# TORONTO, CANADA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1841.

VOLUME V.]

# impression. He also wrote an elegy on his friend's me- and hospitable shelter,-he daily exemplified the blessing

THE CHURCH CATHOLIC.

Poetry.

A thousand and eight hundred years, Their varied course have sped,-And still CHURCH CATHOLIC appears By that One Saviour led, Who bought her with his blood and tears, And safe hath borne her through Full many a storm, and sorrows deep, And, as a Shepherd true,

Hath gently led his ransom'd sheep To pastures ever new.

TIME-TIME hath broken many a heart, And dimm'd the brightest eye, And made the glory proud depart From highest royalty, And Nature changed, and moulder'd Art, With his old wizard rod; But vain the sorcery of his hand Against our blest abode, For, firm as God's own throne, shall stand The Holy Church of God.

Her line anbroken, we descry, Hath through each age remain'd, With DEACON, PRIEST, and BISHOP high, Just as her Lord ordain'd; And now as then, she bringeth nigh. Her lambs with mother's care, Their vows Baptismal to renew By hands-laid-on and prayer, As wont in olden times to do Apostle-Bishops were.

That holy body JESUS lent For her, she now doth break As when from house to house they went From priestly hand to take, That mystic bread of sacrament, Which gives the dull soal wings; And still the holy psalmody Of olden times she sings: Cease not our tongues 'til universe With al! her glory rings!

ONE is that Church, Christ's changeless Bride, In every clime and age, Though scornful heretic deride,

Or godless schism rage; Yet by ONE Faith doth she abide,

ONE Lord who her hath bought; By ONE remitting Baptism

Her own to Christ are brought, And she adores ONE Trinity

As when Apostles taught A thousand years she queen-like stood Victorious 'gainst her foes, More fair and strong than when her God

- To heaven in glory rose. Yea, Zion's folds shall spread abroad
- To Earth's remotest bound, 'Till ONE Faith-Catholic and high
- Through every land resound; And, if a thousand more roll by,

The same shall she be found. Charleston Gospel Messenger

IZAAK WALTON. А.D. 1593-1683. (From the Englishman's Magazine).

There are few names which excite more pleasing asso-ciations than that of Izaak Walton; none in which the virtues of the pions Churchman, the peaceable citizen, the devout admirer of nature's works, the companion and biographer of learned and holy men, shine with more at-tractive grace and lustre. Who feels not reverence for him, who, in consideration, not of birth or station, but of his amjuble and heart the became the friend of Donne, There are few names which excite more pleasing asso his amiable and honest nature, became the friend of Donne, Wotton, and Sanderson; and who has portrayed with a pen—to use the beautiful imagery of Wordsworth— "dropped from an angel's wing," the mind and life of Hooker and Herbert? While enjoying the soothing in-fluence of natural scenery; the bright sunshine of a fresh May measure increases. May morning; murmuring streams and rapid rivers; the m of insects; the charm of earliest birds; the sweet perfume of the violet; and all those varied sights, and ounds, and odours, with which vernal scenes abound,les us to appreciate -the monuments of the Creator's power and love, and "to drink at every pore the spirit of the sea-son?" All this Walton has done; and while ever holy men, and holy thoughts, and holy scenes, are dear to the humble and unsophisticated heart, his name will be had in affectionate remembrance. Every returning spring recalls it to our memory ; and every succeeding winter owns its heart-easing power, as by a happy fireside his exqui-sitely written "Lives" are studied, where, with moistened

Amongst other valuable friends, he numbered Dr. King, the future bishop of Chichester, through who acquainted with an honourable and worthy family, from which, after he had been about ten years in business, he selected a wife. The name of the object of his choice was Rachel Floud, a descendent of that holy martyr Arch bishop Cranmer. They appear to have been married in the church of St. Mildred, at Canterbury, in December 1626. As nothing is more important than the choice of a partner, for weal or woe, for life, we cannot but admire Walton's prudence on this occasion. Instead of being influenced by the too common motives of selfishness or fluenced by the too common motives of selfishness or mere passion, wherein pure love consists not, his object was to obtain a "help meet" to him, that they might so live together in this life, as in the world to come they might have life everlasting. In a temporal point of view, his selection was also a good one; his wife's family and connexion being the means of introducing him to persons, not only of considerable eminence, but of congenial taste not only of considerable eminence, but of congenial taste and temper to his own. As holy matrimony mysteriously and temper to his own. As holy matrimony mysteriously makes twain one flesh, family connexion is a much more important element in connubial happiness than is gene-rally supposed. Nothing, indeed, is more important than that it should be such as, in the frequent intercourse which must necessarily exist, there may be that sympathy of mind and feeling without which society becomes an into-locable burden, and the realifier source of contention to lerable burden, and the prolific source of contention to the married persons themselves, each of whom is laudably sensitive of any neglect of family or kindred. It is, in-deed, all very well, and essential to happiness, that a hus-band and wife should have similar tastes and temper; but band and wife should have similar tasks and compet, but it is not less necessary to the even tenour of married life, that their immediate relatives should in these respects be somewhat like themselves. Such was happily Walton's

somewhat like themselves. Such was happily Walton's condition; and we may easily imagine with what pleasure he must ever have associated—and he did so for a very long period—with the Flouds and Cranmers of his wife's We must now consider Walton in the character in which

We must now consider watton in the character in the result of a biographer. Sir Henry Wotton, from a letter addressed to Walton in 1638, ap-pears to have been collecting materials for writing a life of their mutual friend Donne; but, dying soon after, he never carried his intention into effect. His sermons, however, being about to be published without a life of the nowever, being about to be published without a life of the author, Walton determined to supply the deficiency him-self. "When I heard," said he, "that sad news (Wotton's death), and heard also that these sermons were to be printed, and want the author's life, which I thought to be very temarkable, indignation or grief—indeed I know not which—transported me so far, that I reviewed my for-saken collections and resolved the world should see the saken collections, and resolved the world should see the best plain picture of the author's life that my artless pen-cil, guided by the hand of truth, could present to it." Hence the origin of the exquisite biography of a name honoured in his own and every succeeding generation. It was published along with the first volume of his ser-It was published along with the first volume of his ser-mons in 1640, and obtained universal approbation. King Charles I., whose troubles at this unhappy period may have been alleviated by its perusal, told the famous John Hales, of Eton, "that he had not seen a life written with more advantage to the subject, or more reputation to the writer, than that of Dr. Donne." writer, than that of Dr. Donne.'

writer, than that of Dr. Donne." Amid all this deserved popularity, he still continued his business, and appears about this time to have removed to a more commodious shop, in Chancery Lane. Walton was, indeed, far too honest to let his literary pursuits, however congenial to his taste, interfere with the more immediate duties of the tradesman and citizen. From the period prediction we find that he sourced several the parish-registers, we find that he served several parothe parish-registers, we find that he served several paro-chial offices, such as sidesman, overseer of the poor, &c. It will be a happy day for England when these important offices are again filled by such citizens. Alas, how unlike the noisy, ignorant, idle, factious men, who now turn every vestry into a bear-garden; where all that is holy and venerable in Church and state is torn to pieces, and decovered by these whose only apparent relic of heme-time. devoured by those whose only apparent relie of humanity is a human form; men who, to borrow Tertullian's description of Hermogenes, "mistake brawling for eloqu mpudence for firmness, and think it a duty to speak evil of every one but themselves!"

Still, with all this success and consistency of conduct, Walton found no exemption from those earthly ills, which, n this probationary state incident alike to all, are neither awed by greatness nor eluded by obscurity. While living In this protectional is also be determined by obscurity. While living in Chancery Lane, sorrows came, not single ones, but in battalions; and the "insatiste archer," death, shot forth his arrows in rapid and melancholy succession. He lost no less than seven children, together with his wife, after a happy union of fourteen years; and her mother, who appears to have lived with him. To any man the loss of the wife of his youth is no ordinary affliction; but to one of Walton's affectionate nature it must have been severe indeed. If a loss be estimated in proportion to the bless-ing enjoyed in its possession, some notion may be formed

of a good conscience and honest conve " For there are souls that seem to dwell Above this earth; so rich a spell Floats round their steps, where'er they move, From hopes fulfilled and mutual love

Such being Walton's pursuits and feelings, we shall easily imagine his gratification at the restoration of his sovereign to the throne of his ancestors. He celebrated that event, which the Church also calls upon us to cele-brate, in "an humble eclog," of which the following are the opening lines :-

"Hail, happy day! Dorus, sit down: Now let no sigh, nor let a frown Lodge near thy heart, nor on thy brow. The king, the king's returned! and now Let's banish all sad thoughts, and sing— We have our laws and have our king."

To this invitation, however, "Dorus" replies, that he fain would sing, but these wars have sunk his heart so low, that it will not be raised. Damon asks-

" What, not this day? Why, 'tis the twenty-ninth of May Let rebels' spirits sink : let those That, like the Goths and Vandals, "see To ruin families and bring Contempt upon our Church and King, And all that's dear to us,—be ssl: But be not thou—let us be glad."

Such is the happiness which goodnes ever embosoms; but, alas! as in the most faithful hear some sparks of infidelity still remain, so is the highes state of human happiness chequered with sorrow. Vithin two years after the restoration, Walton again became a widower.— It would appear, from the fact of her interment taking place at Worcester Cathedral, that his wife died while they were visiting the excellently learned and pious bishop they were visiting the excellently learned and pious bishop of that diocese, Dr. Morley, an old frierd of Walton. In her epitaph, written by her husband, sle is described as being of "remarkable prudence, and of the primitive piety; her great and general knowledge being adorned with true humility, and blessed with Christian meekness," —a character which it is devoutly to be vished the women of England would endeavour to imitat. Great as this affliction must have been-akin to that which he so touchingly described to have been experienced by Donne under a similar bereavement, coming upn him at his advanced period of life, and when he had arrived at the prescribed goal of human existence,-Walton had doubt-

prescribed goal of human existence, — value had doubt less experienced too many of the mercies of the bounteous Giver of all good, not to be resigned an hopeful. After this event he took up his residence, together with his two children, with Bishop Morley, who had lately been translated to the bishopric of Winnhester. In this lelighful retreat, amid so many associations in which his nonest nature would delight, he soon regained his usual cheerfulness, and resumed his literary hours, —an occu-pation which of all others, when pursuad in subordination to God's glory, has the most soothing influence on the mind and feelings. Here it was that he wrote the life of "that most learned, most humble, boly man," Richard Hooker,-a name the most renowned in English theology, and whose immortal work on the "Ecclesiastical Polity must ever remain amongst the noblest efforts of human learning and virtue. Speaking of this wonderful produc-tion, an eminent living divine observes, "a theologian might naturally be expected to be well provided with weapons from the armoury of the Church; a scholar might have exhausted the stores of ancient learning; a philosopher have explored the principles of his science; and a man of taste have a keen perception of the graces of composition,—but these various endowments, each of them a great acquisition in itself, and some of them calculated, from their nature, to be exclusive of the rest, are all displayed at once, and each of them in a high degree of excellence, in the 'Ecclesiastical Polity.' The reader is surprised and delighted to find, that his argument has ot only stood aloof from the ribaldry of the times, and the casuistry of vulgar minds, but has laid before him the important issues and the governing principles of the whole question, investing them at the same time with the riches of a copious literature, the fascinations of a graceful and majestic style, and, above all, the virtues of a Christian character." Hooker's life appeared early in the year 1665, and was appropriately dedicated to the Bishop of Winchester, under whose roof and at whose suggestion it had been written.

It has been before observed, that Walton's writings are opportunity of expressing his opinions in a more systematic form. In the year 1668 a plan was proposed by the norther for the comprehension of the more moderate dissenters, and for allowing correct indulgances of the sky shining forth in all their brightness and glory. to such as could not be brought within the comprehension. In an evil hour a bill was prepared for that purpose by Sir Matthew Hale; but on being brought before the House of Commons, it was all but unanimously rejected, to the great affront and dissatisfaction of the non Such men as Izaak Walton, who had seen quite enough of the result of these concessions to the Scotch, and his own nation during the rebellion, would, doubtless, mists. most sincerely thank God, that a measure fraught with such imminent peril to his Church had been brought to nought. Accordingly, Walton is said to have been the author of a letter, dated the 18th Feb., 1668, which, with another on the same subject, written about ten years afterwards, a similar plan of comprehension having been again ed, was published in 1680, under the title of "Love ing the distempers of the present times, written from a quiet and conformable citizen in London to two busy and a pleasure which the Christian can alone experience from and Truth; in two modest and peaceable letters, concerning the distempers of the present times, written from a quiet and conformable citizen in London to two busy and factious shopkeepers in Coventry." Although there is some difference of opinion as to the authorship of these letters, we cannot help thinking that Dr. Zouch has done well to class them amongst Walton's works, since, apart from the high testimony of Archbishop Sancroft, the primate of that time, who surely could not be mistaken primate of that time, who surely could not be mistaken in such a matter, there is internal evidence both in the style and sentiment, as well as in the manner in which allusion is made to Walton himself, not to be mistaken. About this time also he commenced writing George Herbert's Life, and revising his former memoirs for pub-lication in one volume, which he dedicated, as before, to his friend Bishop Morley, with whom he still continued chiefly to reside. He not unfrequently, however, visited his friend Charles Cotton, at Beresford, a celebrated brother of the angle, who wrote, at Walton's request, a treatise on fly-fishing, which was appended to the "Com-plete Angler." He also spent much of his time with his two childran, both near being sectorable. two children, both now being comfortably settled in life. Ann was married to Dr. William Hawkins, a prebendary of Winchester; and his son Izaak, after having been educated by his maternal uncle, the future Bishop Ken, had graduated at Oxford, travelled on the continent, taken holy orders, and obtained valuable preferment. He was a man of great taste, learning, and piety: and is said to have contributed largely to "Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy" during the rebellion. Although Walton had nor bugh Walton had now attained that advanced age, which, as he humorously observes, "might have obtained him a writ of ease," still, such was the vigour of his sound intellect, that he commenced and finished his "Life of Bishop Sanderson," the eminent scholar and divine, who is supposed to have contributed the general thanksgiving to the Prayer-book, in whose last revision he was con This, with the exception of a little poem which cerned. he edited, called "Thealma and Clearchus," history, in smooth and easy verse, was his last literary effort. On the 9th of August, 1683, he attained his ninetieth year; and although he was in entire possession f his faculties, together with a greater degree of strength than is usual at such a very advanced period of life, it is not surprising that he did not survive the severe frost of the following winter. He did not survice the severe frost of soh-in-law, Dr. Hawkins, "whom he loved as his own son," and was buried in Winchester Cathedral, the same appropriate resting-place which awaited his venerable friend, Bishop Morley, about a year afterwards. In both these holy men the poet's prediction appears to have been is given to appoint other men to the enjoyment of them in their fulfilled

On reviewing the elements of Walton's character, whereby he became so distinguished above the generality of those who occupy similar situations in life, it will be found that a reverent regard for long and wisely established principles—in other words, the spirit of *obedience*— was the foundation of his eminence and virtue. Instead bewildering himself and others with the fruitless search for a panacea for the evils of the eventful times in which he lived, he wisely left the honour of such a discovery he lived, he wisely left the honour of such a discovery to others, having no desire to violate the apostle's injunc-tion by becoming "a busybody in other men's matters." While doubtless tempted, like others, to be a noisy dema-gogue, or a furious fanatic, he preferred, to use his own words, "the former piety and plain-dealing, to all the cruelty and cunning" of the profession of extraordinary sanctity. Conduct such as this must inevitably gain the respect of all where respect is worth pressenting, for respect of all whose respect is worth possessing; for, however humble a man's calling may be, so long as he discharges it faithfully and honestly, he is below no one's consideration, especially when uniting, as in Walton's case, a genuine love of literature, and a quiet pursuit of it. Had he, indeed, left his shop to be a Sir Orator in beer-shops or common-council rooms, if there were such nuisances in his time; or had he professed to enlighten his ignorant and deluded neighbours with lectures in mechanics' institutes; or, what is a severer temptation for a vain man to resist, had he separated from his mother the Church, in order to be a deacon or other great personage in a dissenting meeting-house, -so far from becoming the friend of the best and greatest men of his day, he must, of course, have been an object of deserved aversion and pity to every honest mind. But, happily, Walton was, as we have seen, of a very different temperament. He revered the Church, and honoured the elergy; and con-sequently lived in friendly communication with his lawful pastor -generally seeking, no uncertain test of a mun's pastor,-generally speaking, no uncertain test of a man's espectability and worth, as the contrary conduct, and being at variance with and opposing him, is no unsafe index of the opposite qualities. Leaving public matters for public men, he sought repose in the bosom of his own family, where he had the opportunity of acquiring and exercising those many virtues for which domestic life is the appropriate field.

