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Original Poetry.

SIR BERNARD THE BRAVE. (A TALE OF THE OLDEN TIME.)

Sir Bernard the brave, the good Knight of St. John, Both honour and wealth as a warrior had won.*

Ever first in the field, he was foremost in fight
With his crosletted buckler and battle-axe bright, Till the Christians had master'd the Moslem band, Till the Crescent wax'd pale in the Holy Land.

With a right good will for his fathers' faith He has brav'd the battle, and dar'd the death. Thus full many a gash in the dinted mail— In his hauberk hack'd—told the truthsome tale, Of a prodigal hazard of limb and of life, And of pitiful wounds in the pitiless strife.

By achievements of valour, this Knight of Saint John Vainly thought for the sin of the past to atone, And supposed that by guarding the Holy Tomb, He should gain for his spirit the life to come. But, I trow, that nor life-gift nor daring deed Could have purchas'd for him that ghostly meed.

Now, loaded with honour and rich in spoil, He standeth again on his native soil.
His banner-cross waves o'er the well-known wall
Of his dear old home—his paternal hall;
And proudly his eye looks out again
On stately park and on wide domain.

To the poor at his portal the largess is giv'n; And the incense of gratitude rises to heav'n. Goodly grants to the Church by the Knight have been made; And hereafter the mass for his soul shall be said. Therefore ALL praise the Knight's hospitality.

To his Patron St. John he has builded a shrine, And endow'd it with manors and messuages fine. In its nave, all unheeded, stand yeoman and squire, But Sir Bernard doth worship within, in the choir.
Thus endeared to the Church is her dutiful son;
Thus, too haughty in heart, grows the Knight of St. John.

The sun, it is lightsome on tow'r and on tree,
But lighter the lov'd heart of true chivalrie.
He whom all men speak well of, whom all men approve,
Sure must and all the light of the state Sure must needs be all worthy of praise and of love.
It was pleasant, I ween, to have looked upon
One so great and so good as this Knight of St. John.

From the topmost bough and the turret-stone The glimmer has past with the setting sun.

Now, the gath ring clouds of affliction fall

All darkly as death on Sir Bernard's hall!

With a noiseless pinion old Time has sped,

And borne the good Knight to his dying bed.

The hearts of his household in anguish bleed:
His squire—he is mounting the fleetest steed;
The tears from his aged eyes that flow
Fall fast to the moist ned saddle-bow.
The last errand of mercy is faithfully done,
And the priest is beside the old Knight of St. John.

That holy priest had been wont to explore God's most blessed Book, and the Church's lore. Thus his catholic spirit, in love with truth, Did revert to the time of the Church's youth, And did trace on each old illumin'd page A "LIGHT to his path" in a darken'd age.

By that LIGHT he distinguish'd God's holy things From man's fond and forbidden imaginings;
From the private device and capricious whim;
From the legend of lies and the doctrine dim.
Thus discern'd he the one of the precious Cross
From the base incrustation,—the earthly dross.

Such the servant of God, who now calmly stood By the bed of Sir Bernard, - the brave and good. "Iv'e sent for thee, father," (thus spoke the Knight,) "To shrive me, and grant me the shriving-rite;
"The sins of my youth have long since been forgiv'n,
"Assoil then my soul, and prepare it for heav'n.

"For the Cross I have stood in the fearful fight; "To the Church I have granted no niggard mite.

"I have welcom'd the stranger that came to my door;

"I have clothed the naked, and nourish'd the poor;

"I was constant in penance, in pray'r, and in fast;—
"This will surely atone for the sins of the past." Then replied the good priest in a heart-touching tone
To the dying Crusader, the Knight of St. John:
"Who looketh for life through his own good deed,

"Is leaning his weight on a broken reed:
"And—(awful the thought!)—in effect denies "The worth of the One Great Sacrifice!

"Though the body we give to the sword or flame "In defence of the Cross, and the Christian name; "Though the Church be gifted-the poor be fed; "Though penance be done, and though pray'r be said,—
"All worthless the work that for wages is wrought;
"As though peace could be purchas'd, or blessedness bought.

"Oh! let not the false One, by perilous wile,
"Thy soul of her only sure refuge beguile.
"Believe me, my brother, God will not approve
"Works flowing from aught than a fountain of love;
"Nor can acts of obedience the title supply
"To a home in the heav'ns—to the heirship on high.

"To the Saviour betake thee :—His life-blood was spilt
"To redeem thee from ruin, to wash thee from guilt.
"As our God in His word, so the Church in her creed " Doth instruct us the merits of Jesus to plead.
"Thus poor penitent souls by the Godhead forgiv'n
"Are assoil'd of the Saviour, and housel'd for heav'n."

Once again spoke the Knight:—"To Thee, Jesus, I fly; "For Thou wilt not the suit of the sinner deny. "By Thy grace be the good fight of faith waged within " 'Gainst the spirit of pride, and the body of sin!-"O, despise not, my God, the last gift I impart,

"Though 'tis worthless, and broken, -A PENITENT HEART." From the hand of the priest did the dying saint Take the seal of salvation—the Sacrament.

Having eaten and drank of the Eucharist, †

And the cross of the Saviour devoutly kiss'd,

His limbs he composed for the slumber of death;

And his eyelids he closed in the fullness of faith.

To the Church of his Patron, with sigh and with tear, Have both gentle and simple attended the bier. The white-vested priests have a requiem sung, And its cadence has died on the choristers' tongue. The last torch is extinguish'd, for closed is the grave Of the Knight of St. John,—of Sir Bernard the brave.

Requiescat in pace. Here close we our Tale of the Olden Time. Whoso doubteth the truth of the humble rhyme, To the Abbey may go; and see, modell'd in stone, On his altar-tomb lying, the Knight of St. John! There, with hands clasp'd in pray'r, with the cross on his breast, And with faith-folded limbs, ‡ he is taking his rest.

HYMN FOR THE MORNING. The glittering grass, with dew-stars bright, Is all astir with twinkling light; What pity such a fair array So soon is meant to melt away!

Yet hath God given those drops a power To raise the grass and cheer the flower; All the hot noon their grace shall bide, And fresh shall fall at eventide.

So, day by day, O Lord, renew The grace of my baptismal dew; Let its sweet power be with me now, As when it sparkled on my brow.

And evermore that gift bestow, While in Thy garden here I grow;
That still to heaven my growth may tend,
From whence those blessed dews descend. Rev. J. Whytehead.

MISSIONARY LABOURS IN AFRICA.*

(From the London Times.)

seriousness to meditate on the moral condition of their "evangelization and civilization" must be gradu-Africa without being affected by emotions of painful ally, quietly, concurrently achieved by the Christian's perplexity and profound melancholy. We cannot words and the Christian's good example. There are perpetry and protound members that the enthusiastic men who fancy that to secure the consaddest feelings will come over us, and the distant version of the Heathen you have but to translate the graves of Park, Clapperton, and Denham present sacred Scriptures into their barbarous tongues, and themselves to view. Almost equally impossible do then cast the volume forth among the grovelling squalid we consider it for any calm, observant, well-informed groups, and forthwith expect a visibly hallowing influman to contemplate recent missionary efforts in that ence. We need scarcely write that we are of a diaquarter without a conviction being forced upon his metrically opposite school. Let the factory or the mind of the inutility of all individual labours—the colony be planted; let the rites of religion be therein benevolent men who have successively braved disease, hope for an audience, who seeing a Christian congre-

sal of the work before us, Missionary Labours and ordained minister of our faith to pray for God's bless-Scenes in Southern Africa, by Mr. Moffat, who des- ing upon it. cribes himself as having been for the period of 23 When such awful carelessness is upon record against years an agent of the London Missionary Society in our church and nation, it would ill-become us to be that continent, and a melancholy record is it of noble extreme in our censure of those who piously attemptindividual sacrifices, self-devotion, and zeal, productive ed to perform more than they could, while those who of few permanently beneficial results. But this were authorized and bound to act stood aloof in involume will be in itself eminently useful if by display- difference, or slumbered supine. ing the hopelessness of the course hitherto pursued, The condition of Africa, the scene of the missionit suggests the adoption of one more safe and stable, ary labours more immediately under our consideration, and induces the working out the following proposition: renders her, we think, peculiarly unfit for the recep--If a few isolated men, going forth at uncertain in- tion of any but the most gradual and carefully regutervals, and with inadequate support, could, by zear fervour, and patience, accomplish what they have towards the conversion of the heathen, what may not be expected from the combined regulated efforts of a between the conversion of the heathen are discernible in other between the conversion of the heathen are discernible in other between the conversion of the heathen are discernible in other between the conversion of the heathen are discernible in other between the conversion of the heathen are discernible in other between the conversion of the heathen are discernible in other between the conversion of the heathen are discernible in other between the conversion of the heathen are discernible in other between the conversion of the heathen are discernible in other between the conversion of the heathen are discernible in other between the conversion of the heathen are discernible in other between the conversion of the heathen are discernible in other between the converse are turned to reflect the natives, it is indispensable. They can conceive meanings; of wheels within wheels; but be their meanings; of wheels within the natives, it is indispensable. They can conceive meanings; of wheels within wheels; but be their meanings; of wheels within the natives, it is indispensable. They can conceive meanings; of wheels within the natives, it is indispensable. They can conceive the natives, and it is indispen be expected from the combined regulated efforts of a dim, or lurid, or broken beam, are discernible in other band of missionaries duly appointed and simultane- phases of superstition, and may all be traced to revelaously sent forth? Most modern efforts have been the tion. The stately red man of North America has not desultory attempts of individuals; all ancient exam- only marks of his Asiatic ancestry stamped upon his ples and primitive precepts prescribe a course which brow, but amidst his observances the Mosaic ritual should not merely secure the preaching of the gospel may be discerned; so among the ruder savages of to the contemporaries of the preacher sent, but secure Australia and the Tartars of the northern deserts; but the foundation of a church which might continue the the southern African—the Bechuana, the Coranna, benefits to a succeeding generation. Each several the Namaqua, the Griqua, the Kafir, the Bushman, church, as it was successively planted, became like a the tribes among whom the missionary Moffat labourcity on a hill, to which the wanderers from the plains ed, have no temple, no altar, no idol, no shrine, no of surrounding heathenism might repair, and the tradition, no notion of an hereafter, no conception of noiseless way in which she gradually converted and a God. Modern missionaries, however remote their gathered within her fold the scattered sheep around order of proceeding is from the Apostolic, are someher, is sadly contrasted with our restless and noisy, what fond of mankind, and occasionally ostentatious and powerful nations, civilized and harbarian, who bowed their haughty neck beneath the humble yoke of Christ, in comparison with which conversions all modern efforts are as nothing, amply attests the blessing of God upon that mode of propagating Christian truth of which the Apostles and earliest confessors

Mr. Moffat asks, "What would St. Paul have done bowed their haughty neck beneath the humble yoke of Christ, in comparison with which conversions all modern efforts are as nothing, amply attests the blessing of God upon that mode of propagating Christian truth of which the Apostles and earliest confessors

Mr. Moffat asks, "What would St. Paul have done have continued steadfast and as it in which they are reported to have continued steadfast and as it in which they are reported to have continued steadfast and as it in which they are reported to have continued steadfast and as it in which they are reported to have continued steadfast and as it in which they are reported to have continued steadfast and as it in which they are reported to have continued steadfast and as it in which they are reported to have continued steadfast and as it in which they are reported to have continued steadfast and as it in which they are reported to have continued steadfast and as it in which they are reported to have continued steadfast and as it in which they are reported to have continued steadfast and as it in which they are reported to have continued steadfast and as it in which they are reported to have continued steadfast and as it in which they are reported to have continued steadfast and as it in which they are reported to have continued steadfast and as it in which they are reported to have continued steadfast and as it in which they are reported to have continued steadfast and as it is when the deader to report and as it is when the dark to relate to a full conviction of the truth of the report and as it is when the dark to relate to a full conviction of the truth of the report and as it is when the fall conviction of t sing of God upon that mode of propagating Christian truth of which the Apostles and earliest confessors have given us abundant patterns, and which the early church implicitly imitated. Let us take as an example that of Winifred, a countryman of our own, who lived and laboured long after the apostolic age, yet, by faithfully adhering to apostolic practices, was made faithfully adhering to apostolic practices, was made that he would not have preached to the African as to instrumental in converting the German nation to the Hindoo, and certainly not as he did to the Athe-Christianity, when many previous insulated efforts had nians who clustered around him on Mars-hill. The been exerted in vain. Gieseler, who will not be suspected of unduly magnifying order, nor regarded as that site, deities of dignity and beneficence, and power one prejudiced in favour of Episcopacy, bears honour- -awful Jove, bounteous Ceres, the blue-eyed Atheable testimony to the efficacy of Winifred's orderly na, and the radiant Apollo-were there adored, and method of conversion—the British Winifred, who their noble Eschylus had exhibited to the Athenians lived to found eight bishoprics in Germany, received in his Prometheus an image of vicarial sacrifice, a demithere the crown of martyrdom, and whose memory is god suffering in man's stead, for his own benevolence still revered in Germany, as the father in God of those to man. When Grecian hearts were humbled, and who have in that country since lived and died in God's their passions purified, and their affections directed faith and fear. Gieseler, after speaking of the partial into legitimate channels, their minds would readily entrance of Christianity, "not seldom mingled with apprehend the doctrines of Christianity, even the mysheathenism," among the German tribes, "not so much terious doctrine of the atonement; but turn we to through systematic plans as through the voluntary Mr. Moffat's dull and dismal African, and what effect, activity of individuals," proceeds to commemorate the we ask it with all reverence, would St. Paul's sermon orderly efforts of Winifred in establishing seminaries on the Areopagus, unaccompanied with the exhibition for the maintenance of the faith, and continuing it of miracles, have wrought upon him? Dr. Vanderwhen his own life should be spent, and hails him as kemp and Mr. Moffat shall lend us a description of the apostle of Germany. We take this example of the poor embruted being. Dr. Vanderkemp in his the proper—we say proper, because divinely ordained account of the Kafirs thus speaks:— -mode of propagating the gospel from an age com- "If by religion we mean reverence for God, or the exmonly designated dark, because if we selected one cotemporary with the Apostles themselves, it might be objected to as not exactly furnishing a model for our close imitation. For, with strange inconsistency, our close imitation. For, with strange inconsistency, the missionaries of the meeting-house, while they nominally adopt the Acts of the Apostles as a "missionary-book" (Moffat, p. 301), yet practically refuse compliance with the order for propagating the gospel compliance with the order for propagating the gospel therein prescribed, and pursue a course which they guage of the Hottentots, literally signifying one that inthink more suitable for modern times. Now, with duces pain." the highest appreciation of the marvellous light of modern science, we think that in all moral and religious matters the more exactly we copy ancient models | South Africa:the better, and happy are we to perceive daily evidences of an increase of this opinion. John Wesley, whom Oxford embued with an antique spirit, saw the necessity of communion and order for the security of

circumstances which mar our satisfaction, furnishes material for hope. In 1718 Dean Prideaux, in a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, observes—"Sufficient hath appeared by experience to convince us that the mark of the profoundest darkness is, that after the missionary has endeavoured for hours to impart to them a knowledge of the Divine Being, the convergence of the most convincing proofs that the minds of the people are covered by the profoundest darkness is, that after the missionary has endeavoured for hours to impart to them a knowledge of the Divine Being, though the convergence of the most convincing proofs that the minds of the people are covered by the profoundest darkness is, that after the missionary has endeavoured for hours to impart to them a knowledge of the Divine Being, the convergence of the most convincing proofs that the minds of the people are covered by the profoundest darkness is, that after the missionary has endeavoured for hours to impart to them a knowledge of the Divine Being, the convergence of the most convincing proofs that the minds of the people are covered by the profoundest darkness is, that after the missionary has endeavoured for hours to impart to them a knowledge of the Divine Being, the convergence of the most convincing proofs that the minds of the people are covered by the profoundest darkness is, that after the missionary has endeavoured for hours to impart to them a knowledge of the Divine Being, the convergence of the minds of the profoundest darkness is the profoundest darkness in the profoundest darkness is the profounde it is not possible to carry on the work of the ministry they not unfrequently address to him the question, 'What

cess, unless there be bishops and seminaries settled in them, that so ministers may be bred and ordained upon the spot." More than a century has elapsed since these wise words were written, and now at last they are being acted—so slow is England to adopt what is good, credulous as her people too frequently

are of the absurd and the improbable. "Evangelization must precede civilization," is a proposition of Mr. Moffat (p. 502,) which we can only accept with many grains of allowance. Now that it is no longer permitted the Christian missionary to It is well nigh impossible for any mind of ordinary work miracles in the sight of the Heathen, we think inability, moreover, of all self-constituted bodies and regularly and duly administered; let there be no voluntary associations to plant any permanently shining divisions, nor gross and open immorality, in the Chrislight in that mysteriously darkened region. Farwidely far—be it from us to underrate the merit of those and suffering, and death, that they might bear the message of eternal mercy to the sable sons of Ham; but their "Father which is in Heaven." But has such truth forbids our overrating the efficacy of their labours, hitherto been our practice? Let England blush while and mercy forbids our encouraging the ardent to follow in the same brilliant but evanescent career. The her emigrants, convicts, and colonists. It was only names of Vanderkemp, of Schmidt, and of Albrecht, by the energetic interference of Sir Joseph Banks with shone brightly for a while amidst the thick darkness George III. in person that a solitary chaplain was alof African night, but with their immediate lives the lowed to accompany the original expedition of settlelight was quenched; they did not, like the runners of ment to New South Wales. So far as the Government old, transmit the lamp of life to a succeeding bearer of that day were concerned, the foundation of what "Nec, quasi cursores, vitai lampada tradunt."

These reflections have been suggested by the perumight have been laid without the presence of a single

We will now hear Mr. Moffat as to the extent of the knowledge of divine things among the natives of

"I am aware that the popular opinion is, that man is a religious creature, that wherever he is to be found, there also are to be traced the impressions and even convictions of the existence of a God. It is also commonly benecessity of communion and order for the security of lieved that wherever man is found scattered over the spiritual succession, while Whitfield contented himself wide-spread surface of earth's domain, the knowledge of with awakening the congregations immediately before him, and wholly neglected any provision for their him, and wholly neglected any provision for their continuance in the faith. The consequence of this neglect Whitfield lived to see and lament. "My brother Wesley acted wisely," he once said; "the souls that reverse awakened under his ministry he joined in that I could never be at any loss to make appears to something analagous to our own faith in the religious notions class, and thus preserved the fruits of his labour; this even of those among whom not a vestige of temple, altar, class, and thus preserved the fruits of his labour; this I neglected and my people are a rope of sand." Dr. Adam Clarke narrated the anecdote, and adds this conclusion, "and what now remains of this great man's (Whitfield's) labours? Scarcely anything; multitudes were converted under his ministry, and are gone to God; but there is no spiritual succession."

