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Poetry. THE CROSS.

'Mid clouds about it curled, In bold relief against the skies, Beheld by all the world; A sign to myriads far and wide, On every holy fane, Meet emblem of the Crucified

For our transgressions slain.

The Cross, the Cross! with solemn vow And fervent prayer to bless, Upon the new-born infant's brow The hallowed seal impress;

A token * that in coming years, All else esteem'd but loss, He will press on through foes and lears, The soldier of the Cross. The Cross, the Cross! upon the heart

Oh! seal the signet well, An amulet against each art And stratagem of hell; A hope, when other hopes shall cease, And worth all hopes beside,— The Christian's blessedness and peace, His joy and only pride. †

The Cross, the Cross! ye heralds blest,

Who in the saving name,
Go forth to lands with sin opprest,
The Cross of Christ proclaim!
And so, mid idols lifted high, In trath and love reveal'd. It may be seen by every eye, And stricken souls be heal'd. ‡

The Cross! dear Church, the world is dark, And wrapt in shades of night,—
Yet, lift but up within thy ark
This source of living light,

This emblem of our heavenly birth
And claim to things divine,—
So thou shalt go through all the earth,
And conquer in this sign. §
REV. B. D. WINSLOW.

** See Baptismal office.
† God forbid that I should glory, save in the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ.—St. Paul.
‡ As Mosses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up, that whosoever believeth in him shall not perish, but have everlasting life.—Jesus Christ.
§ In hoc signo vinces. The inscription on the Cross which appeared to Constantine.

RECENT CONVERSIONS TO ROMANISM.* (From the Christian Remembrancer.)

Somewhat less than twelve years ago, a demagogue stood up in a certain popular assembly, and expressed his deep pity for the unhappy young men who still body now that it is condemned by the country,—when ing divines to a succession derived from the very hands by the precincts of this narrow island, unprofited by its charter is on the eve of being cancelled by the au- of the apostles.

We do not exactly remember which of the

"Spectres wan, and birds of boding cry," who flitted about in the tempest of the Reform Bill, the Clergy have to thank for this declaration, though we rather believe it proceeded from the sapient Joseph Hume, a personage whom our readers will perhaps hardly remember, for beings of this sort are forgotten so soon as they sink into their original insignificance. Nor would his words be entitled to longer remembrance than himself, had they not been symptomatic of what for a few moments was the predominant feeling of the British nation. How strong this feeling-how widespread the apprehension—is best shown by the disposition evinced by many of the elder Clergy to make such an alteration in our Church system as might adapt it to the new state of the national mind. We have before us the minutes of a meeting at which a large body of country Clergy in one of the northern districts attended. Besides various changes in the Liturgy,—the adaptation of the baptismal and burial services to the dissenting taste,—we find a grave proposal for disencumbering the Canons of what "may give just occasion of offence;" which is explained to mean those expressions by which "the dissenters complain that they are excommunicated."

What a state of feeling does all this reveal to us! The legislature and people complain that the Church does not answer their expectations; that the national wealth is idly lavished for its support; that various sects have arisen, who are displeased at its exclusive possession of property and power; that its elders must set their houses in order, its youth turn elsewhere for support. And this cry is met on the part of the Clergy by a profession of their willingness to be reduced to the condition of a sect; to abandon those declarations by which our forefathers asserted their belief that the Church was emphatically God's household in this nation,—that baptism received men not merely into an earthly corporation, but into immediate those who died in the Church's communion were

"The images of God in earthly clay,"that children must be instructed respecting the real presence of that Holy Ghost, whereof every child of the Church must be taught to declare, that he "sanctifieth me, and all the elect people of God." To

Can He have various rival bodies in our land? Is not their learned authors—from the general mind of the in the concord which assuaged the hatred of warring the Church His body? And therefore, unless those Church of England. "When we rise, the Cross; when we lie down, the Cross; in our thoughts, the Cross; in our studies, the Cross; every where and at every time, the Cross,—shining more glorious than the sum."—St. Chrysostom. of Christ, with what show of reason can we call our-

selves the Church of England? When such were the dangers from within and without,—such the readiness of our friends to renounce our very name and privileges, -such the internecine war denounced by our opponents,—it was natural that the minds of those who were just entering upon our ble from the surprise and imbecility of the vanquished. the minds of those who were just entring aport out. The minds of those who were just entring aport out. Should seek for its realization, nowever unjustry, in the papacy. The time was, when England presented as his friends supposed, an accidental incumbrance of the papacy. The time was, when England presented is all other sincered as his friends supposed, an accidental incumbrance of the papacy. tions. Many who had been brought up to regard the Church to abandon her established principles; to service of the sanctuary as an honourable and useful occupation, when they heard and the admission of their elder tions on the one side, and the admission of their elder brethren on the other, began to doubt whether they was no longer Christ's mystical body, because disshould not devote the years which lay before them to senters did not like to be reminded that they ought to should not devote the jean. They had been taught, be His living members; at this very moment arose a this blessed prospect has been marred by the growth some more promising pursuant of God's service was no company of men, strong in knowledge, faith, and selfdegradation even for the greatest families of the earth. denial, who proved, in a manner which could not be on a rock, though standing midst the sea." no longer But to act as the self-constituted teachers of a secta- questioned, that these truths, instead of being abanrian society was a far different employment. This doned, needed only to be acted upon; that what we storm. It still indeed abides, but the wreck and seathey saw, from their observation of the majority of needed was not a new reformation, but to return to weed which defile it make men doubt whether they dissenting teachers, was an office neither beneficial the old one; that, if the Church called herself Christ's shall find as firm hold as once for their footsteps, nor ennobling. And however earnest their zeal for mystic bride, it was because she was so in truth; and the conversion of their brethren, why subject them- that never could she fulfil her high mission till all the selves to so useless and vexatious a yoke as was im- great truths which her Prayer-book contained were posed on the Clergy of the Church of England? If exemplified in the lives of her children. the Clergy are only the teachers of one out of various sects, why need they renounce those employments by lectures in his factory chapel on the Lord's-day, and found support enough against any memorials from the on the other days of the week in the chapel of St. one, or the honours of the other?

England. "I had hoped," he said, "that these fool- that Bishop Gibson referred for his authority, not to been the main detraction from their influence—an ish ordinations would terminate. But these young recent acts of parliament, but to the decrees of coungentlemen must bear in mind, that, though the nation | cils, which met even in Saxon times. If they looked will feel itself bound to make provision for such as in again at the Liturgy, they found, that, far from being mere insulated fact, abstracted from the state of cirpast years have entered into orders; though it would the creation of the Reformers, it was merely a purified cumstances which preceded it, it were a fact as diffidoubtless be unjust that a corporation like the Church, exhibition of the worship of primitive times. The cult to account for as to defend. That men should which was set up by parliament nearly three hundred early fathers, again, they found set forth by the Church years ago, and is older therefore than either the East as her standard for the interpretation of disputed pasor West India Company, should be abolished, without adequate compensation to those who have wasted as her rule for the trial of heresy. Moreover, the their youth in its service, yet by them who enter this authority of her ministers was referred by all her lead-

hands to be not useless only, but absolutely detrimental,—neither indulgence nor compensation can they have begun, in consequence, to maintain that juxtaposition with the unjust oppression, the superstifairly be expected. They choose to invest their time position from understanding and principle which a few tion, and impurity of the papacy. Now, the Tracts, and property in a condemned building, and can expect years back was only occupied by prescription and though they recognise, yet they can hardly be said to no more pity than the man who bought the Borough of Gatton after the man who bought the Borough through prejudice,—this is manifest in every part of do justice to this truth. When their writers, indeed, of Gatton after the publication of schedule A, or a West India estate after Mr. Buxton's motion."

unrough prejudice,—this is maintest in every part of the land. Everywhere we have young men arising, the land. Everywhere we have young men arising, which after the publication of schedule A, or a West India estate after Mr. Buxton's motion."

unrough prejudice,—this is maintest in every part of the land. Everywhere we have young men arising, the fancy or feeling of individuals, may be altered with a force both of learning and logic which renders with a force both of learning and logi the Church of England, so long as she preserves her blanch of them, as Mr. Sibthorp confesses, the most successful them. claim to be the original Church Catholic of this land. assailants of Romanism, in this age of theological in-The recent willingness on the part of their elder brethren to give up whatever was distinctive in the Church system, is put to shame and forgotten. We can hardly realize the fact that, not ten years ago, it was seriously canvassed whether we should not throw overboard its cause, is a less habitual subject of their cogitations. those distinctive portions of our Liturgy and Formularies which are now acknowledged to give our Church the only claim to the confidence of the country.

manner from winter's tempests, when the tree is sound disturbance. And when men express their surprise from which the writers themselves, we confidently beat the rapidity of the reaction, and wonder that new lieve, are free, should display itself among their folviews and principles, new subjects of attack, new names lowers. They should remember for whom they write. and parties, should in so short a period have occupied They should reflect that the great mass of men have the field,—we can only declare our conviction, that been brought up in the absurd and unphilosophical it is a proof of the vigour of the plant, and of the opinion that out of the mine of Scripture truth they soundness of the basis which supports it. But we are to shape a set of opinions for themselves, without

revived energy has exhibited itself. union with the Son of God,—that the very bodies of those who died in the College life, and the ordinary employments of college life, and the case of delinquency, in the instance of a person [the able to direct their attention to public interests. En- Rev. Mr. Sibthorp.] recently secretary to the Religaged hitherto in moral and metaphysical speculations, gious Tract Society. they were suddenly recalled from their dreams of

series the great mass of the Clergy fully agreed. They order the tangled maze of the history of mankind. were glad to find men bold enough to advance opinions which they themselves had always implicitly received, above and earth beneath can for ever be forgotten. and able enough to vindicate them against their common adversaries. They witnessed with pleasure the total and irretrievable overthrow of the dissenting party in our Church—an overthrow the more remarkagive up her baptismal formularies, because, after ac-

If the writers of the Oxford Tracts had persevered in this course, they would, in the full concurrence of which other lecturers can employ their leisure and the great body of the Clergy, in a hearty assimilation augment their resources? The Rev. Mr. Brotherton* to the ancient divines of the Church of England, have Wesleyans of Birmingham, or the lay-elders of Chel-Stephen's. The pious shoemaker preaches on the tenham. Put in the circumstances of the case this Lord's-day to those for whom, during the week, he could hardy be expected. The leading minds among makes soles and upper-leathers. Why should the these writers had not had the advantage of being Clergy of the Church of England, if they too are but trained themselves in the Anglo-Catholic school; they the teachers of a sect, be debarred the profit of the had to gope for their principles, as men suddenly beset by rightly robbers catch at such weapons as the We speak from memory as well as observation, when momert allows, while the darkness was as yet broken we assert these to have been the thoughts of young only by such uncertain glimpses of light as were supmen, who twelve years ago were selecting their em- plied by the Pietistic or Neological parties with which ployment. Thus circumstanced, they looked into the they were severally connected. Their sentiments, formularies and laws of the English Church, to see therefore, had not been worked out by a previous dewhether it was true, as popular belief declared, that velopment of the English system, but were taken up the Church was a sectarian corporation, established by rersons who came rather as allies than as subjects in the earlier part of the sixteenth century, by King to the defence of the Church. The just deference Henry the Eighth and Archbishop Cranmer. Great which they have shown to the great divines of the was their surprise at the result of their inquiries. If seventeenth century was more than, under the circumthey looked at the Church's laws, they found them stances, could be expected from them. And hence running back into a far earlier period: they found arises what appears to us their great defect, as it has indisposition to do justice to our English Reformation.

Were the English Reformation to be viewed as a be content to be dissociated from a vast body of their fellow-Christians; that the rulers of a Church originally greatly indebted to the Church of Rome should the prayers of Christ's universal flock, uninterested by That these truths have taken hold on the judgment its advance, unmoved by its reverses;—all this must quiries. But it is manifest that, while the miseries consequent on the loss of unity throughout the Christian world are continually before them, the countervailing thought of those fearful enormities which were This was not an unnatural state of things for men

who approached this subject on the side rather of speculation than of action,—not amidst the bustle of The revived foliage of spring will ever follow in this life, but in the groves of the academy. But it gives ground for the apprehension, which the Bishop of Oxford some time since expressed, lest a dangerous error, must notice one of the peculiar forms in which this profiting by the labours or experience of their predecessors. If the great truth of the Church's unity be The universities could not be expected to escape brought prominently before such persons, while its that excitement which agitated the whole land. At necessary counterpoise is forgotten, such partial de-Cambridge, its most marked effect was of a political velopment of truth will be almost as injurious as the kind: the Whig members lost their seats, and Tory maintenance of error. We should feel no surprise, sentiments became, for the first time, popular in the therefore, if some disciples of the Oxford school Debating Society. A religious movement followed; should fall into schism, as so many clergymen of the but not of so immediate and striking a kind as in the Low-Church party have done within our recollection. sister university. It was at Oxford, where Wicliffe But it is a curious proof, how much less High Churchhad first hoisted the flag of Anglican independence,— men are in danger of popery than their opponents of where the preposterous excesses of Henry VIII. on dissent, that, while little sensation was occasioned the one side, and of James II. on the other, had found when the Rev. Messrs. Bulteel, Brenton, Philpot, and their staunchest opponents,—where Wesley had im- many others, became separatists, so much importance bibed that spirit which led to an ill-directed but deep- should be attached to the perversion even of a young hearted outbreak of zeal in a day of general indiffe- layman, by the papists. But as though to show more rence; it was here that was found the rallying point clearly where the danger of popery really lies, from in this time of danger. The university contained at what quarter its enemies are truly to be expected, we that time more than its usual number of men detached are presented, at this critical moment, with a flagrant

We confess that this appears to us to be a circumscience by the threatened downfal of the institutions stance well worthy of observation. We have long science by the threatened downfal of the institutions which they loved. While the heads of the university were satisfied by witnessing the warm-hearted zeal with which Tory sentiments were responded to in the theatre at the Duke of Wellington's installation, these that the Duke of Wellington's installation, these that the Duke of Wellington's into the various property in the various property. We think they loved. While the heads of the university whom in other points we agreed, that poperty was likely to increase. We never quarrelled with Fraser's Material that the Duke of Wellington's installation, these gazine for making its stand for no poperty. We think they have a property to the contradiction to the opinion of many with thought, in co W. Dodsworth, M.A. Burns, 1842.

