORMS: CLERGYMEN'S GOWNS AND BARRISTER'S ROBES, made in the best Toronto, 27th April, 1842. THOMAS J. PRESTON,

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, TORONTO. T. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c. ALSO—a selection of Superior Vestings, all of which he is prepared o make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate eerms.

**Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS,
Barristers' ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior

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, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Warces, Pine Cutlery, &c. Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery carefully repaired, Engraving and Dye-Sinking executed.

The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver. ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT THE undersigned having been duly appointed AGENT in Toronto for the above Company, is now prepared to effect Insurances against loss by Fire, on the most liberal terms.

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

Reference is permitted to be made to Thos. D. Harris, Esq., Messrs. J. Mulholland & Co. Messrs. Lyman, Farr & Co. Applications to be made to the subscriber, at his residence, New Street, where they will meet with pointed attention.

Toronto, 27th June, 1842.

JOHN WALTON.
52-tf

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.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-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. ALEX. MURRAY.

Toronto July 1 1841 BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LON CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Farliament.)

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

General Agent.
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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. MURHAY'S INVENTION:—"Pellucio

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 hearthurn."

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 patass."

Drs. Evory, ennedy, Beatty, Burke, of the Rifle Brigade, Cominspeption 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 his appointed Mr. Bailey, of North-street, Wolverhampton, to conduct the commercial department of the business with all agents.

Sold in bottles, 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d.

The Acidulated Syrup, in bottles, 1s. 103d. 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

N.B.—With the Acidulated Syrup the Fluid Magnesia forms the most delightful of saline drinks. Physicians will please specify Murray's Fluid Magnesia in their prescriptions, to avoid the danger of adulterations and substitution.

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J. Beckett & Co.
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Messrs. Gravely & Jackson, Cobourg.

CHARLES HUGHES, Port Plope

Toronto, September 24, 1842. GLOBES FOR SALE. A PAIR of very handsome Mahogany-mounted, thirteen inch Globes, fitted up with Compasses &c., complete. Price \$15, CASH. Appply to

October 26th, 1842. H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. WRITING DESKS A FEW MAHOGANY WRITING DESKS, (London made), of a very superior description, and of better manufacture than are usually imported, have just been received by the subscribers. Price, from £3 to £7 10s.

H. & W. ROWSELL. Toronto, September 24, 1842. PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

A second-hand Horizontal grand Piano Forte, five and a half Octave, fine tone and in excellent order, for sale. Apply to H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

Toronto, October, 19th 1842, THE CANADA GAZETTE, PUBLISHED by Authority at Kingston. Subscriptions, & received by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

February 16th, 1842. The Church IS published for the MANAGING COMMITTEE, by H. & W. ROW SELL, Toronto, every Friday.

TERMS:—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum To Post Masters, TES SHILLINGS per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half AGENTS. THE CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN BOTH PROVINCES. Belleville and Seymour Brantford Bytown Clarke Dundas
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GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. 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.

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