While, however, we point out the inefficacy of the missionary efforts of many self-constituted assemblies, centure.

The order was founded in the beginning of the 12th electron.

The council of Constance, held A.D. 1416, was the first that sacrilegiously withheld the cup in the sacrament, in direct contradiction to Christ's command, and, of course, to the practice of the primitive Church. Bishop Beveridge has collected the testimony of the Fathers, and other ecclesiastical writers, for thirteen or fourteen centuries. See "Romanism Contradictory to the Bible," by the Rev.

The meeting-house has attempted a task beyond its power to accomplish, but the design was noble; honoured be the pious men who attempted its executhe Fathers, and other ecclesiastical writers, for thirteen or fourteen centuries. See "Romanism Contradictory to the Bible," by the Rev. T. H. Horne.

The monumental effigies of the Crusaders are recognised by the position of the legs, which are always crossed.

The monumental effigies of the Crusaders are recognised by the position of the legs, which are always crossed.

The monumental effigies of the Crusaders are recognised by the church has grievously neglected her bounden duty, fearful is her responsibility, and her most devoted children pray that her future labours may be more always crossed.

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The proposition of the legs of colonial bishops, though accompanied by some few over their cradles, and sipped the knowledge of divine

either in the East or West Indies, with any good sucsavage, ideas which he considers as paramount to all others, he is told, that certainly these fables are very wonderful, but not more so than their own. Inquiring one day of a group of natives whom I had been addressing, if any of them had previously known that Great Being which had been described to them, among the whole party I found only one old woman, who said that she remembered hearing the name Morimo when she was a child, but was not told what the thing was. Indeed, even in things about which the old people can speak; but as they are not in the habit of instructing the rising generation on such topics, it is easy to see how even these vague nonsuch topics, n his spear, should utter an exclamation of amazement, that a man whom he accounted wise should vend such fa-bles for truth. Calling about thirty of his men who stood near him to approach, he addressed them, pointing to me, 'There is Ra-Mary' (father of Mary) 'who tells me rinner whom he calls Morimo.' (Among the Bechuathat tribes, the name adopted by the missionaries for God
to Morimo. This is said to have the advantage of the
that the subject of Jacob's prophecy
No mistake can be greater, none more obstructive
to the improvement of a barbarous race, than any
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of the improvement of a barbarous race, than any Open your ears to-day; did you ever hear litlamane (fables) like these?' This was followed by a burst of deaf-

> These southern Africans being thus lamentably ignorant, let us see if they desire instruction, the first

step to knowledge :--'We shall now return," writes Mr. Moffat, "to our labors among the Bechnanas, which had already been carried on for about five years. The natives had by this tine become perfectly callous and indifferent to all instaction, except it were followed by some temporal benefitin assisting them with the labour of our hands, which equiry after God, no objections raised to exercise our powers in defence. Indifference and stupidity form the weath on every brow—ignorance, the grossest ignorance offivine things, forms the basis of every action: it is only things earthly, sensual, and devilish, which stimulate to activity and mirth, while the great subject of the soul's relemption appears to them like an old and ragged garment, possessing neither loveliness nor worth. We preach, mut, possessing neither loveliness nor worth. We preach, meanings; of wheels within wheels; but he their the more of the subject of the soul's the natives, it is indispensable. They can conceive meanings; of wheels within wheels; but he their tomeet their demands, their praises are turned to ridicle and abuse."—P. 284.

developed in the course of Mr. Moffat's narrative of his sufferings among these African tribes, whose hearts seem as insensible of kindness as their minds

were impervious to instruction :-

The life which, even in the absence of personal wrong or violence from the natives, the isolated missionary is doomed to lead in South Africa, offers, humanly speaking, an insuperable barrier to his utility

"After being compelled," says Mr. Moffat, who is evidently neither a fastidious nor a querulous man, "to attend to every species of manual and frequently menial labour for the whole day, working under a burning sun, standing on the saw-pit, labouring at the anvil, treading clay, or employed in cleaning a water-ditch, it may be imagined that I was in no very fit condition for study,

"As before noticed, I had neither bread nor vegetables.

Mr. Bartlett, of Pella, once sent me a bag containing a
few pounds of salt, but on examining it, I could scarcely
tell whether there was most salt or sand, and having been customed to do without it, I hung it upon a nail, where remained untouched. My food was milk and meat, ving for weeks together on one, and then for awhile on the other, and again on both together. All was well so long as I had either, but sometimes they both failed, and there were no shops in the country where I could have purchased; and had there been any, I must have bought on credit, for money I had none. My meals consisted frequently of a draught of milk in the morning, another at noon, and a third at night, either sweet, sour, or curdled. at hook and threquently pretty long fasts, and have had recourse to the 'fasting girdle' as it is called; on more than one occasion, after the morning service, I have shouldered my gun, and gone to the plain or the mountain brow in my gun, and gone to the plain of the mountain brow in search of something to eat, and when unsuccessful, have returned, laid down my piece, taken the word of life, and addressed my congregation. I never liked begging, and have frequently been hard put to; but many a time has an unknown friend placed in my hut a portion of food on which I have looked with feelings better conceived than deceived."—P. 147 scribed."-P. 147.

What wonder is it that under these depressing cirumstances the missionary, in place of retaining his civilized habits and displaying them for the imitation of the savages around him, should frequently fall into

their heedless customs:

"Dr. Vanderkemp's very appearance," says Mr. Moffat,
"must have had little to fascinate a savage mind, capable
of appreciating only outward pomp, or displays of human
power. The doctor's habits were such as to convey a
very different impression, for he generally appeared in
the plainest garb, and, according to his own account,
without hat, or shoes, or stockings." their heedless customs:

and stockings, while the patron and advocate of civili-

* Missionary Labours and Scenes in Southern Africa. By Robert Moffat, 23 years Agent of the London Missionary Society in that Continent. 8vo. London, Snow. 1842.

unseemly habits and associations, to use the mildest He who appeared from time to time to the Patriarchs.

of the improvement of a barbarous race, than any shall conceive, and shall bring forth a Son; a passage, moreover, th.s, which is examined at much length, attempt on the part of their teachers to assimilate and defended against sceptical objections; for it may be compared with this? He says that the sun rises and sets he is a soft Manusch of Manusch be compared with time? He says that the sun rises and sets by the power of Morimo; as also that Morimo causes winter to follow summer, the winds to blow, the rain to sionary, under the trying circumstances in which he is miracle like an apostle of old, he must therefore make please, but not so these Christian Patriarchs, Thus

example and precepts may have more influence with investigation of Scripture, as it is possible to conceive. "On some occasions," writes this poor tormented missionary, "an opportunity would be watched to rob, when we were engaged in public service. The thief would just be in the truths of Christianity. The difficulties of the put his head within the door, discover who was in the put his head within the door, discover who was a put his head within the door, discover who was a put his head within the door, discover who was a put his head within the door, discover who was a put his head within the put his head within the door who was a p pit his head within the door, discover who was in the pilpit, and knowing he could not leave his rostrum before a certain time had elapsed, would go to his house and take what he could lay his hands upon. Some nights or rither mornings, we had to record thefts committed in the rostrum per tended to lighten the labours of their teacher, by whose persevering care, under the Divine that the scriptures, as understood by them, Justin approach to the Reformation, and of the Rebellion, than since.

But as a proof how thoroughly the Passion entered into the Scriptures, as understood by them, Justin approach to the rostrum per tended to lighten the labours of their teacher, by whose persevering care, under the Divine the scriptures.

of philosophy, the earth is a vastly extended plain, ever at rest, and immovable; founded on an equal extent of waters, and these upon air, which is of itself either infinite are founded. nite or founded upon nothing. Over this prejudice, which educates some young gentlemen; previously to the vacation I gave them some lectures, and among the rest one on magnetism. While describing the nature, properties, and action of the magnetic fluid, and illustrating the and action of the magnetic fluid, and mastraing and doctrines laid down by experiments, the priests were greatly delighted; a new world seemed literally to be opened to their view. They understand some little of our doctrine of gravitation, by which we endeavour to explain so many phenomena. The flying of the steel our doctrine of gravitation, by which we enteavour to explain so many phenomena. The flying of the steel filings to the magnet, and these adhering in an erect position, surprised and confounded them. The course of the magnetic fluid, together with the attractive and repulsive influence of the poles of the same magnet, did not less surprise them; but when I set the spinner in very quick motion, and presented to it the end of a magnetized steel bar, by which it was instantly attracted, became suspended, and turned round its own axis with great velocity, they were fixed with wonder, to see such a substance revolving with such velocity, literally unging forming it; nor the earth be tilled without the general velocity of the steel would be easy to advance instances of this application of Scripture to almost any amount.

But neither are the Fathers content with appealing to Revelation only for a testimony to the cross; they find nature itself lifting up its voice in the same cause —nature itself, according to them, bears the mark of the cross in almost every feature that presents itself. For the ship cannot sail, says Justin, without the rigging forming it; nor the earth be tilled without the great velocity, they were fixed with wonder, to see such a substance revolving with such velocity, literally unsupported, and hanging upon nothing. Dherma Rama exclaimed, 'I now believe what I never could before believe or comprehend. I see—I see that the earth is round; that it continues to turn round; and that it stands upon nothing.' I had at that time said nothing on the upon nothing. I had at that time said nothing on the subject; but his good sense, from the principles before him, led him to form the analogy and make the deduction. This was to them both another proof of the being and government of an all-wise and all-powerful God."

Oct, had all miner differs from the orders in that he stands erect, and stretches out his arms, after the fashion of a cross; and again, his nose and forehead combine into the same figure.

And yet the men who speak such things, are claimed,

CHRIST FULLY EXHIBITED IN THE WRITINGS OF THE FATHERS. From "A Sketch of the Church of the two first centuries after Christ," by the Rev. J. J. Blunt, B.D., Margaret Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge.)

merous and convincing as they may be, that I would be man's ransom—being the faith of the primitive In another passage the same zealous but eccentric establish the prominent position which the Son occu-"In a colonial village, where there are many who admired, and were ready to serve him, the doctor would go out to the water washing his own linen; and frequently at home and abroad he would dispense with hat, shoes, and stockings this had broad he would dispense with hat, shoes, and stockings this had broad he would dispense with hat, shoes, and stockings this had broad he would dispense with hat, shoes, and stockings this had broad he would dispense with hat, shoes, and stockings this had broad he would dispense with hat, shoes, which it is difficult to give a notion by mere extracts." their whole scheme of exposition being saturated, so | -questions involving the very object of man's worship, This Dr. Vanderkemp, who "came from a university to speak, with a Saviour and an atonement. I will and the foundation of his everlasting hopes—should to stoop to teach the alphabet to poor and naked quote a single paragraph in Irenæus, as a summary of have been misunderstood by persons who had them-Hottentots and Kafirs—from the society of nobles to their system, and afterwards exemplify it in detail. selves consorted with the Apostles, or with the disassociate with beings of the lowest grade in the scale "Whosoever," says he, "will read the Scriptures atof humanity—from stately mansions to the filthy hovel tentively, will find in them Christ for their subject, doubt, many a time burned within them, as they reaof the greasy African—from the army to instruct the and the new call figured beforehand. For Christ is soned of such high matters with those who had all but fierce savage the tactics of a heavenly warfare under the the treasure hid in the field; the world being the sat at a John's or a Paul's feet.

term, what may we not apprehend in the case of the It was He who spoke to Moses out of the burning violent, enthusiastic, coarse young men who are sent bush. It was He who led the Israelites out of Egypt. that the heavens were made, the earth also, by a beginner whom he calls Morimo.' (Among the Bechuapresent day?

violent, enthusiastic, coarse young men who are sent
forth by the voluntary missionary associations of the
Loshua. He was the subject of Loshua.

Loshua. He was the subject of Loshua. No mistake can be greater, none more obstructive respecting Shiloh, and of Isaiah's "Behold a Virgin winter to follow summer, the winds to blow, the rain to fall, the grass to grow and the trees to bud; and, casting his arm above and around him, added, 'God works in everything you see or hear! Did you ever hear such words?' Seeing them ready to burst into laughter, he said, 'Wait, I shall tell you more; Ra-Mary tells me that we have spirits in us, which will never die; and that our bodies, though dead and buried, will rise and live again.

The Psalms are over and over again expounded upon the plan of making Christ their object and end. And it is very curious to remark, how the literal and figurative schemes of exposition were respectively contended conceive anything which they do not see; some regard to externals is absolutely necessary even to secure their part, have no misgivings on the subject. The their attention. The modern missionary can work no bles) like these?' This was followed by a burst of dealening laughter, and on its partially subsiding, the chief
man begged me to say no more on such trifles, lest the
people should think me mad."—(p. 265-8.)

middle fine an aposite of old, he must therefore make a please, but not so these Christian Patriarens. It has
use of the miracles of civilization as evidence of his
use of the miracles of civilization as evidence of his
ability to impart something better than his savage
ability to impart something better than his savage. tish bishop of India, was ever lamenting the want of stood it of Solomon, and again explains it of Christ! external decorum in the establishment of the Anglican | the 19th, the 22d, the 24th, the 45th, the 47th, the Church in the East, as may be seen again and again 99th Psalms are all treated in the same way, the in Mr. Le Bas's excellent life of that distinguished spirit shown on these occasions being much more that prelate. "Instead of any thing being done to promote of Horne, than that of Grotius. And, indeed, the religion, the whole system," writes the Bishop, "is constant allusions which the writings of the Fathers, such as to operate to the discredit of the Christian (and those of Clemens Alexandrinus above the rest.) name." "In India," observed Bishop Middleton on contain, to the knowledge of the deep things of God, another occasion, "nothing petty or dwarfish can have whereby the true Guostic, or enlightened Christian, name. "In fluid, observed by or dwarfish can have whereby the true Guestic, or enlightened Christian, mame. "In fluid, observed by or dwarfish can have another occasion, "nothing petty or dwarfish can have the slightest chance of success." "What might not the slightest chance of success." "What might not the slightest chance of success." "What might not the slightest chance of success." In the slightest chance of success." "What might not the kingdom of Christ, at this station. A sameness marks the events of each returning day. No conversions, no enquiry after God, no objections raised to exercise our

Ingrattude for favours conferred is by no means confined to savage breasts, but it is most disgustingly some members of missionary associations than the Nor is this all. Not only Christ, but Christ cruviews, however sound, of a bishop of the Anglican cified, constitutes the leading feature of the Patristical Church. The late Dr. Adam Clarke, whose life and interpretation of Scripture; and this to a degree that labours we purpose shortly to review, had once placed most persons would consider fanciful in the extreme, under his care two Cingalese young men of high rank, and perhaps with reason; though the abandonment high priests of Budhoo, who had been brought over of the study of the Fathers in modern times, has

course of 24 hours in our houses, our smith-shop, our garden, and among our cattle in the field. These they have quently carry off the whole carcase. Tools, such as saws, and adzes, were losses severely felt, as we could not at that time replace them when there was no intercourse whatever with the colony. Some of our tools and utensils which they stole, on finding the metal not what they expected, they would bring back, beaten into all shapes, and offer them in exchange for some other article of value. Knies were always eagerly covered converted. and offer them in exchange for some other article of value. Knives were always eagerly coveted; our metal spoons they melted, and when we were supplied with plated iron ones, which they found not so pliable, they supposed them bewitched. Very often, when employed in whom he could confide, the missionary would be compelled to carry them all to the place where he went to seek a draught of water, well knowing that if they were left they would take wings before he could return."

The very wish, even in the absence of the seinteresting strangers, narrated by Adam Clarke himself, we must congers, and Moses himself assumed the figure of the cross; and Moses himself assumed the figure of the Fathers.

The translation of Moses arms where always eagerly coveted; our metal had recourse to experiments. On such occasions their while Joshua or Jesus had the command of the host.

For it was not because Moses thus prayed, and the command of the host.

For it was not because Moses thus prayed, and Moses himself assumed the figure of the cross; and that recourse to experiments. will not long remain unapplied help? the sun, because the Lord was to hang upon the cross secration of five colonial bishops, under circumstances till nearly that time of the day. Nay, in numberless of auspicious solemnity, which must have elevated and passages of scripture, where mention is made of wood, "I will mention another circumstance," says Dr. Clarke,
"relative to our priests, which, though apparently simple
in itself, has led to some important results. It is well
known that in the Budhoo, and indeed Brahminical system
of philosophy, the castly extended plain even of all Revelation. And no wonder, for Irenæus expressly says, in so many words, that "they who know even when a quiet hour could be obtained in the evening for that purpose."—P. 292.

The privations which Mr. Moffat had to endure were of the most humiliating as well as painful nature:

were of the most humiliating as well as painful nature:

were of the most humiliating as well as painful nature:

were of the most humiliating as well as painful nature:

nite or founded upon nothing. Over this prejudate, which is not (i.e., acknowledge not) Him who is of the Virgin, has more serious consequences than you can well imagine, has more serious consequences than you can well imagine, has more serious consequences than you can well imagine, our poor priests can neither leap nor climb. A simple circumstance the other day has quite dissolved the fabric, and nearly annihilated the Cingalese world. My son of life in the garden, whereof whosoever ate was to educates some young gentlemen; previously to the vacanot (i.e., acknowledge not) Him who is of the Virgin, so was the recovering from the fall effected by a tree. And it was by a rod or staff (still for the same reason) that Moses was enabled to work so many miracles.-And it was under a tree, even an oak, that the Lord appeared to Abraham, and communed with him. It would be easy to advance instances of this application

here, as I have already said, to defend the Fathers in all their imaginations, though possibly I might differ from some in the lengths I should go with them, but this I do maintain, that their flights, call them wild as you will, are nevertheless above all price in evidence of our faith -our faith, as members of a Church which It is not by a reference to detached passages, nu- holds Christ to be God, and the Passion of Christ to

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1842.

On Sunday last, the 30th October, THE LORD Brenor or Toronto held an Ordination, at the Cathedral Church of St. James, in this city, when the following gentlemen were admitted to Holy Or-

DEACONS.

PHILIP GEORGE BARTLETT, late Student of the Diocesan Theological Institution at Cobourg, appointed to the mission of the Carrying Place, in the District of Newcastle.