W. Dodsworth, M.A. Burns, 1842.

6. Reasons wherefore a Clergyman of the Church of England should not become a Roman Catholic.

By Henry Drummond, Esq. ples. And this appears to us to be the secret of that Hatchard, 1842.

that they are excommunicated," would in fact be to divergency which has, in a measure, dissociated the sponse in the devotion of generations of men; it spoke the active spirits of the day were to realize by their that they are excommunicated, which has, at a measure, dissociated the about the agony of martyrs, exertions. Mr. Sibthorp preached, like others, about abandon the Church's title. For is Christ divided? Oxford Tracts—for, of course, we are speaking of in the zeal of missionaries and the agony of martyrs, exertions. We apprehend that with the earlier numbers of that together the most distant countries and reduced to Now, it may not be that a truth thus graven in heaven The pages of Holy Writ will not always exhibit it in vain. We have ever felt, therefore, that, so soon as men were led to the discovery of this great principle, there would be much risk that ill-informed minds should seek for its realization, however unjustly, in having received from their forefathers the blessed in- Catholic to which we belong,—to separate men from forth, uniting the whole mind of a great people, who,

"Ut pelagi rupes, magno veniente fragore, Quæ sese, multis circum latrantibus undis, Mole tenet: scopuli nequicquam et spumea circum Saxa fremunt, laterique illisa refunditur alga."

Our firm conviction is, that THE PREVALENCE OF DIS-SENT IS THE CERTAIN PREPARATION FOR POPERY, AND THE MULTITUDE OF DIVISIONS THE DEATH OF THE RE-

Here, however, we are met by a contrary system. Unity, it is said, means merely kindness: to agree to unite, means to agree to differ. Let all parties, therefore, but profess themselves satisfied, let them abstain from mutual crimination, let them join in such laudable objects as they can pursue together, and the real end is attained. Charity, not communion, is the unity

This principle we need not say is that of the Bible Society; and in the Religious Tract Society it has been still more completely embodied. We hardly know any thing more exact than the manner in which the Religious Tract Society illustrates the great theological error of the day. We refer to the tendency to speak of truth and falsehood, not as having an inherent existence, but only as they are embodied in our own opinions. Men do not feel them to be realities independent of themselves, but regard them only as developed in their own conceptions. Of old, the faith meant the eternal realities which were revealed from neaven; now it is supposed to consist only in the acquiescence of man's mind. For an external rule of truth is substituted a mere inward adherence.

Now, to this tendency the Society in question is exactly conformed. It propagates those opinions only, which are held to be essential by orthodox Christians of all parties. The rule by which the importance of opinions is determined is the private feeling of those gentlemen who make up the committee. When the Council of Nice declared what it supposed to be the essential articles of the faith, it rested itself upon the constant belief of the Church in a certain body of external verities. It held "fast the tradition received" from the apostles. It declared those things fundamental which the one body of the faithful had so believed. And therefore did ancient opinion maintain one uniform direction, because guided by the sun and moon which shone in the Church's firmament, so that the change of place and time made no differences in its laws. Not so the time-pieces which, according to varies every year, according as new names are drafted into the committee, or new influences direct its former We have shown that his aspirations after unity had members. Its late secretary observes with perfect truth, "No two denominations agree in fundamental truths. They would not give you the same list of them. I doubt whether two ministers of any one of these bodies are prepared to say they entirely agree as to what these fundamental truths are, or how many the term comprehends."—Sibthorp's First Letter, p. 28.

The person, then, who was to be secretary to an institution in which all the worst features of the time were to be thus fully embodied, must needs have been infected in all its malignity with the epidemic of the day. Of Mr. Sibthorp's preparatory training, we have the following account in a very able letter of Mr. Dods-

worth's:—

"You were ordained, I believe, as curate to the Rev. John Scott, of Hull, the son of the Calvinistic commentator of the Bible, who inherited, along with his father's piety, the peculiar doctrines of his school. I remember you at that time an ardent, devoted minister, Zealously preaching (so-called) Low Church doctrines, a great favourite with dissenters, and an eloquent speaker at Bible societies, &c. Your associations, therefore, were peculiarly ultra-Protestant, and I think that you will not deny that the opinions you generally entertained then were as different from those of the Church of England, as represented in her doctors of highest repute, e. g. Hammond, Andrews, Hooker, &c., as are the opinions which you now hold. I should say, far more different. Your opinions varied in no essential point from those of dissenters,—Independents, Wesleyans, Baptists, &c., with whom you associated as brethren, and with whom you joined in religious societies, and, if my memory does not deceive me, igious societies. and, if my memory does not deceive me,

I think even in social prayer-meetings.

"In a later period of your Protestant life, you became the colleague of Mr. Baptist Noel in the ministry of St. John's Chapel, Bedford Row, whose opinions on "unity" John's Chapel, Bedford Row, whose opinions on "unity" have been put forth in a tract which attempts to show that it consists in a sort of spiritual union of all sects and denominations. As you preached in the evening from the same pulpit which he occupied in the morning, it may be concluded that your views were essentially the same with his. You will scarcely object, therefore, to the inference, that at this time, I believe about nine or ten years ago, you were an extreme Protestant, practically and esago, you were an extreme Protestant, practically and essentially identified with dissenters in your doctrines and opinions. If any corroboration of these statements were needed, it might be found in the circumstance, that at one time, and, if my recollection does not fail me, at a time

Hatchard, 1842.

7. An Examination of the Rev R. W. Sibthorp's Reasons for Secession. By the Rev. W. Palmer. Rivingtons, 1842.

8. A Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury on some Circumstances connected with the present Crisis. By the Rev. E. B. Pusey, D.D. Rivingtons, 1842.

That His disciples might be one, "as Thou, Father, peace, purity, and truth,—all that the impassioned art in Me and I in Thee, that they may be one in Us, peace, purity, and truth,—all that the impassioned art in Me and I in Thee, that they may be one in Us, whether the Rev. R. W. Sibthorp; or Some Help to answer the question of Christ's kingdom,—the reign of love, peace, purity, and truth,—all that the impassioned art in Me and I in Thee, that they may be one in Us, sufficiently exception of Christ's kingdom,—the reign of love, peace, purity, and truth,—all that the impassioned art in Me and I in Thee, that they may be one in Us, whether the Rev. R. W. Sibthorp, B.D. now is, or ever was, a Catholic Church. The writer very justly considers that the world may believe that Thou hast sent Me." students of prophecy brought forth from the ancient students of prophecy brought of Christ Church, St. Pancras. Mr. Dods
**Catholicity v. Sibthorp, B.D. now is, or ever was, a Catholicity v. Sibthorp, B.D. now is, or ever was, a Catholic Church. The writer very justly considers that the world may believe that Thou hast sent Me." students of prophecy brought forth from the ancient students

the British Islands the doctrines and principles which, under the distinctive name of Protestantism, constitute, in fact, the Christianity of the holy Scriptures."-(Sibthorp on the Character of the Papacy, p. 28.) Mr. Dodsworth's assertion respecting his [Mr. Sibthorp's] disposition to unite with dissenters even in their public worship, would seem to be borne out by the feeling which he himself expresses in his second letter, that on his former principles such union ought to be admitted. If episcopal government be merely, equally members of Christ's body with the Church great rule of Christian love. We do not wonder that dissenting teachers feel that bitterness, which, when occasion arrives, they show with sufficient clearness, at the pedantic etiffuces of what they call their dear evangeneat brethren. Why separate from their society men who agree in fundamentals with themselves Why exchange a stately bow on the platform, to be followed by a total estrangement in the intercourse of life? There is an unfairness about this from which any observant spectator would gather, that there was only a hollow union. What else could be expected when Clergymen who were most ready at the meeting to hail the presence of their dissenting brethren, were most ready also to make game of them round the dinner table? So it proved. When the dissenters had gained their end, had obtained an unwonted influence and notoriety, had induced a large portion of the Clergy to allow themselves to be regarded by their people as only the teachers of one sect of Christians, -they then threw off the mask, and showed in their Ecclesiastical Knowledge Society at what it was that they were truly aiming. From that time those who give them credence have no right to complain. Prudens emisti. Mr. Sibthorp, at all events, escaped from the snare; happy had he known how to use his liberty! His was too Christian a temper to be satisfied with a base compromise, in which the mask of interest should shield the reality of hatred. He did not wait till the corn-law meetingers professed that, since religious subjects are so uncertain, they must take refuge in that unity which politics supplied-till they threw overboard the Lord's Prayer, and made their confession of faith out of the Corn-Law Rhymes of Ebenezer Elliot. That this was the secret of his progress he has expressly declared :-

"Could the one body of Christ," he asks, "consist of a mixture of Prussian Lutherans, French Calvinists, and Swiss Socinians; of Independents, Baptists, Quakers, Swiss Social Shakers, and Irvingites, and Plymouth Brethren; of Methodists of the Old and of the New Connexion; of New Jerusalemites, and Primitive Revivalists? Could such discords be the designed fulfilment of a type of such holy order?"—Sibthorp's First Letter, p. 12.

Such then were Mr. Sibthorp's expectations, and thus were they disappointed. Now, just when he was under the impulse of such feelings, he came across that other movement, which, in the earlier part of this article, we have slightly delineated. His individual dissatisfaction and disappointment were met by the full tide of public feeling, which was carrying the mass of the Clergy towards the great truths of Catholic union, and of the real and substantive existence of the external Church. Couple with all this the present activity of our Romist separatists, the renewed energy which causes of a public nature have excited among continental Catholics, and it is impossible not to feel how great was the danger.

His old principles, as secretary of the Tract Society, were so far from being a safeguard in this new state of things, that they were the real cause of his dange been called forth only to be blighted by the mortifying conviction that such unity as he had anticipated was hopeless among reformed Christians. On what should he fall back? On the demonstrative certainty of that interpretation of Scripture in which he had been instructed. The Church of England, indeed, appeals to so fixed a rule on this subject, that its controversy with the Romanists, though requiring labour and research, yet admits of final adjudication. Mr. Sibthorp appears to have a suspicion of the impossibility of making good his ground on her principles, when he says, "it was not to be expected that in the second and third centuries there would be found, even if there had been fuller documents, that clear perception of the designed succession to St. Peter, which the ninth and tenth centuries present." (Sibthorp's First Letter, p. 19.) Now, it is evident that, if the writers of the early Church are referred to as witnesses, not as legislators,-if the object be to learn, not what they decreed, but what was delivered to them,-it is precisely to those who are nearest to the fountain that our appeal must be addressed. And we say confidently, that, though Rome was respected as capital of the civil world, and as a signal seat of religious instruction, yet that no vestige can be found in the primitive age of her having possessed an ecclesiastical empire even over the Churches of the West. Her influence was beginning to grow into authority in the days of Leo: Gregory the Great expressed himself, even towards those who were beyond the suburbicarian district, in a manner which persons alive to the usurpations of Rome would rightly suspect; but neither of these prelates spoke of themselves as masters beyond their own patriarchate. Priority, not supremacy, was their claim. And at an earlier period still, even this concession was not demanded; all bishops were as yet equal, and the Roman pontiff had but the advantage of presiding over a wealthier Church. These subjects are well treated by Mr. Sibthorp's various opponents, all of whom take that catholic ground on which only popery can be defeated. Dr. Biber* we believe to be a learned German, of great sincerity and singleness of mind, who has taken refuge in our Church, like the excellent Grabe, from dissatisfaction at the want of union among foreign protestants. * 1. The Character of the Papacy. Preached for the Reformation Society, by the Rev. R. W. Siminore, B.D. &c. Nisbet, 1839.

2. Some Answer to the Inquiry, Why are you become a Catholic? By R. W. Siminore, B.D. Dolman, 1842.

* The Character of the Papacy. Preached for the Reformation faction at the want of union among foreign protestants. With these feelings, then, and this education did that for many years every thing was done to favour that for many years eve 1842.

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worth writes like a person who is familiar with the varied, more interesting, and more comprehensive, or errors through which Mr. Sibthorp has made ship-wreck, but who has learnt the proper method of avoid-increased circulation, which —from the commencewreck, but who has learnt the proper method of avoid- increased circulation, which,-from the commenceing them. His earnestness leads him to inflict a few ment made by our excellent predecessor and friend blows which we clearly see that he is unwilling to deal forth, and by which we suspect that Mr. Sibthorp has labours the most oppressive, -has accompanied each been more affected than by the valuable, though somewhat technical, pamphlet of the learned Mr. Palmer.

It is only while we here hold the pen that another pamphlet, of larger dimensions, has reached us; in which Dr. Pusey undertakes to show that it is not to his writings, or those of his friends, that Mr. Sibthorp's defection, or that of any one else, is to be attributed. And this, with the qualification before made, we are quite willing to allow. We wish that our limits enabled us to enter more fully upon Dr. Pusey's letter, which, like whatever he writes, is worthy of attentive consideration. It is eloquent and earnest, yet calm and temperate; and cannot fail, we think, to make a great impression upon those to whom it is more immediately addressed. We are glad to see his explanations on some points on which explanation was especially needed—his own statements on sin after baptism, which he greatly modifies-and the unhappy inadvertence of speaking of reserve, where it was de signed only to enforce reverence. But we can only find time for a very remarkable quotation—the prediction, namely, of an highly esteemed divine of the last age, which seems to be exactly fulfilled in our present situation. The following are said to have been the words which the Rev. T. Sikes, well known as the author of several very valuable publications, addressed to a friend shortly before his death:-

"I seem to think I can tell you something, which you who are young may probably live to see, but which I, who shall soon be called away off the stage, shall not. Wherever I go all about the country, I see amongst the Clergy a number of very amiable and estimable men, many of them much in earnest, and wishing to do good. But I have observed one universal want in their teaching-the uniform suppression of one great truth: there is no account given any where, so far as I see, of the one Holy Catholic Church. I think that the causes of this suppression have been mainly two. The Church has been out of sight, partly in consequence of the civil establishment of the branch of it which is in this country, and partly out of false charity to dissent. Now, this great truth is an article of the creed; and if so, to teach the rest of the creed to its exclusion must be to destroy 'the analogy or proportion of the faith.' This cannot be done without the most serious consequences. The doctrine is of the last importance; and the principles it involves of nmense power; and some day, not far distant, it will udicially have its reprisals. And whereas the other aricles of the creed seem now to have thrown it into the shade, it will seem, when it is brought forward, to swallow up the rest. We now hear not a breath about the Church: by and by, those who live to see it, will hear of nothing else; and, just in proportion perhaps to its present sup-pression, will be its future development. Our confusion now-a-days is chiefly owing to the want of it; and there will be more confusion attending its revival. The effects of it I even dread to contemplate, especially if it come And woe betide those, whoever they are, who shall, in the course of Providence, have to bring it for ward. It ought, especially of all others, to be matter of catechetical teaching and training. The doctrine of the Church Catholic, and the privileges of Church-membership, cannot be explained from pulpits, and those who will have to explain it will hardly know where they are to turn themselves. They will be endlessly misunderstood and misinterpreted. There will be one great outcry of popery, from one end of the country to the other. It will be thrust upon minds unprepared, and on an uncatechized Church. Some will take it up and admire it as a beautiful picture; others will be frightened, and run away and reject it; and all will want a guidance which one hardly nows where they shall find. How the doctrine may be first thrown forward we know not; but the powers of the world may one day turn their backs upon us, and this will probably lead to those effects I have described "—
Tusey's Letter, p. 34.