#### "To make a happy fireside clime For weans and wife-That's the true pathos and sublime Of human life."

BURNS. It is, indeed, a very bad sign, when, under the absurd pretext of benefiting the whole community, men neglec pretext of benefiting the whole community, men neglect the parts of which every whole is composed; in other words, when, on the plea of serving their country, and so forth, they neglect their personal and domestic duties. And yet this is one of the plague-spots of our times. The domestic life of England—the life of a nation—is well nigh expiring appendent use so, what would a if all that is creat expiring amongst us; so, what wonder if all that is great and holy is also ready to perish? The council-chamber, the vestry-meeting, the hall of science, the lecture-room, are now the arenas upon which busy and factious shop-keepers, at Coventry and elsewhere, are ambitious of distinguishing themselves. Of course, it is the interest distinguishing themselves. Of course, it is the interest of ambitious and designing men to use such persons as tools to effect their own ends. Even the political privi-leges with which they have invested them are the veriest badges of their slavery. The infidel Voltaire was wort to say, in allusion to our septennial elections, "that Eng-land was mad every seventh year." Alas, such madness is now daily manifest in those immumerable elections, municipal or merchial, which greate such tumult, oppolmunicipal or parochial, which create such tumult, opposition, and heart-burnings, amongst us!

It would be a great oversight, in estimating Walton's aracter, to omit another very important element of ithis devout admiration of the works of the Creator. By

"One impulse from a vernal wood Will teach us more of man, Of moral evil and of good, Than all the sages can."

nclusions from the very occupation in which he is gaged favourable to his condition as an accountable ing. He cannot cast the grain in his hand over the webed faild and watch his compared for a complement and tend ing. ploughed field, and watch its progress from a small and ten-der green shoot, until it becomes a stately plant ripened for the sickle, without being led sometimes to consider within himself, who is it that has given this quickening power

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stead. The state was either right or wrong in passing this act. If right, then Church funds are under its controul. If wrong, then the Protestant Episcopal Church has no title to them."

We have given this quotation at length, to prevent any accusation of unfairness; but more inconsiderate, loose, and indefinite language it would be difficult to find. Whether our contemporary writes thus designedly, on feeling that his positions require it, or because he really cannot help it, we need not inquire. He speaks of "The Protestant Episcopal Church," and of "a Protestant successor," and just before of "the Protestant Episcopal Establishment," because such language seems to suit his ideas and purposes; whereas, as we have already said, the Church of England is never so designated, either in her own authoritative works, in acts of parliament, or in any other documents or works of consequence. Our opponent, in common with the generality of popish and other non-conformists, labours hard to convince his readers that the Church of England never existed until the Reformation, and that at that time parliament found in the country two churches, the Church of Rome and the Church of England, and then transferred the tithes, &c., from the Church of Rome to the Church of England. But, nothing can be further from the truth, or more absurd; for, in the first place, the Reformation is never called a creation, for there was no creation of a new Church, but merely the Reformation, a cleansing, a purifying of the old one. It was precisely the same Church after the Reformation as it was before it. Nor did the Church of England ever separate from the Church of Rome at all: she merely cast off, and protested against, her errors and superstitions. There consequently was no transfer whatever of the tithes, either from the Church of Rome or from any where else, to the Church of England; for the Church of England continued to possess them throughout the whole course of the Reformation, as she had done for hundreds of years previously, and has done ever since. Nothing took place during the Reformation at all affecting the existence of the Church of England, as a Branch

of CHRIST'S Holy Catholic Church. The pope had, contrary to the laws of the Church and the country, which were still in existence, usurped authority over the Church of England, and had foisted upon her many of his corruptions; and at the Reformation, the Church east off the usurped authority of the pope, and purified herself from those corruptions which formed no part at all of the Church, any more than a man's coat forms part of the man. And to say, that when she cast off those corruptions, the Church was no longer the same Church as she was before, is just as absurd as to say, that when a man has thrown off an old ragged dirty coat, and has put on a clean and

became a new and another Church, is ridiculous, as The Nonconformist must feel. In a late session of parliament, a Church Discipline Bill was passed, by which disobedient clergymen may be deprived of their benefices, and successors appointed to them ; populous city; and while reading the ever-open and most instructive book of nature, would learn many lessons of gratitude, of patience, and of charity: of Edw. VI., by which The Nonconformist says the Church was created, and had the tithes handed over to her. And it is not true, that by that law "the original possessors of the "The most humble peasant," as a modern writer, not unworthy of being associated with Walton himself, beau-tifully observes, "who pursues his labours in the fields, however unenlightened by education, cannot fail to draw conformist there labours to prove. They roundly accuse the Church funds were dispossessed," and other persons appointed Church of being almost the same as she was previously to the Reformation, and of not having cast off half as much as she ought to have done, and that she is yet essentially popish, and all the rest of it. The old proverb will have it that a certain description of people have need of good memories, lest they side of a question, it is very difficult to find them on the right periods of the year. All these induce him to reflect, and lead him up to Him, who hath given light and life to all; who 'causeth his sun to shine, and his rain to fall, on the interval. While the Church of England was not created at the side of an argument; but not at all rare to find them plunging Reformation, as the word implies, but merely reformed or

# The Church.

# "We read of faith and purest charity, In statesman, priest, and humble citizen."

Of the parentage and early life of this, in the best sense of the parentage and early into a map in the parentage and early into a map in the parentage and early interval in the parentage of the work of the parentage of St. Mary's Church, Stafford, it appears that he was born on the 9th of August, and baptised on the 21st September, 1593; his parents being second sec honest yeomen, or gentlemen in ore, as Fuller, who was one of Walton's friends, quaintly defines that valuable class of English citizens. He did not, however, long enjoy class of English citizens. the blessing of a parent's love and guidance, it being ge-nerally supposed that at the early and helpless age of four years Years he became an orphan; from which period till about his twentieth year little is known beyond conjecture. His early education, most probably received at the grammar-school of his native place, must have been imperfect, since it is certain that he was very soon taken from his studies, and apprenticed to a relative in London, who was a semp-ster ster or haberdasher at Whitechapel. The first notice which we have of Walton is one which shews that a taste for literature must have been very early imbibed by him; otherwise it is scarcely probable that at the age of twenty-six he would have been the subject of a poet's praise. Such, however, is the fact; a small poem, entitled, "The Love of Amos and Laura," which was published in 1619, having S. P., "to his aphaving been dedicated by its author, S. P., "to his ap-proved and much respected friend, Iz. Wa." But his literary erary taste was not, as it never should be, prosecuted to the neglect of, to him, a far more important, if less attractive, calling, since it is certain that in the year 1624 Walton had commenced business for himself, which he carried on in a house on the north side of Fleet Street, in Joint occupation of himself and one John Mason, a

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ings and L, Esq'r. While honestly pursuing his humble trade, he con-tracted a friendship which is the source and secret of all his future eminence. The celebrated Dr. Donne was at the his future eminence. The celebrated Dr. Donat as we this period vicar of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West; and as we we have been a man in whom yman would find a conscientious parishioner, no ommon character in these days, it is not surprising a clergyman that they should become mutually known and attached to each other. Walton's reverence for the pastoral office, as being founded on the express command of God, would aturally lead him to obey those who had spiritual rule Ver him; while, of course, the pastor's vocation would the bring him into contact with Walton, whom, as was Ju said of Socrates, to know must have been to respect and live. Accordingly, the vicarage was ever open to "honest Izaak;" and as it was the haunt of all the celebrated men the times, he had the opportunity of obtaining the endship of those with whom he is now chiefly associated; names which, like satellites, burn in lucid ring

#### 'Around meek Walton's heavenly memory."

affection, presented him with his manuscript sermons; the Saviour extended on an anchor; and which, in reve-rent esteem for the venerable donor, walton used from that time to the sealing of his own will, which bears this

of his sense of the bereavement, from the touching man-ner in which he describes the character of a good and faithful wife in the Lives of Herbert and Sanderson.

Although nothing certain is known concerning him for several years after this period, it is most probable partly from the distracted state of the times, which he never mentions but to reprobate and deplore; and partly from his own broken energies, in consequence of his se-vere domestic afflictions,—he retired, like his friend Dr. Donne under similar circumstances, from the turbulent scenes of the metropolis to a quiet spot near his native town of Stafford, where he passed several resigned and peaceable years in study and angling; a recreation of which it is well known he was passionately fond. How long he remained in this "sweet retired solitude," where he may probably have acquired those stores of knowledge, whose possession so sadly puzzles his biographers to ac-count for, is unknown. The next incident connected with him occurred about six years afterwards, when he again married (1646). The object of his choice, equally happy and successful as his former, was Anne, daughter of Thomas Ken, an attorney, the father of Bishop Ken, whose name requires no epithet. He had thus again the privilege of obtaining with his wife the best and richest dowry, a family connexion of kindred tastes and principles, and with whom he ever lived in happy and constant

Having now retired from business, Walton was at liberty to indulge his literary tastes. Accordingly, in 1651, he edited the remains of his friend Sir Henry on, with an exquisitely written life of the auth Wotte under the title of Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, a book which, though quaint in its style, is full of amusement and instruc-tion. While observing the gentle and holy spirit which pervades these writings, it is obvious how kindred must have been the nature of the author and his biographer; and how well the latter was fitted to portray the character of the former; a man, to use Walton's own words, "whose experience, learning, wit, and cheerfulness, made his pany to be esteemed one of the delights of mankind. In the year 1653, when he had attained the mature age he published his celebrated work, "The Comof sixty, plete Angler, or contemplative Man's Recreation;" a book whose universal fame renders any eulogium superfluous. Should any of our readers not have read this delightfu volume, second to none in beauty of language, purity of sentiment, and description of natural scenery, he has a pleasure yet in store, which, if wise, he will not be slow to gratify. As an authority in the delightful art of which it treats, it is of considerable value; but this is its lowest praise, when compared with the elevating moral which consecrates every page to our holiest sympathies. No book more thoroughly associates the reader with the scenes which it describes; and it must be confessed that Walton, under the name of "Piscator," has thrown a charm over the gentle craft, which the unmerited sarcasm of Dr. huson, great and good man that he was, will never be abie to dissolve.

When it is considered at what period of English history this book was written, its calm and hopeful spirit is in delightful contrast to the perils of those sad times. How consoling to know, that amid all their turbulence, cruelty, insubordination, and blasphemy, there were simple and honest-minded men, like Izaak Walton, who, having no sympathy for such deeds of violence and wrong, turned As a proof of the uninterrupted intercourse which ex-sted between Dr. Donne and himself, it may be mentioned, that e at the state of the uninterrupted intercourse which ex-the sted between Dr. Donne and himself, it may be mentioned, that a short time before the death of the former he sent for Walton; and, with many expressions of regard and as the word, of God! Such was Walton's occupation during the greater part of this eventful period. gether with a seal, engraven with a representation of privacy of domestic life, surrounded, not by his own

" Thy thoughts and feelings shall not die, Nor leave thee, when grey hairs are nigh, A melancholy slave; But an old age, serene and bright, And lovely as a Lapland night, Shall lead thee to thy grave."

enveloping all around with its fleecy covering,-sights just and the unjust."\*\* No one, indeed, whatever be his condition, can estimate

No one, indeed, whatever be his condition, can estimate the aid afforded even by an occasional abstraction from "the stunning tide" of public life, in the subduing of those wayward passions, which, in the "various bustle of re-sort," are all too ruffled and excited. With all this enthu-singtime admiration of pathern of public life, but merely reformed of men—mere human inventions. siastic admiration of natural scenery, however, Walton was not one of those, who, investing nature with a heathenish pantheism, make it usurp the place of nature's God. No, he gazed upon it with the eye of a Christian,

" He looks abroad into the varied field Of nature; and though poor, perhaps, compared With those whose mansions glitter in his sight, Çalls the delightful scenery all his own, His are the mountains, and the valleys his,' And the resplandent rivers. His to enjoy With a propriety that none can feel, But who, with filial confidence inspired, Can lift to heaven an unpresumptuous even And smiling, say, 'My Father made them all.' " COWPER

How refreshing to turn from the Charles Levers + of the nineteenth century, to a quiet and peaceable citizen like Izaak Walton!

# THE PARLIAMENT.

#### (From the London Church Intelligencer).

The Nonconformist, in its way of proving that parliament

"By the Roman Church tithes were for centuries enjoyed, until by act of parliament 2 and 3 Edward VL, it was provided that if any rector, vicar, perpetual curate or other priest, should in future say mass in the usual manner, and not use the Common Prayer Book, he should forfeit to the king one year's revenue of his benefice, and be imprisoned for six months; that, for a second offence, he should be deprived of his benefice, and of all his spiritual promotions, and be imprisoned for one whole year; and, for a third offence, imprisonment during his natural life .--And further, it authorized patrons to appoint a protestant successor, as if he were dead. If this be not, as we described it, a handing over in trust by parliament her present temporalities to the Anglican Church, we must leave The Church Intelligencer to tell us more precisely what it is. The original possessors In both of these funds are, by law, dispossessed-and by law, authority

\* "Sketches of Country Life." By One of the Old School.

Rivingtons. + "Charles Lever, the Man of the Nineteenth Century," by the Rev. W. Gresley. This work, in every respect equal, and in many points superior, to any of Mr. Gresley's former pro-ductions, should be read universally.

#### PRETENDED MIRACLES OF ST. PATRICK. (From the Irish Ecclesiastical Journal).

"Fr. R. B.," one of the Irish Franciscan friars at Louvaine, and the author of "The Life of the glorious Bishop St. Patrick, Apostle and Primate of Ireland," which was printed (together with "The Lives of the Holy Virgin St. Bridget, and of the glorious St. Columbe, Patrons of Ireland,") in 1625, at St. Omers, with the license and approbation of the Censors of Louvaine, of the Bishop of St. Omers, and of the Commissary, and Definitor-General of the Seraphic Order (!) says of St. Patrick, that this Life "will abundantly teach how stupendous he was in perpetrating of miracles." He will, he says, "furnish the scrip of your memories with bright stones taken up out of the torrent of our glorious Apostle's life, wherewith, if you charge the sling of your tongues, the weakest among you shall be able to encounter and cast down any temerarious and Goliah-THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND NOT CREATED BY hearted Protestant that should undertake to renew the lost field, or to recover the gained breach. Since they obtrude their new-found gospel on you, under the specious vizard of venerable antiquity, here we offer them St. Patrick's Life, who lived in the purer times of Christianity; let them examine it, let them transferred the ecclesiastical revenues of the country from the search it, and point us out what they shall find in it to counte-Church of Rome to the Church of England, and that the latter nance their cause, or to advance their religion. Nothing will was created by parliament at or about the same period, thus occur here but quires of sacred virgins, and troops of holy monks. They will admire at the frequent mention of holy veils and ecclesiastical tonsure. Holy water, vessels of holy oils, hallowed fire, the sign of the cross, &c., sound very harshly in Protestant ears. Our wiving gospellors hold no commerce or society with a continent or chaste monk. The refined naturalists of Geneva will never acknowledge our glorious prelate's walking in the majesty of a Roman pallium.

"These delicate reformers will never challenge a religious, consumed with fasts and weakened with haircloth, as a disciple Paleness arising of long standing in cold water (a thing never practised by our tender solifidians), short and broken sleeps taken all alone on a hard flint, seem strange and absurd in the theology of our libidinous ministers, who lie immersed in beds of down." He further asks, "what greater imposture can they impose on you than to father their Protestant paradoxes on the primitive Christians?"

The friar who thus talks of Protestant impostures, and triumphantly calls upon Protestants to search into "The Life of St. Patrick," which he has written for their confusion, or edification, relates not indeed, that the saint heated an oven with snow, but that he made a rousing fire with it; that fire dropped from his fingers and dried up the waters of an inundation; that he transported a leper to Ireland upon an altar-stone; that at sundry times he made the earth swallow sundry magi- for forty years later, the Presbyterian Kirks [were] cians; that he raised many persons from the dead whose bodies attended mostly by the lower and middling classes; had been long resolved to dust; that he moved a mountain to accommodate a Munster nobleman, whose view from his dwelling was obstructed by it, and that he as easily replaced it when the said nobleman refused to let him build a church; that he made a goat bleat in the inside of the man who had stolen it, and entailed a goat's beard upon the [female?] issue of the thief for ever: and that having cleared Ireland of magicians and devils, by whom it was so infected, that the whole island was called the Devil's own, he marched the venomous creatures of all kinds to a promontory, and made them cast themselves into the sea-upon which Joceline very naturally exclaims, "O miraculum magnificum a mundi exordio inexpertum, nunc tribubus, populis et linguis compertum, cunctis ferè nationibu notorium, specialiter Hiberniæ incolis pernecessarium."