Theological Institution at Cobourg, appointed to the mission of Brock, in the Home District.

cesan Theological Institution at Cobourg, appointed to the mission of Port Burwell, in the District of

PAUL SHIRLEY, late Student of the Diocesan Theo-

appointed Travelling Missionary to the Gore, Brock, and London Districts.

GEORGE WINTER WARR, late Theological Student in Ireland, appointed to the mission of Oakville, in the District of Gore.

THE REV. WILLIAM MAW SHAW, A.B., of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, Missionary at Emily, in the District of Newcastle.

THE REV. ALEXANDER PYNE, A.B., of Trinity College, Dublin, Missionary at Sarnia, in the Western THE REV. JOHN PENTLAND, A.B., of Trinity Col-

lege, Dublin, Missionary at Whitby, in the Home

THE REV. WILLIAM HENRY NORRIS, Missionary at Scarborough, in the Home District. The candidates were presented by the Rev. Henry

James Grasett, M.A., Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, who, together with the Rev. H. Scadding, M. A., one of his Lordship's Chaplains, assisted in the laying on of hands. The Bishop preached a very impressive sermon, briefly defining the nature of the Church, and enlarging upon the arduous, yet honourable, duties of the ministry.

We have reason to believe that these ordinations, now happily becoming more numerous and frequent, have been instrumental in opening the eyes of many Separatists to the Divine claims of the Church: at the same time they exercise a wholesome and serious effect upon the laity, reminding them also of their great obligations as members of Christ's body, and participators in Sacraments, which being administered by authorised hands, have the sure promises of Divine grace annexed to their worthy reception.

Since the Lord Bishop held his Visitation in September, 1841, thirteen Clergymen have been added to this Diocese, while two only have withdrawn from it. The good effects of the Theological Institution at Cobourg are already felt; and the Rev. A. N. Bethune, by his indefatigable and able superintendence of it, has increased the debt which the Church already owes to him.

another column indicates, have received their first importation of Bibles, Testaments and Books from the large learnt to present a fearless and determined front to the computions and the large learnt to present a fearless and determined front to the computions and a second s importation of Bibles, Testaments and Books from to the corruptions and encroachment of the Papacy.

England, and now offer them for sale at their house,

If I succeed in calling attention to this important matter, I 144, King-street, in this city. Mr. Champion, the shall have gained my object. indefatigable and very efficient Depositary, has not yet had time to prepare Catalogues; but at the earliest opportunity they will be published in this paper.

In the mean while, however, we congratulate the Church in this Diocese on the means now afforded for the formation of Parochial Lending Libraries, and on the possession of a great variety of Books and Tracts, upon almost every subject connected with tiful specimens of typography, and are moreover illustrated with appropriate and well executed vignettes, and got up in a very elegant and attractive manner.

With such sources of information as these, and with

Record, which evinces the same schismatic intolerance, ignoand got up in a very elegant and attractive manner. the excellent collection of theological works offered for sale by Msssrs. Rowsell, there is now no fear of the distinctive character of the Church being misunderstood for want of the necessary information.

A great effort will be made by the Society in January next, to remit home a very large sum of money, so as to procure a most extensive and varied stock of Bibles and Testaments, and of such publications as Churchmen may be likely to require for every conceivable purpose. In order to accomplish this measure, -so necessary for the diffusion of those principles, on which the success of the Society (hu- they have not some title to the Christian name; but I would manly speaking) most materially depends in all its projected fields of labour,-funds must be promptly, and to a large amount, obtained. The Society will have to pay cash for all the stock which it may purchase of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and this we are sure will lend force to the observations which we have already made.

We again refer our readers to the advertisement itself, and to another containing a few publications of the American Episcopal Tract Society. Among these the American Episcopal Tract Society. Among these latter, a complete edition of Perceval on the Apostolical privileges,—as it is the sign and seal of Christian Percentages, as it is the ordinance by which unchristianized privileges,—as it is the ordinance by which unchristianized that and made members Succession, sold at 1s. 3d., is recommended to notice.

The Articles, relating to the King of Prussia's ecclesiastical movements, to be found in another column, possess great interest. With every desire, however, to give credit to that estimable monarch for pure and enlightened intentions, we cannot but regret the latitudinarian manner in which he accommodates himself Christian Society in the world except their own." tudinarian manner in which he accommodates himself one day to Protestantism, and the next to Romanism.

Christian Society in the world except their own.

If, then, this was the situation of the world, and the Baptist Record, by fair inference, admits that it was,—if, so We can augur no good from such a compromise of far as Christian privileges were concerned, the whole world was thus lying in a state of Heathenism,—if none but urbaptised

The Constitutional Society of Toronto, it will be perceived, has been re-organized. Hateful as had thus been lost, how in their case, was this defect remedied, political agitation must be to every loyal man, it is and loss supplied? Will The Register have the good nature to better than acquiesence in the present flagitious state explain? The question is a very simple one :—It is not one that involves the validity of Non-Episcopal or Lay Baptism,

The Rev. M. Burnham, the Incumbent of this mission, of public affairs.

Two columns of Editorial matter are excluded by the pressure of other subjects, more deserving of room page, next week, to editorial articles, and thus to clear off all arrears. We intend, if possible, to devote the whole of our first

Communications.

THE DUTY OF PRAYING FOR THOSE IN AU-THORITY.

Sir,-Late events have tended to draw my attention to the importance of giving more earnest heed to the Apostolic in-junction—"I exhort therefore, that, first of all, supplications, prayers, intercessions, and giving of thanks, be made for all for Kings, and for all that are in authority; that we " may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness, and ho-

I feel no sympathy with those who would imply that religion has nothing to do with politics. The Word of God teaches a different lesson, for it directs us to regard Him as the Ruler of the destiny of nations, it declares that a people fearing Him and working righteousness shall be exalted in the earth, and

that ruin will overtake a nation that worketh evil.

I fear we are not sufficiently mindful of St. Paul's direction
to Timothy; that we do not remember to pray especially for our public services. I would therefore bring the subject before our people generally, as a duty plainly enjoined upon them in

may fulfil the purposes of their appointment, viz. to be a terror to evil doers, and for the praise of them that do well?

I offer these brief remarks to the members of our Church throughout the Province East and West, in the hope that they will be persuaded of the propriety and importance of habitually obeying a precept which, though repeatedly enjoined in the Scriptures, is too often, it is to be feared, practically unheeded.

Nov. 1.

A PRESENTER.

ROMANISM IN CANADA.

Dear Sir,-Will you permit me to ask, through your paper

a man wise in his own conceit, there is more hope of a fool than is regular, they are still in an unbaptized state, -in other words f him." How strikingly is the truth of this aphorism exhibited a the conduct of those who, leaning to their own understanding, regarded as a sect of interlopers. I do not say that they are in the conduct of those who, leaning to their own understanding, have taken expediency for their guide, and alike refuse to give ear to the lessons taught them either by the Bib's or by past experience. Were not this the case, surely the wise legislators of this day would never be so foolish as to fancy that the memers of the Romish Communion can ever be really attached to, or cordially approve of, a Protestant Government. The thing is appossible; for they view us as damnable heretics and schisnatical sectaries, and as consistent Romanists they cannot do rwise; yea, and, if honest men, they never can look upon the Princes of the House of Brunswick as other than unrighteous usurpers of the throne; and, in fact, if Romanism is indeed worthy of our approbation, many others, besides Papists, cannot help asking whether the Revolution of 1688 was indeed cannot help asking whether the revolution 1 1998 was indeed other than a wicked rebellion! For if Popery now is not only harmless but holy, it must have been so then, for its own authorities tell us that it is and ever must remain unchangeably the

Do our rulers then for a moment imagine that they conciliate the affection or respect of the Romanists by those concessions which they are now so frequently making? Nay, verily, they do but smile in the bitterest derision at these too evident proofs of our fear or our folly, and press forward, confident of ere long storming the very citadel of our Faith! Alas! that men will

peril their country, their religion, and their very souls in their mean and selfish desire of a degrading popularity!

But permit me also to ask where are all those doughty champions, who make so loud an outery respecting party legislation, high-church arrogauce, and equal rights, when, I will not say any act of fuvour, but of common justice is spoken of towards the Church of England? Sir, I trust I know how to respect an honourable foe, but from my soul I despise the conduct of those sectarian papers and "agitating" "divines" who are continually whining out their fears respecting the influence of the Church of England, and convulsing the Province from one end to the other, in order to deprive her of endowments already estowed; but who yet can hold their peace, and fear to utter one word of censure, when they see the emissaries of Rome pervading the entire Province, and behold the Legislature giving to them large and exceedingly wealthy possessions to which they had previously no legal claim; and, lastly, can hear, in silence, a Protestant Member of the House of Assembly rise in his place and propose that the State shall still further provide for O, Sir, I grieve for the dishonour which is done her Clergy. O, Sir, I grieve for the dishonour which is done to the Christian name! for these are the men who talk of being "Dissenters on principle," and who say that conscience compels them to oppose what are the rights and privileges of the Church of England; and yet these are the very individuals by whom "principle" is forgotten, and in whom "conscience" slumbers; while Popery, aided by the flattery of the great and by the funds of the Empire, is weaving her threefold net of superstition, ignorance and tyranny, around our devoted Province. Let THE CHURCH SOCIETY, as an advertisement in Canadian Dissenters continue to oppose the Church if they will, but let them no more talk of being actuated by "principle"

THE BAPTISTS, OR ANABAPTISTS.

A CATHOLIC.

Sir,-It appears from an extract given in The Church of the 2d Sept. that The Baptist Register of Montreal is remarkably 2d Sept. that The Baptist Register of Montean is remarkably quick in discovering and pointing out any thing, in the constitution of the true and undivided Church of Christ, to which he stands opposed, that may be twisted, or turned, or tortured by

In The Banner of the Cross also for August 20th, there is rance, and self-conceit: "As Baptists, we ought to be that to Almighty God, for upon us mainly rests the responsibility of undeceiving the traditional multitudes of other denomi "tions who, in common with all errorists, baptize infants, and "thereby allow the Mother of Harlots to recognize her own "most successful plague-spot upon the Constitution of every "Christian Society in the world, except our own."

"Christian Society in the world, except our own."

The effrontery that is here exhibited on the part of a sect that cannot but be at a loss, on its own principles, to prove its title to the Christian name, is truly astonishing.

I do not mean to say that the Baptists, or Re-baptisers, as

they should be more properly called, have, by their rejection of Infant Baptism, excluded themselves from the benefits of our Saviour's atonement, or that, in a charitable and qualified sense, wish them on their own principles to prove their title. Perhaps The Register will be obliging enough to furnish an abstract

It is undeniable that the Scriptures recognize no man as a ember of the Christian Church, but one who has been admitted into Covenant with God by Holy Baptism. Consequently the into Covenant with God by Holy Baptism. Consequently the due reception of Baptism i, essential to the Christian name and character: therefore unbaptized persons cannot be addressed or considered as Christians;—and if not, so far as Christian privileges are concerned, they must necessarily be viewed as in a

pen are admitted into a christianized state, and made members of the Church in relation to which they had previously been strangers and aliens,—so an unbaptised person cannot lawfully administer it, and if he should, a Baptism thus sacrilegiously administered cannot be valid.

Now, on Baptist principles, at the time when their sect

persons, (for on Baptist principles all such as have been baptised in infancy are viewed as being in an unbaptised state,) were to be found,—in short if the only true and yalid Baptism but the validity of Baptism by unbaptised or unchristianized hands. Will The Register, therefore, in the fulness of his with prayer. The objects of the meeting were then strict and uncompromising adherence to the letter of scripture on the subject of Baptism, have the charity to refer to some amount of good likely to result from the establishment of plain passage in scripture, where one who humbly desires to sit at his feet as a learner, may see a case in point? Can The Register produce any one passage in the Sacred Volume which, Guelph, and were all unanimously adopted: each one by his utmost ingenuity, he will be able to torture into the

real, and has been felt most sensibly, as will appear from the following extract from the History of the Baptist (so called) gratitude and tender our thanks to the Rev. Benjamin following extract from the History of the Baptist (so called) " Williams and those with him considered the importance of "Gospel union, and were desirous of forming themselves into "a Church ; but met with considerable obstruction. They knowledge been offered at any other parochial meeting "a Church; but met with considerable design of Believers' but one of which I have no doubt the Society will feel the Baptism by immersion; but from a variety of circumstances benefit and importance. It was moved and seconded, and had hitherto been prevented from sub region. To obtain a most ably supported by Col. Burwell, who manifested the " suitable administration was a matter of consequence. At

our Governor in our family and private devotions, as well as in our public services. I would therefore bring the subject before our public services. I would therefore bring the subject before can be no question but that the account above given of the "That the following Ladies do constitute a Committee," baptism of Mr. Williams is correct, for, according to their to co-operate with the Committee of Gentlemen in making principles, there was an absolute necessity for resorting to an subscriptions and collections in aid of the Church Dioce-

tions? and have not they above all men need of grace that they may fulfil the purposes of their appointment, viz. to be a terror ment of their wishes,—in direct opposition to the scripture testimony,-and without the least precedent in the history of the Church for the expedient to which they resorted, rather than confess the error into which they had fallen respecting the validity of Infant-Baptism,—(the denial of which had placed them in such a dilemma)—they chose to resort to an expedient more befitting children at their play, than serious men in the solemn exercises of religion. One of their mem bers who was not a member of the Church, undertakes to admit a second into membership, and the second in return kindly does the same charitable office for the first who admitted him, along with the rest of the brethren !

what is the meaning of Dr. Dunlop's motion for leave to bring in a "Bill to provide for the maintenance of the Roman Catholic Clergymen in Canada East" (West, I suppose, is meant, but it possible for the Baptist Baptism in any instance, on their own Diocesan Theological Institution at Cobourg, appointed to the mission of the Carrying Place, in the District of Newcastle.

Andrew Jameson, late Student of the Diocesan Theological Institution at Cobourg, appointed to the mission of Brock, in the Home District.

Thomas Bolton Read, late Student of the Diocesan Theological Institution at Cobourg, appointed to the mission of Port Burwell, in the District of London.

Matthew Ker, late Student of the Diocesan Theological Institution at Cobourg, appointed to the mission of Port Burwell, in the District of London.

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Paul Shirler, late Student of the Diocesan Theo-

logical Institution at Cobourg, and for many years a laborious and successful Catechist in the Midland District, appointed to the mission of Camden, Loughborough, and Portland, in the Midland District.

John Hickie, late Theological Student in Ireland, Baptism afford, their claims to be called and considered a

Christian sect must be very weak indeed. It therefore must certainly follow that the editor of The Register will show more sense in doing his endeavour to hide the nakedness of his own beloved sect, than in wasting his feeble energies by vain endeavours to rend the beautiful mantle of his too indulgent mother, the Church.

Compton, 23rd Sept., 1842, Diocese of Quebec.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Collections in aid of the funds of the Society mace in the several Churches of the Diocese, in compliance with the Lord Bishop's Circular:-Amount previously announced ...

The Treasurer has since received the

St. George's Church, Guelph, through the

J. Flanagan (in part) Merrick ville Church, after a Sermon preached by the Rev. E. Morris, through J. L. Read, the Rev. A. F. Atkinson Trinity Church, Thornhill .. through the Rev. A. Townley..... 2 1 through the Rev. A. Townley..... Christ's Church, Mimico, Etobicoke 3 0 3½ St. Philip's Church, Weston, do. 2 16 6

THE PARIS AND ST. GEORGE PAROCHIAL BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

On the 20th of July last, a public meeting was convened in the Church at Paris, for the purpose of establishing, in that place, a Parochial Branch of The Church In the morning of that day we were gatified by the arrival at our village of the following Rev. gentleme Messrs. Cronyn, of London, Palmer, of Guelph, Atknson, of St. Catharines, McMurray, of Dundas, and Boomer, ing our Clergyman and the principal members of his congregation in the formation of this Association. The congregation in the formation of this Association. The meeting was numerously and respectably attended, notwithstanding it was a very busy time with people in general, but especially with the farmers, it being in the midst of hay harvest. A very lively interest was taken in the business of the day: some declaring that they would not have been absent on any account; and others rejoicing that the time seemed to be at hand, if not already come, when the Church of England in this Province was librally to obtain the support she deserves. The feelings likely to obtain the support she deserves. The feelings that chiefly pervaded the whole assembly were heartfelt gratitude and a firm resolution to promote the objects

ontemplated, according to their ability. The Rev. W. Morse, being called to the chair, comenced the business of the meeting with prayer. It was moved and seconded, that John Smith, Esq., do act as The Chairman then addressed the meeting, explanatory of the reasons why it was desirable that an Association of this description be established. which, resolutions, similar to those adopted by other Parochial Branch Associations, were unanimously carried. The Reverend gentlemen, who afforded their services, made some animated and stirring addresses, which will not soon be forgotten by the persons present, sensible as they are that the more the cause of the Church is advocated and understood, the more will she secure the affec-

ions of the people.

The first meeting of the Committee of this Association was held on the 24th day of August, when the members present gave their names as annual subscribers of the several sums as here stated :-

£ s. d. Coleman...... 5 0 S. Stanton and family 1 0 J. Rickerts has expressed his intention of giving a town lot, value from fifteen to twenty pounds, as an

endowment to the Church at Paris.

The several members of the Committee, for the more effectually carrying out the objects of the Association. have divided the village and surrounding neighbourhood into districts, so that each in his own locality will use his endeavours to make collections and subscriptions in aid

of the funds of the Association. JOHN SMITH, Secretary. Paris, October 19, 1842.

ST. THOMAS PAROCHIAL BRANCH OF THE CHURCH

A meeting of the inhabitants of St. Thomas and vicinity having been held this day, in the School-room of the Church, for the purpose of organizing & Parochial Branch of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, in

accordance with a wish expressed in a late number of The Church, and by request of the Chairman, I take the earliest opportunity of forwarding to you a short account

the Church Society was forcibly demonstrated. The resolutions offered were similar to those carried at being supported by the mover with many interesting and shadow of a warrant for Baptism administered by unbaptised useful remarks.