It is difficult to conceive any words more exactly descriptive of what has happened; we would that they might teach a lesson of patience on the one side, and of forbearance on the other.

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1842.

On the 9th July we commence our sixth volume, on an enlarged sheet, of about the same size as our make some portion of its excellencies known, and for appointments required that he should be at Napanee cotemporaries, the New York Churchman, the Patriot, published in this city, and the Kingston Chronicle &

Many of the best supporters of this journal have expressed an earnest and frequent desire that it should be printed in the quarto form, because in that shape it would, when bound, make a much more convenient and portable volume, and thus be valuable for constant reference and use.

No one can feel the inconvenience of the present folio form, more constantly than the Editor. It is almost his daily task to refer to the past volumes, and he can say, from experience, that a quarto size would, in some respects, be a very great improvement indeed.

Unfortunately, however, there is a strong objection against the alteration. It is too true that papers which require being cut open, are sometimes never opened at all. The heedless, the worldly-minded, those to whom anything connected with Christianity is insipid, if not distasteful, will not take the trouble to cut open the doubled quarto page, the contents of which they might be tempted to peruse, if presented to them on the folio and open sheet.

These considerations suggested themselves to our mind, and they received strong corroboration from the following observations made by the REV. DR. RUDD. in the Gospel Messenger, of the 29th January last:

"We have often wished that we could advantageously employ the Quarto form, for we desire, in common doubtless with our brethren, that the weekly evidences of our humble efforts could be so preserved as to prolong our usefulness, this being the great end and aim of our labours; but from all the infor on we have been able to gather touching the general views and wishes of readers, we are obliged to adhere to the folio form it being apparent to us that 'the people love to have it so.'

"Some years ago, a similar proposition was made to us to change our form. We were willing to do it, and called upon our friends to give us their views. The amount of opinions gathered, as nearly as we remember, was almost unanimous in favour of the old form. Our contemporary, the Churchman, some years since made a similar proposal, and issued a neat specimen of the proposed quarto form. The plan obtained, if we recollect aright, little or no favour, and was dropped. Gambier Observer commenced in the quarto form, but finally went to the folio, being the most convenient and most desired

The perusal of these remarks, coupled with the fact, that out of eight weekly papers devoted to the interests of the American Church, only one is printed in the smaller form, decided us against the adoption of the quarto size. If the Churchman, -a journal of very high literary character, and circulating, we should suppose, almost entirely amongst persons of education, -was compelled to retain the old size, -how much more necessary is it for The Church,-which cannot and does not pretend to emulate the Churchman in theological erudition, and which numbers amongst its subscribers individuals of every class and degree,-to forbear taking a step, on which its more learned contemporary did not think it prudent to

The sixth volume will appear with an ornamental heading, provided by the liberality of our publishers.

under circumstances the most adverse, and amidst successive year.

With our additional space, we hope to receive a great increase of advertising patronage; and we once more ask why it is that several hundreds of Churchmen in all parts of this Province, who subscribe to this journal and none other, should be debarred from knowing, through the medium of our columns, what by him who looks forward to his emigration from this tenders are issued by the Board of Works, and the Commissariat Department? We consider that we are as much entitled to the advertisements of these departments, as any journal in this Province. The injustice done to our subscribers and publishers forbids us to be silent in this matter.

With these few remarks, we commend The Church to the best exertions of its friends. The very heavy additional expenses incurred by the publishers entitle them to a proportionate increase of support; and we trust that there are few real Churchmen in the Province who will not come forward and tender it. If this journal be, as a reverend and highly-respected friend affirms it is, "the most powerful lever, humanly speaking, in supporting our common Church both spiritually and temporally throughout the length and breadth of the land," no other argument can be necessary to enforce its claims.

Since the above was in type, the Philadelphia Episcopal Recorder of the 18th June, has been received-supplying, most opportunely, and from a very respectable source, additional testimony in favour of our views, with respect to the form of the paper:

"We agree perfectly with our correspondent that some other than the folio form is vastly preferable, for a volume that is to be preserved and frequently read by the family. But we are ally convinced that no other form would be so effective or so acceptable to the great mass of our readers for a religious Newspaper, that is to produce its great effect now, from w to week, on the present passing generation, as that in which the Recorder has gone forth to its friends for nearly twenty years. A few years since we attempted to sound the views of our friends n relation to a change, such as our worthy brother suggests, when we received from all quarters such loud and abu nonstrance, that we became wholly convinced, that the present form of our sheet was that which the great mass of our subscribers decidedly preferred. Many periodicals which started in quarto form have found it expedient to change to the folio. We do not recollect any paper that has lived for any length of time

We think that our friends, however anxious for a smaller form, will now clearly see that it would be injurious to the interests and influence of the paper, if we were to comply with their wishes.

The Sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. McCaul, Principal of Upper Canada College, on last St. Patrick's day, has been published at the request and expense of the St. Patrick's Society of this city, under the appropriate title of Emigration to a Better Country. The Sermon is a parallel between Death and Emigration, admirably sustained throughout; and addressed to an audience consisting almost entirely of persons who had emigrated, at various times, to this Province, it is not wonderful that it should have made a deep and general impression; for, besides the happy selec- have attended, -particularly ladies. A correspontion of the subject, it is set off with all those flowing graces of language, and that fervour of appeal so cha- Meeting was a very gratifying one, almost all who racteristic of the reverend author. It was suggested, and we concurred in the suggestion, that it would make an excellent Tract, and we should have been glad to see it put in the way of parochial distribution; but the shameful apathy of our wealthy Churchmen in leaving us burdened with a debt of nearly Twenty pounds for Tracts, after taxing our own means to the itmost, rendered us fearful of assuming, or advising any one else to assume, any pecuniary responsibility, in the hope of its being shared by the members of our

As the Sermon therefore will only rec that purpose we select the following passage:

"You remember the time when your thoughts first turned on seeking a new home in a new world—you can recollect the anxious desire which you felt for obtaining full and accurate information, on which you might depend, regarding every particular connected with this then unknown land—you remember the eagerness with which you received and read any books, which, you were informed, gave a faithful description of it, or which offered advice to those who wished to settle in it, --you remember the keen appetite with which you devoured the statements contained in letters from this continent, which reached yourselves or your friends-with what absorbing interest you hung upon the lips of him who had visited this country-you remember that Canada was then the engrossing topic of your conversation—the ever present subject of your thoughts.

Permit me, my friends, to entreat you, to compare with this, your conduct and feelings regarding the last and eternal emigration from your earthly home to another world-an emigration, which as far transcends in its influence on your interests that to which I have just adverted, as eternity surpasses our measures of time or infinity exceeds our standards of space. That you have at some time or other thought (and thought se riously too) of this voyage, I can have no doubt. Our soul. hoodwink it as we may, and strive, as we best can, to circumscribe its vision to the scenes around us, still ever and anon turns a wistful eye towards the land beyond the grave, and forces us, despite our reluctance, to look forward to its native region. Even should we disregard the suggestions of this internal monitor, the casualties of life, which we experience ou selves, or see around us, (and the tears of the mourners still flow for a bereavement* which affords a sad and solemn illustration of my words) enforce the warning in stern accents, which we must hear. We may, indeed, avert our eyes from the prospect, to which our spirit points us, but the thought is flashed upon us by the visitations of Providence, as those near us are struck down by death, or we ourselves are smitten with sickness or affliction—and on the awful lesson graven in these startling characters we can no more refuse to look and fix our gaze, than could Babylon's monarch of old turn his rivetted attention from that fiery alphabet, in which his destiny was writ ten. No-my brethren, we cannot-we cannot-plead, that we have not thought of this migration. Let us then enquire, what effect these thoughts have produced upon us, and whether we have manifested the same interest concerning our residence for eternity that we have done regarding the change of our abode on earth. Of the future world, to which we are proceeding, there is but one guide-book—penned at the dictation of the Almighty himself. This blessed volume contains all that we know regarding that cloud-embosomed land, which impenetrable darkness shrouds from the eye of human enquiry, and the icebound flood of death separates in unexplored seclusion by a barrier, over which adventurous discovery has never yet retraced

"Have you, my brethren, consulted this book with that anxious desire to obtain information regarding the land to which you are to migrate for ever, which you formerly manifested, when occupied with the thoughts of leaving home and coming Have you received and read its descriptions of the future world with the same eagerness, which characterised your desir of being acquainted with this land, previously to embarkation for it? Have you meditated and pondered on the advice which it offers? Has the heavenly Canaan been the chosen topic of the edge of that keen appetite, which you felt for intelligence contained in letters from the land in which you purposed fixing your dwelling, all blunted and palled, when you are offered the perusal of communications from the Almighty himself regarding our eternal habitation? Has that absorbing interest, with which you regarded him who had returned from that stranger land, vanished and gone, when you have the power of applying one, who, launching forth on Death's stream, hath visite that bourne, whence no mortal traveller returns, and yet in the greatness of his strength, hath repassed the flood which parted

No efforts will be spared to render the paper more bearer of the St. George's Society.

* This alludes to the then recent death of Mr. Laing, an office-bearer of the St. George's Society.

the soul in general estimation—that time exceeds eternity and the care of present and temporary enjoyment surpasses the provision for future and never-ending happiness. We thought t necessary, before we exchanged our native land for another ntry, to make diligent and minute enquiries regarding our altered circumstances; but who is there amongst us that has stowed as much thought or as serious reflection on his new ondition in a future world!'

After this the parallel is continued and completed, and succeeded by a practical application, concluding with this forcible statement of the great thing wanted to an everlasting world:

"But you yet require one thing more-you need a robe-the robe of righteousness-which mortal man never made nor purchased for himself. You require a garment, suitable for presenting yourselves before the eye of Him 'to whom all hearts re open, all desires known, and from whom no secrets are hid. This garment you can neither make nor earn nor buy. Terrestrial material and mortal texture cannot supply the attire which beseems the residents of heaven-human power could not weave from the combined merits of the human race the garment, which could cover you from the piercing scrutiny of an omniscient judge,—all the deserts of all mankind could not claim for you that vesture as your due—all the treasures, that art has wrested from their hiding places in the veins of earth, or cells of ocean—ay—with all which glisten in the secret mine or gleam in the unfathomed cavern, could not purchase for you No, my brethren, you must receive it as a free gift from the Lord our Righteousness; and fear not, however un-turney you may be either to obtain or to ask it, that he will decline to hear your humble petition, or refuse to grant the ob-ject of your earnest prayer. But I must rapidly bring this discourse to a conclusion. I cannot terminate it, however, with-out noticing a point in which the parallel that we have drawn I cannot terminate it, however, withbetween death and emigration, may be considered as imperfect and even erroneous. Those who emigrate, pass from their native land to a foreign country; but those who die in the Lord, return from a foreign country home. It is true that that home vants the familiarity of scene, which is associated with the residence of our youth, and memory may not recognise its features, but still it is our home—the dwelling of our Father, who invites us to come under his paternal roof, and is ready to receive and welcome us on our return—the dwelling of loved relatives and friends, whose places by our firesides are vacant, and whom we fondly hope to meet there, where we shall never more part—the dwelling of more of our countrymen than we ever knew or felt affection for on earth—the dwelling of happiness, reater than all we ever enjoyed in the boson of our earthl ome—the dwelling of glory, in comparison with whose effulgence those brilliant gems of prosperity and honour, with which religion and science, and industry and enterprize have studded the diadem of our native islands, are pale and dim and lustreless.

A few copies of the Sermon have been printed on fine paper, and exhibit a beautiful specimen of printing, most creditable to Messrs. Rowsell, and the state of the typographical art in Canada.

In another column will be found some account of the Meetings recently held at Cobourg and Kingston, for the formation of District Branches of The Church

Society of the Diocese of Toronto. The Meeting at the latter place, we understand, was held in the Sunday School Room of St. George's Church, as the Church itself is under repair, and the Court House, in which the congregation are for the present accommodated, could not be obtained for the occasion, on account of the Insurance Office having intimated that, in case of any accident, the Insurance would be void. This is to be regretted, as the fear that there would not be room enough kept (we are informed) many persons away who otherwise would dent who was present, informs us, however, that the were there being heads of families, and evidently actuated by an excellent feeling. Our informant states that several of the speakers were most happy in their remarks, and our regret is that we cannot be furnished with them. The Archdeacon, the Vice Chancellor, J. S. Cartwright, Esq., M.P.P., the Rev. W. A. Adamson, the Rev. W. Macaulay, the Rev. R. D. Cartwright, and many other gentlemen, spoke at some length in offering the several resolutions to the meeting, and were listened to with great attention .-Church,—too many of whom seem very willing to be- Our correspondent also mentions that J. S. Cartwright, hold good done, provided it be not at their own ex- Esq., attended at great personal inconvenience. Mr. Cartwright, who, as Judge of the District Court, was a very absent on his circuit, rode down, nevertheless, thirty limited circulation, we feel the more called upon to miles to be present at the meeting, although his the next morning by nine o'clock: we need not say that Mr. Cartwright, while he thus evinced his attachment to the Church, was not thereby prevented from fulfilling his public engagements with his accustomed punctuality. In the praise of this excellent and universally respected gentleman it is unnecessary for us to enlarge, but we cannot refrain from remarking, that if his private virtues and political integrity, if his adherence to principle, and practice of doing what is right, leaving consequences to God, were more generally imitated by the members of our communion, the cause of the Church and of true Conservatism would take deeper root in the affections of the people. But, alas! as yet how few of our public characters have had the courage to act up to their convictions, and to of a seat in parliament, has induced too many Churchmen to adopt the spurious liberality of the age, and sell, as it were, the birthright of their holy Mother, to act as their Agent for the collection of the Subhas had, or ever can have, are the faint-hearted, timeserving members of her own communion.