The Romish Church, possessing and exercising, wherever it was established, a controul over the Press, authorized the publication of these legends, not as spiritual romances, (like Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress,") but as authentic biography. This very romance of St. Patrick (than which there is not a more flagrant one in the whole Acta Sanctorum, though there are many more flagitious), was published with an insolent appeal to its miracles and its authenticity against the Protestants .-The Protestant is therefore justified in appealing to it as a proof, if proof be wanting, of the practices of the Church of Rome.

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1841.

One of our editorial articles, in a late number, contained the following paragraph :--- "The greater proportion of the land in Scotland is owned by Episcopalians-of the peerage of that country, scarce half a dozen, we believe, are members of the Kirk." 'The Woodstock Herald very roughly contradicts this statement, pronouncing it "emphatically absurd," and "mere unsupported assumption."

This is a very summary method of dealing with unwelcome facts, but it is one which will neither convince the public, nor lead us to acknowledge ourselves in error. So far from owning ourselves wrong, we reiterate the statement, and are happy to have it in our power to support it in the language of a most intelligent and valued correspondent. "You are perfectly correct," writes our friend, "in your statement in regard to the small number of the peerage of Scotland, who belong to the Kirk. Had I a Scotch Almanack at hand, I could show that fully two-thirds, if not more, of the whole number of the Patrons of the Kirk in Scotland are members of the Episcopal Church. In fact, this circumstance forms a great part of the burden of the complaint made by the present agitators in Scotland against Lay Patronage. It is a historical fact, which cannot be controverted, that at the period of the Revolution of 1688, when Episcopacy was the established Church-government in Scotland, there was not north of the Tay (and this comprises the greater part of Scotland) a single Presbyterian place of worship. In Aberdeenshire, Perthshire, and the Highlands, they were all Episcopalians to a man, and so attached were the Highlanders to their Episcopal pastors, that it was not, for thirty or forty years after the Revolution, that a Presbyterian minister dared to show his face in a Highland Parish. Many amusing anecdotes are still in existence of the faithful Highlanders conducting, with the greatest politeness, the Whig ministers, as they termed them, to the borders of their respective Parishes, and charging them, at their peril to be seen again within the bounds of a Highland Parish. In regard further to the fact of the Episcopa lians possessing, at least, two-thirds of the landed property in Scotland, I am surprised that it should be called in question. There are, no doubt, a number of small Lairds or Heritors in Scotland who are Presbyterians, but the fact of the great bulk of the land in Scotland being in possession of Episcopal proprietors is incontrovertible. Indeed this was one of the great hardship of supporting a Church, to which they did not belong, seeing that the greater portion of the to such a consummation-the increased interest with Teinds was paid by Episcopalians, who, notwithstanding, instead of attempting on that account to pull down the Establishment, gave it their heartiest support, and paid their Teinds without a murmur or complaint."

and at p. 466 he says of the Scottish Episcopal Church, "it possesses now upwards of an hundred congregations, among which are to be found ABOUT A HALF OF THE LANDED PROPRIETORS, AND A VAST PROPORTION OF THE EDUCATED AND UPPER CLASSES. If it be granted that a half of the landed proprietors are Episcopalians, it will necessarily follow that the greater proportion of the land is owned by Episcopalians, for in their half are included the most extensive land-owners in Scotland, such as the Dukes of Buccleuch, Hamilton, Richmond, Sutherland, and the bulk of the Scottish Aristocracy.

Thus it will be perceived that our statement, whether correct or not, is not so "emphatically absurd," or such "unsupported assumption" as the Woodstock Herald represents it to be. It is very possible for us to fall into error, and, whenever we find that we have done so, we shall cheerfully acknowledge it. Till then, however, we must persist in our statement, that "the greater proportion of the land in Scotland is owned by Episcopalians-of the peerage of that country, scarce half a dozen, we believe, are members of the Kirk."

Two weeks ago, we corrected a glaring mistake which the Christian Guardian made, on the strength of some quotation or other, to the effect that full half the population of England have left the Church, and joined the ranks of Dissent. The subjoined statement, derived from that excellent publication, the Irish Ecclesiastical Journal, and based upon official data, will still more clearly show the immense numerical preponderance, in England, of Churchmen over all classes of Dissenters :----

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL. From the Report of the Registrar General for the year 1841, From the Report of the Registrar-General for the year 1841, it appears, that in the year ending June 30th, 1840, there have been registered in England and Wales, pursuant to the Act of 6 & 7 Will. IV. cap. 86, 124,329 marriages. Out of this number 1938 were performed in the Registrar's Office, which may give ne notion of the extent of relief conferred on the dissenters The following extract from the Report is taken by this Act. from the Ecclesiastical Gazette:--Comparing the abstract in the present Report, with those in

the two former Reports, the marriages are as follow : 1839. 1840. 1841

In the Established Church,......107.201 114,632 117,018 Not of the Church,..... 4,280 6,451 7,311

#### Total..... 111,481 121,083 124,329

"Now, taking the proportion of marriages to population at nearly eight annually to every thousand persons, as it is here given by the Registrar-General, the whole population of Engnd and Wales will amount to about fifteen millions and a half: THE NUMBER OF THOSE WHO ADHERE TO THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH, SO FAR AS MARRIAGES ARE CONCERNED, AMOUNTS TO ABOUT 14,627,000, WHILE THOSE WHO HAVE DISSENTED, IN REGARD TO MARRIAGE, AMOUNT TO ABOUT 914,000, OR ABOUT ONE SEVENTEENTH OF THE POPULATION. This estimate, of course, includes the Roman Catholics and Jews, as well as every class of Protestant Dissenters. The number of marriages celebrated in Roman Catholic chapels, in the year ending Dec. 31, 1838, amounted to 1629, which represents a population of about 204,000 only. Since then no distinct report of their marriages has been made."

The Norfolk Herald, some few months ago, contained a paragraph, which conveyed a very erroneous notion of the relative numbers of Churchmen and Dissenters in England, and we are sure that he will gladly rectify the error, to which he unintentionally gave circulation, by copying the preceding statement. Will the Guardian be candid enough to do the same?

The subjoined announcement, from the Publishers' Circular, for October, gives additional proof that a novement is going on in Germany, which may lead to the happiest results, and especially to an agreement in the form of ecclesiastical government between the Church of England and the Protestant communions of At all events, it is encouraging to observe-as tending which the study of the Fathers has been prosecuted, of late years, by the Protestant theologians of Germany, and to read such announcements as the following:-"The lives, writings, and doctrine of the Fathers, have of late years met with considerable attention among the Protestant theologians of Germany. The theological faculty of the uni-versity of Jena made the writings of Justin Martyr even its prize question for the year 1839; and the essay, which obtained prize question for the year 1839; and the essay, which obtained the prize, has just been published. It bears the title, *De Justini Martyris Scriptis et Doctrina*, §c. by *J. C. T. Otto.* It is said to be a profound work, yet to be greatly surpassed in erudition and comprehensiveness by a work, in German, on the same important subject, (*Justin der Märtyrer*), by *C. Semisch.*— The author states, characteristically of himself and of our age, that the work arose 'from a desire to escape from an age torn y religious party-fends to one strong in faith and capable of ligious enthusiasm "Another work of the same class, but of greater importance to the inquiring theologian, is, Originis Doctrinam de Sacrificiis Christianorum in examen vocavit, by Dr. J. G. F. Höffing. Its object is to prove, from the writings of Origen, against the abuses made of them by Romanist theologians, that the eucharist was not meant to be a sacrifice in the sense in which it is repre-sented by the Romish Church."

made vain and foolish people disparage him, because he came What he said on not in such a fool's coat as they delight in. the other parts, I do not well remember : and, indeed, I was so affected with what he said then to me, that the general transport I was under, during the whole discourse, capable to remember these particulars, as I wish I had done."

Our friendly opponent, the Wesleyan, points out to us a course, which we do not think it necessary to pursue. The principles of The Church have been plainly and unshrinkingly put forth from its very comncement up to the present hour, and we consider it quite sufficient to defend them, to the best of our ability, whenever they are impugned. Most of the positions which the Wesleyan calls upon us to discuss have already been sustained, at great length and frequently, in this journal.

We have an aversion to controversy, and never approach it, except when inevitably compelled. With the Wesleyan, in particular, we should dislike, though not dread, to wage a contest; for those members of the Christian community whom he represents command our respect for their many political and social virtues, and we look upon them as a branch of the We make these observations in the firm conviction

that they will not be ungenerously misinterpreted, or construed into an abandonment of that ground, which, in our own opinion, we have successfully maintained,the Wesleyan having left our arguments unassailed.

A gentleman, who advertises in our columns to-day, s desirous of giving instruction to private pupils in Science and Classics, and especially in the higher branches of Mathematics. His reference is conclusive as to his qualifications; and we can state, from our own knowledge, that he is in possession of the most satisfactory testmonials to his moral, literary, and scientific character, from the following distinguished members of Trhity College, Dublin,-viz. the Provost .- Sir W. R Hamilton, Professor of Astronomy, -Mr. MacCullagh, Professor of Mathematics,-Dr. MacDonnell, Senior Fellow,-and Dr. Singer, one of the Fellows.

We beg to announce to our subscribers in Murray and the Prince Edward District, that a gentleman connected with the Ecclesiastical Establishment of this Dicese, will probably call upon them, in the first week of December, for the amount of dues to The Church for the past and previous volumes. We rust that our friends in that quarter will kindly meet our wishes in this respect, and be prepared to discharge the amount of those arrears which the heavy expenses of our establishment oblige us to use every available means to collect.

# Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

#### RECTORY OF COBOURG.

The first clergyman of the Church of England established within the bounds now comprehending the Rec-tory of Cobourg, was the Rev. W. Macaulay (now Rector of Picton in the Prince Edward District), who entered upon this charge about the close of the year 1818. He was for several years the only Clergyman of the Established Church in the whole District of Newcastle; and, as the parochial Register will shew, extended his ministrations occasionally to its remotest bounds, both East and West. This gentleman is deservedly held in high esti-mation amongst the subjects of his first pastoral charge; and the present incumbent, in the progress of his duties, often receives warm and gratifying testimony to the value of the services of his predecessor during the years in which

e exercised his ministry amongst them. At the first establishment of the Rev. W. Macaulay in his parish, Divine Service was performed in the Court House at Amherst, then an antiquated wooden building on a very limited scale, but since replaced by a neat and capacious edifice of stone. Measures, however, were Germany. The interest evinced by the King of Prussia in the appointment of an English Bishop for Jerusalem, and the fact that, about 150 years ago, the eminently learned and pious Dr. Grabe contemplated is incontrovertible. Indeed this was one of the great arguments urged against the Voluntaries, during the agitation of the Voluntary question in Scotland. It was urged, even by Presbyterians, that it was absurd for the Voluntary seceders in Scotland to plead the the Vol at that time resident in the village and neighbourho with a provision, as it was thought, for their reasonable for several years to come. In 1824, the very neat and commodious Parsonageuse, contiguous to the Church, was erected ; and in the completion of this very important appendage to the parish, great credit is due to the zeal and exertions of the resident clergyman, and of the Churchwardens by whom he was so efficiently assisted at the time. Nearly £200 have been subsequently laid out in the enlargement and improvement of the dwelling itself, and in the beautifying of the garden and grounds with which it is surrounded; and for its quiet seclusion in the midst of a bustling population, for convenience of situation and general comfort, it is probably not surpassed by any similar structure in the Diocese In the spring of 1827, the mission of Cobourg was resigned by the Rev. W. Macuulay; and, with the sanction of the Bishop [Stewart] of Quebec, the Rev. A. N. Be-thune succeeded to the charge. The latter, in entering upon his labours in the month of July in that year, found he parish in a flourishing and promising condition,—the congregation being very considerable and having steadily This was speedily evinced in the promptiude with which, upon the appeal of the new Incumbent, funds were raised re-paint the Church, both within and without,-a very desirable improvement which was effected, at considerable Port Hope, at that period and for three succeeding years, was attached to the pastoral charge of the Incumbent of Cobourg; who officiated there, during that time, regularly on each Sunday, and attended to all the usual calls of week-day duty; and he has great satisfaction in reverting to the very kind manner in which his ministrations were accepted, though unattended, as was necessarily the case, with that personal intercourse, unless in a very limited degree, which forms the strongest and most enduring the between pastor and flock. At the Confirma-tion in September 1828, 68 persons were admitted to that rite in Cobourg, and 38 in Port Hope; and just two years after, 45 persons in the former place were confirme In the year 1828, the principal inhabitants both of Port Hope and Cobourg, joined by several in their respective neighbourhoods, united in forming a Branch of the excellent Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the central Depository of which was appointed to be at Cobourg, and this Institution has been maintained, with very gratifying success, up to the present day. During the hirteen years of its existence, upwards of £560 Sterling have been expended in the purchase of Books and Tracts : and up to the time of the presentation of the Annual Re port in January 1841, there were distributed through its strumentality, in the Newcastle District, 1300 copies of the Holy Scriptures, 1500 of the Book of Common Prayer, and 4800 Books and Tracts of various sizes and descriptions, all calculated to subserve the cause of Evangelical Truth and Apostolic Order. In the summer of 1829, an addition of nineteen feet was made to the length of the Church, on the northern end,which admitted an increase of eighteen pews, as well as a new and more commodious chancel and vestry. These additional pews had all been bespoken, and were immediately occupied. Between that year and 1832 a Bell was procured, cushions and hangings provided for the pulpit and altar, a new set of communion-plate supplied, and an organ was purchased,—the whole expence being about  $\pounds 240$ , in addition to  $\pounds 210$  the cost of the enlargement of the Church. The great increase of the congregation from emigration and other causes demanding an in of church accommodation, side-galleries were erected in the summer of 1833 at an expence of £110; which afforded twenty-six additional pews, one half of which it was intwenty-six additional pews, one half of which it was in-tended to preserve as free sittings. But even this increased accommodation is found to be wholly inadequate to the requested it may be published) the Bishop returned to the altar, the clergy have church under the care of a solitary Clergyman, who, although

wants of the Church population in the town and neighbourhood; and measures are in contemplation for at least partially supplying the deficiency, as soon as the congre-gation shall have completed another benevolent undertaking in which they are at present engaged. In the autumn of 1836, a Committee was formed for

raising funds in aid of the support of a Travelling Mis-sionary for the Newcastle District; and during three years, as long as the services of so valuable a functionary could be procured, about £50 per annum was raised chiefly in Cobourg and its vicinity in aid of the salary which was allotted to him. At the public meeting of the Committee of the Society

for Promoting Christian Knowledge, held in January 1841, the establishment of a Parochial School, in immediate connexion with the Church, was decided upon, and a subscription entered into upon the spot for carrying it into effect. Its design is to ensure to the children of the Church the means of acquiring a respectable common education upon Scriptural principles, and to afford, at the same time, to the children of the poor in the neighbourhood the benefits of this sound and Christian instruction gratuitously. When the project was started, it was thought that the sum of £150, or £200 at the furthest, would suffice to meet the whole expence of a suitable School-House for this object; but after the inspection of various plans kindly furnished by Mr. Lane, a young gentleman well skilled in useful and ornamental architecture, it was una-nimously resolved by the Vestry not to limit themselves Church, only temporarily divided from the parent stem. to the sum originally contemplated, in erecting a building which would be a lasting credit to the taste and Christian spirit of the parish, and effectually serve the end which vas proposed. An edifice of brick, upon a firm foundation of stone, -embracing a school-room 32 feet by 20 and 16 feet high, with four convenient apartments for a master's residence,—was accordingly commenced, and will be fully ready for occupation probably about Christ-mas. It is constructed in the Gothic style adopted about the commencement of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and for tastefulness of design, substantial workmanship, and general convenience, is a subject of universal admiration. The whole expense of this School-house, when all the necessary furniture of desks, forms, stove, &c. shall have been supplied, as well as a neat and substantial fence constructed round the premises,—being half an acre con-veyed by the Rector of the Parish from the Glebe lands, little more than two hundred yards from the Church,-will not fall much short of 400/.; and although the subscriptions, having been originally made with the expectation that a much less expensive building would be erected, will scarcely exceed 2001, the Vestry did not hesitate to proceed in their laudable undertaking, and throw themselves upon the Christian generosity of the parishioners for the supply of the deficiency. In preference to entering upon a second subscription, it was deemed advisable to try the result of a BAZAAR in aid of this special object; it being hoped that as this would be the first attempt of the kind, on any extensive scale, in Cobourg, the amount realized might very nearly suffice to discharge the surplus of expenditure over the subscriptions actually raised. The necessary arrangements for carrying the Bazaar into effect were agreed upon in the month of August, and they are now, it is believed, in ge-neral and vigorous prosecution. The Bazaar will proba-bly be held in January next, and the interest and co-operation of the Christian public is confidently appealed to in behalf of its noble and pious object.