It would perhaps be improper here to express our The difficulty that I here notice is not an imaginary one, that has never been felt in practice:—on the contrary, it is valuable assistance rendered in the proceedings of this Church at Providence, giving an account of the baptism of Roger Williams, the founder of the Baptist sect in New and inconvenience to themselves, attended the meeting, Roger Williams, the condition of importance and gave it the full benefit of their experience in forming and gave it the full benefit of their experience in forming windness of God to them, they called Providence, Mr. parochial societies, and much information of importance.

connected with them. I will here notice a resolution which has not to my greatest pleasure in its adoption, and who took this oppor-tunity of announcing his intention to give six acres, in

of Lake Erie, and with a dense population, our Church has but one settled Clergyman. This evil we have ground to hope will be partially remedied ere long, for the Lord Rishon has promised that before the commencement of Bishop has promised that, before the commencement of winter, he will send a Clergyman to Port Burwell, and another to Dunwich; but when we consider the extent of country, and the number of people requiring their services, we may well exclaim, "What are they among so

D. J. BOWMAN, Secretary. October 27, 1842.

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION .- According to appointment the following members of this Association met on Wednesday morning the 19th October at Erindale pringfield, the very picturesque residence of the Rev. J. Lagrath; namely, the Rev. Messrs. Magrath, Meyerhofer, Gibson, Street, MacGeorge, Townley, and Darling. he Biblical discussion, and the conversations on the various subjects brought forward, were especially interesting. Divine Service was held in the Parish Church, gfield; Prayers were read by the Rev. Messrs.

peculiar pleasure.

Sec'y, H. D. C. Ass'n.

Byrown.-It is at all times a source of gratification to s to notice any valuable improvement in our Public buildings. Among others we have remarked that the Episcopal Church in this Town, has recently been lighted up in a very complete style. There are five Lamps of the kind designated Solar Lamps, which are the latest mprovement upon the Argand Lamps. They were pur-chased from Messrs. Savage & Co., in Montreal, and we nderstand the means were furnished chiefly from a liberal donation made by the Member for our Town, S. Derbishire, Esq., from the award of an arbitration in favour of Messrs. Hunton & Routh, Merchants, in this Town, and per a very generous donation made for the purpose by Dr. Alfred Morson of this place.—Bytown Gazette,

New Brunswick Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

OPENING OF THE NEW CHURCH AT BLACKVILLE. (From the Miramachi Gleaner, of October 11th.)

On the 20th Sunday after Trinity, (the 9th ultimo,) the ewly erected Parish Church of Blackville, on the South West Branch of the Miramichi, was opened for Divine Service. At an early hour in the morning, the Royal Standard was hoisted on the church tower, from whence it continued to wave in graceful folds, until sun-setting. The weather was rather unfavorable, but not with standing this circumstance, "to be happy, and to make happy, seemed to be the only maxim that could be traced on the faces of the numerous assemblage gathered together from all parts of our noble river, on this solemn and interesting

This Church is built in the plain Gothic style of architecture, having at its western end, a tall tower, the basement of which forms the Vestry room: the tower is crowned with battlements and pinnacles, and has a pleasing appearance. A lowly Chancel, which is lighted by a triple window, and encircled by a border of stained glass, terminates the eastern part of the nave, the apex of its gable being surmounted (as it always should be) with a well executed cross,

"Meet emblem of THE CRUCIFIED,

with very small panes of glass, of the diamond form. Substantial buttresses have been placed between each of the windows, and at all the arch. For our transgression slain. windows, and at all the angles of the other parts of the days meet with a cordial welcome on the Rhine.

ced upon either side of the chancel arch; the cushions and kneeling benches for each of these are covered with dark blue cloth and are opposite with appropriate tassels.

Church—the Societies for the propagation of the Gospel, and promoting Christian Knowledge; the Church Society of the Archdeaconry of New Brunswick has also afforded its usual liberal aid. To the Rev. Maximilian Geneste, of Cowes, in the Isle of Wight; to the Rev. T. P. Holditch of Market Harboro', Leicestershire, and their respective riends, as well as to a few generous ladies and others in above named Island, and other parts of England, whose charity ends not at home," the Visiting Miss ary and his little flock are greatly indebted for much kind istance; and it will certainly be gratifying to these exellent bodies and individuals to learn (should this paper ance to meet their eye) that the bounty which has flowd thus timely, into this distant dependency of the Em ire has been, through God's goodness, the means of com-leting another church, wherein the Emigrant and the migrant's children may, "with one heart and one mouth" pray to a common Creator, Redeemer, and Sanctifier .-May the Christian charity of all be returned seven fold

into their own bosom!

Before the hour appointed for the commencement of Divine Service had arrived, every part of the Church was

by the Rev. Samuel Bacon, M. A., Rector of Miramichi.

From our English Files.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA AND HIS RHENISH PROVINCES. Coblentz, Sept. 15. Of the dinners, balls, and other convivial meetings arranged

to greet their Prussian Majesties in almost all the principal towns that lay in their route I have hitherto said nothing, because a trait more interesting than any description of the taste or elegance displayed on these occasions runs through the whole, which is more easily followed now that they are drawing to a close. The tact with which the King seized every occasion that presented itself to say something gratifying to the various towns at which he played the part of host or guest deserves admiration, and has been crowned with merited success. The ovation prepared for him by his subjects in these countries addition to what he has already given, for a Church and Parsonage, in the rising village of Fingal in Southwold "suitable administration was a matter of confequence. As "suitable administration was a matter of confequence."

"length the candidates for communion nominate, and appointed "Ezekiel Holliman, a man of gifts and piety, to baptize Mr. addition to what he has already given, for a Church and Ezekiel Holliman, a man of gifts and piety, to baptize Mr. Williams, and who in return baptized Mr. Holliman and the "Parsonage, in the rising village of Fingal, in Southwold, six miles west of St. Thomas.

"The resolution alluded to forms the sixth in the pro"The resolution alluded to forms the sixth in the probrance the reception which the Count of Westphalia met in Berlin, when he took the protest of the minority in the provin-cial Diet, on the subject of the Archbishop's imprisonment, to If the command, however, were not so plain, have not our Governors a claim to be remembered by us, whenever we put up our prayers to Him who hath the hearts of all in His keeping?

Things went so far that the only alternative in advance was an absolute necessity for resorting to an our prayers to Him who hath the hearts of all in His keeping?

Things went so far that the only alternative in advance was an absolute necessity for resorting to an our prayers to distinct the following that the only alternative in advance was an absolute necessity for resorting to an our prayers to did to their number.

Things went so far that the only alternative in advance was an absolute separation to mean a first the following the followi

Does not their office expose them to peculiar trials and temptabeen within its fold, and made partakers of its privileges; and
been within its fold, and made partakers of its privileges; and
been within its fold, and made partakers of its privileges; and
been within its fold, and made partakers of its privileges; and
been within its fold, and made partakers of its privileges; and
been within its fold, and made partakers of its privileges; and been within its fold. peet of a Church and Parochial School house being soon built in that village, it will no doubt have an Association of its own. In no part of the Diocese is the Church Society likely to have a more beneficial influence, than in this extensive and destitute settlement: some idea of its spiritual destitution may be formed from the fact, that in its whole extent, of more than 150 miles along the shoras he embraced that opportunity of returning attentions that he had received there as Crown Prince.

The actual words spoken on the laying of the foundation stone at Cologne differ a little, as they are now published, from the impression left at first upon the hearers that were nearest. As I know that the King declared himself able to correct any note of his words that might have been taken down, although he had made no draught of the speech, it is not unlikely that the version given in the Cologne Gazette may have received the

This paper gives the speech as follows:- "I seize this opportunity to bid those guests a hearty welcome who have here met, as deputies from the unions of the building of the cathedral, from our land and from all Germany Gentlemen of Cologne a great work is about to be performed amongst you. you feel it, no ordinary work of splendour. It is the work of the brotherly feeling of Germans of all denominations—of all creeds. When I reflect upon this circumstance, my eyes fill with tears of joy, and I thank God that I have lived to see this day. Here, where the foundation-stone lies, together with the towers, the fairest gates in the world shall be erected. Germany Springfield: Prayers were read by the Rev. Messrs. Townley and Darling, and the Sermon preached by the Rev. G. C. Street, from St. Matthew, xvi. 26.

The very cordial welcome by their venerable Brother, and the kindly hospitality of himself and his amiable family, will be remembered by the Clergy present with the banished all that is unreal, untrue, and therefore not German! May this path of honour never be tredden by dishonourable underminers of German unity in princes and necolar honourable underminers of German unity in princes and people, by disturbers of peace, of confessions, and of the various classes of society. May that spirit never enter here which once impeded the completion of this building, nay, of the edifice of our country! "The spirit that erects these gates is the same which 29

years back broke our fetters and extinguished the shame of our country, which reconquered this river's bank—the same spirit which, fructifying, as it were, under the departing blessing of the last of three great princes, showed to the world but two years back that it still existed in all its undiminished strength of youth. It is the spirit of German unity and might. May the gates of the Cologne cathedral prove an arch for its fairest triumph! Let it build! Let it finish!

"May the great work proclaim in the latest generations in Germany, great and powerful in the unity of its princes and people, maintaining without bloodshed the peace of the world—may it proclaim Prussia happy through the glory of our nation and its own prosperity, a monument of the brotherly feeling between creeds who feel that they are one before their sole,

their divine Head.
"May the Cathedral of Cologne, I pray fervently to God, rise over this town—over Germany, through ages rich in peace between men, in peace before God, to the end of time!" Here the acclamations of the crowd interrupted the King,

"Gentlemen of Cologne, your city is highly privileged through this edifice above the towns of Germany, and this you have yourselves worthily acknowledged. On this day it becomes you to feel this self-importance. Cry, therefore with me—and amidst your shouts I will strike this stone with my hammer raise with me the cry of thousands of years—the distinction of your city—'Alaaf Cölln!'"

The scene, which was highly impressive, I have already in part described. It formed the culminating point of the Royal pro-

Prince of Austria to a King of Prussia whose consort is a Prin- body concerned.

One exception I must however, make in my plan, of not fill-Indeed the whole exterior of the building appears to be well finished, and wears (as it was happily observed by a pious churchwoman) quite an old country aspect—Within the interior of the Church, there is a centre aisle, wein infisited, and the control of the Church of the Church, there is a centre aisle, (as there always should be) on either side of which are s there always should be) on either state which prevented a concentration of money love aced seats, open and low, so arranged that the congretaced seats, open and low, so arranged that the congretaced seats, open and low, so arranged that the congretaced seats, open and low, so arranged that the congretaced seats, open and low, so arranged that the congretaced seats, open and low, so arranged that the congretaced seats, open and low, so arranged that the congretaced seats, open and low, so arranged that the congretaced seats, open and low, so arranged that the congretaced seats, open and low, so arranged that the congretaced seats, open and low, so arranged that the congretaced seats are seats, open and low, so arranged that the congretaced seats are seats as a seat of the prevented a concentration of money and the congretaced seats. voutly indeed is it to be wished, that the time is not far of an original nature, that demands acknowledgement. The listant when those anti-scriptural and anti-catholic things called pews, will be removed from the area of every church

blue cloth, and are ornamented with appropriate tassels and fringe; the furniture of the Communion table (having the sacred monogram in the centre of the cloth) is also of the sacred monogram in the centre of the cloth) is also of the sacred monogram in the centre of the cloth) is also of the sacred monogram in the centre of the cloth) is also of the sacred monogram in the centre of the cloth) is also of the sacred monogram in the centre of the cloth) is also of the sacred monogram in the centre of the cloth is also of the sacred monogram in the centre of the cloth. The same protein is also of the sacred monogram in the centre of the cloth is also of the sacred monogram in the centre of the cloth. The same protein is also of the cloth is also of the sacred monogram in the centre of the cloth is also of the sacred monogram in the centre of the cloth is also o

Knowledge, at the request of that unwearied friend of the church in this Province—the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia.

Towards the building of this church, munificent grants have been made by those ancient friends of the Colonial have been made by those ancient friends of the Colonial control control control control control control control cont ment when the coloured balls, suspended by small parachutes, hovered over or in front of the ruin, and drew its sombre front into relief out of the dark back-ground of the night. Long after the fireworks ceased the firing of maroons in all parts of the ruin continued, and prolonged the fascination of the scene. When these at length became silent, the moon, as if invited, emerged from behind her cloudy screen, and illuminated with her soft splendour the rich scenery, which was never before seen in such a variety of light within so short a lapse of hours. This moment was unquestionably the most delicious that the Royal party enjoyed on their somewhat fatiguing progress, during which the hospitality which the King of late had met with in other countries was Royally requited. Amongst the foreign officers who were quartered at the King's expense at Bonne there were nearly 60 of the British army and navy, and the impression left on the minds of all must have been of the most asing kind, and we trust will contribute to draw tighter the bands which an identity of political interests has entwin our isle and the confederation of which the King of Prussia is so prominent a member.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA'S ECCLESIASTICAL DESIGN.

(From the Times.)

The position occupied by the King of Prussia at the present B. A., Visiting Missionary for the Miramichi River, who was assisted in the Litany and Ante-Communion Service, by the Rev. Samuel Bacon, M. A. Restant of Miramichi River, who the proceedings connected with the establishment of an Englishment of a The Psalms, which were most effectively sung on this oc- | The King's mind is evidently directed, and his policy is likely casion, were the 100th and a part of the 84th.

After the singing of the latter, the sermon was then preached by Mr. Bacon, from Exodus xx. 24.—"In all blaces where I record my name, I will come unto thee, and I will bless thee." The reverged gentlement discourse were will bless thee." The reverged gentlement discourse were a series of the series agranded and in the respect even of those will bless thee." The reverged gentlement discourse were series and in solicy is interest, and in spointy is interest.

The reverged gentlement discourse were series and in solicy is interest. The reverged gentlement discourse were series and in solicy to be addressed, in no slight degree, towards this point; and there is a granded and unquestionable sincerity and piety in the respect even of those where I record my name, I will come unto thee, and I will bless thee." The reverend gentleman's discourse was sures. It is difficult, indeed, to conceive how those views can throughout plain and practical, exceedingly impressive and appropriate.

During the reading of the sentences at the offertory, the devotions of the people were received, and then "reverently brought to the Priest, by whom they were humbly presented and placed upon the Holy Table." The but, in the present extraordinary state of religion in Germany offerings of the poor people, who have no doubt done what they could, amounted to £6 2s. 3d.

The service was concluded with the sublime Prayer "for the whole state of Christ's Church militant here on man as the King of Prussia. Experience forbids the suppoearth," a Collect, and the Blessing.

It was delightful to observe the deep interest taken in ther for good or evil, whether practicable or impracticable, can the solemn services of the day, by the members of the congregation, many of whom must have been hitherto quite unacquainted with the beauties of the very ancient and Cathelia Literary used by the Angestic Characteristics. The congregation of the very ancient well as moral. We should look, therefore, with interest, and and Catholic Liturgy used by the Apostolic Church | not without anxiety, to the development of that course in be there:" to all may it prove to be "none other but the House of God, and the Gate of Heaven!"

case, the Ring of Army of Case, the Ring own subjects; for rather, he is too wise a man not to know that it is impossible to isolate one kingdom in Europe from the religious sympathies and disturbances of sympathy which affect the rest. Taking, therefore, his own authority in his own dominions as the centre and basis, and the Germanic feeling of nationality as the immediate circle and atmosphere of his operations, he embraces within his design those more remote influences towards which the moral powers of Prussia and Ger-

appropriately, the view of religious philosophy) which it presupposes has long been prevalent in Protestant Germany.—

The systems of doctrinal belief handed down by Luther and Calvin, in process of time, and under the influence of that liberty of private judgment which they also transmitted as a first principle of religion, became thoroughly decomposed.—

Things went so far that the only alternative in advance was a most mistaken feeling. If an attempt to obtain the illustrious deputy's discourse!" while as often as otherwise the Friday's or Saturday's debate does not make its appearance even in the calving the state of the unity for the

ts whole extent, of more than 150 miles along the shores of Lake Erie, and with a dense population, our Church has but one settled Clergyman. This evil we have ground to hope will be partially remedied ere long, for the Lord to hope will be partially remedied ere long, for the Lord to hope will be more than 150 miles along the shores that the King would not give them up, as their love for his subjects, when (having, that the King would not give them up, as their love for his son, a constructive genius, and appreciating the advantages of union, and the opportunity afforded by the exhausted state of the dogmatic principle) he determined upon founding a new church, by the combination of the till then divided Lutheran and Calvinistic sects. The King, therefore, with the assistance of his Minister, M. Bunsen, compiled a new liturgy, and arranged a new organization, to which such of the Lutheran and Calvinistic pastors as thought proper were invited to conform on a certain day. The majority of them did so; and what was left optional at first was eventually made compulsory on the remainder. In this manner the dissensions of Luther anism and Calvinism were extinguished in Germany; and a new unity arose, in the shape of what is now designated the Prussian Evangelical Church.

A much more formidable task, however, still remained; and the differences which arose between the Crown of Prussia and he Archbishop of COLOGNE upon the subject of mixed marriages proved at once the importance of producing (if possible) a religious armony between Catholicism and Protestantism, and the great difficulty of that undertaking. It was probably not without a view to this object that the late King is said to have contemplated the introduction of episcopacy into his new church; and the present King has followed up that design, by entering into negotiations with some of our own bishops, and contributing to the support of an English bishop at Jerusalem, expressly for the purpose of obtaining episcopal orders for candidates for the pastoral office in the German church. The alliance which, through these negotiations, it has been endeavoured to establish between the Pressure averaging the pressure averaging the content of the pastoral cont the Prussian evangelical church and the church of England gave occasion for a public expression of the King's desire to consoli-date a general religious concord, upon the principle of the es-sential unity of the different creeds of Christendom; and this principle seems to have been admitted by the English prelates concerned. It was thus announced in the Prussian Gazette, - "All parties agreed in the conviction that the diversities of Christian worship in the Protestant church were uptheld by a superior unity—the Head of the Church himself;
and that to this unity, to which all the diversities referred as
to their centre, was the foundation of true Christian tolestion.

About the same time that the King's views were received

thus favourbly by the English prelates, they were making similar progress at the Court of Rome. Through the instrumilar progress at the Court of Rome. Through the instrumentality of the same able diplomatist who organized the Prussian evangelical church and negotiated the establishment of the
Jerusalein bishopric, a settlement of the questions in dispute
between the King and the Archbishop of Cologne was obtained
from the Pope, which conceded the whole question of mixed
marriages, superseded the Archbishop from the practical exercise of his functions, and, in fact, gave a complete triumph to
the Prussian Crown. The King naturally claims this as a
momentous victory to his favourite principle; and the late momentous victory to his favourite principle; and the late ceremonial at Cologne has been a celebration of this victory, as the completion of that magnificent structure is intended to be a monument of it. As in London His Majesty exemplified that principle by going in state to St. Paul's in the morning, while he privately attended the Lutheran chapel in the afternoon, so at Cologne he went first to the Protestant service, and afterwood of the line in the American State of the Protestant service. wards (to the lively joy of a crowded Roman Catholic congregation) assisted at high mass in the cathedral. Nor was with me the cry of thousands of years—the distinction of ity—'Alaaf Cölln!'"

scene, which was highly impressive, I have already in part ied. It formed the culminating point of the Royal pro-Yet, at Aix-la-Chapelle a fortuitous circumstance a moment scarcely less impressive. This was when inquet the King drank, health and prosperity to the city, Archduke John, uncle to the Emperor of Austria, and produced a moment scarcely less impressive. This was when at a banquet the King drank, health and prosperity to the city, and the Archduke John, uncle to the Emperor of Austria, and the patron of all that is liberal and useful in his country, spoke a few words of no small meaning when coming from an Austrian Prince. The Archduke described the inhabitants of the ancient City. City of Emperors as warm in their attachment to their Princes, "And now," said he "I am glad to see this attachment fixed who feel that they are one before their sole, their Divine Head." upon a Prince so justly beloved. Toasts," he continued, "are usually the expression of wishes; the character of this Prince is a realization of our most ardent wish."