By the Hamilton Gazette, -a paper, by the way, which takes a courageous and uncompromising stand against the corruptions of Romanism,-we perceive that the Gore and Wellington District Church Society gets on favourably, and that the donations and subscriptions, including the estimated value of the land given, already amounts to 5851.

If we insert the Subscription List of one District Society, we must insert the lists of all; and we have not yet ascertained whether our space will permit us to do so. We should be happy to receive the opinions of our correspondents, when they happen to be writing to us, as to whether it would be expedient, provided space permits, to insert these lists.

Mr. Hincks, the late editor of the Examiner, has been gazetted Inspector General, and a member of the Executive Council.

In another place, we have inserted the opinions of ome of our cotemporaries on this extraordinary appointment: and we should consider ourselves guilty of a flagrant dereliction of duty if we did not add our own. It is not often that we meddle with politics, but the present is an occasion on which silence would be cowardice.

The voluntary appointment of Mr. Elliott, a devoted adherent of William Lyon Mackenzie, was a startling violation of true principle,—an appointment, indeed. which, we firmly believe, Lord Sydenham would never have made, and indeed which he would never have been advised to make. But moderate men of all parties bore with it patiently, thinking that Sir Charles Bagot would soon discover the objectionable character of the policy recommended by his advisers, and after acquiring a little more knowledge of the country, re-

him from life, and hath tracked the course, and pointed out the to look with satisfaction upon a healing policy,-we considered it wise and just to select men for office without reference to their political opinions, having only an eye to their fitness and loyalty, - and we are sure that the country generally regarded a course of moderate and comprehensive measures as necessary to its peace and prosperity.

But there are certain limits beyond which conciliation ought not to be carried; and we have no hesitation in saying that a man who did not take up arms in defence of the Queen's Government during the Rebellion of 1837, ought never to be selected as one of the advisers of Her Majesty's Representative, or elevated to a place of emolument and honour.

With reference to Mr. Hincks personally, we entertain such feelings, as to render these remarks peculiarly painful to us. We believe him to be Conservative and loyal at heart, and very much disliked by the extreme-radical party: we are sure that his abilities will be highly useful to the public service: and we give him credit for many of the best attributes which mark the character of a gentleman. And though we are convinced that his political career has been detrimental to the best interests of the Province, and too frequently swayed by a spirit of faction and party, we thirk that these points might be overlooked, -though we know that few Conservatives will go so far as this,—and that his appointment, but for one circumstance, might be acquiesced in, if it could not That one circumstance is the position assumed by Mr. Hincks, at the time of the Rebellion; and it suggests two questions, which Mr. Hincks, if he can, ought to answer satisfactorily; and which, if he cannot, place His Excellency's advisers in a situation that no man, who fears God and honours the Queen, would wish to fill.

1. Was Mr. Hincks privy to Mackenzie's outbreak? and, if so, did he give information to the Government? 2. Did Mr. Hincks take up arms, in defence of Her Majesty's Government, during the Rebellion?

These are questions to which the country is entitled to receive the fullest and plainest answers.

His Excellency's present advisers, as a body, have not the confidence of the country, and are besides, we believe, very much disunited in opinion among themselves. Some honourable men there are among them; and we hope that they will take a bold stand, and open the eyes of His Excellency to a sense of the danger into which further concessions to the democratical party will plunge this Province.

Mr. Henry Sherwood, whose legal and parliamentary abilities point him out as a valuable supporter of Government, has been offered the long-vacant post of vernment, has been onered the long tacable placed it.

Solicitor-General. We trust that he will refuse to 6. That all subscriptions and collections be placed it. compromise himself by accepting it, until the conduct of Mr. Hincks, with reference to the rebellion, has

been satisfactorily explained.

While upon a political subject we may as well remark that there appear some symptoms, in the Conservative ranks, of an intention to unite with the French party for the purpose of defeating the present so-called Administration. Desirable as it may be to expose the iniquitous and unconstitutional means by which some of the Elections were carried in Lower Canada, and incumbent as it is upon all honest men to aid in bringing the guilty parties to exposure if not to punishment, and necessary and right as it is to mete out equal justice to the French Canadians,-we trust, notwithstanding, that there will be no such thing as a coalition between the extreme French party and the British Conservatives. The French Canadians must be fairly, but firmly governed; but they ought not to be used as tools to embarrass the Government, or to be countenanced in demands subversive of British

If the loyal party will pursue their course quietly, but steadily,-foregoing temporary acquisitions of strength, if to be purchased at the expense of honour and principle,-supporting the Government where they honestly can, - and opposing it constitutionally as occasion may require, they will soon regain that influence over the councils of the Province which their services, their fidelity, their virtue, property, and weight so fully entitle them to exercise. The Province cannot long be governed by any party, or for the time and special object of such sermon to be regulated any party,—and, least of all, by and for a radical by the parochial or sub-committee.

Moved by Geo. Ham, Esq., seconded by H. Ruttan, any party,—and, least of an, og and jo, and party, which thinks no means unlawful, provided a party, which thinks no means unlawful, provided a Esq., 10. That the following gentlemen do compose a Co 10. That the following with the Lay Committee of

The article on the first page, though very long, possesses great interest, and will well repay a careful

The History of the Pocket Prayer Book, by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Dorr, of Philadelphia, is brought to a close. This beautiful little narrative will shortly be issued from the Diocesan Press in a complete form, and will be an admirable work for Sunday School

The Publishers beg to state that the Rev. rise superior to the influences and fears of the moment. James Hudson, of Miramichi, New Brunswick, has The apprehended loss of a little fleeting popularity, or within the last twelvemonth sent them many additions to their Subscription list, for which they are much obliged. He has been kind enough also to consent the Church, for a mess of pottage, or thirty pieces of scriptions due from his neighbourhood, and they would silver! The worst enemies which the Church ever therefore respectfully request their Subscribers there, to pay their respective amounts to him.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

THE NEWCASTLE AND COLBORNE BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. (From the Cobourg Star, of the 15th June.)

On Monday evening, the 13th instant, a meeting was held in St. Peter's Church, for the purpose of establishing a Branch of the Diocesan Church Society, for the Dis-tricts of Newcastle and Colborne; the Lord Bishop of Toronto in the chair. The meeting was highly respectable, and all seemed actuated by a praiseworthy desire to forward the great objects of the institution,—objects so connected with the welfare of the Church of England Canada, that we feel confident any remarks from us to impress on the minds of our readers the necessity of active and efficient co-operation would be superfluous. Long have the members of that Church been impressed with the absolute necessity of general co-operation and united efforts; the most active exertions, if in detail, can have at best but a local influence, and though that influ as beneficially felt in the several Districts throughout the Province, yet it was perceived that much more might be accomplished by a general union of action; and in order to effect this, the Diocesan Association was formed, an Association which, we can with safety predict, will be hailed with delight, and prove, under the Divine blessing, a source of strength to the Church. The Lord Bishop opened the business of the meeting with prayers appropriate to the occasion, and explained at length the objects of the Society, which are more fully given in one of the esolutions: he stated that the members of the Church of England, in Canada East, [qy. West], amounted to more than 100,000 souls, and impressed on the meeting the good that would accrue from carrying out the plans

Moved by H. Ruttan, Esq., seconded by the Rev. R. J.

1. That whereas for promoting the advancement of religion through the ministry of the United Church of England and Ireland, there has been established a Society, under the auspices of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, denominated "The Church Society of the Diocese of fuse to surrender his own grave responsibility to a few officers of the local government. We were prepared Toronto;" and whereas, by the Constitution of the said Society, provision has been made for the formation of District Auxiliary Branches, in connexion and corres-Midland Districts.

pondence with the same, there be now established 3 Branch Association, to be entitled "The Newcastle and Colborne Branch of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto,"—the same to comprise the Districts of New castle and Colborne, as by law defined.

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Moved by the Rev. A. N. Bethune, seconded by the Hon. W. Boswell,

2. That whereas the objects of the Newcastle District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowled are embraced in those of the Diocesan Church Societ the said Committee be now dissolved; and that the object of the Newcastle and Colborne Branch of the Church Society shall be the same as those provided for in the Constitution of the Parent Society, viz:—"The dissenination of the Holy Scriptures, the Book of Common Prayer, and such other books and tracts as may serve to promote an acquaintense with promote an acquaintance with evangelical truth, and with the doctrines and order of the United Church of England and Ireland; the propagation of the Gospel among Indians and destitute settlers in remote situations, eans of travelling and resident Missionaries; assis to Clergymen of the Church who may be incapacita by age or infirmity, and to their widows and orph furnishing those who may be preparing for the m with the means of pursuing their theological studies; promotion of Sunday and Parochial Schools; the tempor support of the Church and its ministers, including a matters relating to the care and improvement of the pre sent resources of the Church, and whatever measure may be thought best for increasing them.

Moved by the Hon. Z. Burnham, seconded by the Rev.

3. That the Newcastle and Colborne Branch Associa tion of the Church Society be open to all the members the Church of England resident within the bounds of the Districts so named; that the annual payment, in advance, of any sam, however small, shall qualify a person to be a member of the same; and that all contributors allowed to specify the object, where they desire it, to which their donations shall be applied. Moved by the Rev. S. Armour, seconded by D. Bethune,

Esq.,
4. That the senior Clergyman resident within these

Districts be, ex officio, Chairman of the Newcast Colborne Branch Association; that the several Clergy men within the bounds of the said District Associa with their Church-wardens for the time being, be a Committee of Management of the same, with power to add to their number; that the Hon. Z. Burnham be Treasurer and the Rev. J. Shortt Secretary of this Branch Associa Moved by G. S. Boulton, Esq., seconded by the Rev.

T. S. Kennedy,
5. That a General Meeting of this Branch Association is may be af be held at Cobourg, or wheresoever else it may be appointed, within the bounds of the Districts comprising the same, at a previous Quarterly Meeting of the Mana Committee, on the first Wednesday in January in year; and the Quarterly Meetings of the Committee Management,—not less than five to form a quorum,—held on the first Tuesday in January, April, July, an October, in each year, for the transaction of the ordinar, business of the Branch Association,—the place and hout to be fixed at the previous Quarterly Meeting of the

Moved by the Rev. A. N. Bethune, seconded by 6

the hands of the Treasurer of the District Branch Asso ciation; that one-fourth of the whole amount of the same shall be transmitted to the Treasurer of the Society at Toronto, and the remaining three-fourth ommittee, in the parishes, where desired, in which monies have been raised; that this allotment be made the Quarterly Meetings of the said Managing Con and that all monies not required to be expended for local purposes, or remaining unappropriated at the time of General Annual Meeting of the Branch Association transmitted to the Treasurer of the Parent Society

Moved by D. E. Boulton, Esq., seconded by the Rev. R. J. C. Taylor,
7. That the Newcastle and Colborne Branch Association

tion of the Church Society, through its Secretary make to the Parent Society at Toronto, once at lea each year,—within one month succeeding the period of the District Annual Meeting,—a report of the operations of the said Association, embracing a minute statement of all receipts and account of the said Association and receipts and account of the said Association and receipts and account of the said Association and the all receipts and expenditures within the same. Moved by the Rev. J. Shortt, seconded by B. Clark,

Esq., 8. That the Clergyman of each parish within the tion, with his church-wardens, be a sub-committee of this ounds of the Newcastle and Colborne Branch Assoc Association, for the purpose of making parochial subscriptions and collections in aid of the general purposes of the Diocesan Church Society, and that they do report a statement of the same at the Quarterly Meetings of the District Managing Committee,—the said parochial of sub-committee to have power to add to their numbers.

Moved by Mr. Brook seconded by the Paris Armont.

Moved by Mr. Brook, seconded by the Rev. S. Armol objects of this Society, be preached in each parish of station within the bounds of the Branch Association,

mittee for co-operating with the Lay Committee of the general Society at Toronto, in the objects embraced in resolutions 15 and 16 of the Parent Society, referring W. donations in land, viz:-Hon, Z. Burnham, Boswell, Mr. Sheriff Ruttan, R. Henry, Esq., G. S. Boul ton, Esq., E. Barnum, Esq., Asa A. Burnham, Esq., H. Wrighton, Esq., H. S. Reid, Esq., J. T. Williams, Esq., Hon. R. C. Wilkins, Sheldon Hawley, Esq., and H. Meyers, Esq., with power to add to their number. Esq., Hon. R. C. Wilkins, Sheldon Hawley, Esq., and H. Meyers, Esq., with power to add to their number. Moved by the Rev. W. M. Shaw, seconded by D.

McKyes, Esq.,
11. That all meetings of the District Branch Association by the tion be opened and closed with the prayers used by the great Church Societies in England, adapted to our local situation under the discourse ituation under the direction of the Lord Bishop of the

Moved by Thos. Evans, Esq., seconded by G. S. Boul-

ton, Esq.,

12. That no By-law be adopted by this Branch Association, which shall in any way be repugnant to the Constitution of the Parent Society.

Moved by Dr. Goldstone, seconded by J. V. Boswell, 13. That the first Quarterly Meeting of the Managing

Committee of this Branch Association, for the transaction of the ordinary business of the same, be held at the Parochial School House, in Cobourg, on the evening of Tues lay, the fifth July next, at half-past seven o'clock. Moved by B. Y. McKyes, Esq., seconded by E. Bar

14. That the thanks of this meeting be cordially expressed to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, for his kindness hair delib. and bishop of Toronto, for his kindher their deliberations.

THE MIDLAND DISTRICT BRANCH ASSOCIATION OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

(From the Kingston Chronicle and Gazette.)

A very interesting meeting took place on Wednesday evening the 15th inst., in the Sunday School House of St George's Church. The Lord Bishop of Toronto pre on the occasion, and all the Clergy from the Victoria, Prince Edward, and Midland Districts, were present. the heads of families connected with the congregation George's attended, and we observed also several ladies. The business of the evening commenced where Prayers, which were read by the Bishop—after where his Lordship explained at considerable length, and will much feeling, the objects of the Society to form a Branch much feeling, the objects of the Society to form a Branch much feeling, the objects of the Society to form a Branch much feeling, the objects of the Society to form a Branch much feeling, the objects of the Society to form a Branch much feeling, the objects of the Society to form a Branch much feeling, the objects of the Society to form a Branch much feeling the society f of which the meeting had been convened. gentlemen who moved and seconded the several resolt tions addressed the meeting, and made many touching and animated remarks applicable to the purport of their respective resolutions.