A Sunday School has long been attached to St. Peter's Church, which, after many fluctuations, is now in a state of decided promise and prosperity,—the average attend-ance being 58 boys and 44 girls, with twelve Teachers. This is held before morning service, and, until the Paro-chial School-house is completed, in the Church itself; and a second School, under the zealous superintendence of Mrs. Ruttan, at the western extremity of the town, is regularly conducted in the afternoons of Sunday. To both these Schools Lending Libraries are attached,—the former numbering upwards of 200 volumes. It is the intention of the Incumbent to restore Divine Service on all the appointed Holydays of the Church, and he hopes on those operation of the parishioners the custom of public Baptism and public Catechising, as practised in the earlier and Divine Service is performed regularly in St. Peter's,

Cobourg, on Sundays and the principal Festivals and Fasts, at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.,—and during Lent, there has for many years been a Service and Lecture on the Wednesday evening of each week. Various other week-day services are held in the neighbourhood; and at 3 P. M. on alternate Sundays, Divine Service is performed at Grafton, where a very neat Church is in progress, and a highly respectable congregation assembles. The Holy Communion is administered at Cobourg on the first Sunday of every month, in addition to the canonical celebra-tions on Festival occasions. During the year 1840, the Baptisms were 149; Marriages 16; Burials 40; Communicants [new 43-greatest number at one celebration 110] in all 210.

SEMINARY FOR [ROMAN] CATHOLIC YOUNG LADIES .-Preparations are on foot for completing the erection of the [Roman] Catholic Seminary in Selma Park, the foundations of which were laid during the lifetime of the lamen-ted Bishop McDonell. One of the primary objects of the new Institution, is the permanent Establishment of a Se-minary for Female Education, by secluded *Religieuses*, or in other words, by Nuns. And in order that this inten-tion may be carried into effect properly, and that no time shall be lost when the Building is ready for the reception of the Nuns and their pupils, three Ladies belonging to the Congregational Convent of Montreal, have already the Congregational Convent of Montreal, have already arrived in Kingston, with the purpose of giving Instruc-tions to young Ladies, chiefly of their own Faith. Two of these ladies are of Irish and the third of French Paren-tage; and as all three are thoroughly conversant with French and polite literature, an admirable opportunity presents itself of receiving instructions in these accomlishments, without the precincts of a Nunnery, to which many of our Protestant readers would have serious objec--Kingston Whig. We insert the above, chiefly with the view to express the hope that no Protestant parents will be so misguided as to send their daughters to such an Institution. We have the highest respect for the character of the benevolent Nuns, but their very virtues and accomplishments give them an influence which we consider dangerous to Protestant principles.-ED. CH.] ROMISH CEREMONIES AT MONTREAL.-The splendid and imposing ceremony of consecrating the Western Tower of the [Roman] Catholic Cathedral of this city, took place vesterday evening. The venerable Count Forbin Janson Bishop of Nancy and Toule, officiated on the occasion.— The procession left the Seminary a few minutes after four o'clock, and having arrived at the front of the church, the benediction was pronounced upon the Tower by his Lord-ship the Bishop. The *cortege* then entered the church in the same order, as from the seminary, and the preliminary religious ceremonies having been gone through, the Bi-shop proceeded to the pulpit, from whence he delivered one of the most impressive and pathetic farewell dis-courses that we ever remember to have heard. The sernon having been concluded, the Bishop then pronounc his solemn benediction upon all present, and went to the altar where the ceremony of the benediction of the Holy Sacrament &c. was gone through; after which a hymn of thanksgiving was sung, in which all the congregation The ceremony lasted nearly three hours; and we oined. nay safely affirm that since the consecration of the church tself, so great a concourse of people both inside and outside as there were many who could not obtain admittance at all on account of the immense crowd) has never been witnesse upon any other occasion. It was the intention of the Bishop to have gone to the top of the tower; and preparations had been made for that purpose, but from the darkness and unfavorable state of the weather, it could not well be done, and was therefore dispensed with.— Canada Times.—[We occasionally insert notices of Ro-man Catholic proceedings to show Churchmen that Popery is still active, and to warn them against contributing ither land or money to a system, which if consistent, they must believe to be corrupt and unscriptural.-Ed. Ch.]

and admitted the Rev. Messrs. MARTINE and COWAN to the order of Priesthood, and Mr. WILLIAM JOHN HOYLES, sta-dent of the Collegiate Institution in this town, of which His Lordship's Chaplain, the Rev. C. BLACKMAN, is "Principal," to the order of Deacons.—We need not speak of the attain-ments of the two former gentlemen : their sermons have given proof of these; -but we understand that the examination of Mr. HOYLES was exceedingly creditable to himself, to the Rev. Mr. ADDISON, under whom he studied for some time, and to the Tutor of the Institution.

The candidates were presented by the Rev. Mr. BRIDGE, the Bishop's Commissary for the Province of Avalon, and the oaths administered by the Rev. Mr. BLACKMAN, the Registrar of the Diocese.-The Clergy dined with their Diocesan after the imsing services were concluded.

We cannot but congratulate His Lordship and the Church on the very great addition which has been made to the num in this portion of the Lord's vineyard; and we trust f labourers the scattered members of the Establishment in the hitherto desolate parts of the Island will be no longer as sheep without a shepherd

The following Address, from the Lord Bishop of Newfound-land and the Clergy of the Established Church, has been presented

To His Excellency Major General SIR JOHN HARVEY, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, Governor and Commander in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

We, the Bishop of Newfoundland, and Clergy of the Diocese, respectfully approach your Excellency with our hearty congra-tulations on your Excellency's arrival to assume the govern-ment of this ancient and valuable appendage to the British En-

It is hardly necessary to assure your Excellency that we have ever inculcated, both in our private and public ministrations loyalty to our Sovereign, respect to the constituted authorities, and a ready obedience to the laws: and we need not comment upon the fact, that in all the political disturbances which have called for the intervention of the civil power, we are not aware

that one of our communion has been convicted of crime, or even accused of a breach of the peace. Under your Excellency's administration we shall be governed by the same principles; for, although we are too much interested in the higher and holier duties of our sacred profession to engage in any noditical or party strife, we are only fulfilling the will of in any political or party strife, we are only falfilling the will of the Great Head of the Church, when we dissuade from unholy warfare, render honour to whom honour is due, and preach

For your Excellency we have the highest respect, based upon our knowledge of your Excellency's very able administration other governments; and our prayers shall continually be offered up at the Throne of Grace, that, in the discharge of your oneous and responsible office, as the representative of our gracious Excellency may be guided by that wisdom and Queen, you prudence which have ever characterized your Excellency's hoourable career in the service of our common country.

Supplicating every temporal and spiritual blessing upon your Excellency, Lady Harvey, and family, we have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

[Signed by the Bishop and Clergy.]

REPLY.

My Lord Bishop, and Reverend Gentlemen, The gratification which I derive from this address is propor-tioned to the deep-rooted veneration and affection which I have ever entertained for our pure and reformed Church. Rapidly increasing in numbers as are the labourers in this for the second Dio

Raphry increasing in the zealous exertions of your respected Dio-cesan, it is most gratifying to me to receive this public declara-tion of the sound and pure doctrines which you inculcate apon individual pure doctrines which you inculcate apon your respective congregations, and to be made acquainted with the proud—if such a term be applicable to the feelings of a. Christian—fact which you have brought to my knowledge, in diarky reference to their conduct, under circumstances of a peculiarly trying nature.—Suffer me, then, as the representative head of the Church planted in this colony, earnestly desirous of being made the humble instrument of promoting its best interests, to enjoin upon you "perseverance to the end" in this well doing; and to add that I know not how better to effect this object than by the continued practice towards all classes of our fellow-subcts of that enlarged " Charity, the very bond of peace," as it

constitutes the very essence of the religion which we profess, which, in the beautiful language of the great Apostle of the Gentiles, while it "believeth, hopeth, and endureth all things "thinketh no evil, seeketh not its own,"—which, in a word, in culcates the love of our fellow men, and teacheth us to do good to all. Based upon so glorious a principle, as upon a rock, and sustained by such works, the Church of Christ cannot fail to stand and to flourish to the end of time.

My Lord, and Reverend Gentlemen, In return for your congratulations, for your favourable opi-nions, and for your good wishes towards Lady Harvey, my fa-mily, and myself, I can only beg you to believe that no circum-than stance, during my residence among you, can be otherwise than most gratifying to me, which may enable me to evince the sincerity of my desire to co-operate with you and your highly" respected Bishop, in advancing our common object, the true in-terests of the Church of England established in Newfoundland. J. HARVEY.

Oct. 6, 1841.

obviously overpower supply a third of t enabled to leave a tion or repairs of 1 agement to six re engaged to provide in insulated statio the office. On th that I have been i coasts a distance dements in which leven persons, con riginated six ne churches and sche receiving my fami ther with a severe loil and exposure days longer at St ward, where muc

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DEFECTION I O'Brien, who has elsewhere as a p "Dear Ray," O'Brien is a you and possessed of numerous speech was, if not the respectable of doubt that, had sleeve of the as the rather dubi tail. He has, course; and it followed by th light as Mr. O its fallaciousn letters have a O'Brien's lette

'TO MR. RAY, SE "My poor op Britain and Irels the very being— whole of the im hat Ireland lo would be ruined wen in ruin, it ' eparation Irela facted, and, in t —EDMUND BUN

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Government-house, St. John's, Newfoundland,

In addition to the above communication, another correspondent,-whose statements are entitled to the fullest credit, from his means of judging, and the high respectability of his character,-has favoured us with the following satisfactory information :---

"Without being able to furnish statistical proof of the matter, I have not the slightest hesitation in corroborating your assertion that, 'the greater proportion of the land in Scotland is owned by Episcopalians.'-This assertion has frequently been made at public meetings, and in periodicals, in Scotland, of late years, and, so far as I am aware, without direct contradiction. I have always understood, that the proportion of land held by 'Churchmen' in Scotland, was about twothirds. I think you are also quite within the mark when you state that, 'of the peerage of the country scaree half a dozen are members of the Kirk.' I may add, that it has become very much the fashion at the non-intrusion meetings in Scotland, to allude to the Episcopacy of the peers, and other heritors, as a reason, inter alia, why patronage should be done away with.

"It is undoubtedly true, that many of these Episcopalian landed proprietors 'attend the Presbyterian place of worship' in the parish where their estates are situated; but, in almost every instance, this is owing to the want of an Episcopal Church in the neighbourhood. I have in my eye not a few noblemen and gentlemen who, for this cause, attend generally the parish Kirk; but who travel many miles to be present at the more solemn festivals of the Church, such as Christmas, &c., and whose children always receive Episcopal baptism. This is a fact which any one at all acquainted with society in Scotland can verify .----Matters, however, so far as we can judge of passing events, will not remain long in this state. The Scottish Episcopalian Church, which, stunned by persecution, long remained in an almost dormant condition, is now beginning to shake off her torpor, and to put forth her strength. Every year witnesses an increase to the number of her clergy, and, what is of Master's cause. This *already* has produced its effect read, he felt an inward force upon him, which did so erlighten upon her lay children. The subscription list of the his mind, and convince him, that he could resist it no longer: Scottish Episcopal Church Society is yearly increasing in number and respectability of names, and chapels are being erected in places where, a few years ago, you might almost as soon have expected to see a Hindoo Pagoda. I trust, before long, to be able to furnish you with more specific details touching these matters."

In confirmation of both our correspondents' statements, we can appeal to The Book of Scotland by William Chambers, a work published at Edinburgh in 1830. At p. 456, the author states, with reference to the period of the Revolution, that "at this time, and of the Revolution, that "at this time, and the see him, there is no beauty that we should desire him.—(Verse 2). On this, he said, the meanness of his appearance and person, has

The writings of Justin Martyr, it will be perceived, by a reference to the very interesting narrative on the fourth page, proved a happy instrument in converting a learned Jew to Christianity.

The narrative on the fourth page, already alluded to, will well repay attentive perusal. The Fifty-third chapter of Isaiah, which had such a salutary effect upon the scepticism of Dr. Capadose, was equally efficacious in softening the unbelief of the celebrated Lord Rochester. The fact is stated in Bishop Burnet's Life of that profligate, but repentant, nobleman, and can never be read without a feeling of the liveliest interest. It is not, we fear, so generally known as it deserves to be, and, though contained in a book which ought to be in every one's possession, we insert it, under the impression that it will be new to most of our readers:-

"He [Lord Rochester] said he was now persuaded, both of the truth of Christianity, and of the power of in ward grace; of which he gave me this strange account. He said, Mr. Parsons, in order to his conviction, read to him the fifty-third chapter of the product of the strange account. the prophecy of Isaiah, and compared that with the history of our Saviour's passion, that he might there see a prophecy concerning it, written many ages before it was done: which the Jews, that blasphemed Jesus Christ, still kept in their hands, as for the words had an authority, which did shoot like rays o beams, in his mind, so that he was convinced, not only by the nings he had about it which satisfied his understanding, but, by a power, which did so effectually constrain him, that he did, ever after, as firmly believe in his Saviour, as if he had seen him in the clouds. He had made it be read so often to him that he had got it by heart; and went through a great part of it, in discourse with me, with a sort of heavenly pleasure, giving me his reflections on it. Some few I remember. believed our report?-(Verse 1). Here, he said, was foretold the opposition the Gospel was to meet with, from such wretches

#### THE CHURCH IN NEWFOUNDLAND. (From the St. John's Times.)

On Sunday morning last [ 10th Oct. ] the Bishop of the Dio cese held a general visitation at the Church of St. Thomas, which was attended by seventeen of the Clergy from the diffe rent parts of the Island, whilst five others were prevented, on account of their distance from St. John's and the roughness of the weather for the past week, from being present on the inte It was extremely gratifying to witness this resting occasion. arge assemblage of faithful and devoted servants of the Most High listening to the admonitions of their earthly Head with that deep and fixed attention which his Lordship's very excellent "charge" will not fail to excite. After the charge had been delivered (and we forbear to give our meed of praise as we

We perceive that the "Bishop of the Diocese has been leased to appoint the Rev. GEORGE A. ADDISON, B.A., 10 be one of His Lordship's Domestic Chaplains.

(From an Account of the October Meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, extracted from The Low don Church Intelligencer).

The Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, in a letter dated St. John's, Newfoundland, July 26th, 1841, wrote as follows 'I have now re-visited St. John's for a few days, for the purpose of an ordination, which, with God's grace, I effected yester or an ordination, which, with God's grace, I effected yesterman and shall embark (Deo volente) to-morrow for Tonlingato and the northern settlements of Newfoundland. It will be inter-resting to the Society to hear I have dispatched a vessel, with three Missionaries and the materials for building six Churches, to Placentia Bay, at the Bay of Islands. I have also been enabled by your bounty, and that of the sister Society, to con-tribute to several other churches and school-houses, to the great encouragement of the reviving spirit of religion in this land. Nothing could have been more timely than your late grant. Without it I know not what I should have done; for this visit tation, which I consider to be of the utmost importance, would have been altogether impracticable. Even, with the facilities afforded me by the little vessel which I have chartered for the season, my travels are more difficult and perilous than can be conceived in England. I have been obliged to land at some of the little coves scattered over the island, from rough seas on fish-stakes, or stages rising perpendicularly from the water, to the height of thirty and fifty feet, covered with slime and the slippery remains of fish, in great danger of being precipitated into the sea below. In some of these places, however, I have been more than repaid for my labours by the grateful attention of the poor people, and by a strong hope that I have been ena-bled not only to do them some present good by my ministrations among them, but to provide for periodical missionary visits, and a some instances, to supply them with readers and teachers Sunday schools, as a first step to a more organised system religious instruction. To the encouragement of readers and teachers of this class it is my intention to devote about 2601. of your late grant; 151. I have expended in books, of which, encouragement of the second especially Prayer Books and elementary school-books, a supply from the Society would be most desirable. The cost and fitting up of the vessel for the season will amount to 160*l*.; and these sums, together with 12*l*. for the purchase of a small missionary boat, and 251. given to Mr. Cowan, who was ordained on Sun day for a chapel school-house at Burren, is all that I have jet appropriated from the 5002, which the Committee have placed at my disposal. A grant of two or three hundred books of Common Prayer, of the cheapest editions, and twenty or thirty copies of 'The Liturgy compared with the Bible,' would be great service in our present exigencies. If the Society kindly consent to this grant, the books should be sent to

John's by the very earliest conveyance." The Board agreed to grant 300 Common Prayer Books, and

30 copies of 'The Liturgy compared with the Bible.' In a subsequent letter, dated St. John's, 23rd of August, 1841, his Lordship said :---"On my return hither, for a few my 1841, his Lordship said:—"On my return hither, for a <sup>169</sup> days, after a most interesting visit to the northern parts of my diocese, I have had the pleasure of receiving your communica-tion of the 10th ult., accompanied by a kind letter from the Secretary of the Society for the Promotion of the Gospel, apprising me of the liberal arrangement by which the expense of chartering the vessel employed in my visitation has been defrayed by that Board. I beg you to offer my best thanks to the Standing Committee of your Society for their Lindness in the Standing Committee of your Society for their kindness in bringing this matter to the consideration of the Incorporate ciety. I am thankful that the cost of a measure, which I felt it my indispensable duty to take, has been borne by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, without any deduction from your late grant of 500%, on which I have many demands for the numerous institutions which I am commen cing or encouraging. In a single Missionary district, extending along a stormy and ice-bound coast of one hundred and fifty miles, I have found four thousand four hundred members of the

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obviously overpowered with his work, and utterly unable to supply a third of the ministrations which are needed by his wid-spread community. In this mission I have now been enabled to leave a second, and to promise a third, Clergyman. I have consecrated four Churches, and contributed to the erec-tion of the second tion or repairs of nine. I have given a small pecuniary encou-ingement to six readers and Sunday-school masters, and have "figaged to provide a portion of salary for two teachers of schools "figaged to provide a portion of salary for two teachers of schools In insulated stations, if fit persons can be found to undertake the office. On the whole, since L last wrote to you, a period of less than a month, it will be gratifying to the Society to hear that I have been mercifully permitted to travel on these difficult coasts a distance of six hundred miles, to visit twenty-one set-tements in which L because of set of the set of the set of the set. tlements in which I have confirmed seven hundred and thirtyseven persons, consecrated six churches and four burial-grounds originated six new churches, and aided the repairs of fifteen churches and school-houses. I am now in daily expectation of receiving my family from England; and this expectation, together with a severe attack of illness, the consequence of excessive toil and exposure to bad weather, will probably detain me a few days longer at St. John's. I shall then hope to proceed southward, where much business awaits me."

#### From our English Files.

DEFECTION IN THE REPEAL CAMP .--- A gentleman named O'Briection in the REPEAL CARP. In generation of the Brief of the Corn-Exchange and elsewhere as a repealer of the first water, has, in a letter to "Dear Ray," withdrawn himself from the agitation. Mr. O'Brien is a young gentleman holding a good position in society, and possessed of the second second second by his ossessed of talents of no mean order, as evidenced by his rous speeches at the Burgh-quay Parliament, of which he and possessed of was, if not the most prominent, certainly one of the most respectable of its members. Indeed, I believe there was no doubt that, had Mr. O'Brien pinned his political faith to the seleeve of the arch-repealer, he would, ere long, have attained the rather dahous honour of forming a joint in Mr. O'Connell's tail. He has, however, taken a different and more honourable course; and it is to be hoped that his example will be speedily followed by these more followed by those who, seeing the repeal delusion in the same light as Mr. O'Brien, lack his moral courage in boldly avowing its fallaciousness. Mr. Sharman Crawford's unanswerable letters being along the terms of the second s letters have already done some service. Subjoined is Mr. O'Brien's letter:-

#### "TO MR. RAY, SECRETARY TO THE LOYAL NATIONAL REPEAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND

OF IRELAND. "My poor opinion is, that the closest connexion between Great main and Ireland is essential to the well-being—I had almost said to have ery being—of book; for that purpose I humbly conceive that the halo of the imperial politics ought to have its residence here, and halt reland locally, ci illy, and commerc ally independent, ought would be ruined by a separation from Ireland; but as there are degrees we min ruin, it would fall the most heavily upon Ireland. By such a separation Ireland would become the most wretched, the most dis-rated, and, in the end, the most desolate part of the habitable world." —BINCUM BUKKE. "Fairfield, Oct. 22, 1841.

"Fairfield, Oct. 22, 1841. "Dear Sir,—There is no calm or dispassionate man, posses-sing either security or character in this country, who must not be struck with the wisdom contained in that sentence which I prefix as a motto to this communication. It was written in the calm of an honoured retirement from public life, and is the sentiment of the greatest thinker, without question, Ireland ever produced. The two letters of Mr. Sharman Crawford upon the subt the subject of repeal have now appeared. The impracticability of repeal—if practicable, the evil results that would ensue from med the great basis of his first letter. The leader of repeal has attempted a reply to that letter-

#### " Sæpe bilem, sæpe jocum, movet.

Although that reply pleased the unclad auditors of the Exchange, I venture to assert it did not satisfy the acute mind of the speaker himself; certain I am, at least, it has not pleased the thinking portion of the public. It now becomes the duty of every man exercising his reason, and entitled to do so—the slave of no faction or of no man—boldly to come forward and sever himself form are held.

sever himself from your body. "As one who took no unhonoured part in the agitation of repeal, and won some flattering tributes from its great advocate, I feel regret that such a sad duty should devolve upon me. I am aware to what calumny I subject myself by pursuing this course, but console myself with the exquisite lines of the Roman

# "'Non ponebit rumores ante salutem, Ergo postque magisque viri nunc gloria claret.'

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"Suppose for an instant the repeal carried, what class of men would occupy the Irish House of Commons? The men of property, the hitter rty, the bitter opponents of the measure, could not expect preferred to its warm advocates: the Exchange would adjourn to College-green, with this fatal accompaniment-the influence of the only man of responsibility amongst them would have ceased. The filthy crawlers enlarged, what monsters they would become t would become!

# <sup>6</sup> Quale portentum neque militarls, Daunia, in latis alit esculetis. Nec Jubæ tellus generat leonum. Arida nutrix.<sup>9</sup>

"In her best days, the best Parliament Ireland could form was corrupt, seditious, turbulent. Where will Mr. O'Connell Ret the moral elements for a Parliament created not by the virtue, property, intelligence of the land, but five million is to exceed the natural produce of the soil!! You have introduced a new political feature into your association; you are seeking for foreign sympathy, you are making Ireland play the swaggering courtesan, the bullying beggar, at every door in Europe

views on the subject. But better late than never :--"To the Editor of the Dublin Evening Post.

#### "Kildare-street, Oct. 25.

"Dear Sir,-I have been much gratified by the perusal of Mr. Sharman Crawford's manly and very able letter, which was published in your paper of the 16th of this month.

was published in your paper of the 16th of this month. "I concur with him in all the sentiments which he expresses relative to the proposed repeal of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland, and also in those relative to the delusive and extremely mischievous agitation now going on for the attainment of that object. It has always been my opinion that the stability is indemndant legislature in this the attainment of that object. It has always been my opinion that the establishment of an independent legislature in this country would immediately give rise to dissensions with that of Great Britain, inevitably leading to an appeal to the sword, the result of which would be either the subjugation of Ireland, after her fields had been laid waste by fire and sword, and her soil deluged with blood, or the achievement of her independence of Great Britain, at the expense of her dependence on some other power, and of the consequent destruction of the British empire. Ireland, as Mr. Crawford states, would, in either case, be the battle-field on which England would contend for her very existence as an independent nation; and she would her very existence as an independent harton, and she would suffer all the horrors that war, in its most desolating, vindic-tive, and exterminating shape, could inflict upon her. "I will not trespass upon your time by dwelling upon a sub-ject which it is painful to me even to allude to—I mean the

indirect encouragement which has recently been given by some of the advocates of repeal to the intervention of a foreign power in our domestic concerns. I will only state that I deeply regret it. It appears to me to be as impolitic as it is dangerous. It strengthens the hands of the enemies of Ireland, while it

weakens those of her friends. "I may, I believe, safely affirm that no one can be m devotedly attached to Ireland than I am, nor can have, what I eem, her real interests-in which are involved the welfare and appiness of her people—more sincerely at heart; and it is because I am firmly convinced that the repeal of the legislative inion with Great Britain would be utterly destructive to those interests that I always have been, and still am, its decided opponent. I am, dear Sir, your faithful humble servant,

O'CONNELL AND CANADA .- Mr. O'Connell moved the insertion on the minutes of the document from Canada, and ex-pressed his delight that the Canadians could be admitted to membership in that association, as they were British subjects. Their American friends, although not admissible as members, could co-operate with Ireland by sympathy, by their contribu-tions, and by forming public opinion in their favour. As a British legislator, he had always voted against every oppression sought to be inflicted on Canada, and in favour of any measure brought forward for her relief, but the moment her inhabitants had the folly and wickedness to resort to arms, he ceased to in-terest himself in their behalf. Had they kept within the limits of the law, they must have been successful, but when they attempted force, they found the British too powerful with bayonet and cannon, and were put down as they deserved to be. His secret was to be always in the right, and never to violate the law. (Cheers.) He was, therefore, glad of the opportunity of making a marked distinction between the maniac struggles of Papineau and the peaceful agitation in which he (Mr. O'Con-

nell) was engaged. (Hear, hear.) FIRE IN THE TOWER OF LONDON .- An event which will FIRE IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.—An event which will long be remembered in the annals of English history, and which may be regarded in every respect as a truly national calamity, occurred on Saturday night last, in the entire destruction, together with its contents, of that magnificent building forming so prominent a feature in the far-famed Tower of London, denomined, "The Grand Storehouse and Small Armonry." denominated "The Grand Storehouse and Small Armoury,

containing, in addition to an almost innumerable quantity of trophies and other evidences of British glory, no less than 300,000 stand of arms, &c. The grand storehouse is north of the white tower, a fine

building of brick and hewn stones. It extends in length 345 feet, and is 60 feet broad; it was commenced by James II. and finished by William III. On the first floor of this edifice is that magnificent room called the small armoury. At the west end of this building is situated the church founded by Edward end of this building is studied the church builder by Edward III., and dedicated to St. Peter in Chains, in which are depo-111., and dedicated to St. Peter in Chains, in which are depo-sited the remains of many noble and some royal personages, executed either in the Tower or on the hill, and buried here in obscurity. On the east of this building is situate the newlyerected jewel tower, in which the regalia and all the crown

ewels are kept. The first discovery of the fire was made about half-past ten 'clock by the sentry on duty at the jewel-office, who perceived bright light issuing from the windows of this tower, which is ituated at the northern extremity of the building, and immediately attached to the grand storehouse or armoury. The engines stationed in the Tower (of which there are several) engines stationed in the lower (of which there are several) were immediately on the spot, and were quickly followed by those of the neighbouring parishes, and almost immediately after by those of the brigade establishment. The flames by third this time had gained a fearful ascendancy, and the fire had made its way from the round table tower to the centre of the grand armoury, and burst forth from several windows with extraordinary fory, rapidly extending both East and West.— The several windows with The greatest difficulty was experienced in obtaining a supply of water, and it was not until the hose had been conveyed to the water's edge that any thing like a sufficient quantity was obtained, and even then the distance was so great to the burning pile, that the labours of the firemen were frequently retarded

of the firemen were confined to the preservation of the surround-ing buildings, upon which they played with all the water they could obtain. At this crisis the greatest apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the crown jewels deposited in the regalia office, which closely adjoins the eastern extremity of the grand armoury, and the yeomen of the guard, under the direc-tion of their captain, were deputed to undertake the removal. This service was safely performed, without accident, and the whole of the valuables, including the beautiful model of the white tower, were consigned to the care of the governor, and placed in the vaults beneath his residence. The heat from the burning pile had now become so excessive that the firemen could no longer act in the centre square, and it was quite im-possible to attempt to save any portion of the arms, &c., con-tained in the grand storehouse. About one o'clock the appearance of the burning mass was surpassingly grand. The flames having at that time extended to nearly the whole length of the armoury, shortly after the roof, being completely burned through, fell in with a tremendous cresh, the flames rising with a lurid glare far above the towers of the citadel. At this time it was feared that the whole of the southern side would fall a prey to the flames, but by the udicious exertions of the brigade establishment they were prevented from extending across the narrow avenue between the outer wall and the round tower, and hopes were entertained that no other portion of the building would be sacrificed. This expectation happily proved correct. The fire was not subdued, nowever, until near five o'clock, and the mass of ruins was burning fiercely throughout the whole of yesterday. It was hoped that this calamity had been unattended with loss of life, ut we regret to record the death of a fireman, named Richard Wivell, of the brigade establishment, a fine young man, aged 24, who was killed by the fall of a mass of stone from the top of a wall, under which he was holding the branch. Many rumours are in circulation as to the supposed origin of the fire; but nothing is known at present on which confi-dence can be placed. Over-heated flues are stated to have caused the disaster, by some; while others attribute it to the act of an incendiary. An inquiry will be, no doubt, set on foot by the Government. It would be utterly impossible to estimate, with any thing pproaching to exactness, the extent of loss the country will suffer by this disastrous event, to say nothing of the national trophies which it is impracticable to restore; but there can be no doubt that the damage sustained by the building, together with the arms destroyed, cannot be replaced for less than one

a man of singular zeal and qualifications for a Missionary, was repeal delusion are they thus made a formal declaration of their and the head formed of triple leaves of jewellery; the well known King's sceptre and dove, the cross, centre, and pommel richly decorated with jewels; the Queen's sceptre and eross, fancifully ornamented with large diamonds—it was made for the coronation of Mary, the Queen of William III.; an ancient sceptre, discovered in the jewel-office, in 1814, and was sup-posed to have belonged to William III.; it was adorned with several valuable jewels; the ivory sceptre, which belonged to the Queen of James II, mounted in gold, surmounted by a dove, composed of white onyx; the elegant simplicity of this dove, composed of white onyx; the elegant simplicity of this ornament has excited general admiration. The staff of Edward the Confessor, formed of pure gold, 4 feet 8 inches in length, and weighing nearly 9 lbs. The golden model of the white tower, which is also called the "state salt-cellar" and was used at the coronation of George IV. It is fancifully set with jew-als and edward with compare and other formers at the base and els, and adorned with cannons and other figures at the base, and its weight, we are informed, is nearly half a hundred weight. The two golden tankards, which are richly chased and very assive, and from which his late Majesty William IV. drank

at his coronation. The Queen's diadem, entirely composed of pearls and diamonds, made for the consort of William III.; the golden chalice and the golden sacramental dishes, on one of which is engraven in fine alto relievo "The Last Supper," and on the other the royal arms of England, and which are used at the coronation. The golden salt-cellars, and the rest of the the coronation. The golden salt-cenars, and the rest of the sacramental plate, consisting of golden plates, spoons, &c. The ampulla, or golden eagle, from which our Soverdgns are anointed at their coronation, and which was brought from Sens Abbey, in France. by Thomas à Becket—it had ben there reverenced as the gift of an angel from heaven-the sword of merey, and some other articles. The Prince of Wale's crown, which is of plain gold without any jewels. It is usually placed on a velvet cushion in the House of Lords, before the seat of the heir apparent. The ancient imperial crown, the arches, flowers and fillets, covered with large jewels of every clour, inclosing a purple velvet cap, faced with treble rows of ermine; as also the golden orb, six inches in diameter, fringed with matchless pearls and precious stones, (beneath the cros is a re-markably large amethyst, which is placed in the Sovereign's left hand at the coronation.)

The golden baptismal font, a magnificent piec of workmanship, upwards of four feet in height, used for tie issue of the royal family; and also one of the swords of justee; the other, together with the small golden orb, called the Quen's, the celeted golden wine fountain, which at coronations and other state banquets throws four beautiful jets of winein several divi-sions. It is nearly three feet in height, and a fot in diameter; this was the last article that remained. The incient golden spoon, which is of equal antiquity with, and recives the oil from the ampulla, when required for the purpoe of anointing the bosoms of our monarchs; the golden spirs, which are buckled on the King's heels at a coronation; aid the Queen's enamelled bracelets, some salt-cellars, several golden spoons, me loose jewels, and many other valuables, Mr. Swifte had reviously deposited in his pocket for safety. All the sceptres ere carefully enclosed in blankets provided pr that purpose, but the ancient crown and larger articles wee, of necessity, carried openly in front of the parade, while thefire was raging, and had a singularly interesting appearance, caused by reflection of the flames.

During the operation of breaking down the bas of the jewelhamber, and in getting them out, the soldiery tationed at the ntrance became unable to endure the heat of the flames, and the keeper of the jewels was clamourously presed to retire and leave the last remaining article (the wine foun ain) to its fate, as the destruction of the entire of this building then appeared evitable

Mr. Swifte states that, having seen the last article of his arge out of the jewel-chamber, which had become itself almost like a furnace, he with difficulty effected his escape, for the flames from the armoury completely crossed the court-yard from the eastern gable to his dwelling, the doors of which were distering quite fast. He made the best of his way to the house ernor, and baving again examined the regalia, (partiof the gov cularly her Majesty's crown) he found that not the minutest

article was missing. Mr. Swifte states that the intrinsic value of the regalia is at least upward of a million sterling, which, of course, is far under the amount, looking upon them as relies of antiquity.-London Morning Herald.