The divides of the consulation processes and the language and the manner in which his advances were received by our and the manner in which his advances were received by our area. The display of the popularity now enjoyed by the King upon the Rhine, and of the sentiment of unity thus expressed by a

PORTUGAL AND HER LEGISLATURE. [For Portugal, very frequently read Canada.—ED. CH.]
And now a word as to the doings of the deputies during the three months they have been at work. Political hatred and jealous rivalry are the sole springs of action amongst politicians here, as evidenced by the last here, as evidenced by every considerable debate during the last three months in the Cortes. The everlasting theme was Costa Cabral—hated with undying rancour, because he has been successful. How truly, down to the present hour, does the criticism hold of the carbivater of the successful. criticism hold of the celebrated Conde de Ericeira, who at the memorable epoch of the establishment of the House of Braganza upon the throne of Portugal in 1640, said, "My countrymen feel will reserve the said of the said feel still more deeply than their own misfortune the good fortune of their neighbours!" Hatred here is so intense that a man throughout the diocese; that those things are either useful or ornamental to "the house of prayer," surely none can maintain.

The little Reading Pew and Pulpit, each in the form of scription. This was the scene fixed upon by these gentlements of Deputies and a richest enter the solution of the Knine which the traveller meets on ascending the will not besitate to befoul himself—nay, to place himself in the worst possible light, and admit that he has been actuated that proudly swells" between are too well known to require destroyed the possible light, and admit that he has been actuated by the most flagrant motives, the better to assail a political adversary. Thus the editor of the Correio, a member of the Chember of Deputies and a richest enter the solution. will not hesitate to befoul himself-nay, to place himself in The little Reading Pew and Pulpit, each in the form of an irregular Hexagon, and of open Gothic work, are placed upon either side of the chancel arch; the cushions and

celebration of Divine Service, and which were used this day for the first time, have been presented to the congregation by the Venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, at the request of that unwearied friend of the church in this Province, the Lord Pickers of Name o taking money for the species of function which they discharge is quite consistent with that character; but I am sure that the irregularities displayed by these paid servants of the people is altogether inconsistent with it. In spite of the stringent regulations of the President, they have frequently failed to make a ase, and this in the first blush of the sessional business, while

at its close they skulked away with nothing left concluded.

Instead of the common term, "Your Excellency

They have not failed, however, to draw their 13s. a day.

Instead of the common term, "Your Excellency applied to these statesmen, a designation which they have the face to claim by right, the appropriate title would be, "Your Rascality," "Your Scampishness," or "Your Profligacy." Every deputy is "illustrious" by courtesy—nay, every individual in society is "Most Illustrious Sir." The phrase which in England we could be Rayal Dukes, and to the hear of Waterloo. land we apply to Royal Dukes, and to the hero of Water alone, "the foremost man in all the world," is here so draggled in the puddle, that even your tailor, if you do not dub him in the puddle, that even your tailor, if you do not any film in the superscription and commencement of a letter addressed to him, "Illustrissimo Senhor," would deem himself insulted. The comparatively enlightened Portuguese, when you point out these absurdities, will defend them on the score of their being a refined and chivalrous people. Traces of neither one nor other can I perceive, unless filth be refinement, and listless indolence chivalry. The same apologists must confound the two latter qualities, when they justify upon the ground of "chivalry" the incredible laziness of the common people, who so far prefer a Lazzaroni condition to manual labour for hire, that 50,000 Spanish Gallegos, who are not too proud to work, drain Portugal annually of a million of money! There is no one cause that more tends to retard the industrial progress of Portugal than the revolting pride of a people, who, bating their antecedents, have less cause to be proud than, perhaps, any in Europe. How insufferable it is to think of the lowest and most worthless male or female being called "Your Grace" (Vossa Merce) and of a little bit of a dressmaker, shopkeeper, or musician, claiming as by right to be styled "A Excellentissima Senhora Dona Maria" (the most excellent lady and mistress, &c.)—au arrogation of titles which places them on a level to the sent of with their sovereign, and which is the more disgusting, since the absence of cleanly habits, the barbarons curing, and interthe absence of cleanly horses, and the intolerable odours they are per-inhale through the street windows, out of which they are perpetually gazing, combine to class them with the ugliest temale populations in Europe. Think of "Your Excellency" applied to ladies of this caste! It is time that these cobwebs of a past and wrong-headed age should be swept away, and that this Augean stable of moral and material uncleanness should be thoroughly cleaned. If I am asked how these things concern me, my answer is that they concern me much. The interests of truth require that they be stated without gloss of varnish. The interests of humanity still more require it: "humani nil â me alienum puto." The interests of Portugal which the late celebration at Cologne must be regarded as a "humani nil a me alienum puto." The interests of Portugal Long may her noble Liturgy continue to be read within step of no inconsiderable amount, even if we could view it with call for it loudly. It is a narrow policy which compares the the walls of Blackville church! May all who shall from henceforth assemble within it, find it "good for them to case; the King of Prussia's views do not stop short of those from their due appreciation. Statements like this may, perhaps, open the eyes of the Portuguese at last, and teach them that selfpride is a poor consolation if they are despised by the rest of Europe—may lay that substratum of humility which is the first condition of advancement—may suggest that to hug the remem brance of by-gone glories but ill compensates an utter lack of the living graces of civilization—and (let me be candid) may lead to the formation of those habits and ultimately those wants, which may make Portugal a twenty-fold consumer of Britishmanufactured produce.

Their style of Parliamentary reporting here is ludicrous

in that federal unity of creeds which he is bent upon consolidating the church of England on the one hand, and the church of Rome-herself on the other.

Whatever may be thought of the practicability of this project (though the principles on which it is founded have met with distinguished advocates in this country, including the late lamented Dr. Arnold and the present Regins Professor of a little of Parliamentary reporting here is ludicrous enough—"a part of the system," which in an age like this sauffs out very significantly the claim to civilization. The speeches of all those opposed to the politics of the paper are packed up in the smallest possible compass—at most half a dozen lines—those only of their partisans given in extenso; but even these not until the third or fourth day after they are spoken. When with distinguished advocates in this country, including the late lamented Dr. Arnold and the present Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford), it cannot surprise any one acquainted with the religious history of Germany, and Prussia in particular, that it should be considered practicable by King Frederick William. The state of theological opinion (or, to speak more appropriately, the view of religious philosophy) which it presupposes has long been prevalent in Protestant Germany.—