The following are the resolutions which were adopted Moved by the Venerable Archdeacon of Kingsl econded by the Hon. R. S. Jameson, Vice Chancellor,

1. Whereas a Society has been established under the uspices of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, denomina The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, object of which is the promotion of religious instruction through the ministry of the United Church of England and Ireland; and whereas, by the Constitution of the said Society, provision has been made for the formation District Branches in connection with the same—Resolve That there be now established a Branch Association, be called "The Midland District Branch Association which shall comprise the Victoria, Prince Edward, and Moved by J. S. Cartwright, Esq., seconded by Rev. S. instance, attacked an individual on any but public grounds,

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nitte, co-operating with the Lay Committee of the Parent Society at Toronto in the objects embraced in resolutions 15 and 16 of the Parent Society, with power to add to their number, viz:—The Lay Vice Presidents of the Parent Society, resident within the limits of this Association, and the Hon. R. B. Sullivan, Hon. J. H. Dunn, T. Kirkpatrick, D. J. Smith, J. R. Forsyth, W. Wilson, T. Askew, R. E. Burns, H. Gildersleeve, J. Watkins, Esquires, Dr. Ridley, E. Murney, Charles Herchmer, D. Smith, D. Dr. Ridley, E. Murney, Charles Herchmer, D. Smith, D.
L. Fairfield, Philip Lowe, C. Mortimer, C. McKenzie,
C. Cheshire, W. Holditch, Esquires, Dr. Baker, Dr.
Hallowell, Dr. Robison, Dr. Winder, W. Hepburn, J.
G. Spragge, N. Palmer, J. W. Brent, and W. Rowsell,

Moved by Dr. Hallowell, seconded by J. W. Brent, Esq.,
11. [The same as No. 12 of Cobourg Resolutions.]

Moved by Rev. J. Grier, seconded by Rev. W. F. S. Harper,

12. [The same as No. 11 of Cobourg Resolutions.]

On motion of Rev. R. D. Cartwright, the Bishop left the Chair, and the Hon. the Vice Chancellor was called

When it was moved by the Venerable the Archdeacon,

seconded by J. Fitzgibbon, Esq.,

13. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, for his valuable assistance in the formation of this Association, and for his dignified conduct in the Chair. The Bishop then pronounced the blessing, and the

Charles Fitzgibbon, Esq., acted as Secretary.

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ZONE, Population, 1,111, of these there belong to the Church of England 413
Church of Scotland 216 Church of Rome ... 67
British Wesleyan Methodists 47
Canadian Wesleyan Methodists 23
Episcopal Methodists ... 159
Baptists and Anabaptists 160

ROMAN CATHOLIC ORDINATION.—On Saturday last (says the Melanges Religieux) the Right Rev. Dr. M. Power, [the so-called Roman] Catholic Bishop of Toronto, ordained in the parish church of Montreal, four Pricete charges. Priests, three Deacons, two in minor orders, and nine tonsured. The Priests were—J. J. Hay, (formerly a student of the Propaganda, and destined for the diocese of Toronto,) C. Cassidy, L. Tourcot, and M. J. Timlin. The Deacons were—J. LeClaire, C. F. C. Morrison, M. Dougherty; and sub-Deacon P. Brooke.—The Catholic, 1st June.

OFINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE APPOINTMENT OF MR.

HINCKS.

(From the Kingstom Herald.)

"Mr. Hincks is Inspector General. This appointment may be considered with reference to those who have made it, and to him who has accepted it; and in both it is wrong. It has saddled the Province with an unnecessary pension, which may continue for twenty years for aught we know, and as it will not be less than £300 per annum, Mr. Hincks' appointment may cost the country £6000! Votes in Parliament are very well in their way, but votes may be bought to dear, as this vote has been, whether it cost £6000 or £600. The responsible ministry will know the want of that money before the Year is out. And what shall we say of Mr. Hincks' acceptance of office? The whole province remembers his fierce denunciations of the men and their principles with whom he has now accepted office. With them he could have no compromise, no truce, and language could not express the scorn and detestation in which he held them. Suddenly he was not only pacified, but he supported the very men he had denounced. His former friends declared he was bought; he indignantly denied the charge, and if he had not take noffice he would have been entitled to the benefit of the denial, and to the credit of having changed from a thorough conviction of its being right and just. But now the mask is removed, and the charge is permanently established. As was said of a General, there is no arguing with a man who has 20,000 soldiers at his back; so Mr. Hincks found there was no arguing against a thousand a year. It will now be seen what his constituents think of him, for a re-election is rendered necessary."

A C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent. found there was no arguing against a thousand a year. It will now be seen what his constituents think of him, for a re-election is rendered necessary."

(From the Toronto Herald.)

"No loyal subjects of Her Majesty can help feeling shame at an appointment which is at once a cruel prostration of their present hopes, and an insolent rebuke of their past services.—No well-wisher to British supremacy can refuse partaking the sorrow which reasonable minds must entertain at the promotion of an avowed demagogue, if not a self-convicted * * *, to a seat among the Councillors of the Queen's Representative in this Province."

"The appointment of Mr. Hincks is unjust, impolitic and insulting;—unjust, for it displaces two men, than whom more honest, honourable or trustworthy public servants are not to be found; Mr. Cary, who for more than twenty years faithfully discharged the duties of the office, and who, by his kindness and urbanity, has won general esteem; and Mr. Macaulay, of whom it is unnecessary to say one word in Canada West, where his talents and business habits have been long known and appreciated;—impolitic, because unnecessary, and calculated to alienate the support of many who had hailed the arrival of Sir Charles Bagot as a pledge that the oft-tried farce of conciliation was to be abandoned;—insulting, as indicating a policy to sacrifice the Conservative party, and to perpetuate the system of Lord Gosford. We trust some steps will be taken to revive the Conservative Associations of 1836, and prepare for a contest which must come: the Conservatives of Canada are too remiss, too negligent of their duty to themselves and the country. It is not at all unlikely that the coming winter may witness a dissolution of our present House of Assembly, and then we should be prepared to rescue Sir Charles Bagot, who, we have every reason to believe, is at heart Conservative, from the merciless clique into whose hands he has fallen. Let the Conservatives, then, be up and doing—let them call forth their energies and unite, and, imitating the example of their friends at home, hurl from the seats they have disgraced, men who sell their principles and votes, and who think that, 'success still following as they change their side,' they alone are fit to rule the country." (From the Cobourg Star.)

eferry reason to believe, is at heart Conservative, from the merciless clique into whose hands he has failten. Let the Conservatives, then, be up and doing—let them call forth their
curregies and unite, and, imitating the example of their friends
at home, hurl from the seats they have disgraced, men who sell
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the 22nd inst, thus bids are eithered in the process of the country."

How, Francis Hyckes,—Mr. Hincks, in The Ezaminer
the 22nd inst, thus bids are eithered in the process of the country will complete the fourth volume of The Ezeminer, and the waving of handserchied by the counterwill complete the fourth volume of The Ezeminer, and the waving of handserchied by the counterwill complete the fourth volume of The Ezeminer, and the waving of handserchied by the counterwill complete the fourth volume of The Ezeminer, and the waving of handserchied by the counterwill complete the fourth volume of The Ezeminer, and the waving of handserchied by the counterwill complete the fourth volume of The Ezeminer, and the waving of handserchied by the counterwill complete the fourth volume of The Ezeminer, and the waving of handserchied by the counterwill complete the fourth volume of The Ezeminer, and the waving of handserchied by the counterwill complete the fourth volume of The Ezeminer, and the waving of handserchied by the counterwill complete the fourth volume of The Ezeminer, and the waving of handserchied by the counterwill complete the fourth volume of The Ezeminer, and the waving of handserchied by the counterwill complete the fourth volume of The Ezeminer, and the waving of handserchied by the counterwill complete the fourth volume of The Ezeminer, and with
the connection of the present. We restricted the passes actuantion, that eight density of the state

Moved by J. S. Cartwright, Esq., seconded by Rev. S. Givins,

2. That the objects, &c. [same as in No. 2 of Cobourg Resolutions.]

Moved by S. F. Kirkpatrick, Esq., seconded by W. Hepburn, Esq.,

3. [The same as No. 3 of Cobourg Resolutions.] Resolutions.]

4. That the Venerable the Archdeacon of Kingston be Chairman of the "Midland District Branch Association," In the Chardian Pepper will confinue to be conducted that Make a laboured faithful the Same, with their Church-wardens, be a Committee for the management of the same, with their Church-wardens, be a Committee for the management of the same, with power to add to their number—and that John Patton, Esq., be Secretaries, as a member of the Provincial Administration, and a sys with reference to his appointment, "I am well and way with reference to his appointment," I am well and way with reference to his appointment, "I am well and way with reference to his appointment," I am well and way with reference to his appointment, "I am well and way with reference to his appointment," I am well and way with reference to his appointment, "I am well and way with reference to his appointment," I am well and way with reference to his appointment, "I am well and way with reference to his appointment," I am well and way with reference to his appointment, "I am well and way with reference to his appointment," I am well and way with reference to his appointment, "I am well and way with reference to his appointment," I am well and way with reference to his appointment, "I am well and way with reference to his appointment," I am well and way with reference to his appointment, "I am well and way with reference to his appointment, "I am well any well and the Tariff mave nearly passed the House of Lords, and the provincial Administration," and are received to the Mediterrations that have been making the provincial Administration, and are received to the Mediterration and ways with reference to his appointment, "I am well and the Tariff mave nearly passed the House of Lords, and

J. Deacon,

9. That each Clergyman, within the limits of the District Association, be requested to preach at least one sermon, annually, within his parish or mission, on behalf of the objects of the Society.

Moved by J. R. Forsyth, Esq., seconded by James Henderson Esq.,

10. That the following gentlemen do compose a Committee, co-operating with the Lay Committee of the Parent Society at Torons.

remote part of Canada, this spring, with the intention of settling in the vicinity of this town. It is with pleasure we add, too, they are of a class likely to be benefitted by the change, as well as to confer a benefit wherever they reside. They are intelligent independent yeomen, calculated to earn their bread by the sweat of their

brow—yet possessing ample means to make themselves comfortable. Such are the persons we require to populate this unrivalled district, and with their aid, those dense forests which now cover the most fertile soil on the face of the globe, unrivalled district, and with their aid, those dense forests which now cover the most fertile soil on the face of the globe, will soon disappear, and, instead of gloomy woods, fields clothed with luxuriant vegetation, will on all sides meet the eye. If the anxious emigrant but knew the rich country that lies here in the West, he would halt not until he found himself a home and a resting-place which would compensate him for all the hardships and privations he endured since leaving the mother country. But, unfortunately for them, it too often happens that they lend an ear to the false and exaggerated accounts of the sickness (and God knows what else) of this section of Canada, which they hear on their route through the country; forgetting that the very individuals who instil this poison into their minds, are interested either in having the emigrant settle amongst them, or are anxious to sell out themselves, with the intention of seeking here better land, and a more genial climate. If the stranger would only come and see for himself, he would never wish to locate elsewhere. Our western waters are now mavigated by steamboats, schooners and other vessels in abundance, which afford every facility to the traveller westward; and nothing would give us greater satisfaction than to see our old country friends, English, Irish and Scotch, avail themselves of the opportunities thus afforded of visiting the shores of Western Canada.—Chatham Journal, 18th June.

Township of Zone.—We have been furnished with the following extract from the assessor's list [for 1842] for the township of Zone. It is a matter of great surprise to us that

Township of Zone.—We have been furnished with the following extract from the assessor's list [for 1842] for the township of Zone. It is a matter of great surprise to us that this (comparatively speaking) new township should possess such a population, and from the statement, of stock, produce, &c., evidently men independent in their circumstances.—Produce—Wheat, 8,015 bushels; Barley, 34; Rye, 1,881; Oats, 4,388; Peas, 2,216; Indian Corn, 3,509; Buck Wheat, 757; Potatoes, 10,040; Hives of Bees, 105; Maple Sugar, 13,164 pounds; 235 yards of Fulled Cloth; 508 yards of Limen and Cotton Cloth; 4,167 yards home-made Flannel; 3,315 pounds of Wool;—Stock, Neat Cattle, 1,507; Horses, 150; Sheep, 1,415; Hogs, 1,067.—Ib.

Riot at Corrwall.—We regret to learn that a riot, attended with serious consequences, took place yesterday morning

tended with serious consequences, took place yesterday morning at the Long Sault, among the labourers on the Canal, between whom the greatest unanimity and good feeling had existed, until the recent arrival among them of a party of firebrands, who have been kicking up similar shines on the Chicago Canal. Several lives were lost in the affray, though the number has not yet been ascertained, and several perished by drowning in atyet been ascertained, and several perisued by drowning in at-tempting to escape. An express was sent down to this place, and Col. Vankoughnet immediately left for the scene of action with the Light Company of his Battalion, accompanied by William Cline, Esquire, and District Judges Jarvis and McDonnell, as magistrates. On their arrival they found all quiet, except that large numbers of men were collected together, in different places, and all labour was suspended; thirteen or

Later from England.

A. C. BUCHANAN, CHIEF AGENT.

(Condensed from the N. Y. Com. Adv. and N. Y. Herald.)

Condensed from the N. Y. Com. Adv. and N. Y. Herald.)

The Britannia left Liverpool on the 4th instant, and arrived at Boston on the 18th.

Another madman, or a monster without the excuse of madness, has attempted the assassination of the Queen of England. At six o'clock, on Monday evening, as her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, was returning to the Palace in an open baroutche, with outriders, an assassin presented a pistol and discharged it at the Queen, from yery nearly the same spot on Constitution Hill from which Oxford fired.—The wretch was instantly seized by a soldier of the Scotch Fusilier The wretch was instantly seized by a soldier of the Scotch Fusilier Guard. He is an Englishman, named John Frands, son to a scene-shifter in one of the theatres. He is about twenty fears of age. The shifter in one of the theatres. He is about twenty fears of age. The shifter in one of the theatres. He is about twenty fears of age. The shifter in one of the Prince of the Privy Council, and committed to assassin was examined before the Privy Council, and committed to Newgate. It appears that an attempt had been made on the Queen's life on the day previous, probably by the same person.

The demeanour of Her Majesty on the occasion was heroic. Although apprised of the probability of such an attempt, she refused to forego her wonted excursions; but, more considerate for others than for herself, refused also to allow the ladies of the Court to attend her. for herself, refused also to allow the ladies of the Court to attend her. Such a trait as this must do more to endear her to her subjects while living, and to cover her memory with reverence in future ages, than it the most brilliant military success or the most consummate wisdom in the considerate kindness, which does honour to human nature. The considerate kindness, which does honour to human nature. The considerate kindness, which does honour to human nature. The considerate kindness, which does honour to human nature, the considerate kindness, wall to the sold p

pass to the relief of Jellalabad. Gen. Sale, in a sortie from that place,

patriots.