THE FIRE AT SOUTH MOLTON .- By the accounts received on Tuesday by the different insurance companies who are suf-ferers by the late calamitous fire at South Molton, near Barn-stable, in Devonshire, we regret to state that the destruction of state that the destruction of the destruction of the destruction of houses is far more extensive than was at first supposed, there being no less than 107 levelled to the ground, and the dwellings of nearly 400 families, and not 130, as was stated in the previous accounts of the fire. A day or two after the sad event an investigation was gone into by the magistrates of the town, for the previous destruction of the same tangent the critical states of the town, for the purpose of ascertaining the origin, it having been currently rumoured that the houses had been wilfully fired.-Several witnesses were examined, and from their evidence it appeared to have commenced in a brothel, situate on the south side of South-street, near the Globe Inn, at Crook's-cross, and was discovered by the inmates, who were awakened by the ceiling in one of the uppermost rooms falling on them, when the interior of the room was found to be in flames. A few buckets of water would have arrested the fire, but so great was the confusion, that the house was instantly deserted, and in the course of a few minutes after it shot through the roof, whence it extended with a rapidity which was truly frightful to the houses djoining, and before ten minutes had elapsed upwards of 12 nouses had ignited, and were involved in a tremendous blaze. to the farmer of The awful element advanced with terrible fury for many hours they still remain. The loss sustained by the insurance compa-nies is stated to be as follows:--West of England, 2,000/; SIR W. W. WYNN.-The North Wales Chronicle says-"We lately gave many detailed accounts of the magnificence and hospitality attending the coming of age of Sir W. W. Wynn. We have now to add one little anecdote, which in the eyes of the right thinking part of our readers will be well worth all the rest put together, and which we had from a source of andoubted authority. On the Sunday morning after the festivities, at breakfast, some of his noble and hon. guests proposed to visit this place and some that, among the various objects of in-terest and curiosity within 20 miles round. The worthy baronet, however, stopped them short in his speculations by saying, 'My good friends, I have made it a rule of this house, never to be departed from, that no horse or servant leaves my stableyard on a Sunday, for any other purpose than that of conveying to church such persons as are unable to walk.' His own demeanour in the parish church, at all times exemplary, was on that Sunday marked by fervent but most unostentatious piety."

valuable services, not only upon the present, but upon every

The General Order conveying the thanks of Sir Hugh to the officers and men of the two services which accompanies the same Despatch, bears the official signature of Lieut. Colonel Mountain, as Deputy Adjutant General.—Quebec Mercury. Sr. ANDREW'S DAY.—This Scottish festival was duly cele

brated in this city, on the 30th ult. The Rev. W. T. that amiable and universally respected Presbyterian Minister, that amiable and universally respected recover animately delivered, as Chaplain, an excellent discourse, which, we are told, inculcated the purest principles of Christian love. There was a performance of sacred music by the choir. A handsome subscription, for charitable purposes, was made. The usual procession and dinner followed

BRITISH AND AMERICAN FLAGS .- Capt. Herchmer, Capt. Moran, Messrs. Gunn, Dobbs, and Steers, were fined, under the provisions of the Petty Trespass Act, in the sum of 5s. each, provisions of the Petty Trespass Act, in the sum of 5s. each, besides 7s. 6d. for damages done to certain flags belonging to Mr. John Ives, on Thursday morning, on board the schooner "Superior," lying in the harbour of Kingston. This case cre-ated a good deal of excitement in town. The circumstances were these:—On Wednesday evening Mr. Ives directed John Jones, the mote of the "Sciences" to take all the flags and Jones, the mate of the "Superior," to take all the flags and hoist them in the rigging of the Schooner, for the purpose of drying them. Jones did not put up the flags in their proper order but placed order, but placed some American flags above the British c This circumstance naturally excited the indignation of the de-fendants, who proceeded on board and took down the colours. Jones explained that the flags being put up merely for the purpose of drying, he paid no attention to their arrangement, and that his sole reason for placing the American colours over the others was that they were longer, and he wished to keep them out of the water.—Two of these flags were damaged or torn, though not designedly. Their worships found the defendants guilty of an infraction of the laws, and fined them as above men-tioned. John A. MacDonald, Esq., attended on hehalf of Mr. Ives, and Edw. Hitchings, Esq., Barrister, for the defence .-Kingston Chronicle. SPURIOUS COPPERS .- The Act passed during the last Ses

sion of Parliament, entitled "An Act to prevent the fraudulent manufacture, importation, or circulation of Spurious Copper or Brass Coin," is now in force in the Province. The copper coins legally in circulation under the Act, are, the lawful coin of the United Kingdom, or the tokens of the Chartered Banks of the Province, or of the Banque du Peuple at the City of Mon treal, heretofore imported or manufactured under the sanction and authority of law; and American cents. Any person uttering, tendering, or offering in payment any copper or brass coin other than those just mentioned, or such coins and tokens as may have been lawfully imported into, or manufactured in the Province, according to the provisions of the Act, the title of which we have quoted above, shall forfeit a penalty of double the nominal value of the amount so tendered, which may be recovered with costs in a summary manner, on the oath of any one credible witness, other than the informer, before any Jus tice of the Peace, who may, if such penalty and costs be not forthwith paid, commit the offender to the common Jail of the District, for a time not exceeding eight days, or until the same be paid. The Act empowers the Governor with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, to grant to individuals or bodies corporate permission to import or manufacture copper coins, under certain regulations detailed in the statute.-Colo-

LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA .- On Monday the 1st of LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA.—On Monday the 1st of November, 1841, in the Term of Hilary, the following Gentle-men were called to the degree of Barrister at Law:—Mr. Wil-liam John FitzGerald, Mr. George Alexander Phillpotts; and, on the 6th of Nov., the following Gentlemen were also called to the degree of Barrister at Law:—Mr. Henry Baldwin Hop-kins, Mr. Oliver Mowat; and, on the 9th of Nov.—Mr. Robert Law Termer Mr. Labu Baldwin, M. Nathaniel B. Wright John Turner, Mr. John Baldwin, Mr. Nathaniel B. Wright Mr. John Blevins, Mr. William Stratton Prince, Mr. Richard Ruttau, Mr. George Robinson Vanorman, were admitted into this Society as Members thereof, and entered on the Books as Students of the Laws, in the above said order.—U. C. Gazette.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK.

#### From the St. John Observer. ANOTHER FRIGHTFUL CONFLAGRATION IN

ST. JOHN! Again has our devoted city been visited by calamity, in one of its most awful and destructive forms. The impetuous and overwhelming element, FIRE, has once more, and for the fourth time in less than five years, (exclusive of the Portland Fire,) laid a large portion of the most important and heavily stocked siness part of our fated city in ruins; destroyed an immens amount of the winter stocks of provisions and merebandize; and thereby seriously impeded the career of our mereantile prosperity, and aided other late untoward events, in depressing the general interest of the community, as well as injuring many of our industrious merchants, and the prospects of the operative Between 10 and 11 o'clock last evening, the appalling classes. ery of "Fire!" resounded through our streets; and the fatal cause of alarm was found to proceed from one of the stores, nearest the lower end of the South Market Wharf; though the precise spot where the fire originated, and its cause, are as yet involved in mystery. The devouring flames spread with inde-scribable rapidity; the wind being fresh, at South West, and the stores and the warehouses filled with combistible goods and materical the stores and stores are stores are stores are stores are stores are store and stores are stores are stores are store are stores are store are stores are store are stores and store are stor materials, the conflagration swiftly spread along the whole line of the North Market Wharf, crossing Ward Street, and taking the greater part of that street on both sides : the immense lines of stores belonging to Messrs. Gilbert and Tiltou, rapidly ex-tended the fire from Ward Street to Water Street, and the few brick buildings in the route being thus assailed on both sides, the tremendous heat and volumes of fire, which penetrated the roofs, and thus involved them in the common fate. The fine new brick buildings of Messrs. W. Jarvis, Tisdale, Smith, Ray, and Disbrow, nearly all built within the last four years, were utterly destroyed. In Water Street, the fire was providentially prevented spreading southerly, on the western side, by pulling down a small shed used as an iron-store and cooper's shop, on the Hendricks' property, although the corner house beyond caught fire, and was saved with the greatest difficulty, as were also the connecting buildings on the line to Ward Street; while on the *eastern* side, the high range of Sands' brick buildings stayed the southern progress of the flames; although the brick house and store occupied by Messrs. M'Avity & Co. was gutted, owing to its *lowness*, which caused the *roof* to ignite from the intense heat opposite. From this building the devouring element continued its progress round the corner, taking the whole of the buildings on the South Side of the Market Square, and tending thence round into Prince William Street, where all the buildings from the corner to the Brick Store of Messrs. Parks & Hegan, (which proved an effectual barrier in that quarter,) were consumed. By dint of the utmost exertions, the flames were prevented from crossing this street; although the opposite houses frequently ignited, and were much damaged; and one or two houses in King Street also caught fire, though and one or two houses in King Street also caught fire, though its progress was successfully stayed. But to crown the cala-mities of this awful night, the immense New Market House, which was so recently erected of brick and stone, at an expense to the city of £10,000, ignited on the roof and by the window frames; and in spite of all the exertions that could be made, by the force spared from the wide-spread scene of conflagration around, the whole vast building, above the basement, was utterly destroyed; and now presents but a frightful scene of wreck and ruin; a great portion even of the walls being levelled with the ground. The bonded Warehouses, however, in the base-ment, though greatly injured, were not destroyed, and much of their valuable contents will be saved. This great building also contained, besides the Butchers' and Country Markets, all the official departments of the Corporation, [Officers of the Mayor, County Register, Common Clerk, and Chamberlain; Police office, Emigrant office, Chubb's News Room, and the Exchange Room,] and although the *County Records* (excepting one book,) were saved, yet we believe those of the Mayor, Chamberlain, and Common Clerk's Office are mostly destroyed. To add to the awful calamity, also, vast quantities of merchandize were hastily deposited in this building, from the burning stores, under a full confidence in its safety; and these, which might otherwise have been secured, were all consumed !- The amount of property destroyed by this fatal night's terrible catastrophe must be enormous, as most of what was got out of the buildings was afterwards burnt; but at present it is impossible to calculate the extent. We are happy to say, that we have heard of no personal accidents; but the frequent and extensive losses by fire, sustained by our ill-fated city, must greatly retard the prosperity of our community; and call for commiseration and considerate forbearance on the part of those with whom we are commercially connected. We rejoice that the *law* will now re-quire the erection of *brick* buildings on the site of those now estroyed; as has been the case with the scene of both the preceding fires; and thus every such restoration will add to the security and beauty of the city. The following is a list of the buildings consumed in this last visitation. (Here follow an account of the Buildings destroyed and the nes of the owners.)

D. McMillan, and C. McLaughlan, have been three times subected to this trial. The whole of the present district was within the district laid waste in January, 1837. The brick within the district laid waste in January, 1837. The brick building south side Market square saved in that fire, has been destroyed in this one. In all the Great Fires the ravages have not extended beyond the East line of Prince William street. Several Wood Boats and other small craft in the Market Slip were considerably injured; but the tide being high they vere soon hauled out.

We have heard it suggested that the total loss by this cala-

We have heard it suggested that the total ross of this call mity will reach to about £100,000. Great benefit as usual, was derived from the Water Works, in obtaining a plentiful supply of water, which was of incalcu-lable utility in checking the progress of the fire in several im-

Great praise is due to the Fire Company and Military for their indefatigable exertions on the occasion. As usual, the Printers have again suffered severely; the of-

ices of the New Brunswicker and British American, Mr. Shives', and the proposed new paper, (the Mirror) were de-stroyed; though we understand they all saved the chief part of their materials, except the British American, which were wholly consumed. The offices of our contemporaries of the Courier, Chronicle, Herald and News, and Mr. Avery's, being all in imminent danger, their materials were removed; some of them, we learn, sustained much damage in the confusion. The build-ings, however, which they occupied, being saved, they are now returning to their respective posts. Our office only, not being in the immediate district, was this time out of danger. The dates of fire were serviced to a wrest distance and had it

The flakes of fire were earried to a great distance, and had it not been for timely showers during the night, the danger to distant buildings would have been much greater,

TORONTO MARRETS -There has been no change since our last.

#### BOOKS, &c. FROM ENGLAND.

H. & W. ROWSELL will be happy to procure from England PRINTED BOOKS, ACCOUNT BOOKS, or any article connected with their business, for which orders may be left with them either at Toronto or Kingston. They will be making up their orders, for the early Spring Vessels, during the present mouth. Dec. 4, 1841.

## PRIVATE TUITION IN SCIENCE AND THE CLASSICS.

A GENTLEMAN, who has taken the degree of A. B. in Trinity College, Dublin, and (in addition to a University Scholarship) has obtained honours in both Science and Classics, is desirous of giving instruction in either of the above departments,—particularly in the higher branches of Mathematics,—to'PRIVATE PUPILS, at his own residence. The Advertiser is permitted to refer to the Rev. Dr. MCACL, Principal of Upper Canada College. For particulars apply, if by letter, post paid, to *The Editor of the Church*. 22-tf

#### UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATION OF THE PUPILS and the four following days, from 9 o'clock to 12, A M, and from 1 to 4, P M, on Tursday, Wednesday and Thursday and Saturday. The to 12, AM, and from 2 to 4, P M, on Friday and Saturday. The Examination will be succeeded by the Recitations and Distribution of Prizes, on Tursday 21st, at half-p st 1 o'clock. JOHN M'CAUL, LL.D. Principal, Upper Canada College. November 25, 1841.

#### November 25, 1841.

### SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MISSES SKIRVING respectfully acquaint the public, that having posite, they can now accommodate an additional number of Boarders. TERMS<sup>2</sup> Board and Washing, per Quarter, ... feams<sup>2</sup> Board and Washing, per Quarter, ... for 20-31

#### NOTICE.

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JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT. Kingston, 16th November, 18/1.

#### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to pay CASH for Lands in various

L parts of the Province. Application must be post-paid and the price reasonable, as they are not warranted by their instructions in exceeding a certain sum per acre. STRACHAN & BURNS, Solicitors, King-street.

#### Toronto, Nov. 24th, 1841. GEORGE SAVAGE & Co.

Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers and Silversmiths,

Hatter and crock address, Jeweiners and Mittersinitians, HAVE removed from No. 4, Wellington Buildings, to their Old Stand, WATERLOO BUILDINGS, West emi of King Street, between Bay and York Streets, having just received direct from the Mahnifacturers a splendid assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jeweilery, Plated Ware, German Silver Ware, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Se. &c. and which they are determined to sell at unprecedented low prices, for Cash. N.B.—Chronomèters repaired and restored to their original sound-ness and precision of performance, also Clocks, Watches, Jeweilery, Sc. Toronto, November 27, 1841.

#### REMOVAL JOSEPH WILSON,

UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER. UPHOLSTERERAND CABINET TARAFAC. SINCERELY thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he is now about REMOVING INTO HI. NEW BINCK PREMIERS, corner of Yonge and Tempe-rainee Streets, (directly opposite his old residence), where he has fitted up superior accommodation for the carrying on of the above business, and hopes, by strict attention to the manufacturing of his goods, punctuality in executing orders entrusted to him, and reasonable charges, to still merit the kind support he has heretofore received, and that a continuance of their favours will be thankfully acknowledged

we want with her? Has America no subjects for sympathy <sup>upon</sup> her own soil? Why now (ever unking, ever tynamic to Irishmen in America)—why, at this period, does she take to arishmen in America)—why, at this period, does she take the mother land was not a humbug, we would spurn the cause. When repeal is forgotten—or, if remembered, but laughed at the principles it inculcates will rain down evils upon the land. The silent warfare against property it establishes at home—the courting and caressing after unlawful succour it inculcates about the second se -will bring down evils which the glorious genius of the Poet could alone depict-

" ' Ad confligendum venientibus undique, Pœnis Omnia cum belli trepido concusa tumultu Horrida contremuere sub altis ætherels auris In dubiog : foit sub utrorum regno, cadendum Omnibus humanis est Terraq Marisq.'