The systems of destricted helief handed down by Luther and

Estimat Net 1

Act 36

" 55

	I'm the Lyondon y	House Toronto, to the 31st De-	. It must invariably be cut into four pounds, and y part about the neck should be taken away; indeed	beeses, like the Cheshire, are difficult to keep; they should be well salted, but not too much so; and coloured with annatto, but not too deeply, such in England being considered the sign	OF UPPER CANADA. A NY person possessing a copy of the Journals of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, for any Session prior to the year 1825,
A Public Expenditure and A	alary for the Secretary of the Royal Institution for the advancement of Learning	cember, 1840	rts were removed, but the bone cut out also. The	f an inferior article. The cheeses made of half skimmed milk, as before adverted a	A sembly of Upper Canada, for any Session prior to the year 1825, and who may be desirous of disposing of the same, will please to notify the undersigned thereof, stating the date of the Session, and the price emanded for the volume. W. B. LINDSAY.
nate of the probable amount of Public Expenditure and at Revenue of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Prose of Canada, for the year 1842.	contingent expenses	from the 17th October to 31st December 1840 I 10 I also be lef Cargo Vm. H. Lee—Salary as Clerk, acting to the Vm. H. Lee—Salary as Clerk, acting to the upwards,	ft out.	ay eighteen inches by seven, or larger, as there first sort, they	Clerk's Office, Legislative Assembly. Kingston, 17th October, 1842.
HEADS OF EXPENDITURE. £ s. d. T. St. St. St. St. St. St. St. St. St. St	Coward the support of the National School,	per Canada, from 1st January, to the 9th of February, 1841, at £50 sterling per annum 5 9 7 would be	and "Pig Pork." The best way of putting this up to take young hogs of one hundred and twenty five to take young hogs of one hundred and twenty five	hould not be coloured at an. The Board wish to direct attention to the importance, especially in mountainous parts, of raising sheep for the sake of pecially in mountainous parts, or raising that this Province is too	A CARD.
unt of Civil List	to the Society of Education at Quebec 252 0 0	tant General of Militia's Office, West, from	pack the remainder, which, having less cot to place the law has a fe a hog and a half might be	pold; and the winter too long to admit of its being done say	VI Plan of the Military and Naval operations before Quebec, and beath of Wolfe, that he has returned to Toronto with an additional monty of the above splendid Engraving, and is prepared to formish
Canada East. Geo. 3, Cap. 9—Assessment on Public	To the British and Canadian School at Quebec. Do. do. Montreal 180 0 0 90 0 0	£153 sterling	node of putting up, and one which would meet with	ween the climates of Canada and of Saxony, the	ubscribers in this City and vicinity with their copies. This work is an elegant Memorial of one of the proudest achievements of the British arms—under the special putronage of Hea Most Bracious Majesty, has been honoured with most distinguished ap-
5 " "10—Pensions to wounded	To the Montreal Recollet School 54 0 0	tingencies of his Office, in the year ended 31st B 0 7 December, 1840	Pork is the same as that described for Beef, except	mate of Canada is particularly lavorable to the control of the animal were cover- heep, and if, as in Saxony, the back of the animal were cover-	robation and support in the mother country and in Canada. Engraved on Steel, 33 Inches by 26.
6 " 8—Fees to Prothonota- ries for preparing Ab-	School	of his Account at the Assizes for the West- ern, London, and Niagara Districts, in the	eight pound pieces. It is preferred in ources and	an be to doubt that the quality of the arrive would consider a by improve, and amply remunerate the farmer.	Price to Subscribers, Proof Impression, \$71. North American Hotel, Toronto, 18th October, 1842. 276
riages and Burials 90 0 0	180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 180 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	year 1839	barrels and nait barrels for Fork, is, that beet from	ivation of Henry, Flax, and Madder, and the planting of the	NOTICE. THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of returning thanks to the
1 Wil. 4, Cap. 16—Ground rent of the	To the do. St. Hyacinthe	the year 1840, at the Johnstown District 21 practice is	f beef of three hundred and four pounds, and fifty	ment should be extended to agricultural lairs in all parts of	Citizens of Toronto and the public generally, for their past avours and liberal support, and would now intimate, that he HAS
Palace 1111 2 2 7	To the Stanstead Seminary,	ment, up to 31st December, 1841	Pork to suit the English market must be of a firm	knowledge of prices; farmers also would become acquire and feel that emula-	course opposite the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand
finued by Ord. 3 struction of Wolves 200 0 0	To the Rev. Andrew Balfour's School at Wa-	West—Contingent expenses of the East Wing of Public Buildings at Toronto, from the 16th	young as before remarked, and well ted, with a due in a tand lean throughout. Pigs fed in the woods, may, by the proper for a time, and then fatted on peas, corn or other	tion and spirit of competition wit tout which agriculture as well	And would solicit a continuance of their Custom.
Agriculture	To the Master of the School under the Royal Institutions at Three Rivers, for his salary 40 10 0 To the British North American School Society	R. S. Jameson—On Account of the expenses R. S. Jameson—On Account of the expenses pigs fed a	come very superior meat, but it is to be remarked that can distilleries require very long feeding on grain to make k. The only use to which distillery-fed pork can be	THE CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY.	The Subscriber is daily adding to his Stock, and now offers for Sale. low for Cash, or on short approved Credit, viz:
School 200 0 0	at Sherbrooke	ronto	o render it into lard.	On Tuesday evening last, a Meeting of persons friendly to	
Three Rivers	To the Central School for the present year. 500 0 0 arrears of contingent expenses. 450 0 0	Council	of entire sides of pigs (singed, into scalded,) excepting	held in this city, at the Masonic Arms Hold in the room selected blage was very influential and respectable, and the room selected	Split Peas, Sago, Ale and Porter,
djutant and Deputy Adjutant General of		Ditto—To enable him to pay sundry persons as possit	the spinel and the lower part from whence the ham	William Proudfoot, Esq. having been called to the charry and	Allspice, Cayenne Pepper, Macoaroni and Vernacelli,
100 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0 100 0 0 0	Various Public Institutions.	sion of the Provincial Parliament, to be trans-	is trimmed square; or, of sides having both shoulder	of the evening was proceeded with. The Hon, H. Sherwood, of the evening was proceeded with. The Hon, H. Sherwood, Mayor of the city and late Solicitor General, Sir Allan McNab, M. P. P., G. S. Boulton, Esq., and John H. Hagarty, Esq.	Ground Ginger, Arrow Root, Salt Petre, Euson, Salt, Petre, Euson, Salts, Brown and Yellow Soap,
es to Surveyor-General for Returns to Dis-	Quebec towards defraying expenses of former years. 45 0 0 Aid to the Natural History Society of Montreal	W. B. Lindsay, Clerk—On account of the con- tingencies of the House of Assembly	saleable in Britain. The mode of curing is to rub it	successively addressed the Meeting with great animation and	Nut vegs, Isinglass, H. W. Ground and Cut Tumblers,
trict Trensurers 35 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Aid to the Quebec Mechanics' Institute 45 0 0	able him to pay for the extra assistance in the Surveyor General's Office, rendered by him-	ortion of one ounce of the former to ten pounds of the it is then either packed in that state, or rubbed in every the hour to absorb the moisture, and dried thoroughly.	British policy pursued by Sir Charles Bagot, and avowed their belief that British connexion stood in more danger now, than it did in 1836, when the House of Assembly stopped the supplies,	Starch (Arraway Seeds, Boiled Linsedt On,
By Acts of Legislature of the Province of Canada:	Aid to the Montreal do. 900 0 0	self and others, from 1st October, 1840, to 256 18 9 It is pre	Four sides may be packed in a cotton bag, which	and Lower Canada was preparing for the Rebellion of the ensitying year. The Government was with the loyal community	Saleratus, Mustard, Lemon Syrup, Sauces, Pickles, Pepper Sauce, Stoughton Bitters,
& 5 Vic. Cap. 3 & 8—District and Division Courts, to make up the deficiency of the Fee	particularly in the Districts of Quebec and Montreal 900 0 0	Total Sterling£14,811 5 1 should have, a	be whitewashed. The most desirable pigs for bacon and the from one hundred and twenty five pounds to one dead excepts five pounds weight, though pigs under	then; but now Her Majesty's Representative is surrounded by the Hinckses, the Wakefields, and the Girouards, and various	Retchip, Capers, Carry Powder, Floats, Assorted Cordfa s, Camister Powder, Brandles, Spirits, Holland Gin.
Fund		Inspector General's Office, kingston Sentember 23d, 1842.	well fed, and small from being young, and not because	seemed to prevail; and all present, on being reminded of the	Shot, Faints, Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes, Stove and White Wash Brushes, Madeira and Teneriffe Wines,
Houses on Bicquet and South Pillar Islands 6000 0 0 " " 18.—For Common Schools 50000 0 0	Legislative Council.	REMARKS ON THE PREPARATION OF PROVISIONS, BY THE can be	e of a bad breed, or badly fed. The necks and rumps cut free from bone, and either put up in barrels or d as bacon.	tible persecution of the Press, their connexion with a felon, and	Corn Brooms and Winks, Sulphur, Cream Tartar, Treacle and Molasses, Vinegar, &c. &c.
" " 20.—To make up deficiency of Judges' Fee Fund, &c. 2000 0 0 " " " 50.—To defray expense of	cember, 1842, at £450 sterling per annum Salary of two Assistant Clerks from 14th June 346 18 10	MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE. (From the Montreal Herald.) The Roard of Trade of Montreal, under the impression that	is, pigs' cheeks, and shoulders should be dry salted as excepting that one pint of molasses should be added	of 1837 rekindled, and applauded the sentiment, so boldly and undisguisedly avowed—that Sir Charles Bagot—the too willing undisguisedly avowed—that Sir Charles Bagot—the was the	Toronto, October 25, 1842. 277-3
a Geological Survey of the Province 1666 13 4	Salary of the Clerk of Committees, Law Clerk, and English Translator, from do. to do., at	the superior order in which flour was delivered in this part the last season, has in part resulted from their remarks respect-	large, it, perhaps, may be necessary to rub them daily	thrown overboard altogether, and every effort made to ensure his	THE underlined, Agents for Messrs, LARICA, ELDRIDGE &
" " 59.—For Light Houses on the St. Lawrence, within the Port of Montreal 1027 15 7	£225 do 123 IS A Salary of the Master in Chancery from do. to	ing its preparation, have, owing to the great architecture in the Mother country on various other articles of food again to Mother country on the proper method of putting up such all the	Westphalia fashion, so as to be compact, not taking away fat from the pork or bacon, and not cut over, but straight	honour of her Majesty's Crown in this Province. The meeting was only a preliminary one, and it was resolved.	shipped by said House. Among them will be found New and the Trinta, or Burgundy Madeira, Buah, Sercial, Mainsey, Sc.,—all which will be found equal to any that can be shipped from thence.
Total provided for£246553 17 9	Salary of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Red from 10th June to do, at do	Britain but which to realise the views of intending shippers troduce	e the salt there; and the hip joint, which, in cutting	that the Hon. H. Sherwood (the Mayor,) Sir Allan McNab,	Market Buildings: WM. GAMBLE & Co.
Amount of expenses of the Province, unprovided for, as per estimate, sterling£77622 4 9 86246 18 7	Salary of the Sergeant at Arms from 16th August to do., at do	must be so prepared as to be suitable to the tasks of the posed consumers. It is desirable to show not only what should should be done, but what should be avoided, in order to secure a if smo	also be well rubbed with salt. When well dried, and ked for not more than six hours, they should each be d with cotton and whitewashed with lime. The checks	Esq., Alderman Armstrong, R. G. Anderson, G. S. Boulton, G. Bilton, W. Campbell (late of the North American.) J. H.	N.B.—Samples may be had on appreciation.
Total currency £332800 16 4	Salary of the Door Keeper from 12th June to,	trade which, with care and economy, promises to be of should packed considerable advantage.	be cut clear from the bones of the head, and may be	and T. D. Harris, Esquires, together with the President and	BEG to inform their Correspondents and the Trade generally that they have been receiving extensive additions to their stock,
Total, sterling £299520 14 5	Salary of the Head Messenger from do. to do.,	Prime Mess Beef in Tierces and half Tierces, ditto ditto in Barrels and half Barrels, cured	r to ship in the damp state. Ribs of very fat beef, and g with the bone out, both of beef and venison, may be the same as hams, but do not require covering: they also	to their number) to report such modifications of the original constitution as might be deemed advisable, and an Address to the results of County to the report of County to the results of County to	which render their assortment of FALL AND WINTER BRY GOODS.
Net Customs, after deducting expenses of col- lection, &c	Salary of three Messengers for the Session at \$\frac{\pmu}{\pmu}\$135 0 \$\frac{\pmu}{\pmu}\$145 sterling each	Prime Pork in ditto ditto, may be Hams and Pigs' Cheeks,	before remarked, any distillery-fed pork must be avoided; attle, fed to too great an extent at a distillery, will prove	next, at half-past seven o'clock, in some public room sumcernly large for the purpose; on which occasion also, we believe, the	SHELF HARDWARE, BRANDIES, WINES, AND GROCERIES,
Net Territorial	£5670 12 1	Mutton Hams inferio	or.	Among the persons present, we noticed many of our most	very complete and general, well worthy the attention of intending purchasers.
Light House and Tonnage Duty 750 0 Bank Imposts 10000 0	O Salary of the Speaker from 14th June to 31st O December, at £900 sterling per annum 495 12	article of general export, it is not worth attention.	and often are a mixture of both. They are put into the	gentlemen already named, we were happy to observe the room that spirited Conservative, Denald Berhune, Esq, and William Denk, and Harbour	TO INNKEEPERS AND OTHERS
Revenues from Public Works	0 Salary of the Clerk from do. to do., at £450 247 16 Salary of the Assistant do., from do. to do., at 0 \$4360	to be rejected, that it will hardly pay to put up. It cattle good are so enough for Mess could be procured it would be better to put up are so	alted and dried. The Dutch and Germans make pork	Company. Of course, every one connected, however remotely	Toronto, 2nd June, 1842.
Fines and Forfeitures, including seizures 3300 0 Total, currency £391661 0	O Salary of the English translator and Law Clerk	5 remainder. The Inspection Law provides that Mess beet shall stored	ump pieces and some of the inside fat, may thus be very	gave of one bold and vigorous Constitutional effort being made	Innkeepers and the accommodations which their houses should afford to the travelling community, it is desirable that some under-
Total, sterling 352494 18 F. Hincks, Inspector-General.	O Salary of the French do. from do. to do., at £225 Salary of the Sergeant at Arms from 10th Large to do. at £90 50 10	of the flank), ribs, rumps, and sirious. It is generally con-	for which there is a great demand in the Mother Coun. They must be prepared with cleanliness, and be we	Administration Sir Charles Bagot may yield	obtaining Litences for the coming year, may take Notice, and govern
Inspector-General's Office, Kingston, 23 rd September, 1842.	Salary of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery for one year	old. On the other hand, Frime Beet is not suitching good so that it is to Prime Mess the Board would particularly direct seaso the attention of packers, which is the Mess Beef of the Irish	med with pepper. he inside fat, of course, is rendered into lard, great care be	d SUMMARY.	It BE OKDERED—That, for the luture, no Licence for keeping a Public House will be renewed, as a matter of course, not unless they shall have accommodations of a superior description, and an unques-
Estimate of the Expenditure of the Province of Canada, for the year 1842.	Arrear of Salary to James Fitzgibbon as late Clerk to the House of Assembly of Upper	market. By the inspection Law, Prime Mess Beef shall consist of piece parti	eularly urge attention to cleanliness as for want of this the	THE MORMONS.—It seems to be verified that Joe Sinte	tionable character for sobriety and general good conduct, and that when two or more applications are made for licencing houses in the when two days a preference will invariably be given to those possessing
Office of the Adjutant-General of Militia, Canada East. £ s.	d. Contingent Expenses				
Salary of the Adjutant-General	Sessional allowance to premoers	even from those of three, if of good breeds, there's a	re to give publicity to an invention recently brought in England, for curing provisions. It is a machine consi	tto trickery. The same paper contains a formal renunciation of Most- monism, signed by ten late members of the Mormon by impos-	accommodations for that purpose, but that also a necessity does posi- tively exist for a Tavern in that situation.
Salary of the second do., 5s. do. do	6 Pensions to Officers and Servants of the late Le- gislative bodies of the two portions of the Pro-	As the Law anovertex of the tierces, barrels, &c., in which provisions are to be ing of the tierces, barrels, &c., in which provisions are to be ing of the tierces, barrels, &c., in which provisions are to be ing of the tierces, barrels, &c., in which provisions are to be ing of the tierces, barrels, &c., in which provisions are to be ing of the tierces, barrels, &c., in which provisions are to be ing of the tierces, barrels, &c., in which provisions are to be ing of the tierces, barrels, &c., in which provisions are to be ing of the tierces, barrels, &c., in which provisions are to be ing of the tierces, barrels, &c., in which provisions are to be ing of the tierces, barrels, &c., in which provisions are to be ing of the tierces, barrels, &c., in which provisions are to be ing of the tierces, barrels, &c., in which provisions are to be ing of the tierces, barrels, &c., in which provisions are to be ing of the tierces, barrels, &c., in which provisions are to be ing of the tierces, barrels, &c., in which provisions are to be ing of the tierces, barrels, &c., in which provisions are to be in the tierces, barrels, &c., in which provisions are to be in the tierces, and the tierces are the tierces, barrels, &c., in which provisions are to be in the tierces, and the tierces are the tierces, and the tierces are	of a cylinder of cast iron, connected with an air pump, a municating by a tube with a tub containing strong pick in an air tight cover. The mode of curing it	who declare that they have a divine character." Oliver less on the matters and things of a divine character." Oliver less of the Mormon doctrines, has also respectively.	H. GEORGE GURNETT, Clerk Peace, H.D.
Contingent Expenses of Postages, Printing and Stationery, Messenger, &c	o wince of Canada. Wm. Smith, as late Clerk of the Legislative Council of Legen Canada and as Master in	ing that matter. It should be remembered in barrels and half to i	ntroduce the meat into the cylinder, placing on it the a	pp, call themselves, having been a wines to the corruptions at	a month for six months.
### £1279 0 **Canada West.** Salary for one Clerk	Chancery, from 18th September to 31st De-	barrels. Clause 19 of the Act 4 and 5, Vic., cap. 28, to regulate the	n letting in the pickle, and afterwards forcing in air on the meat from the cylinder, which may	be Mr. Aylwin, Solicitor General for Canada East, has been r	e- DECENTLY Published, and sold by Booksellers generally, the
Contingent expenses, including arrears for 1841 470 0 £623 0		O from and after the passing of this Act, care	Such machines would be highly useful	in The Hamilton Gazette has been deprived of	ALEXE DAVIDSON Boot Montag
Miscellaneous. Allowance for translating Public Documents into French	Louis Noreau as late Messenger to do. from do.	2 inspected in this Province, said white oak staves, and the heads not less than three quarters of any white oak staves, and the heads not less than three quarters of any the bilge shall the	y sudden demand to be speedily supplied. The following seent's circular:	General of Lower Canada, died suddenly at Boston	or. BUILDING LOTS.
For the ordinary repairs, alteration and care of Public Buildings	L. B. Pinguet do. as Clerk of Committee of the House of Assembly in do. from do. to do., at	not be less than half an inch thick when finished nor less than three quarters of an inch thick when finished	(Brunswick Court	abilities, unhappily, were not emisted in the york, bri ty, died, lately, at Boston	an acre each, beautifully strated in the Fast Bank of the River also bon, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the
Salary of Inspector of Chimnies at Three Rivers 25 0 Allowance for three keepers of depots of Provisions on the River St. Lawrence, with a	£60 sterling	be in the same proportion to their same at helf housel tierce S.	WE ARE TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE THE	Oswego, 32 dols.; at Cleveland, o dole and of flowr new	ely extremely low.
view to the relief of shipwrecked persons 150 0 For unforeseen and indispensable expenses in	David Jardine do. as do. of do. in Upper Canada from do. to do. at £120 sterling				To Let, and immediate possession given, a genteel Cottage, with
the various branches of the Public Service 2000 0 Salary of the keeper of the Legislative Buildings at Quebec 90	Jasper Brewer, as late Librarian to the House	or half tierce shall be bored in the centre of the bilge with a new or half tierce shall be bored in the centre of the bilge with a new or half tierce shall be bored in the centre of the bilge with a new or half tierce shall be bored in the centre of the bilge with a new or half tierce shall be bored in the centre of the bilge with a new or half tierce shall be bored in the centre of the bilge with a new or half tierce shall be bored in the centre of the bilge with a new or half tierce shall be bored in the centre of the bilge with a new or half tierce shall be bored in the centre of the bilge with a new or half tierce shall be bored in the centre of the bilge with a new or half tierce shall be bored in the centre of the bilge with a new or half tierce shall be bored in the centre of the bilge with a new or half tierce shall be bored in the centre of the bilge with a new or half tierce shall be bored in the centre of the bilge with a new or half tierce shall be bored in the centre of the bilge with a new or half tierce shall be bored in the centre of the bilge with a new or half tierce shall be bored in the centre of the bilge with a new or half tierce shall be bored in the centre of the bilge with a new or half tierce shall be bored in the centre of the bilge with a new or half tierce shall be bored in the centre of the bilge with a new or half tierce shall be bored in the centre of the bilge with a new or half tierce shall be bored in the centre of the bilge with a new or half tierce shall be bored in the centre of the bilge with a new or half tierce shall be bored in the centre of the bilge with a new or half tierce shall be bored in the centre of the bilge with a new or half tierce shall be bored in the centre of the bilge with a new or half tierce shall be bored in the centre of the bilge with a new or half tierce shall be bored in the centre of the bilge with a new or half tierce of the bilge with a new or half tierce shall be bored in the centre of the bilge with a new or half tierce of the bilge with a	ay be enumerated, viz:	TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY.	2D acres of Meadow Land, within four miles of Toronto. Toronto, October 27, 1842. 277-tf
Contingent Expenses of Insurance, Fuel, &c. for the same	at £120	pickle; each barrel shall be not less and a half long, and the con- nor more than twenty eight inches and a half long, and the con- nor more than twenty eight inches and a half long, and the con-	ance does not occupy more than one quarter of an hour, omising thereby Labour and Time, to a very great exten	next Meeting of this Society, will be decided and Thursday, the the Rev. William Morse, Paris, on Wednesday and Thursday, the the Rev. William Morse Paris, on Wednesday and Thursday, the the Rev. Will.IAM McMURRAY,	OAUTION. WHEREAS my apprentice, MICHAEL MALONE, has left m house without my consent, I hereby give notice; that an
Contingent Expenses of Postages, &c. of the Offices of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery in 1841 and 1842	Louis Gagné the same 4 1	4 packed shall not be less than wine measure, and the contents un	nder the influence of a tropical sun, the process is ener	Dundas, Oct. 4th, 1842. Western Clerical Society	g. person harbouring or abetting the said apprentice shall be prosecute with the utmost rigour of the Law.
Allowance to Pierre Brochu for residing on the Kempt Road from 1st October, 1841, to 31st	£328	of each barrel in which the standard gallons, nor exceed thirty shall not be less than thirty gallons, nor exceed thirty	3. The materials employed are the same as interest ut less than one-third the usual quantity is consumed.	AS GOVERNESS.	DAVID * WILSON. mark. N.B.—No person to pay any bills or give any credit to the sal
December, 1842	Expenses of Police and Stipendiary Magistrates, and Rural Police in the several Districts of	one gallons, wine measure, each tierce shall not be less than than thirty inches, nor more than thirty one inches long; and than thirty inches, nor more than thirty one inches long; and the contents of each tierce in which Beef shall be packed or repacked, shall not be less than forty four gallons, nor exceed or repacked, shall not be less end forty five gallons, when measure, and the contents of each tierce proceed or repacked shall not be less end.	A A desired navour, and any degree of sattless, in	Tuition is destrous of meeting with	apprentice on my account. e of October 27, 1842.
Expenses incurred in Printing the Acts of last Session	December, 1842, (of which there is paid £6,- 5 9 678 3s. 10d. sterling)	or repacked, shall not be less that of each tierce p forty five gallons, wine measure, and the contents of each tierce p forty five gallons, wine measure, and the contents of each tierce p	lain salting. Fish, Poultry, &c., may also be treated qual advantage.	THE CHURCH SOCIETY	A PAIR of very handsome Mahogany-mounted, thifteen in
Expenses of do. do. Reserved Acts 670 Expenses of publishing the same in the Canada Gazette	tiary for the year	than forty five gallons, nor exceed in which Beef and Pork sure, and half barrels or half tierces in which Beef and Pork sure, and half barrels or half tierces in which Beef and Pork sure, and half barrels or half tierces in which Beef and Pork sure.	tance are all preserved in it, which, by the old mode of co	THE DIOCESE OF THE HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR DEPOSITORY, 144 KING	ST., Globes, fixed up with Compasses &c., complete. Price £1 CASH Apply to H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.
Expenses of do. in Quebec Gazette, in two languages	ments under Ordinance 4 Vic. Cap. 30 100 For Printing, &c., for the Eastern and Western branches of Superintendant of Education 79	o o shall be packed and re-packed, and no more, and it shall number of gallons above mentioned, and no more, and it shall number of gallons above mentioned, and no more, and it shall number of the longestor of Inspectors appointed under g	6. By this process, Hues can be prepared to I acking reat advantage, occupying much less space, thoroughly read advantage, occupying much less space, thoroughly recess.	Protestant Episcopal Tract Society	PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.
For printing Forms under the Course Act 448	1 2 Expenses of the Commission of Enquiry into the	this Act, to examine carefully tierce or half tierce, before each barrel, and half barrel, tierce or half tierce, before	These important results are attained by means of the of great simplicity, economy, and effectiveness, for the	The Dairyman's Daughter, 38 pages.	A second-hand Horizontal grand Piano Forte, five and a h Octave, fine tone and in excellent order for sale. Apply
For printing a French version of the Index of the Laws of late Laws recognition of the Index of the Laws of late Laws recognition of the Index of the Laws of late Laws recognition of the Index of the	ern portion of the Province	o o branding the same, and to blank have not been complied which the requirements of this Act have not been complied	which licences will be granted on very moderate terms.	prac- 28. Little Jane, the Young Cottager, 46 pages. 32. A Companion to the Book of Common Prayer, 85 pages, and 32. A Companion to the Book of Common Prayer, 85 pages.	Toronto, October, 19th 1842,
Bill, and for subscription to Public Journals 21	15 5 Expenses of the Commission of Enquiry respect-			chine. derdonk, D.D., of passing	A FEW MAHOGANT WRITING DESKS, (London made)
Edouard Turcotte, for completing the Translation of the Laws of last Session into French Expense of printing the Laws and other print-	0 0 Expenses of do. for revising the Laws of Lower 750	and half tierces, and cut up in and the bundred and thirty eight pieces, making a tierce of three hundred and thirty eight pieces, making a tierce. If any error be made	and explaining the process to you or any of your mean	55. The Novice, 26 pages. 65. Common Errors, 14 pages. 83. Collier Boys, 10 pages.	usually imported, have just been received by the subscribers. Price, from £3 to £7 10s. H. & W. ROWSELI
Expense of distributing the same 250	0 0 Resolution of the Assembly of Up-	it must be in excess of the proper wight. as put up should be packed in vats with dry salt, and strong as put up should be packed in vats with the packed in vats with the packed in vats with the packed in vats with	Agent for the Patentee for Scotl	tee Life of Bishon Bedell, 18 pages.	LARGE PRAYER BOOKS AND ALTAR SERVICE
pendant on the Port of St. Johns	per Canada of 10th April, 1835, for procuring information, plans, and estimates of a Lunatic 135	salt, poured on it. The salt should be iree from surplace	Butter and cheese will, under the new Tariff, be art	gricul- 105. The High Churchman, 18 pages.	SUITABLE for the Reading Desk and Communion Table, i
For an Assistant as Clerk to the Collector at	As an aid to the Trustees of the School in the	in the salt of the United states. By the property of the imperative to use St. Ubes, Isle of May, Lisbon, or Turk's Librard Salt or eather coarse grained salt of equal quality.	turalists. The duty on foreign butter being 20s, per cheese 10s, per cwt., whilst on Canadian it is but 5s.	on the 119. Martyrs of Lyons and Vienne, 14 pages. 119. Martyrs of Lyons and Vienne, 14 pages. 123. The Peor Cripple, 10 pages.	Folio Prayer Book, bound in Rough Caif, 2 7 Quarto do. 2 0 Quarto Altar Services, do. do. 1 10
St. John's	Beauharnois, towards the building of a real demy in the said village, Cy. &250	0 0 After being thus prepared, it is left for twenty four hours,	former, and 2s. 6d. on the latter. The Dutch explicit articles to England, to the value of nearly one million	pounds 128. What will your Neignbour say: 10 pages 142. Richard Nelson: Part 1, 14 pages. 143. Richard Nelson: Part 2, 14 pages.	H. & W. ROWSELL, Toront
Charitable Institutions. To the Commissioners for the relief of Insane persons, relief of Foundlings and indigent	lice Force in consequence of the distance will be welland	prepared for exportation, when it is packed with a layer between	cured to Canada; and if the export of cured provisions another million, the importance of the trade now operations are supplied to the control of the trade now operations.	ning to 163. Roman fallacies, and Catholic tritins, as pages 164. On the Duty and Benefits of Fasting, 14 pages.	BIRTHS. In this city, on the 1st Now., Mrs. John Memurrich, of a con.
sick persons in the District of Quebec, to defray the expenses of those objects for the	Canal. For rebuilding part of the brick wall surround-	barrel, of a mixture of six pounds of salt and one pint of molasses. In this way instead of eighteen and a half pounds	Canada may be easily conceived. But this is a share compared with what it might eventually be extended to compare for manufactured goods, the people of Brit	, for, in ain will THE CHURCH SOCIETY	At Whitby, on Suneay the 18th ut. 18th 18th 18th 18th 18th 18th 18th 18th
year ending Dec. 31, 1842	0 0 down to the Hon J. H. Dunn, Re-	will be enough. When headed up the package should be	Butter, to be suitable to the English market, must be	e clean, HAVE just received, and have for Sale at their Deposit	Ory, 144 At St. James's Cathedral on the 29th October, by the Rev. I Grasett, Frederick Augustus Whitney, Lsq., of Isle Carillon, Di Montreal, to Mary flarriet second daughter of Thomas Fisher,
To the Corporation of the General Hospital of Montreal, as an aid towards their current expenses	of certain loans effected by him on the Public	care should be taken to cut out all bloody pieces, or bruised	and free from whey, which should be pressed out when not with the hand: unless all the whey be extracted, it		of the Townskip of Erobicoke, Home District. On the 17th alt., by the Rev. J. Grier, A.M., Rector of Bellium Christian Communication of Commun
Asylum at Quebec 90	vincial Act of the Legislature of the late 1100	0 0 well scoured prior and subsequent to being used. In slaughter-	of salt, one ounce of saltpetre, and four ounces of salt worked in, and up, not in layers as made, but well mixed worked in, and up, not in layers as made, but well mixed worked in and each	tian Knowledge, amongst which will be found many by tian Knowledge, amongst which will be found many by tian Knowledge, amongst which will be found many by tian Knowledge, and Books for Children	ooks per Coleman, of Belleville Park.—an of that Parish. By the same, on the 19th ult., Mr Samuel E. Rose, of Side and the Coleman, of the same place. Mrs. Catharine M. Simpson, of the same place.
Aid to the Ladies of the Benevolent Society at	missioners of Crown Lands on the Lambton	the meat allowed to cool thoroughly before it be cut up. 10 5 Died Base assisting of the ribs and legs, with the bone	sembling the rest as much as possible. The butter sl	ould be Works on Devotion, o salt it Family Sermons,	At the Cathedral, Quebec, on the 17th October, by the American rend the Lord Bishop of Montreal, the Rev. George Milne, Masionary S. P. C., Bale des Chaleurs, to Isabella, daughter late Mr. George Smith, Aberdeen, Scotland.
at Quebec	0 0 As an aid towards the support of the High School	this is merely well cured, and then dried, but not smoked, and	too heavily. A large quantity, no doubt, is necessar the whey is not well pressed out, but when that is do	Biographies, Histories, and Travels, Penny Sunday Reader, Saturday Magazine,	On the 2d inst. William, infant son of Mr. R. Cuthbert, aged
Aid to the Charitable Ladies of the Roman	For additional Salary to the Collector of the	wants of the British consumer.	There is no necessity for using colouring with sun	The win- Also, a very judiciously selected assortment of Standard	Works on On the 3rd of October, at the advanced age of nmety years an months, Eljah-Wallbridge, Esquire. He had resided with hister, Mrs. Meyers, at the River Trent, for several years, where the coll supersy was done to severe the coll
Catholic Orphan Asylum at Montreal 90	Customs at the Port of St. John's	Tongues salted in the same manner as Beet, are in request	As to Cheese, the consumption in Great Britain is v	ery great Catalogues will be printed at the earliest opportunity proporting Lie reprogratily requested that all orders for the I	his declining days. More than four years ago he retired to his rooms—to await, as he often said, the call of his Master. And rooms—to await, as he often said, the call his faculties he co
natic Asylum at Montreal, (of which £450 is paid)	Total Sterling£7762	thing offensive about the root paret.	instead of an exporting country. It is unnecessary to	ade from At a Meeting of the Central Board held on the 7th Septem	be induced, except on one occasion, to leave his retirement, and degree mingle with the world. For the last twenty years of the last twenty years of the two a most attached and worthy member of the Catholic
Hospital	Inspector G	KS, In Pork, the article most wanted is ritine, such being the	o new milk, and in such parts of the colony as, being he, sess short pasture with plenty of sweet grasses; and i	illy, pos- ndeed are in the control of the Society at cost and cha- nished with the publications of this Society at cost and cha- ior cheese of Resolved—That, as this Society is required to pay case chases made of The Society for Promoting Christian Kno- thases made of The Society for Promoting Christian Kno-	
Aid of the relief of the indigent sick at Kingston Aid of the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto:— Doc 31 1841 £1625 12 3	Kingston, 23d September, 1842.	owing to its being young, and not to the old, weighing about on	e may be made with the morning's milk skimmed, and	nost suit-	righteous, and let my last end be like his." His remains re
For expenses of 1842	Statement of the Warrants issued on the Receiver Gene Province of Canada, in payment of certain indispen	rat of the hundred and my period packed. It should be fairly hog and	a ed for butter; but it is to the hilly parts of the 110vil	the Board Nov. 1, 1842.	Church of Delice the week ending Friday, Novemb
Arrears due to the Superin-	penses of the Civil Government, for the years 1840 of for which an appropriation is required. S. B. Harrison—Salary as late Provincial Secre-	na 1841, half pork, not the same, but made from pigs not heavier the	n particularly point, as likely to derive important	for cheese TUTOR WANTED,	the higher W. S. Burn Esq.; Rev. A. F. Alkinson; R. Harding Esq.
For his services in 1842 180 0 0 372 1 7	tary to the Lieutenant Governor of the late	the weight noted. Neither the head nor the feet should packed; the cheek should be cut off and may either be pack. * The Irish provision packages have the second chime hoop each end of iron; it would be well if that construction were adopt to Canada as it greatly tends to keep the casks tight.	1 - source these are	hest suit - Combridge in Orders would be preferred. Apply to the	of Oxford or diltor of The B. Lindsay; Rev. J. Shortt. rem; identification of The Bethine, add subs; Major Sparke; Mr. J. Gilinn; Rav. Murray, rem; Rev. J. McIntyrs, ram; J. McCall Esq; [a shall be sent.]
350	ary, to the 9th February, 1841, at £187 4s.	each end of iron; it would be well if that construction were adopt in Canada as it greatly tends to keep the casks tight.	he made, say twelve to fifteen inches, by six deep.	The large Leronto, Zoth October, 1942	