A most melancholy catastrophe occurred at Johnstown, county of Kilkenny, on Sunday night. Mr. George Healy, a gentleman possessed of about 5,0002. a year, was burned to death in his own residence, and a great portion of the house, which was a very fine one, was consumed. There is no doubt but the fire was accidental. Samuel Hines, a Chartist agent, has been held to ball at Birmingham for distributing handbills against the military service, and urging the populace not to enlist. Mr. Joseph Sturge [the Quaker] became the man's surety.

The Clergy of the Home District are respectfully reminded that the next Meeting of the Association will be held (D. V.) on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th of July, at the residence of the Rev. George C. Street, Newmarket.

ADAM TOWNLEY, Secretary. Thornhill, 15th June, 1842.

A BAZAAR

IN aid of the tinds of the House of Industry in this City will be held early is September, to which the contributions of the Ladies of Toronto ar respectfully requested. The resources of the charity are at this time entirely exhausted, and it is with the greatest difficulty that the Houe is kept open. It is hoped therefore that a general effort will be made to render the proceeds of the Bazaar as large as possible. Duenotice will be given of the exact day and place.

The Newspapers in the City are requested to aid the cause by giving the above i few insertions.

NEW CHURCH, NEAR THE TOLL-GATE. THE REV. DR. M'CAUL, will not, as was announced, deliver a Semon in this Church on the 26th inst. Some other arrangement is contemplated, which will be made public as soon as possible.

MR. HOPPNER MEYER, ARTIST, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, Taronto, June 24, 1842.

ENGRAVING. JAMES JOSELIN begs leave to inform the gentry and public generally, that he has commenced the ENGRAVING business in all its branches: Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Door-plates, Coffin-plates, Visiting, Trade, and Address Cavids, &c. &c. West end of King Street, opposite Messrs. Jacques & Hay, Cabinet Makers, &c.

Toronto, June 20th, 1842.

1842.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGE MENTS FOR THIS SEASON:

IL A IN IB ON T A IN I O 9 BEWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO, Princess Royal, Colcleugh; Niagara, Elmsley; City of Toronto, Dick; From Kingston 4

At 7 o'clock, Evening Monday, and 8 Thursday, PRINCESS ROYAL; At 8 o'clock, Evening—Tuesday and Friday, NIAGARA;

At 8 o'clock, Evening—Wednesday and Saturday, CITY OF TORONTO; -and arrive at Toronto early next day. From Toronto: At 12 o'clock, Noon-Monday and Thursday, NIAGARA; At 12 o'clock, Noon—Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday, CITY OF TORONTO; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Wednesday and Saturday, PRINCESS ROYAL;

-and arrive at Kingston early next morning. ners call at Cobourg and Port Hope ea The above Steam Toronto, June 24, 1842.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a large assortment of Books and Stationew from England, which they offer for Sale on the most advantageous terms. The following is a list of some of the Works already received, and they propose to continue the Catalogue in succeeding numbers of this Paper:—

Horsfall's Family Frayers, by Simeon 0 4 0 Jenks' Prayers, by Simeon 1 102 6 Imp. 8vo 1 103 6 Imp. 8vo 1 104 6 Imp. 8vo 1 105 Remains of H. Kirke White
Graham's Domestic Medicine
Graham on Diseases of Women
Pierce Egan's Book of Sports
Harewood's Dictionary of Sports
Sportsman and Farmer's Vade Mecum
Hind's Veterinary Manual
Cælebs in Search of a Wife
500 Curious Narratives
Smolletts Humphrey's Clinker, with Illustrations, by Crulkshanks

WANTED.

RESPECTABLE BOY as APPRENTICE to the Printing Apply at this Office.

HOME DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK,

Earnings of Journeymen Tradesmen, Mechanics,

Servants, Labourers, &c. COMMENCED in the year 1830, under the patronage of the then Lieutenant Governor, Sir John Colborne, now Lord seaton, still continues its operations upon the principles then adopted, and for a course of twelve years found so advantageous to its Depositors and satisfactory to all connected with it.

Open every day (except Sundays) from 10 to 3 o'clock,

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, DUKE STREET. GENERAL OUTLINES;

GENERAL OUTLINES:

1. No sum less than One Shilling and Three-pence will be received. When the Deposits amount to Twenty Shillings, an Interest, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, will be allowed, to commence from the next Quarter day.

2. The said Quarter days will be 1st of January, 1st of April, 1st of July, and 1st of October.

3. All Deposits which may be withdrawn will only be allowed Interest to the end of the preceding Quarter.

4. The Deposits will be lodged in the Bank of Upper Canada, by the Treasurer, the same day as received, and will be re-paid, on demand, to the Depositors, on any subsequent day during the hours of business.

of business.

5. In case of the death of a Depositor, the sum due to him or her shall be paid to their legal representatives.

6. All accounts of Depositors will be balanced twice in each year, with the accruing interest added.

The undersigned persons have agreed to act as Managers of the Institution, and have appointed Thomas W. Birchall, Esq., Treasurer of the same.

G. CROOKSHANK,

J. S. MACAULAY,

T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer,

Toronto, June 17, 1842.

BOOKS, &c. FROM ENGLAND. ORDERS for Books, &c. to be procured from England, should be given without delay, so as to insure their arrival in Canada this H. & W. ROWSELL,

Toronto and Kingston SCARBOROUGH.

THE REV. W. H. NORRIS'S SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE Course of Education comprises Religious and Moral Instruc-tion, in conformity with the principles of the United Church of England and Ireland; the Greek, Latin and French Languages; Mathematics; Writing and Arithmetic; Book-keeping, &c.; History, Geography, and English Literature.

TERMS: Under 14,..........£30 per annum. Above 14,......£40 " "

Each Pupil provides his own Bed, Bedding, six Towels, Silver Spoon, Kn fe and Fork.

Not more than four are allowed to sleep in the same room, and each Pupil has a separate bed.

The Vacations consist of four weeks in Summer; three weeks at Christmas, and ten days at Easter.

Pupils will be expected to attend the School till the Vacations commence, and to return punctually when they close.

A Register is kept by the Principal, of the attendance, employments, and general conduct of the Pupils, from which Register periodical reports are transmitted to their friends.

The Pupils take their meals with the Principal and his family.

June 17, 1842.

CLASSICAL ASSISTANT.

AN ASSISTANT is wanted in a small Establishment near To ronto. He must be thoroughly competent to teach the Classic and Writing, and willing to assist generally. Apply (by letter post paid), stating full particulars—with references, and salary expected—to the Rev. W. H. Norris, Scarborough.

June 10th, 1842.

49-tf

EDUCATION. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, BY MRS. KING, 49, BISHOP'S BUILDINGS, Near Upper Canada College.

N. B.—Three or four Ladies can be accommodated with board, &c. at £8 15s. per quarter.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

A LADY, the wife of a Clergyman, residing in a beautiful village in the North of England, proposes to receive young Ladies from Canada for the purpose of EDUCATION. They will be instructed in all the most desirable female accomplishments, on moderate terms. All other particulars may be known by addressing the Lord Bishop of Montreal, at Quebec,—if by letter, to be pre-paid.

May 12, 1842.

45-3m

HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THIS Institution will be re-opened; after the Christmas recess, on Monday, the 3rd of January, 1842.

The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed on he same de-

the same day.

M. C. CROMBIE,

Principal, H. D. G. S.

25
Toronto, 24th December, 1841.

SITUATION WANTED. A YOUTH, who can be very favourably recommended, wants situation, as CLERK in a Dry Goods Store, or in an Office.

Apply to Mr. Henry Rowsell.

Toronto, 17th June, 1842.

A PORTRAIT of the Hon. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON,
Chief Justice of Western Canada, drawn by Mr. Hoppean
Meyer, is now being exhibited at J. E. Pell's Picture Shop, King
Street, for the purpose of receiving the names of Subscribers to a
highly finished Engraving therefrom. The opinions expressed by the
Press, as to the Likeness, &c., have been extremely favourable. Toronto, June 3, 1842.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE property of John Barwick, Esq., at Thornhill, Yonge Street, in all respects one of the most desirable residences in Canada for a genteel family—A SAW MILL, in full operation, about the centre, with a quantity of Pine.

Reference to CAPT. Lee, on the spot, or Messrs, GAMBLE & BOULTON, King Street, Toronto.

48-t

FOR SALE, BY the Subscribers, at reduced prices, superior PORT AND SHERRY WINES, in Bottles and in the Wood, direct from the London Docks, and two years in this country. Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

THORNE & PARSONS.

Toronto, June 15, 1842. CINADA COMPANY



TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF LAND, of the finest de-scription, in Canada West, late Upper Canada, are on Sale, by the CANADA COMPANY, upon the lowest and most favourable

Ascription, in Canada Company, upon the lowest and most favourable terms possible.

About 1,000,000 Acres, scattered throughout every part of the Province, payable one-fifth in Cash, the balance of the purchase-money by Five Annual Instalments.

About 1,000,000 Acres, in the Huron District, which are disposed of by way of Lease. No money is required doren. The Rents are spread over Twelve years, commencing at 5d, per Acre, payable at the end of the first year. When the Rents are paid, the Settler will receive a Deed for the Freehold. The last and highest Rent is 40d, per Acre. These Lands are distant Ninety miles South of the Owens Bay Settlement.

The Huron has already a population of upwards of 7,000 souls.—Full particulars may be had, upon Application (if by Letter post-paid) to the Company's Offices,—to RICHARD BIRDSALL, Esquire, Asphodel, Colborne District, and to Da. ALLING, Guelph, Wellington District.

Canada Company's Offices,
Toronto and Goderich, 1st June, 1842.——49.91.

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

PAINIEH, GLAZIEH, URRINEH AND PAPER-HANGEH,

(LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,)

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has
received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his
friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupled by Mr. Porplewell, 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
public patronage. Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to acquaint their Correspondents and the Trade, that they have now received very large Involces of Seasonable STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, which have been dispatched by the earliest Spring Ships, from London, Liverpool, and the Clyde, and as most of these have already arrived at Montreat, they daily expect to have their Supplies arriving in Teronto—and before the end of the month they will have a most complete assortment opened out.

Markets.

They can, therefore, with the utmost confidence, recommend their They can, therefore, with the utmost confidence, recommend their Stock to the attention of the Trade generally, as they are determined Stock to the attention of the Trade generally, as they are determined to sell at very low prices for Cash, or short and definite payments.

18 AC BUCHANAN & Co.

46-201 Toronto, May 18th, 1842.

EXTENSIVE SPRING IMPORTATIONS. THE Subscribers beg to inform their customers and the trade generally of Western Canada, that they are receiving by the arliest Spring Ships, just arrived at Montreal and Quebec, a most extensive assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

table for the Spring and Summer Trade, and that they will have by complete assortments opened out prior to the end of this month, ich have been selected in the British Markets, with the greatest e, by their Mr. Isaac Buchanan and Mr. Robert W. Harris, whose rough and intimate knowledge of the Canada trade is sufficiently I known to their numerous correspondents throughout the

rovince. Their stock will be found to consist of every variety of Fancy and staple Dry Goods, of the newest styles, suitable for this market, and hey beg to assure their friends and the Trade, that as they have been nabled to buy at unprecedentedly low prices during the late extradinary depression in the Home Markets, they are prepared to sell atorrespondingly low advances for Cash or definite payments.

The Subscribers also beg to intimate that they held a very large and cell selected stock of

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS. of all descriptions, which will be greatly increased on receipt of their imports, by the recent arrivals at Montreal, together with a complete assortment of STATIONERY, the whole of which they will dispose

assortment of STATIONARY, and GILLESPIES, MOFFATT & Co., of LONDON, GILLESPIE, MOFFATT & Co., of MONTREAL, and GILLESPIE, GREENSHIELDS & Co., or QUEBEC, and GILLESPIE, and GILLESPIE, GREENSHIELDS & CO., or QUEBEC, and GILLESPIE, and GILL

beg to inform their correspondents in Canada West and the trade generally, that they are opening, in their Warchouses, at the corner of Yonge and Market Streets, an extensive assortment of Goods, which has been carefully selected by one of themselves, during the last winter, in all the principal markets of Great Britain, as well as in New York, consisting of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES AND SHELF HARDWARE, &c. &c. &c. GROCERIES AND SHELL The description of the best terms, and As they are enabled to make their purchases on the best terms, and are determined to sell at a moderate advance, they can with confidence recommend their stock to the trade.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. 47-1m

Toronto, 25th May, 1842. UNIVERSITY HOUSE,

179, KING STREET.

W. M. WESTMACOTT begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlement 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.

May 12, 1842.

45-tf

LAND FOR SALE,

Rear London, U. C.

FROM FORTY TO ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES, adjoining the Town Plot, (part of which is at present occupied by Judge Allen). The dwelling-house is of brick, which, with the out-offices, &c. are commodious and comfortable, and would make a desirable residence for a gentleman.

ALSO: Twenty Acres on the Thames, ABOUT ONE AND A HALF MILE FROM THE BARRACKS.

The above valuable property would be sold extremely low, by paying half Cash down, and the other half in four yearly payments, with interest. Apply, post paidl, to L. Lawrason, or John Wilson, Esqrs., London; or to the proprietor, John Hawkins, Port Albert, Goderich; or to H. Rowsell, Esq., Toronto.

18th May, 1842.

46-3m LAND FOR SALE.

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

Toronto, 6th April, 1842.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies.

ALEX. MURRAY. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated under an Act of the Third Session of the Eleventh Parliament of Upper Canada.

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.

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

Toronto, March 11, 1842.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.)

PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS, General Agent. No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. WESTERN CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, or of the Messus. ROWSELL, Publishers of The Church, at Toronto, an Instalment of Five per Cent. upon the amount of their respective Shares, on or before the Tenth day of July next.

A Dividend, for the past year, at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum, upon the amount of the Stock paid in, will be payable to Subscribers, at the Office of The Church, at Toronto, on and after the 15th of July next.

By order of the Managing Committee.

Acting Secretary and Treasurer.

Acting Secretary and Treasurer. Toronto, June 10th, 1842.

Toronto, June 10th, 1842.