Let us blot out our names from your association before they are (bistis et luctuos successio-barren and unproductive with the exception of one), 1 feel, with Sharman Crawford, it is time to sigh for peace-it is time to shake the aged priest by the arm, and tell him, while he has been sacrificing at the unhallowed alrine of ambition, the temple has beene all deserted but by thieves and speculators. Thousands sighed for this peace, the immediate for the second but they know not how to mediate followers of O'Connell, but they know not how to procure it. They would fain see the olive of peace growing upon the burning and scattered lava thrown up in the angry and unbuilding and scattered lava thrown up in the angry allowed struggle of 40 years' duration. They will into private and vilifying O'Connell, as I have heard themhot by hinting his popularity upon the decline, and sighing for a little sector. a little rest. a little rest. They will not gain peace now by these means.— By separating from him in the same open honourable way they joined h... bined him, they will awake Mr. O'Connell to his proper con dition, by telling him he has embraced, in the last stages of his olitical life, a chimera—an index of a weakened mind or a praved disposition-they will arouse him to himself. Why, the speaks the truth, does he swamp it amongst the houses of the land, and present it a rich hope to the ignoble and the squalid? Speaking upon repeal in the house, his natural dignity sinks into a slavish and coward manner. If the man speake what place so speaks the truth, does he swamp it amongst the nobles of speaks the truth, what audience so refined—what place so lowed—should awe him? Paul, from the oppressive strength truth, used to make Felix tremble upon his throne, as well the l as the lowly beggar. It would appear O'Connell's great truth the practicability, crying necessity, and justice of repeal—is t cooked up for seditious beggars, and not for nobles. Under all these cir roumstances-weighing them honestly, and independent of the mistances weiging them howen yn ame from the books of the association. I separate from Mr. O'Connell not te agitators in general-not to hide in office, nor in bitter unped-for exile, to calumniate his name. I sever the link with Upon this account, no change in others shall cause change in ne-no Catholic ingratitude shall manifest itself. His early intervictories in the cause of freedom are by none more honoured han by myself. They wrong O'Connell at this period-they Wrong him with posterity, who do not declare the case has been moral worth in the land will soon be in action, 'stemming the torrent of national delusion.'

servant,

THE REPEAL AGITATION.—The Hon. Frederick Ponsonby, a Whig of the old school, has addressed the following letter to the editor of the *Ecening Post*. Gentlemen of Mr. Ponsonby's station, and professing similar political opinions, ought not to have required the stimulus of Mr. Crawford's *exposes* of the

Notwithstanding the great heat which pervaded the jewel room, Mr. Superintendent Pearse, of the H division, having broken the bars in front of the regalia, succeeded in handing the new imperial crown and other portions of the regalia to Mr. Swifte, the keeper of the regalia, by whom they were placed in own right arm-with the spirit of conviction and of truth. the custody of the several warders, as follows :- Although there was much excitement at the time, Mr. Swifte carefully placed the crown in its case in the same mode as when it is conveyed Lieut. Col. Mountain is the son of the first Lord Bishop of this the crown in its case in the same mode as when it is conveyed to the House of Lords on state occasions. This crown was conveyed to the house of Major Elrington, the fort-major; it is termed the new imperial crown, and made for the coron out against him, and that all the virtuous energy and of her present Majesty. It is of imperial form, with nearly <sup>opr</sup>al worth in the land will soon be in action, 'stemming the <sup>opr</sup>rent of national delusion.' "I have the honour to remain, dear Sir, your obedient ervant, "Thomas O'BRIEN" of her present angles, "I this of imperiat form, with hearly pointed arches supporting a gorgeous diamond orb, surmounted with a cross of the same precious materials, adorned with three remarkably large pearls. In the front is a large Jerusalem crown, entirely frosted with brilliants. In the centre a magnificent sapphire of the deepest azure, nearly two inches square; General writes as follows :-

#### Canada.

SIR C. BAGOT .- On receipt of the Despatches from England, at Quebec, on Tuesday last, His Excellency the Administrator of the Government directed the following communication to be made to His Honour the Mayor :--Quebec, Nov. 23, 1841.

SIR,-I am commanded by the Administrator of the Government to inform you, that, by a Despatch received this morning, it appears that H. M. steamer Styx, on which the Governor-General and his suite were embarked, had been compelled, in consequence of an accident, to put back to Portsmouth, and that Sir C. Bagot would, therefore, proceed to Canada on board H. M. S. *Illustrious*, which was expected to sail about the 10th instant. As, however, it would be impossible for that vessel to enter the Saint Lawrence, His Excellency, would proceed at once either to New York or Boston, and from thence to Kings-ton, where he mere he account to an incertain about the ton, where he may be expected to arrive about the middle or end of December.

The Despatches contain no other intelligence which His Ex-The Despatches contain no other international to the public. cellency considers it necessary to communicate to the public. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, T. W. C. MURDOCH.

#### His Worship the Mayor.

His Excellency SIR RICHARD JACKSON and suite were to leave Quebec yesterday for Kingston.—Mont. Gaz. 25th Nov. Col. MOUNTAIN.—In the different accounts of the operations in China we have read with pleasure the handsome manner in which the services of Lieut Colonel Mountain, 26th Regiment, account of the service of Lieut Colonel Mountain, 26th Regiment, or Cameronians, Deputy Adjutant General to H. M. Forces on Diocese and youngest brother of the present Bishop of Montreal. His early youth, until the period of his entering the service, was passed in this city, and we are sure it will be gratifying to the many friends who retain him in their memory, to find the companion of their youth holding so distinguished a position in that part of Major General Sir Hugh Goughs's Despatch to Lord Auckland, wherein the services of the Officers of the Staff and Departments are particularly acknowledged. The gallant

Many of the above unfortunate individuals, we regret to state, lost their entire stock of goods. Several of them have been but a few months in business. The Insurance Companies have of late decidedly refused taking risks on wooden buildings in the district now destroyed, except at very high premiums, consequently nearly all the parties were without Insurance. The Market House building was insured for £3000 in the New Brunswick Fire office. A large portion of those persons now deprived of their places of business were burnt out in former fires; Messrs. McAvity, in the district now destroyed, except at very high premiums,

y him. Feather Beds, Hair and Cotton Mattrasses, &c. furnished on the hortest notice. Window and Bed Draperies, and Cornices, of all escriptions, made and fitted up to the latest fashions with neatness d dispatch. Toronto, Nov. 1, 1841. 19-1m

Mr. HOPPNER MEYER. Miniature Painter and Draughtsman. LATE STUDENT OF THE British Museum and National Gallery, LONDON.

Office at the Corner of Temperance and Yonge Streets, Toronto

Mr. Wood, Surgeon Dentist,

HAS returned, and continues his office at the same place as for-merly, in Chewett's Buildings, King Street, west, where he may be consulted at any hour of the day. Mr. Wood is well acquainted with all the modern improvements in the method of fastening **Artificial Teeth**, by pivots, clasps,

The method of fastering Artificial Teeth, by pivots, clasps, springers, atmospheric pressure, double plates, &c. and with the principles which should govern the treatment of **Decayed Teeth**, irregularities, affections of the guns, and all operations in **Dentul Surgery**—some few of which Mr. W. has had the bonour of ex-plaining to a number of Professional Gentl men and others in this city—to whom, by their kind permission, he is at liberty to refer any stranger who may wish to consult him. The *Artificial Teeth*, Mr. W. makes use of **Stockton's Mineral Teeth**, from Philadelphia, which, for strength, and beauty of colour and shape, are preferable to any others ; and which are used by many eminent Dentists in London and Paris, and by all respecta-ble Dentists in America. Mr. Woon takes this opportunity to express his gratitu 'e for the distinguished p tronage he has received durit g a residence of stat permanent here, and that there is no truth in the report that he was preparing to remove from the city. Toronto, October 27, 1841. If the transformer of the distribution of the distributi

#### FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs to inform this Cristomers and the Trade generally, that he is now receiving an extensive and well-assorted tock of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season. The goods having een selected with great care, and purchased on the most advantageous erms, in the British Markets, the subscriber confidently recommenda-nem to the attention of the trade—to whom he will sell low for Cash, r on approved credit. Yonge Street, Toronto, October 12, 1841.

# BIRTH. At Toronto, on the 25th Nov., Mrs. Charles Jones, of a daughter.

At Toronto, on the 25th Nov., Mrs. Charles Jones, of a daughter. MAR REFED. At St. John's, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. W. D. Baldwyn, Dr. Robert Wight, to Cynthia, second daughter of Jason C. Pierce, Esq. of that place. On the 28d ult., at the Cathedral Church, Quebec, by the Rev. George Mackle, B.A., the Rev. John Torrance, Missionary at Mascouche, to Jane Ann, second daughter of Jeremiah Leayeratt, Esq., of Quebec. On the 22nd ult., by the Rev. Thos. Creen, Mrs. Henry Porter, to Miss Cecilia Harris, of Niagara. On the 22nd ult., by the Rev. Thos. Creen, Mrs. Henry Porter, to Miss Cecilia Harris, of Niagara. On the 24th ult, at the Four mile Creek, by the same, Mr. Peter H. Ball, of Grantham, to Jame Gertrude, daughter of John Ball, Esq., of the Township of Niagara. At Three Rivers, on the 9th ult., by the Rev. S. S. Wood, Mr. Phi-lip LeSueur, late of the Island of Jersey, to Miss Mary Smith, both of Quebec.

Quebec. At the Seignforial House, at St. Ours, on Thursday, the 25th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, Major Campbell, 7th Hussars, to Henri-etta, second daughter of the late Colonel J. Duchesnay, Seigneur of Fossambault and Guadarville, in the District of Quebec. At St. Antoine Hall, on the 26th ult. by the Rev. M. Willoughby, Thomson Vanneck, Esq., only son of the Hon. Thomson Vanneck, of Suffolk, England, to Catharine Ann, daughter of John Torrance, Esq.

DIED. At the Town of Three Rivers, on the 23d ult., the Rev. John Doty, haplain on half-pay since 1783. aged 96 years and 7 months.

Chaptan on hat-pay since there exceed a set of the second set of the second sec

#### 88

# AND DA COSTA\*.

its subject, than that of Dr. Capadose, a physician of at the same time, except a treatise on the evidences Amsterdam; who, along with his intimate friend, by professor Heydeck, entitled, "A defence of the Isaac Da Costa, likewise a converted Jew, and a lawyer Christian faith." by profession, has been distinguished of late years by man rabbin, and having been converted to Romanism, his zealous and indefatigable efforts in the defence of was made professor of oriental languages at Madrid. "the faith once delivered to the saints." Although His work is in the form of letters, and, M. Capa-Dr. Capadose does not possess the extraordinary talents dose says, "with much life and knowledge of the scripand vast erudition which have gained for Dr. Neander tures, defends Christianity against scepticism." Even a [an] European reputation, and entitled him to rank at this period, the two friends could perceive, that the among the first scholars and divines of the day, he is a powerful reasoning, which appeared in those parts of man of considerable abilities and attainments, which Heydeck's book where he rebuts the cavils of infidelity, have acquired for him distinction in the profession to altogether vanished when he undertook to combat which he has devoted himself. But the chief cause the opposition made by protestants to the principles which has contributed to the deep impression made by of popery. his conversion, on the continent and in this country, is the very interesting account which he has himself earnest investigation, M. Capadose, on one occasion, given of the various circumstances which occasioned went into his uncle's library and turned over a number and attended it. Several editions have been published of books, in hopes of finding some one which might be of this remarkable tract, which possesses much of that of service in leading him to an acquaintance with thrilling interest excited by the confessions of Augustine, Christianity. As was to be anticipated, he searched and other records by eminent Christians, of God's gra- for a considerable time in vain; but at last came to a cious dealings with their souls. No one on perusing it can fail to observe the hand of Divine Providence He was previously altogether unacquainted with the leading him on, often in a most mysterious way, to that full and firm faith and love in which he now finds but the title "martyr" arrested his attention, and led comfort and repose. A brief extract of so remarkable a case may not be uninteresting or unacceptable He accordingly opened it, and the first article upon to the reader.

Israelite of Portuguese extraction; descended from ness and attention, and found that it contained a sucthe refugees who sought shelter in Holland from the cinct exposition of the prophecies relative to the Mestyranny of their own sovereign. His parents were in siah, which was very useful to him. Thus, the disrespectable circumstances, and his uncle was one of cussion of the ancient philosopher and martyr, which the first physicians in Amsterdam. From an early had failed to convince his antagonist of his errors, now, age he showed a very decided bias to the study of lite- seventeen hundred years later, proved, in the good rature and science. His studious habits marked him providence of God, a means to direct an inquiring child out as one qualified for a learned profession, and ac- of Abraham to the knowledge of the gospel. The cordingly his parents destined him for the practice of bread cast upon the waters was found after many days. medicine; hoping that he would in due course of time One evening Dr. Capadose was reading the fiftysucceed to his uncle's very extensive business. In third chapter of Isaiah, when suddenly the light flashed order to acquire the requisite knowledge, he was sent on his mind, and he clearly perceived that Jesus Christ to the university of Leyden, along with his friend M. was the promised Messiah. He had often perused Da Costa, to whom he had been warmly attached that portion of God's word before, but now he read it from childhood. While at Leyden he attended the with spiritual discernment, for the Holy Ghost enabled lectures of professor Bilderdyk, whom he describes as him to penetrate its meaning. The veil was now 1e-"a man of extraordinary genius, a great poet, an ex- moved from his heart, and from that hour he was a cellent historian, a profound philosopher, and, more Christian. Shortly after he was meditating upon that than all that, a true disciple of Christ." The ac- other remarkable passage in Isaiah-"Behold, a virgin knowledged talents and acquirements of this distin- shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his guished person, coupled with his excellent private name Immanuel," when he was called down to see a character and amiable temper, disposed both Capadose Jewish physician, a friend of his uncle, who had called. and Da Costa to look with favour upon a religion | This gentleman was turning over the leaves of a new which could boast of the attachment of such a man .- edition of the bible. He showed his young friend At this period he became dissatisfied and disgusted the very text which he had been just considering, and with the services of the synagogue, which appeared to said, "There is a fatal passage, which we cannot easily him to be performed with the utmost coldness and wrest from the Christian." Soon after Dr. Capadose's formality; and he especially disliked the use of the uncleappeared; and the physician, who knew him to Hebrew language in the prayers, as it was an unknown be well versed in rabbinical learning, asked him what tongue to three fourths of those present. He now the most celebrated doctors said about the difficult entered into a resolution, with his friend Da Costa, to text in question. "Alas" said he, "only a heap of practise the law most strictly, unseduced by the irre- nonsense," and then changed the conversation. The ligious spirit of those around them; and thus to use young convert inwardly thanked God, for having thus his own words,"to force Christians into greater respect giving him a proof of the unsatisfactory nature of the for the Jewish nation." But this determination, defence made by the most distinguished advocate of formed in a self-righteous spirit, and by persons who the Jewish faith. The testimony of a Christian might were, at the time, ignorant of the deep depravity of have been suspected, but that of his uncle, a deterthe human heart, which completely disqualifies it for mined enemy to the gospel, was unexceptionable. keeping the commandments of God, was not of long continuance. They found that they had miscalculated their own strength; and relinquished a task in which they would never have engaged, if they had beeen acquainted with the plague of their own hearts.

took his degree and returned to Amsterdam; where the more anxious he became to confess his Saviour his uncle adopted him as his assistant and successor, before men; and the fear of offending God by silence, having no children of his own. He was thus intro- or man by speaking, at last so shook his constitution, duced to a large circle of the most wealthy and influential citizens, whom his uncle attended as a physician. who saw the effect without suspecting the cause, to His prospects were thus very bright, and he seemed go into the country for some time to recruit his health. tined to pursue the same successful career to be which his uncle had run before him. But his own heart was not at rest. Occupied as he was by the cares and toils of a laborious profession, he had no leisure to disquiet himself with merely imaginary evils. But he felt the unsatisfactory nature of worldly things; he found that the alternations of business and amusement are not all that is requisite to give comfort and happiness to the human soul; and he experienced the truth of the expressive words of Augustine (which occurring as they do near the beginning of the confessions, form the key to the spiritual meaning of that admirable book), "Thou O God hast made us for thyself, and our hearts are restless, until they find repose in thee." Yet he, at this time, had by no means any deep sense of his own sinfulness; he merely felt weary of life; and often in the sleepless nights occasioned by an oppression of the chest, to which he had been subject from childhood, he would exclaim, "O! were I but freed from the burden of existence!" Happening one day to call upon his friend Da Costa, he found that he had just received a letter from professor Bilderdyk, with whom he corresponded on literary subjects. Da Costa read to him the letter, tunity of avowing his conversion. One day his together with some verses which were enclosed in it. Bilderdyk, in his poem, forcibly and feelingly described the glorious hopes of Israel, and concluded with the words-