tions of the library are in progress at Queen's College, Mason, who left 30,000l. for the purchase of books to augment the present collection. Dr. Mason has also left 40,000% to the Bodleian Library. During the present long been in hand at Christ Church, All Souls, and St. John's

SHAW-CUM-DONNINGTON .- On Tuesday last, the parish church of Shaw-cum-Donnington, near Newbury, having been entirely rebuilt, was consecrated by the Bishop of Oxford. On the day preceding, his Lordship, accompanied by Archdeacon Clerke, arived at the Rectory, where he was met at dinner by the high-sheriffs and a party of the Clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood. On the following morning his Lordship, attended by the Earl of Carnarvon, the Archdeacon of Berks and Oxon, and followed by nearly forty Clergymen in their robes, proceeded from the Rectory to the Church, where, after the ceremony of consecration and the services of the day had been preformed, he delivered an excellent and most appropriate sermon from the 16th and 17th verses of the 28th chapter of Genesis. After the sermon his Lordship resumed his station at the altar, and proceeded to read the sentences at the offertory, during which a collection was made from pew to pew, which, aided by contributions since received, amounted to £72 10s. 2d. The church was entirely filled by a most respectable congregation, including Lords Carnarvon, Falmouth, and Nelected the retire of the prighbourson, and most of the principal families of the neighbour-

CONSECRATION OF A CHAPEL BY THE BISHOP OF OXFORD.—The quiet village of Sonning, near Reading, was on Wednesday last enlivened by the interesting ceremony of consecrating the new chapel-of-ease on the Oxfordshire side of the Thames, which has been built and endowed entirely by the kindness and munificence of Mr. Palmer, one of the members for the county of Berks, and his family. The edifice is of the most pleasing and appropriate style of architecture, and is well worthy a visit from all who are in the vicinity of it. The Lord Bishop of Oxford arrived, attended by Archdeacon Clerke, at 11 o'clock, when a large congregation was assembled to be present at the service for the day. The Dean of Salisbury preached an excellent and appropriate sermon on the occasion. The friends of the Church may congratulate themselves on the fact, that this is the fifth chapel which our diocesan has been requested to consecrate this year. His lordship has twice during his progress consecrated chapels on two successive days.—Oxford Herald.

CASTLE-STREET EPISCOPAL CHAPEL, READING.—On Sunday last this place of worship was re-opened, after being closed five weeks for the purpose of building a chancel and school rooms, and for painting and decora-ting the interior, which has now a new and improved appearance, corresponding in some degree with the hand-some stone front which was erected two years ago. Two sermons were preached on the occasion by the Rev. C. J. Goodhart, Minister of the chapel, that in the morning from the first four verses of the 84th Psalm, at the conclusion of which that portion of the Communion Service called "the Offertory" was read, during which, in conformity with the ancient practice of the Church, a collection, amounting to the extraordinary and, in this town, almost unprecedented sum of 305l. was put into the plates, which were taken from pew to pew; and we may add that the congregation who thus munificently subscribed were

manner, under the auspices of the Metropolis Churches Fund, aided by grants from her Majesty's Commissioners for the Building of Churches and Chapels.

NEW CHURCH AT BIRMINGHAM .- On Wednesday last the Lord Bishop of Worcester laid the foundation-stone of the fourth out of ten churches which it is proposed to erect in the borough of Birmingham. The church is dedicated to St. Stephen, and in the midst of a crowded and increased population. A large body of the clergy and gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood were in attendance, and the interesting ceremony appeared to be regarded with much interest by the persons residing in vicinity. On the same day his lordship consecrated St. Luke's Chnrch, in the Bristol-road, one of the ten churches which has been completed. The incumbency has been presented to the Rev. J. Oldham. We cannot but rejoice in what has been effected in this matter for the permanent and lasting benefit of our town; yet duty bids us remind the public, that, according to the original intentions of the society, six churches instead of three ought to have been built by this time, and the first stone of the seventh been laid. Such a progress would have overtaken the increase of population, whereas now we do little more than keep up with it. And why is this? And why is it that larger and more elegant churches are not built, when the splendour of our shops and nanufactories is such as to attract the gaze of the passing traveller?—
Why, but that man refuses the money to his God which has a willing to large the large that the larger and more elegant churches are not since the destruction of Hauley Parsonage by fire, during the late riots, the respected clergyman of the town has not officiated at his church as usual. We have now the he is willing to lay out for his own accommodation?—Why, but that he builds temples to Mammon more splen-

We can inform any persons disposed to collect these dirty bits of paper of a channel through which they may be conveyed to the lady .- Bury Post.

CHURCH AT WOLVERTON STATION, LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—At a meeting of the Radcliffe trustees, held at Sir Robert Peel's house, Whitehall, on the 11th of June, it was proposed to appropriate 2000l. out of the trust funds, in part of a sum of 4000l., which it was calculated would be sufficient for building the intended church at Wolverton, the minister's house, and the wall surrounding the burying-ground, as soon as the Railway Company are prepared to lodge 2000l. in the hands of a banker as their portion thereof. In furtherance of the above object the London and Birmingham Railway Company made at their general meeting a grant of 1000L; and although, in deference to the scruples of some of the prietors, about 50% of this sum has been subsequently proprietors, about 50l. of this sum has been subsequently withdrawn, there remains 950l. of it applicable to the purpose of the grant. Private contributions to the amount of from 500l. to 600l. have come in further aid of it, and there is now about 1500l. immediately applicable to the fund, being 500l. more than was originally expected for this object. The company, in addition to the church fund, have expended nearly 2000l. in the erection of their schools and radian more for the schools, and reading-room for the men, which has since seen provisionally used as a licensed chapel for the minister appointed by the Bishop of Lincoln. They have also appropriated as a present residence for the minister one of the best houses at Wolverton, rent free, and they conribute 50l. per annum towards his stipend. The result of this expenditure has been most gratifying. The of this expenditure has been most gratifying. The schools, which are under the immediate superintendence of the Rev. George Wright, the Chaplain, are numerously attended, and are used not only by those of the resident families, but also by children from the neighbouring parishes. The directors have little doubt that it will shortly be in their power to announce that they have realised the amount required by the trustees towards the

cross, or, as it is commonly called, St. Cross. In accordance with this wish the first stone of the new edifice was laid on Wednesday last, being Holy Cross-day, in the presence of a vast concourse of people, who seemed to take a lively interest in the religious proceedings. The Vicar and clergy, with the choir of the parish church, take a lively interest in the religious proceedings. The Vicar and clergy, with the choir of the parish church, Jews.—The aggregate amount of contributions received.

MEATH.—The clergy of the diocese of Meath have entered into a subscription to pay off a sum of 2000l., a charge on the see, which would devolve with peculiar severity on the family of their late Bishop, who have been left in most straitened circumstances.

Oxford, Sept. 17.—Very extensive repairs and altera-Rev. E. J. Edwards, of Trentham, had declared his intention of contributing 25l. towards the same object.
This is an example which we trust we shall see speedily followed by other gentlemen in the neighbourhood.—
The importance of this situation, as a site for such a chapel, has been greatly felt ever since the formation of the society, which has already opened two chapels (at Lawton and at the Brassworks, near Stone) for the benefit of the boatmen and their families, besides establishing Sunday and other schools for their children, and supplying the boats with Bibles, Prayer-books, and other religious publications. In this way this excellent society religious publications. In this way this excellent society is gradually assisting to supply the best remedy for the disorders with which our country is distracted—indeed the only real cure for the diseases of the social body.—
The storm may be hushed and its violence repressed for a time by the strong arm of authority, but the influence of Christianity, if adequately provided and brought home to the people, will eradicate the evil from which these excesses spring—it "will make the spiritual wilderness like Eden, and the moral desert like the garden of the Lord;" instead of tunult and sedition, "joy and gladness shall be found therein, thanksgiving and the voice of melody."—Staffordshire Advertiser.

A Good Example.—The Rev. Henry Vigne, Vicar of Sunbury, Middlesex, has made over, gratuitously and in perpetuity, to the inhabitants of that place in trust, one acre of land to be kept solely as a play-ground for the children of the national schools.

Lord MELBOURNE.—Viscount Melbourne has given three acres of land to be kept solely as a play-ground for the children of the national schools.

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on Sunday, the 2d of October next, as ordered by Her Majesty in Council:—"O God, through whose good Providence the earth yieldeth food for the sustenance of man, we offer unto Thee our hearty thanksgivings for Thy late mercy vouchsafed to us, in blessing the labours of our husbandmen with plentiful increase, and preserving so-called rights of Dissenters. One of them—the Evanthe fruits of the field for our use. Give us grace, we humbly beseech Thee, that whilst we receive Thy bounty with thankfulness, we may regard the blessing bestowed on us as a call to repentance, and turn from the evil of our ways. Remove from amongst us all causes of strife

part of it, was a checkered one, struggling with difficulties. Let others speak of him as a scholar, learned divine, and philanthropist, as he was in the true sense of the word. His benevolent actions while living are known within the his benevolent actions while living are known within the precincts of Westminster Abbey, as were his charitable donations at Islip, Ashburton, and Oxford; and the disposition of the inward man may be collected from the following bequests in his will:—1,000l. for the Western Dispensary, after a life interest therein in Islip; 2,000l. Westminster Hospital, after a life interest therein in Westminster; 5,000l. for a chapel in Westminster; 2,000l. King's College, for promotion of religious education. King's College, for promotion of religious education; 1,000l. society now forming in London for the education of the sons of elergymen; 1,000l. trustees for poor persons in Ashburton; 10,000l. University of Oxford, for a professor of theology; 2,000l. Oriel College, for an ex-

he is willing to lay out for his own accommodation?—
Why, but that he build for the worship of Jehovah?
Why, but that wealth he worship of Jehovah?
Why, but that wealth he worship of Jehovah? did than he can afford to build for the worship of Jehovah?
Why, but that wealth has become the object of our national adoration, and thus a blessing is converted into a curse? These things should not be, and if every man duly considered what God has done for him, they would not be.—Birmingham Advertiser.

Curious Church building Contract.—A gentleman has promised to give the sum of 2000l. for building a church, on condition that a lady will bring to him as many used postage stamps as will amount to that sum.—We can inform any persons disposed to collect these dirty bits of paper of a channel through which they may be resignation and forgiveness pervaded the discourse, which was well adapted to the interesting occasion, and few could listen without emotion. There was a still larger attendance in the evening. We understand that the chapelwardens have taken a temporary residence for their venerable minister, until the rebuilding of the par-sonage, and a number of friends are devising means to render the house as comfortable as a new home can be made for a person of the reverend gentleman's age.— North Staffordshire Mercury.

GEDNEY.—The parish church of Gedney is now closed,

the Rev. T. S. Escott having been served with the instrument of suspension, on his appeal to the Privy Council,

CLERICAL DRESS .- With respect to the funeral service, I am desirous to say a few words, having reason to be-lieve that in some instances there has been a departure from the direction of the Rubric, which requires the clergy to be habited in their surplices during the time of its performance. Due regard should, in my judgment, be had to external appearance, as tending to produce re-ligious impressions on the minds of many, who are not so readily impressed in any way as by appearances. The subject of your dress, brethren, may perhaps be by some considered too minute to be regarded; but I cannot, I confess, subscribe to this opinion. I do not think that any of us ought to divest ourselves of the externals of our profession; but when we are occupied in discharging the solemn offices of religion, we should take especial care, in compliance with the injunction of the Apostle, that every thing be done decently and in order."-Bishop of

Derry and Raphoe's Charge. THE HEBREW LANGUAGE.—At a meeting, recently held in Bristol, a converted Jew impressed upon his hearers his conviction that the great means of conversion of the Jews was to read to them in Hebrew the 53d chapter of Isaiah. He had first come to the knowledge of this fact in the following manner. Some years since He declined both, and, as usual, had recourse to subter-Exection of Another New Church at Leeds.—
It is not generally known that a benevolent individual, whose name is never to transpire, signified his intention to the Rev. Dr. Hook, Vicar of Leeds, through a very influential person connected with the University of Oxford, to build a church at a place called the Bank, in Leeds—the poorest and most spiritually destitute district in the parish; and as his wish was that the doctrines of the cross should always be preached in the new church, he desired that it should be called the Church of the Holy Cross, or, as it is commonly called, St. Cross. In accordance with this wish the first stone of the new edifice was

met in the school room, and after prayers proceeded to the site of the intended church, chanting the 132d and 127th Psalms, and after the ceremony of laying the stone returned to the school chanting the 122d Psalm.