THE Managing Committee of the House of Industry beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following Donations for the use of that Charity, since 1st May dasts—
Mr. Peter Freeland, 90 lbs. soap.
Armstrong & Beaty, 1 cart food potatoes,
Mr. J. Wesley, 1 do do
Mrs. S. P. Jarvis, 1 do do
Mr. Alderman Gurnett, 168 loaves bread, seized for being short of lawful weight.

Jury Fee per Mr. Samuel Shaw,£1 7.6
Captain Sutherland, found on his steamer, 1 5.0
Toronto, 15th June, 1842.

THE CANADA GAZETTE,

PUBLISHED by Authority at Kingston. Subscriptions, &c.

Preceived by

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toron o.

33

ORDERS IN CHANCERY,

REGULATING the Practice in the Court of Chancery in

Canada West, for sale by

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

February 16th, 1842. STATUTES OF CANADA.

C OPIES of the Statutes passed in the late Session of the Provincial Parliament, for sale by
H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

BIRTH.

In Toronto, on the 23rd instant, Mrs, Henry Rowsell, of a daughter. MARRIED.

At Montreal, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. D. Robertson, Mr. Daniel Murphy, to Miss Jane Magrane, both of that city.

WRITTEN BY ITSELF.

CHAPTER XIX.

Tour through the great lakes, to the Wisconsin Territory .-Diocese of New York,—its rapid growth.—Detroit; prosperity of the Church there.—Mackinac; lay reading by an flicer of the fort.—Green Bay Mission School.—Oneida Indians at Duck Creek.—Their zeal and liberality.—Bishop of Michigan's visit to them. - The Prayer Book finishes its travels, and settles quietly down in a parish.

journey, he had occasion to make the tour of the up- any assembly of worshippers. Every one appeared to death, that last great change, which cometh alike to sharp and violent pain, or some vexatious lingering sickness, per lakes, for the purpose of visiting some of our mis- be entirely absorbed in the duties in which he was envelled leisurely through the state of New York, as as is too often the case in some of our congregations. God, to their diocesan missionary efforts.

But to return to our journey; -passing through Western New York, by the usual stage route, we stopped a single day to view the stupendous Falls of Niagara, -that sublimest of all earthly scenes, -and then took passage at Buffalo in a steamer for Detroit. years before, the congregation was organized; and until within three or four years, it remained under the patronage of the General Missionary Society. For a long time the congregation, being without a pastor, was not only kept together, but actually increased, by lay reading. The year we visited it, they contributed more than a thousand dollars towards the support of missions; thus paying back, with large increase, the funds which they formerly drew from the missionary treasury. Their present prosperity is a striking proof how much good may be accomplished, by fostering the infant churches in our new settlements.

Leaving Detroit, and passing up the Detroit river, across the little Lake St. Clair, we entered the mighty Luron. Our first considerable stopping place was at the beautiful island of Mackinac, midmay between Lakes Huron and Michigan. Here we found a few Episcopalians, who had long been in the habit of meeting together every Lord's day, when one of the officers of the garrison read for them the daily service, and a sermon. It was delightful to see this pious soldier gathering his companions in arms around him, in the performance of the public duties of devotion .-Before we left, he sent to my master a sum of money which he desired might be appropriated to the spread of the Gospel. Thus, like good Cornelius the Roman soldier, we trust not only his prayers, but his alms, "came up as a memorial before God."

In a day or two after leaving Mackinac, we reached the Mission School at Green Bay; where we remained It was most gratifying to witness the improvement | Church that hath no Gospel Liturgy." which they had made in the knowledge of divine things, had charge of the school, as well as those to whom it of the Indian tribes from that territory renders this

result unavoidable. While at Green Bay, my master was providentially prevented from visiting the missionary station at Duck Creek, as he had intended, and was most anxious to do. He, however, received a visit from their excellent missionary, accompanied by three chiefs of the Oneida tribe, from whom he learned that their missionary establishment was in a flourishing condition;—that there were eleven hundred souls belonging to the whole tribe of Oneidas at Duck Creek; of whom, five hundred belonged to our missionary's parish, and eighty of these were communicants; that the tribe had made considerable advancement in civilization, and now cultivate their farms, and enjoy the comforts of settled domestic life. They expressed a strong desire to have another edition of the Prayer Book printed for them in the Mohawk language, as the present one was nearly exhausted. They further stated to my master, that while destitute of a clergyman, which was for several years, one of their own tribe, Cobus Hill, had officiated by a license from the Bishop of New York, as lav reader, and thus kept them from wandering into strange pastures; that they had persevered, through much opposition and many discouragements, in adhering firmly to the Episcopal Church; and they were resolved, by God's help, to live and die within her bosom. As a proof of their zeal, it should be remarked that they defray one-half of the missionary's salary, and pay one hundred dollars a year towards the support of a school for their children. The chiefs have made an appropriation of 2,000 dollars for the erection of a church, and 500 dollars for building a parsonage-house. One of them also made a donation of 200 dollars towards the purchase of a bell for the church; and they have erected a school-house at a cost of about 300 dollars. The sale or exchange of some of their lands, placed funds in their hands, a portion of which they have thus set apart for the service of Almighty

I cannot better conclude my account of this interesting people, than by giving the following statement from the Bishop of Michigan's address to his Diocese,

"August 1.—I visited the Oneida mission station, under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Davis, nine miles distant from Green Bay. The morning after my arrival, I was waited upon and received by the vestry of the church, and the chiefs of the nation. At the time of service, they walked before me in perfect silence, until we reached the church, and then in the most polite and kind manner, welcomed me to the spot which they had selected for the tribe to worship the LORD. The building is made of hewn logs, with a neat vestry-room attached. On entering the church,

* Reprinted, with a few alterations and adaptations, from an

† Second Annual Report of the Board of Missions.

the whole congregation rose and chanted, in their own AN AMERICAN POCKET PRAYER BOOK.* language, the 'Te Deum.' It is impossible for me to conviction has ever been brought home to my heart, describe the feelings experienced on this occasion. I that religion is the only true wisdom, and the only ease both in body and mind; in body as far as it is possible, but was completely overpowered with the scene; and I abiding happiness. She is the only support and con- to be sure in mind. And though the being virtuous and relicould have freely shed tears of joy, thus to witness the solation when all other helps fail. In inexperienced gious will no more secure a man against the natural and cerinhabitants of the forest singing hymns of praise to God. youth, she is the best and safest guide; in more ad-The services were read in their own language, by their pastor. The responses were well made by the whole truest friend; and in old age, she alone can make nor help to prevent most of the evils that befal the body, any congregation. I preached to them through an interpreter; after which I confirmed fifty-four persons, she sustains and comforts the mourner, by teaching virtue and religion will make any or all the evil states and several of whom were past three score years. I also him not to sorrow as others who have no hope; in conditions of life more easy and supportable than any other administered the communion to about seventy persons. Soon after my master's return from his southern | Seldom, if ever, have I seen more apparent devotion in | life by making them rational and innocent; and in | is administered to a man that lies under the torture of some

again his companion in his travels. We left home in most stillness prevailed for a few minutes. There was the month of July, 1836, for the "far west," and tra- no haste manifested to escape from the house of God, my master found it necessary to officiate in most of the | Those who were in the pews nearest the chancel, then principal towns on our route. I shall not attempt a rose and came to me; and one by one took me by the description of the beautiful country through which we hand, and silently retired. This was done by the rode, nor of the interesting voyage across those mighty whole congregation, without the least confusion or inland seas, which form the northern boundary of our noise. I most fervently invoked the blessing of God country. An account of all that we saw and heard, for each and for all; and could not help exclaiming would fill many such volumes as this. That which again and again, What hath the Lord wrought! What most gratified my master, was the evidence of the an evidence of the power of the Gospel of Christ!rapid increase and healthful prosperity of the Church, After spending a short time with Mr. Davis and his every where so apparent; but in no portion of our family, I left 'the nation,' and returned to Green Bay. country so much so, as in Western New York; for he It is delightful to witness the interest and zeal maniremembered to have heard the venerable Bishop of fested by the missionary and his wife, for the promo-Virginia say, that when he was ordained deacon in the tion of the religion of Jesus in the hearts of this intercity of New York, he was the sixth or seventh clergy- esting people. They are the only white persons among man in the diocese; a diocese which now numbers them, and of course must daily forego the pleasures of about two hundred and fifty clergymen, -one-fourth social intercourse, and those comforts which they have part of the whole number in the United States. And been accustomed to enjoy with friends. I trust they this unparalleled increase is manifestly owing, under will be rewarded a thousand fold for their self-denying labours, and will be able to present many souls as their

'joy and crown of rejoicing',' Having accomplished the object which took him to Green Bay, my master went on board a steam-boat, passed round Lake Michigan to Mackinac, and returned by the same route that he came; nor did any thing Here we were detained several days, waiting for a occur in our journey home, which is deemed worthy of boat to take us to the upper lakes. We had thus an being recorded. I now occupy a quiet position on his opportunity of gathering some interesting facts in study table, without any prospect of ever resuming my relation to the Church in that city. Only thirteen travels, or of witnessing any other than the ordinary events incident to an old-established parish.

CHAPTER XX.

The more the Liturgy is studied, the more it will be prized.—
Testimony of Dr. Adam Clarke.—The Prayer Book's parting advice.—Concluding reflections.

I must now bring my history to a close. Happy should I be could I flatter myself that the story of my life had contributed, in any degree, to the pleasure or instruction of those who have deigned to give it a perusal. Perhaps it may have been instrumental in removing, or softening down, some of the many prejudices which are entertained against the doctrines and worship of our Apostolic Church, by those who have never made her Articles and Liturgy the subject of serious examination. Perhaps it may have confirmed in others, a rational attachment already felt, for this "form of sound words," and this "faith once delivered unto the saints."

In either case, my labour will not have been altogether in vain; "and I therein do rejoice, yea, and will

Certain I am, that if persons would take a little more pains to instruct themselves in the nature of the Christian Church, and bring to the investigation, "an honest and good heart," disposed to learn and embrace the truth for the love of it, the result would be a firm conviction that no Church in Chiristendom is more sound and scriptural in doctrine, more Apostolic in ministry, more pure and primitive in worship, than the Protesabout two weeks. Here we found seventy Indian tant Episcopal Church in these United States; for all children, between five and fifteen years of age; the of which she is mainly indebted, under God, to her greater part of whom were Menomenees and Oneidas. | truly evangelical Liturgy; and "Wo to the declining

From this exhaustless fountain, the thirsty soul may after all the labour and expense bestowed upon this tions as it is eminently calculated to inspire, will say else, viz. a well led life to bottom on.—Rev. John Kettlewell. establishment, it must be broken up; but the removal of it, as did the celebrated Wesleyan Methodist, Dr. Adam Clarke, "Next to the Bible, it is the book of my understanding and my heart." What the pious Bishop Horne says of the Psalms, will happily apply to the services of our Church:-"They suit mankind in all situations, grateful as the manna which descended from above, and conformed itself to every palate. HE WHO HATH ONCE TASTED THEIR EXCELLENCIES, WILL DESIRE TO TASTE THEM AGAIN; AND HE WHO TASTES THEM OFTENEST WILL RELISH THEM THE BEST."

In taking leave of my readers, I would earnestly press upon them the duty of diligently improving all the means of grace which, in this land of Gospel light, are so abundantly afforded them. "Take heed that the light which is in you be not darkness. Learn duly to prize, and to profit by your privileges. Learn to pray with the heart, and pray with the understanding also. Keep your feet when ye repair to the house of God; and offer not the sacrifiee of fools; but worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness. And remember ever, that in vain you have this holy book of Prayer in your hands, or in your houses, if it maintain not, at the same time, its due place in your memories, your hearts, and affections."

It has been my fortune to pass through every variety of scene, which ever falls to the lot of man, in this his earthly pilgrimage; and the experience of my whole life has convinced me that religion is the one only thing needful; the only object worthy the pursuit of a rational and immortal soul. My character and situation have often led me, not only to the abodes of wretchedness and want-to the houses of mourning and affliction-but to the habitations also of the rich and powerful; to the halls of mirth, and joy, and glading bride, where all was festivity and joy; and I have burn himself in .- Bishop Reynolds. been with the broken-hearted widow, when she and her fatherless children were weeping over the grave of him, who was their only earthly support and comfort.

lation in this world."

vanced years, she is the wisest counsellor and the they will neither make a man of a stronger constitution to bear, "the hoary head a crown of glory." In affliction, more than any other particular sort of wisdom will do; yet prosperity, she gives a zest to all the enjoyments of wisdom of any other sort will do. What ease or consolation soul, as the gate which opens upon the mansions of every nation, of understanding all their regiments,* their wisimmortal felicity and glory.

be said-"Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace."

The Garner.

TEMPTATIONS.

It is sin, not temptation, which defiles the soul. Our Saviour himself was tempted: but he was not defiled thereby. Temptation, unless we listen to it, can no more wound the soul, than a bullet, unless it hits a man, can wound the body. It is very painful indeed and annoying to the Christian to be assaulted with base temptations; and so must it be very annoying to the young recruit to hear the bullets whistling about him, when he first goes into battle. But is he to be dismayed on that account? He knows it to be his duty, as the king's soldier, to face the bullets of the enemy. In like manner let us comfort ourselves with the thought, that we are doing our duty as Christ's soldiers when we are shot at by temptations, which are the bullets of our enemy, the devil. A soldier must not run fool-hardily into peril: nor must we run into temptation. We must not put burselves in its way: but if it comes to us, we must bear it, and shelter ourselves against it as best we may, behind the shield of faith. If, at the end of the day, the recruit has escaped unhurt, what is he the worse for all the bullets that have flown by him? The more there are of them, the more reason has he to thank God for having preserved him. So should it be with us. Instead of letting our temptations lead us to despair, we should turn them into sources of thanksgiving, and say in the words of ponents. The general prevalence of error hitherto permitted holy David, "The Lord is my shield and my defence: he has by the counsels of an inscrutable Providence, is a trial of our covered my head in the day of battle. The enemy his thrust sore at me, that I might fall; but the Lord was my hilp; the revelation of God's will confined from the beginning to a small Lord is my strength. I will make him my song: because he number of the human race in the plains of Shinar, and in the has become my salvation." Thus even temptations may be fields of Jordan? Are not large portions of the globe still under turned to our spiritual advantage, if we are grateful to God for the dominion of the prince and powers of darkness? It is not preserving us from them, if we are taught by them to distrust for man to arraign the dominion of the Most High. For purourselves, and to know our own weakness; above all, if they poses wise and good, but inscrutable by us, did he not permit lead us to pray more earnestly to the Spirit to purify our learts and minds, that we may learn to hate sin, as well as to fossake a period when the divinity of his blessed Son was doubted and it, and to love holiness, as well as to follow after it .- Rev. A.