This learned man had been a Ger-

During this very interesting period of serious and huge folio containing the works of Justin Martyr .--writings of that early ornament of the Greek church; him to expect that the volume would be useful to him.

which he fixed his eyes, was the dialogue of Justin M. Capadose was, like his friend Da Costa, an with Tryphon the Jew. He read it with eager-

M. Capadose was now placed in very trying circumstances, from the bigoted attachment of his family to Judaism. He dreaded to make the discovery of his conversion to those nearest and dearest to him, because he knew that their enmity to the gospel was M. Capadose now completed his medical studies, fixed and rooted. But, the more he grew in grace, should be made known to the synagogue. The next day he departed from this world to join the society of the church above. Shortly after, M. Capadose lost never very strong, that he was advised by his uncle, two aunts-one his father's and the other his mother's sister, and thus had to mourn at once for the deaths His mother, whose solicitude for his recovery was very great, accompanied him. He, on one occasion during their stay in the country, merely hinted his change of sentiments to his affectionate parent; but she immediately changed the subject of conversation, and took care that it should never again be introduced. On her return she told M. Capadose's brother what had passed, and warned him to be on his guard against all attempts to shake his faith. Dr. Capadose, after his return to Amsterdam, felt very painfully the difficulty of his situation. The repulse which he had met with from his mother, convinced him that the disclosure of his opinions would bitterly grieve and wound the hearts of his family. He was especially afflicted at the thought of the pain which he must occasion to his uncle, who had uniformly acted with the utmost kindness towards him, and regarded him as the support of his old age. He even feared for the life of his aged relative, which might be endangered by the shock of the disclosure. In these circumstances he betook himself to earnest and constant prayer; beseeching the Lord to smoothe the way before him, and give him a favourable opporuncle, after dinner, read from the newspaper an account of the conversion of a rabbin of Hamburgh; and remarked, that, if the proselyte acted from conviction, he deserved respect and not censure. M. Capadose seized the opportunity of expressing his delight at Capadose, at this, was filled with indignation, and the tolerant sentiments of his uncle, and added that concluded that the professor had laid a plan to seduce the case of the Hamburgh rabbin was precisely his his friend from the Jewish faith. He expressed his own. At the same time he embraced the old man suspicions to Da Costa, and immediately took leave with the utmost affection, thinking that he had now But the words of Bilderdyk sunk deep into nothing to apprehend from his opposition to the goshis mind; he pondered them over and over again; and pel; but he was mistaken. His uncle was surprised was surprised that a learned man, who had never, du- at his unusual conduct, and thought him out of his ring the course of his residence at Leyden, spoken a senses. He left the room for a time, to allow his nesyllable to him on the subject of religion, should now phew leisure to recover himself, and when he returned think of addressing his friend in the solemn manner spoke of something else. Perceiving that he did not Da Costa, the grand-uncle of the latter. The family mentioned above. His high opinion of Bilderdyk's attach to his words the importance which they de- to which this unhappy man belonged, had been, like honour and sincerity did not prevent him from con- served, M. Capadose the next day told his uncle, in many others of their countrymen, compelled to emceiving that there was a secret plot to seduce Da Cos- explicit terms, that he had become a convert to Chris- brace Romanism, and several of its members had filled tianity. A most heart-rending scene followed. The high offices in the Portuguese church and state. But Dr. Capadose and his friend were both from poor old man beat his breast, wished that he had never this time impelled, by the guidance of a hand which been born, and cried out in the bitterness of his soul, of one of the cathedrals in Portugal. He was a perthey then saw not, to study the scriptures closely and that his nephew would bring down his grey hairs with son of an active and enterprising turn of mind, and diligently. The former now, for the first time, paid sorrow to the grave. Next day he communicated might have raised himself very high in his profession. some attention to the New Testament; and, on perusing what had passed to the parents of Dr. Capadose. It He learned, however, from his mother, that his anthe gospel according to St. Matthew, was struck with was agreed to treat the new convert with kindness for cestors had been obliged to abjure the Hebrew faith, the circumstance that, from the very commencement, some time, in order to see whether he might not be in order to avoid banishment from their native land; the evangelist appeared anxious, not to subvert the induced, by such a course of conduct, to renounce the and this information gave him a dislike to Romanism, authority of the law and the prophets, but to show views which he had recently adopted. But his rela- and a predilection for the proscribed creed of Israel. that they were the foundation upon which the Chris- tives soon perceived that this was hopeless; and they He perused the Old Testament with care; and the tian religion was built. He was accustomed to take now, with the single exception of his brother, treated result of his inquiries was, that he became convinced frequent walks with Da Costa, and they discussed to- him with the utmost coldness and contempt. By a of the superiority of Judaism to that corrupted form gether the subjects which had been suggested to them firm but respectful remonstrance he checked the blas- of Christianity with which alone he was acquainted. by the course of their scriptural reading. After some phemous invectives against his divine Saviour, to It was impossible for him to profess his change of time, they resolved to prosecute their studies in con- which his unhappy uncle had on more than one occa- sentiments in a country where no dissent from the do-\* From "The History of the Jews, from the taking of Jeru-sion given way in his presence; but he never exhibited minant religion was allowed; and he could not endure

# The Church.

CONVERTS FROM JUDAISM-CAPADOSE junction; and therefore they spent a portion of every him. Grief, at what she considered the apostacy of fore, with his mother and brother, who shared his day in a private apartment in the house of Dr. Capadose's her son, had thrown his mother into a dangerous ill- convictions, resolved to repair to Holland, where father; where, undisturbed and unsuspected by the ness; and this was a fresh source of affliction to M. Judaism was tolerated, and its professors were in pos-No conversion upon the continent has attracted family, they perused the word of God with deep and Capadose's affectionate heart. His friend Da Costa session of wealth and estimation. Accordingly he greater attention, or called forth a deeper interest in daily increasing interest. They read no other book had likewise embraced the faith of the gospel; but went to Amsterdam; but there he did not find the the death of his parents some time previously freed peace and pleasure which he had flattered himself him from any such domestic trials as those to which would be the consequences of his altered views. He Dr. Capadose was exposed. Their conversion now soon discovered that ancient and modern Judaism attracted considerable attention among the Jews of differed widely from one another; and perceived with Amsterdam, who grieved especially for the loss of Da surprise and sorrow, that a vast variety of traditions Costa, as his great acquirements, and particularly his had usurped the reverence which he thought due to poetical powers, had previously reflected considerable the law of Moses alone. He communicated his opinilustre upon the community. A rabbin, highly es- ons upon this subject to the chief men of the synateemed by his brethren for his virtue and learning, gogue; who did not deign to argue with him, but, as sought an interview with the two converts, and la- a punishment for his heterodox views, inflicted on boured to bring them back to the Hebrew faith, but him forty stripes save one, according to the Jewish without the least effect.

Costa, who shared his convictions, left their native sentiments which prevailed among those around him. city, and repaired to Leyden, with which they had so He continued his inquiries into religion; and these, many pleasing recollections associated. Their pur- prosecuted it is to be feared in a spirit of rash and pose in visiting that town was to be there admitted reckless speculation, conducted him at last to the nto the Christian church by baptism, as M. Capadose dreary conclusion, that it is impossible for man to felt some scruples of delicacy about openly professing ascertain the truth in matters of faith. There may his contersion in the city where his father and uncle have been persons who could rest contented with such resided. On the 20th of October 1822, the three a state of scepticism, and do their utmost to enjoy the converts were publicly baptized, having solemnly re- pleasures of the passing hour, deeming it folly to nounced the errors of that creed in which they had think of aught beyond it; but Uriel Da Costa was been edicated.

ceived a letter from his uncle, informing him, that Before he thus terminated his chequered life, he after what had passed he could not again allow him to wrote an account of his fluctuations of opinion, and dwell under his roof; but adding, that he by no summed it up with these bitter words-"Reader, be means wishel to debar him from coming to visit him, not displeased with me; I sought the truth, but found if he would abstain from mentioning the subject of it not!" This melancholy narrative fell into the religion in his conversation. Severe trials awaited hands of his grand-nephew; in whose mind it conhim on his return to Amsterdam. His father's intel- tributed to excite an earnest desire to become aclect began to be disturbed, and at length the family quainted with the evidences of the Christian faith. were obliged to have recourse to the very painful expedient of putting him into confinement. After some wretched scepticism of one man was made a means of time he got gradually better, and hopes were entertained that he would soon be restored to the bosom of his family. Dr. Capadose saw him more than once; and found, to his unspeakable delight, that the hatred which he had so long manifested towards him, had been changed into affection; and that his previous resolute aversion to hear the subject of Christianity mentioned, had been succeeded by a willingness to listen to the ruth. These were pleasing symptoms to the mind and heart of his affectionate son; but, alas! the hopes which he cherished were soon disappointed, for his father was seized with a sudden and iolent illness; and, when M. Capadose was next admitted into his chamber, he was insensible and in the agonies of death. The loss of his father was speedily ollowed by that of his uncle. In the midst of these sad bereavements, Dr. Capadose had derived much satisfaction from the anxiety manifested by his brother to be informed of the nature and spirit of the Gospel. He entertained strong hopes that this beloved relative would be brought to a saving knowledge of the true faith; but these expectations seemed to be cruelly disappointed, when the object of them was seized with a fever which threatened to prove speedily fatal.-The sick man suffered much in body, but still more in mind; for although he discerned the errors of Judaism, and was speculatively convinced of the truth of Christianity, the tempter was busy with him, trying to persuade him that there was no hope of salvation for such a sinner. Dr. Capadose's mind was scarcely less agonized than that of his brother, and he wrestled earnestly in prayer for him with God. Nor were his petitions unanswered. His beloved kinsman grew worse and worse; but one day, when he was in a state of great exhaustion, he seemed to be endowed with supernatural strength, and made a clear and loud confession of his trust in the Lord Jesus Christ as his Redeemer. At the same time he professed his belief in the Holy Trinity, and expressed his desire that his conversion

law. This ignominious treatment did not induce Shortly after the two friends, with the wife of Da him to acquiesce, without further opposition, in the not one of these. He found himself so miserable in A fev days after his baptism, Dr. Capadose re- his condition of unbelief, that he committed suicide. Thus, in the mysterious providence of God, the ultimately promoting the religious welfare of another.

#### Advertisements.

#### HEBREW AND GERMAN. MR. J. M. HIRSCHFELDER,

LATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG, WILL give Private Instructions in the above languages.-Applications made at Messrs. J. & J. Mano's Music Saloon, and at Messrs. Rowsell's, Booksellers, King Street, will meet with Toronto, July 10, 1841.

HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. CHIS Institution will be re-opened, after the summer recess, o Monday, the 13th of September next. Arrangements have been e to receive an additional number of boys, as in-door pupils... ns moderate, and made known on application to the Head Master. he business of Mrs. Cromble's Seminary will also be resumed on same day. Four or five vacancies are open for Young Ladies, as Boarders.

M. C. CROMBIE, Head Master H. D. G. S. 7-tf Toronto, 21st August, 1841.

#### DENTAL SURGERY.

DENTAL SURGERY. A. V. BROWN, M.D., SURGEON, DENTIST, begs to annunce A. that he has opened an Office *in King Street, one door east of the Commercial Bank*, where he has fitted up apartments for those Ladies and Gentlemen who may require his professional services. PorcELAIN TEFH inserted, from one to an entire set. Decayed Teeth filled with gold and the cements, which will entirely arrest their decay, and prevent them from acheing. Toothache effectually cured, and, in most cases, the tooth preserved for life. Reference can be made to the following Medical and other Gentlemen:-Dr. O'Reilly, Hamilton; Dr. Kellogg, Hamilton; Col. Kingsmill, Niagara; Dr. Lee, London; Dr. McKenzie, London; Villers Dentis, New York. Toronto, Sept. 10, 1841. Detf

	DR.	PRIM	IROSE,	
	(L	ate of Newr	narket,)	
OF	POSITE	LADY	CAMPBELL'S	5,
oronto	, 7th August, 1	DUKE STR 841.	EET.	7-tf
			FACTORY, STREET.	
HE Su and t	abscriber tender he public for 1	s his gratefu	l acknowledgments to hi , and would respectfull	s friends y inform

and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above lishment, formerly owned by the late HARVY SHEFARD, and ly by CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co., where he is now manufac-**CAST STEEL AXES** of a superior quality. Orders o the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thank-ceeved and promp.ly executed. Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order.

# HAVE received direct from London seventeen packages, contain ing the undermentioned articles, which will be found fresh, and of the finest qualities : maltics: 60 doz. Mixed Pickles, assorted, 20 do. French Capers, 30 do. Musiroom Catchup, 100 do. Mustard, in 1b. and 1b. bottles, 10 do. Assorted Sauces, 4 do. French Olives, 4 do. Anchovy Paste, 24 cases Preserved Salmon, 12 do. Cayenne Pepper, 10 barrels finest Anchovies. ALEX. OGILVIE VOLUMI ALEX. OGILVIE & Co., 197, King Street. Toronto, 29th July, 1841. 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 ex-tensive and choice assortment of every description of Walk in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakas, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthemary Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large sup-of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchas will find it their interest to call. JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. Toronto, October 30, 1840. KING STREET. NEW STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, No. 137, King Street, THIRD SHOP EAST OF YONGE STREET. THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public that he is now receiving from the Home Markets an extension and well-selected stock of STATIONERY, &c. STATIONERY, & c. and that early in June he will open the above premises. His stea has been purchased on the most advantageous terms, and he will thus be enabled to sell at very reasonable prices. The Subscriber will also offer for sale a selection from CHANGEN CHEAP RE-PRINTS OF STANDARD WORKS.

Watts' Logic, 18mo - -Bosanquet's Logic, 8vo -Recreations in Astronomy, 12mo — Geology, 12mo

**SCHOOL BOOKS.** THE PRESS, and speedly will be published, (by J. Rullren, Hamilton, JA System of Practical Arithmetic, to which is alive a set of Book-keeping, by single entry, and a practical dissertation of Mental Arithmetic, Federal Money, Receipts, Bills of Exchange to the circumstances of this country and the present state of commerce and extensive practice. This is the *first of a series*, which two intend to publish for the use of Schools in British America. They have other three nearly ready for printing, viz :--1. A Kennick Book for BEGINNERS, containing progressive lessons from and simple manner.

the Alphabet to words of four syllables, arranged in the most nature and simple manner. 2. AN EXPLANATORY INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH READING, 10 ucceed this initiatory one, and prepare pupils for the highest depart-ents of reading or speaking. 3. A PRONOUNCING AND EXPLANATORY VOCABULARY, upon an improved plan. This will be an indispensable book in all schools, for hree important elements of a good education. Their fifth will be a GEOGRAPHY, and will be proceeded with as puckly as possible.

lickly as possible. Hamilton, 3rd September, 1841. 10-ti MISCELLANEOUS WORKS,

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

#### "Friend be a Christian, and content I die."

ta, and perhaps himself, from the Jewish religion.

of five relations. Dr. Capadose subsequently married, and had several children. He suffered very much from asthma, and was obliged to repair to Switzerland in the autumn of 1836, for the recovery of his health. There he staid some weeks under the roof of M. Petavel, a minister of the Swiss church, and professor of Belles Lettres at Neufchatel. This gentleman treated him with the utmost kindness; and persuaded him to draw up an account of his conversion, for the benefit of those who take an interest in the ancient people of God. He afterwards remained some time at Clarens, near Vevay, on the lake of Geneva; where he had the misfortune to lose his wife, who had for several years proved indeed a help-meet for him. She departed in the faith of the gospel, resting her hopes of salvation only upon the merits and mediation of the Lord Jesus Christ. Her husband, though deeply afflicted by his bereavement, was privileged to partake of the consolations provided in the New Testament for those who have truly believed in Christ. Amidst troubles of various kinds, he has written a work in the defence of the Christian faith, with especial reference to one of its most cardinal articles-the divine nature of our Lord. Of this book, which is entitled "Jehovah-Jesus," M Petavel thus speaks :--- "The Christian church abounds with works which demonstrate the divinity of the Son with equal learning and weight of argument; but in no other does the exposition of scripture appear to us so striking as in that of M. Capadose. He shows how necessary for the soul is that fundamental truth; he presents it with force to the heart. One feels that the faith of this true Israelite is spirit and life, drawn BRITISH SADDLERY WARE HOUSE, from the very bowels of truth."

To a pious mind it is deeply interesting to contrast the blessed change which has been wrought by the Spirit of God upon the minds of Dr. Capadose and his friend Da Costa, with the dreadful fate of Uriel

About a century ago, Uriel Da Costa was a canon salem by Titus, to the present time." Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd, Tweeddale Court. 1840. had daily to endure from those nearest and dearest to a faith which he had internally renounced. He, there-

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