DEATH-BED PURPOSES. man has never practised them. And that is in the case of that for purposes equally wise and good, but equally inscrutable, such dying penitents as God sees have both sincerity and strength | the Sovereign of the universe still permits heresies to corrupt enough of godly purpose, and by means thereof would certainly and schisms to distract the Christian family? He will finally practise well if they had but time. But as for these, they are | do right: he searches and mercifully judges the purposes of the so very few, that they seem not to be of any great account in heart; and assuredly, honest purity of intention, and zealous the description of the righteous. Conversion, in the ordinary endeavour to know and do his will, will not fail of a reward from course, goes on by steps; God's grace is infused, and our wicked him who is no respecter of persons, but is the equal and kind palusts are mortified by degrees; and without an unwonted and rent of all the human race. Still charity, though it should always extraordinary grace, (which no man must expect, and least of soften the rigid features of truth, cannot change her divine chaall they who have slighted all God's gracious offers to the very racter, nor dispense with her sacred obligations .- Bishop Hobart. last,) it is not to be begun and finished the last moments. The ighteous ordinarily are only such as have done righteousness their lives; and among all the numerous attempters, it is hard to find those who can succeed and become righteous, by forming good resolutions upon their death-beds. And as for those who do then become such, it is more than they can know themselves. For no man, who is only beginning to resolve well, can know the strength and efficacy of his own resolutions till he comes to try and practise them: and till he knows that, and in human learning, under the faithful, zealous, draw consolations, refreshing as the waters of Horeb though he may have the safety, yet he cannot have the comfort and devoted superintendent and teachers, who first to the weary and fainting Israelites. It only requires and hopes of a righteous man. Bare purposes rarely give safety, to be fully known, to be esteemed and loved. Those but never comfort to a dying person; so that the hopes of the was now entrusted. And it is painful to think, that who have used it with such spiritual feelings and affecting righteous must not rest on them alone, but have something

THE RESURRECTION OF SINNERS.

What a fearful condition are all men out of Christ in, who shall have no interest in his resurrection? Rise indeed they shall, but barely by his power as their Judge, not by fellowship with him as the first-fruits and first-born of the dead; and therefore their's shall not be properly, or at least comfortably. a resurrection, no more than a condemned person going from the prison to his execution may be called an enlargement. Pharaoh's butler and baker went both out of prison, but they were not both delivered; so the righteous and the wicked shall all appear before Christ, and be gathered out of their graves. but they shall not all be children of the resurrection, for that belongs only to the just. The wicked shall be dead everlastingly to all the pleasures and ways of sin, which here they wallowed in As there remains nothing to a drunkard or adulterer, after all his youthful excesses, but crudities, rottenness, diseases, and the worm of conscience; so the wicked shall carry no worlds nor satisfactions of lust to hell with them, their glory shall not descend after them. These things are truths written with a sun-beam in the book of God: first, that none out of Christ shall rise unto glory; secondly, that all who are in him are purged from the love and power of sin, are made a people willingly obedient unto his sceptre, and the government of his grace and Spirit, and have eyes given them to see no beauty but in his kingdom; thirdly, hereupon it is manifest, that no unclean thing shall rise unto glory. A prince, in the day of his state, or any royal solemnity, will not admit beggars or base companions into his presence. He is of purer eyes than to behold, much less to communicate with, unclean persons .-None but the pure in heart shall see God. Fourthly, that every wicked man waxeth worse and worse, that he who is filthy grows more filthy, that sin hardeneth the heart, and infidelity hasteneth perdition. Whence the conclusion is evi-I have witnessed scenes of the deepest distress, dent, that every impenitent sinner who, without any inward and of as unalloyed felicity as any thing terrestrial hatred and purposes of revenge against sin, without godly can be. I have been with the smiling infant, when its sorrow for past, and spiritual renovation for after-times, allows first days were consecrated to the Lord by baptism; himself to continue in any course of uncleanness, spends all and I have been by the death-bed of the aged pilgrim, his time and strength to no other purpose, than only to heap bowed down with the infirmities, and cares, and suffer- up coals of juniper against his own soul, and to gather together ings of four-score years. I have been with the bloom- a treasure of sins and wrath, like an infinite pile of wood to

THE WISDOM OF RELIGION.

It is that without which all other points of what we call I have seen the young man in the summer of life, the wisdom will signify little or nothing. Not that other points joy of his parent's heart, gradually wasting away under of wisdom are not useful and convenient, for they are more the slow and sure decay of a lingering consumption; than so, they are absolutely necessary to the conducting us in and I have seen the strong man suddenly hurried out our affairs, and to the attaining of those ends which we are of the world, in the midst of life and health. I have bound to pursue, i.e., such things as we cannot live without, been with the poor, despised beggar, when about to and which yet we cannot attain without being wise in many exchange his sorrows and sufferings for a place of rest particulars; but this is hereby meant, that even the being wise in Abraham's bosom; and I have seen the rich, and in many, or in all instances besides, without being virtuous and the great, and the powerful, reluctantly bid adieu to religious, will signify little or nothing to the making people their wealth, their greatness, and their power, with happy, which yet is the aim and end of wisdom: so that nothing fearful apprehensions of that undying wretchedness is hereby detracted from wisdom and understanding in any which awaits those who "have received their conso- good and lawful kind, if it be in conjunction with the fear of God, and love of virtue; but without this conjunction, all

But in whatever scenes I have been thrown, this other wisdom is unprofitable, and contributes little to the sionary stations in the Wisconsin Territory; and I was gaged. After the services had been finished, the utdom, and their failings? To have searched into the inmost Of religion, therefore, alone may it emphatically and most secret recesses of nature, and have pursued her through all difficulties and all obscurities; to have sought out countries unknown, and to have travelled far and wide throughout the universe, and have conversed with them in all their several languages; to have outdone the greatest masters in their several faculties, and have exceeded them each in his excellency,-all this affords a man in his extremities but little comfort; no joy or satisfaction rises from any such remembrances or considerations: and yet these several attainments are each of them accounted parts, and considerable parts of wisdom. So that the wisdom of religion contributes more to the making people happy, than all the wisdom of the world besides, as it makes the evil states and the calamitous conditions of life more easy and supportable than all the rest can do .- Bishop Fleetwood.

THE MAINTENANCE OF CHURCH PRINCIPLES NOT

UNCHARITABLE. In maintaining and enforcing correct views of the constitution of the Christian Church, and of the principles of Church unity, we must be consoled and supported by the consideration that we are maintaining the principles of the saints of the primi tive ages, and for which sooner than relinquish them, they would have shed their blood. What though it may be said that these principles would limit the communion of the Church to a small portion of professing Christians, and place in a state of schism a large number of the Christian family? If these principles be true, their obligation cannot be weakened, nor their importance diminished by the number, the piety, or the zeal of their opfaith, but ought not to weaken or subvert it. Was not the heresies early to stain the purity of the faith? Was there not denied by a large portion of the Christian world, and when a venerable defender of this fundamental truth was hunted by his persecutors throughout the earth? Did not the dark cloud of Papal superstition for ages disfigure and conceal the primitive In one case, it is true, good purposes will make happy, though splendour of the Christian Zion? And need we wonder then,

Advertisements.

* Governments

1842. LAKE ONTARIO. NEW LINE OF STEAMERS. FOUR TIMES A-WEEK,

FROM TORONTO AND HAMILTON TO ROCHE

THE STEAMER AMERICA.

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

THE STEAMER GORE. CAPTAIN KERR,

CAPTAIN KERR,

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, every Tuesday and Friday,
at 12 o'clock, noon; and will leave Rochester for Toronto,
every Monday and Thursday Morning, at 9 o'clock.

The above Steamers will also ply between Toronto and Hamilton.

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

Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and
paid for.

E. S. ALPORT, Agent. Toronto, April 11, 1842.

STEAM-BOAT NOTICE-1842.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL. CAPT. COLCLEUGH.

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

 Cabin passage.
 5 dollars.

 Deck do
 2 do.

 Toronto, March 23, 1842.

STEAMER BRITANNIA, CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON,

EAVES Toronto daily at Two P.M. for Hamilton I leaves Hamilton at Seven o'clock, A.M. for Toronto intermediate Ports both ways, weather permitting. Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, May 30th, 1842.

Office of the First Division Court, Home District, or Court of Requests; And Police Office, Home District.

MOTICE.

In consequence of the Room in the Court House, where the above Offices have been held for many years, being required by the District Council of the Home District, the business of the said Officer strict Council of the Home District, the business of the said Office Il be carried on at No. 4, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, Kin reet. The office will be open every day, from 10 to 3 o'clock, and Balliffs will be in attendance on Tuesdays and Fridays, to mak By order of the Judge.

GEORGE WALTON, Clerk. N. B.—Mr. Walton begs to inform the public that, in the same

LAND AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE.

Every description of Land and Agency Business attended to; Houses and Farms bought, sold and let; Debts and Rents collected; Petitions written; Bonds, Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Agreements, Leases, Memorials and Notarial, Certificates, executed upon the most moderate terms

No. 4, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto, King Street, May 6, 1842. Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment,

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

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

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

Toronto, October 30, 1840.

SANFORD & LYNES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS

CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS,

BEG to announce to the Fublic that they have LEASED those Premises lately occupied by Messrs. ROSS & Co., and have laid in a well selected and choice Stock of Teas, Wines, and Spirits, with a general assortment of articles in the Line, which they offer low for such or marked credit. Toronto, February 23, 1842.

Tea, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse.

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No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE Subscribers having now completed their extensive WINTS STOCK of Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, offer for Sale the undermetioned articles, which having been purchased on the most favourable terms in the best European and American Markets, they can condition that the strength of City and Country Storekeepers 200 hhds Porto Rico and Cuba Sugars, 30 hhds London Refined Sugar, 85 cases New York Refined Sugar, 25 hhds and 70 bbls London Crushed Sugar, 400 chests Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Souchous and Congou Teas, 200 bags and bales Mocha, Java, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee, 200 boxes, half boxes, and quarter boxes, fresh Muscatel Raisins, 20 kegs Spanish Grapes, 20 tierces Carolina Rice, 120 boxes and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tebacco, 185 pipes and hhds Port, Madeira, Sherry, and Marseilles Winsffrom the most respectable Houses in Oporto, Cadiz and Madeira, 20 pipes and 40 hhds pale and coloured Cognac Brandy, 40 hhds Spanish Brandy, 20 puncheons East and West India Rums, 100 barrels London Porter and Edinburgh Ale, Also, an extensive and general assortment of articles connected with their business.

ALEX. OGILVIE § Co. No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO.

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co.

Toronto, December 8th, 1841. JOSEPH B. HALL, GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT,

DRY GOODS, &G. AGENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF MADEIRA

LIQUORS, WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES,

FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA.
May 20, 1842. EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

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

J. L. PERRIN § Co.

No. 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street.

135-41 SELLING OFF.

JUST opened by the Subscribers, four cases STRAW BONNETS, of the latest importations and most modern and approved shapes, comprising as complete an assortment, at as low prices as can be not suit in the state of t NEW STRAW BONNETS. comprising as complete an assortment, at as low prices as can be me with in the market, which will be found well worth the attention of lown and country trade,

Toronto, March, 1842.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT REMOVED. REMOVED.

OBERT 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 standard that the Market Square, to

WATERLOO BUILDINGS, NEXT DOOR TO THE FARMERS' BANK, and solicits a continuance of that support which he has heretofe received. His constant study shall always be to give to his customs general satisfaction.

general satisfaction.

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

Toronto, May 6, 1842. G. BILTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, 128, KING STREET, TORONTO. LWAYS on hand a good supply of West of England Could be a Lways on Lways and Lways and Lways and Lways are the control of the Lways and Lways are the Lways and Lways and Lways are the Lways and Lways are the Lways and Lways are the Lways are the Lways and Lways are the Lways are th

England.

NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFORMS: CLERGY
MEN'S GOWNS AND BARRISTER'S ROBES, made in the less THOMAS J. PRESTON,

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King-Street, TORONTO. I. 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, Also—a selection of Superior Vertings, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate serms.

erms.

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

yle. Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, ronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchain N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY, HOSPITAL STREET.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to be and the public for past favours, and would respectful them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased! Establishment, formerly owned by the late Harvey Sherr recently he Charmon Recorners & Co., where he is now turing CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quality.

sent to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be the fully received and promptly executed.

Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order the state of the sta SAMUEL SHAW.

Toronto, October 6, 1841. CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND PAPER-HANGING.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful thanks to the Gentry and Public in general, for the kind support he has received from for these last twenty-two years, and begs to inform them that he is still carrying on the above business at his old stand, No. 44, Yonge street Curled Hair Mattresses, either in Linen or Cotton Ticks, wan ranted of the best English Curled Hair, at 2s. 8d. per fb.

Best price given for live Geese Feathers.

EDWARD ROBSON.

Toronto, April 13, 1842.

Toronto, April 13, 1842. REMOVAL.

JOSEPH WILSON, UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER. SINCERELY thankful for the liberal patronage he has receded desires to acquaint his friends and the public that and Te desires to acquaint his friends and the public that her Removed into this New Brick Premises, corner of Yonge and rance Streets, (directly opposite his old residence), where he up superior accommodation for the carrying on of the above and hopes, by strict attention to the manufacturing of his punctuality in executing orders entrusted to him, and recharges, to still merit the kind support he has heretofore receithat a continuance of their favours will be thankfully acknow him.

by him.

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

Toronto, Nov. 1, 1841 MR. SAXON,

Attorney, &c.

179, KING STREET, TORONTO. March 3, 1842.

A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST KING STREET, ONE DOOR EAST COMMERCIAL BANK

Toronto, December 31, 1841. WANTED. A STUDENT in the profession of Dental Surgery, by A. V. BROWN. M.

Toronto, December 31, 1841. Mr. S. WOOD,

S U R G E O N D E N T I CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET. Toronto, February 5, 1842.

DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket,)
OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

DUKE STREET. onto, 7th August, 1841.

CORNER OF LOT AND GRAVES STREETS, (NEARLY OPPOSITE TO THE COLLEGE AVENUE).

Toronto, April 25, 1842. LATELY House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital,

REMOVED FROM 144, KING STREET, TO NEWGATE STREET, Opposite the Brick Methodist Chapel.

Toronto, May 25, 1842.

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