Society For Promoting Christianity Amongst the mated, decome disgusted with the charge against the Protestant Christianity Amongst the Jews.—The aggregate amount of contributions received during the past year, towards the general and special purposes of the society, is 24,699l. 8s. 9d., being an increase of 1760l. 9s. 7d. above the receipts of the preceding year.

BOATMEN'S CHAPEL AT ETRURIA.—A meeting of the dargest sum ever received by the society in one year, and has been contributed in the following proportions:—

This is the largest sum ever received by the society in one year, absolutely recommenced them in despite of all remonstrances to the contrary. It was in this predicament, and under aggravated circumstances portions:—

22,841 13 8 189 8 8

acre of land to be kept solely as a play-ground for the children of the national schools.

Lord Melbourne.—Viscount Melbourne has given three acres of land as a site of the intended new church to be erected at Bulwell, Nottinghamshire. It is calculated that the sacred building shall afford 700 free sittings.

Church Rates.—At a vestry meeting held in the parish of Horncastle, in Lincolnshire, on Thursday last, a church-rate of 3d. in the pound was unanimously agreed to. This farnishes another striking proof of the re-action that has taken place in the public mind on the subject of church rates.

Church Rates.—The anti-church-rate party in the church rates.

Church Rates.—The anti-church-rate party in the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, seems to be defunct. A meeting was called for 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, for the purpose of making a church-rate for the ensuing quarter, and the Rev. Dr. Russell, the Rector, had to wait some minutes before a sufficient number of persons had assembled to constitute a vestry. A 4½d rate for the quarter was proposed and agreed to, and the whole business of the vestry terminated in a few minutes.—Church-rates were also carried in the parishes of St. George's, Southwark, and St. Mary, Lambeth.

New Zealand.—The Bishop of New Zealand (Dr. Selwyn) arrived at his distant diocese on the 16th of April, after a voyage of 110 days.

The Thankschving Prayer.—The following is the prayer of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the great blessing which, in His mercy and goodness, He hath vouchsafed to this nation in the late abundant harvest, to be used at morning and evening service after the general thanksgiving in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-on-Tweed, on Sunday, the 2d of October next, as ordered by Her Maiesty in Council:—"O God, through whose good

for the propagation of the dogmas and the defence of the so-called rights of Dissenters. One of them—the Evangelical (!!) Voluntary Church Association—with Sir Culling Eardley Smith, Bart., for its president, and the leading political Dissenting parsons of London for its committee, after a few struggles for existence, has almost ceased to exist. And as to the other—the Religious Divine Worship—Berks Chronicle.

WARRHAM.—The parish church of Warcham, Dorset, having been re-built and considerably enlarged was on Thursday re-opened for Divine Service. The congregation was very large, including many distinguished persons resident in the neighbourhood, amongst whom was the Earl of Eddon and family, Mr. and Mrs. Bond, Mr. Poop of Sulphury preached an affine very large, including many distinguished persons resident in the neighbourhood, amongst whom was the Earl of Eddon and family, Mr. and Mrs. Bond, Mr. Poop of Sulphury preached an affine very large, including many distinguished persons resident in the neighbourhood, amongst whom was the Earl of Eddon and family, Mr. and Mrs. Bond, Mr. Poop of Sulphury preached an affine very large, including many distinguished persons resident in the neighbourhood, amongst whom was the Earl of Eddon and family, Mr. and Mrs. Bond, Mr. Poop of Sulphury preached an affine very large, included the supplement of the precision of the verses. During the Offerrory the collection was made amounting to 147?

The Bertinsta Greek Churches.—Out of the 10 churches proposed to be erected in the Besthaal free effort, on the Besthaal free effort, on the Besthaal free effort on the greek of the Metropolis Churches. And Companied and being driven by a completed, and will, it is expected, be consecrated by the completed, and will, it is expected, be consecrated by the completed, and will, it is expected by completed, and will, it is expected, be consecrated by the complete of the erection of the remaining four have been obtained, which will be commenced before the expiration of the year. The sum of 75,000. The reverend gentleman and the servant were both thrown out with great violence of the expectation of the remaining four have been obtained, which will be commenced before the expiration of the year. The sum of 75,000. They are built were approached to be increased in the control of th Freedom Society—it makes an appearance once a-year and I should much like to know, if it still receives sub-

den, surgeon, of Skipton, put to bed, and, by prompt attention, was enabled to be removed in the carriage to Broughton-hall, where he now lies. The servant escaped with a few slight bruises.—Bradford Herald.

Mormonism.—We could not have supposed that such infatuation existed as we find really has and does still exist in this town in the 19th century. The Latter-Day Saints have, it appears, a meeting-house in Peck lane, with a few slight bruises.—Bradford Herald.

The late Dean of Westminster was no ordinary character. The life of Dr. Ireland, like that of his friend Mr. Gifford, in the early part of it, was a checkered one, struggling with difficulties.

Let others sneak of him as a scholar, learned divine, and learned in the principals of living on the earnings of his learned in the principles of living on the earnings of his dupes, frequently holds forth in this place. On Thursday last a company of poor deluded creatures, who, to the number of 36, left this town on the previous Saturday, started from Liverpool to America, as the only means of obtaining salvation. One poor woman, who was reminded of the dangers of the way, and of the possibility of her getting drowned, in the most innocent manner assured the party who cautioned her that she should reach the city in afety, for if the ship sank she should be carried there in a whale's belly, and thrown alive upon the shore!-Birmingham Advertiser.
The Limerick Chronicle states that Binghamstown

Chapel has been barricadoed against Dr. Feeny, acting R. C. Bishop of Killala, Mayo.

THE POPE'S CHAMBERLAIN.

THE REV. MR. AITKINS .- Our readers are aware that, EXTRAORDINARY DISSENSIONS AMONG THE ROMAN CA-THOLICS OF LIVERPOOL.—THE TITULAR BISHOP VERSUS

> A quarrel, on a very extensive scale, and of unusual occurrence among the Roman Catholic party, has sprung up of late in this town, which has created considerable interest in the minds of all classes; and in which the interest in the minds of all classes; and in which the Titular Bishop of the district has set himself in opposition to one of his priests, who happens to be no less a personage than the Pope's Chamberlain, and a member of the Propaganda at Rome. The dispute, however, has not been simply confined to the Bishop and the Chamberlain, but it has extended itself to the local priesthood and their flocks, the whole of the former having become the Bishop's dispersion of the former having become the Bishop's flocks, the whole of the former having become the Bishop's advocates and sticklers for ecclesiastical rule and authority. The cause of all this disquietude between clergy and laity may be worthy of narration. The Chamberlain's name, style, and title, are that of the Rev. Dr. Butler.— He is a native of the city of Limerick, and may with truth be said to have descended from persons in the humblest walk of life. He received his education at Maynooth. He possesses, in an especial manner, all the bigotry, prejudice, and intolerance of which that college has ever been known to be the nursery. In habit, gesture, and brogue he is essentially Irish, while in his public demeanor he is arrogant, impatient under rebuke, self-conceited, and in a remarkable degree egotistical. He has even figured as a religious controversialist—that is

has even figured as a religious controversialist-that is has even figured as a religious controversialist—that is to say, his discourses from the pulpit have chiefly consisted of a defence of Roman Catholicism, and of attacks not merely upon the doctrines, but upon the ministers also, of the Church Establishment. This species of warfare upon his part has frequently brought him into collision with the Protestant clergy; but, singular to say, he never yet had the manliness to meet any of them in while discussion. He has indeed repeatedly aballanced public discussion. He has, indeed, repeatedly challenged them, and they have, almost as repeatedly, accepted the challenges, but he has invariably contrived to evade a vivà voce meeting. In the Lent of last year he visited Liverpool, and from that time up to within the last fortnight he has been officiating as one of the priests of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic chapel in this town. It would be tedious, and indeed unnecessary, to describe his plan of attack here. Suffice it to say, that it differed little from what he pursued elsewhere. Every Sunday evening he converted the chapel into a sort of politicoreligious Pandemonium. The Chamberlain speedily issued his challenges to the Protestant clergy—the press teemed behadenedally with his sulengtic effusions. His teemed hebdomadally with his splenetic effusions. His challenges were accepted—one of them by the Rev. Mr. M'Neil, another by the Rev. Mr. Baylee, both clergymen of the Church of England, eminent for their piety, their learning, and their usefulness. The former offered to

such as these, that the same party forwarded a strong memorial to the Titular Bishop of the district, acquainting him with the doings of the Chamberlain, and earnestly him with the doings of the Chamberlain, and carnestly petitioning for some mitigation of the evil. The Bishop immediately took the case into his consideration, and issued his inhibition against the Chamberlain, thereby removing him from St. Anthony's, and preventing him from officiating in any Roman Catholic chapel under his jurisdiction. This inhibition came upon the Chamberlain and his supporters like a thunderbolt. It had the immediate effect of splitting the whole party into two great diate effect of splitting the whole party into two greadivisions—the priests, the English, and the better-educate of the Irish Roman Catholics coinciding in the judgment of the Bishop; and the lowest classes only of the Irish Roman Catholics condoling with the Chamberlain. Two meetings of the latter class have since been held at one of the theatres here. At the first, they adopted a petition to the Bishop, praying him to reinstate the Chamberlain at St. Anthony's, and appointed a deputation to present the same. At the second, which was held on Thursday last, the deputation stated the result of their interview with the Bishop of the same of the s with the Bishop, from which it appeared that his lordship (as he is styled) had peremptorily refused to accede to the prayer of the petition, and said that "he had decided on Dr. Butler's removal, and that he was determined to abide by his decision." The doctor was present at the second meeting, and delivered himself of one of his usual acrimonious effusions, in the course of which he denounce mentioned some of them by name, and indulged himself with issuing another of his trumpery challenges to the Protestant clergy. Thus the matter stands at present. The Chamberlain has sent off a representation of the case to the Pope and the Propaganda, and upon the answer that will be returned, much must necessarily depend. In the meantime, the Bishop is receiving commendation on all hands for his prompt interference in preventing further religious controversy, and for having had the manliness to check the outbreakings of such a man as the Pope's Chamberlain and a member of the Propaganda. It will, however, be incumbent upon him to keep a strict eye upon the Chamberlain and his Irish upes, because the latter are at the present moment actively engaged in raising a collection among themselves, for the purpose of importing a bevy of Irish and May-nooth educated priests to Liverpool, to keep religious and political controversy alive, and thus to annoy the Bishop.

Advertisements.

WANTS A STTUATION, A S Book-keeper or Salesman, a person who can give every satisfactory reference. Apply to A B., care of H. Rowsell Esq., Stationer, King Street.

N. B. Applicant has been accustomed to business generally for 10

BANK STOCK. FOR SALE Twelve Shares in the Bank of British North America Apply to this Office. Toronto, September 17, 1842. 272-tf

FOR PRIVATE SALE. THE property of John Barwick, Esq., at Thornhill, Yonge Street.
in all respects one of the most desirable residences in Canada for
a genteel family.—A SAW MILL, in full operation, about the centre,
with a quantity of Pine. Reference to CAPT. LEE, on the spot, or Messrs. GAMBLE & BOULTON, King Street, Toronto.

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

(Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

Mr. S. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, KING STREET.
Toronto, February 5, 1842. A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, No. 6, BAY STREET.

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. KING STREET, KINGSTON.
PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED July 14, 1842. EDUCATION.

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

Toronto, 25th July, 1842.

264-tf

MRS. RANSOME is desirous of receiving a few young Ladies to educate with her own daughters, who may be instructed in French, Italian, Music, &c. For Terms, apply at her residence, Newgate Street, near Bishop's Buildings.

N.B.—A Handsome Harp for sale, just received from England, ware release. Toronto, July, 1842.

EDUCATION IN THE COUNTRY. THE MISSES DUNN will receive a limited number of Young Ladies to board and instruct in the usual branches of an English Education. Terms, £25 per annum. French, Drawing, Music, and Italian, extra. The situation is healthy, on the Kingston road, 12 miles from Toronto. Particulars may be obtained on (prepaid) application; as also of Mr. Rows II, King Street, Toronto, or of the Rev. W. H. Norris, Parsonage, Scarborough.

Scarborough, September 2nd, 1842 269-3m

THE REV. W. H. NORRIS receives into the Parsonage-house Scarborough, near Toronto twelve young gentlemen, to be loarded and educated. They are treated in every respect as member of the family. Mr. Norris has at present three vacancies. Terms ander 14, £30; above that age, £40 per annum. Scarborough, September 1st, 1842. 269-3m

1842.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGE-MENTS FOR THIS SEASON: LAKE ONTARIO,
BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO, Princess Royal, Colcleugh; Miagara, Elmsley; City of Toronto, Dick; From Kingston : At 7 o'clock, Evening-Monday, and 8 Thursday, PRINCESS ROYAL; At 8 o'clock, Evening—Tuesday and Friday, NIAGARA; At 8 o'clock, Evening-Wednesday and Saturday, CITY OF TORONTO; -and arrive at Toronto early next day.

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

The above Steamers call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way.

STEAMER BRITANNIA, CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON, LEAVES Toronto daily at Two P.M. for Hamilton. Returning, leaves Hamilton at Seven o'clock, A.M. for Toronto, calling at the intermediate Ports both ways, weather permitting. Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, May 30th, 1842.

1842. LAKE ONTARIO. THREE TIMES A-WEEK, FROM TORONTO TO ROCHESTER. THE STEAMER AMERICA.

CAPTAIN TWOHY. WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Afternoon, at 1 o'clock; and will leave Rochester for Toronto, touching at Cobourg and Port Hope, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning, at 8 o'clock.

The Steamer Britannia, between Toronto and Hamilton, runs in connexion with the America.

Toronto, August 16, 1842.

UNIVERSITY HOUSE,

179, KING STREET. M. WESTMACOTT begs to inform the Ladies and Gentle-first ships a choice assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for the approaching season. Pulpit and Church Furniture imported. May 12 1842.

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, ARE RECEIVING AT THEI BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE

CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO, Iron, Steel, and Shelf Mardware Goods,

DIRECT from the Manufactories in England, which, with their Stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment including every article usually forming a part of the frommongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of six months, for approved paper, or in Retail at their customary low prices

Toronto, September, 1842. GOVERNESS.

A YOUNG LADY lately arrived in this country, is desirous of engaging as Governess in a respectable family. She is a member of the United Church of England and Ireland, and is highly accomplished. Address (post paid) to A. B., care of Rev. W. Brethour, Ormstown, District of Montreal. HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

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

Toronto, 2nd September, 1842. JOSEPH B. HALL,

GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT, LIQUORS. WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &C.

AGENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF MADEIRA. FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA. May 20, 1842. SANFORD & LYNES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS,

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

Toronto, February 23, 1842.

34-tf

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

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

Toronto. October 30, 1840.

17-16

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

KING STREET, TORONTO:

DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches,
Clocks, Gold and Gilt Jewellery, Jet Goods, German Silver,
Britannia Metal, and Japanned Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c. The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

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

Painting, Glazing, Carving, and Gilding, CABINET MAKING,

UPHOLSTERY, OR PAPER-HANGING TOPONTO, July 1, 1841.
BUSINESS. BUSINESS.

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

And as none but Workmen of integrity and ability will be employed, they have no doubt, as hitherto, of giving perfect satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders, at No. 5. Wellington Buildings, King Street, or at the Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto.

the best, as well as the cheapest, selection of English, Irish, French, and American PAPER-HANGINGS, ever imported into this

Province.

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

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

Toronto, August 17, 1842. CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND PAPER-HANGING.

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

EDWARD ROBSON.

Toronto, April 13, 1842. J. BROWN,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER, Next door to Messrs. Paterson & Son, Hardware Merchants, KING STREET, TORONTO.

HAS a good assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, proof Travelling-bags, Shooting-gaiters, Military Belts, Horse Clothing, Stable Utensils, &c. &c.—all at the most moderate prices.

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

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

KING STREET, Opposite H. & W. Rowsell, The Church Printing Office. J. HOWARD.

Silk Manufacturer of Ladies' Dress Fringes. CORDS, Tassels, Gimps, Buttons, and other Fancy Articles, made to order. Ladies making their own Mantilla Shawls, Long Shawls, Capes, &c., can have them fringed in the London and French

style.

N.B —Upholstery Trimmings made to order. Orders from the country punctually attended to.

September, 1842.

272 ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED, by consignment, nearly 4,000 pairs of the above articles, made to order by some of the best manufacturers in Europe, and which the Subscriber feels assured require only to be examined to be pronounced the largest, most varied and elegant assortment ever imported into Canada.

assortment ever imported into Canada.

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

To be Sold WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES FOSTER,

4, City Buildings, Sign of the Golden Boot. N.B.—A separate Ware-room is fitted up for the use of Ladies. Toronto, July 29, 1842. 264-tf FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

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

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

reneral satisfaction.

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

Toronto, May 6, 1842. THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King-Street,

TORONTO. T. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c.

ALSO—a selection of SUPERIOR VESTINGS, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate terms. terms.

Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS,
Barristers' ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior Toronto, August 3rd, 1841.

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

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

T. NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFORMS: CLERGYMEN'S GOWNS AND BARRISTER'S ROBES, made in the less Toronto, 27th April, 1842.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY, HOSPITAL STREET.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above Establishment, formerly owned by the late Harvey Sheppano, and recently by Champion, Brothers & Co., where he is now manufacturing CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quality. Orders sent to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order.

SAMUEL SHAW.

Toronto, October 6, 1841. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange.

N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order. A T the request of a number of distinguished families, Mr. Good-man Toronto. He feels grateful for the patronage he has received, and rusts that his assiduity and attention will entate him to a continuance

PENMANSHIP:

TAUGHT BY THE REAL INVENTOR HIMSELF. Manner of Execution.—Off-hand Penmanship, by the action of the whole arm; as also a swift finished business style, by the forearm and hand, adapted to letters, bills, orders, notes, sales, receipts, and finished journal entry. In a word, every person from the age of 10 to 50 years may be taught to write with ease, elegance and freedom in

Ten Lessons of One Hour Each!

3rd, 1841.

Ladies' Class daily at 3 o'clock, in the Academy, but if desired, they will be waited on at their own residences. They are taught a beautiful flowing hand, and the only one now practised in the most fashionable circles throughout Europe.

Gentlemen meet at various hours during the day. Night Classes 7.
8, and 9 o'clock.

The Clerks of the Bank of England were instructed by Mr. Goodwane; the Governor and Company have often expressed their high approbation of the system pursued by Mr. G. CF LADIES SEMINARIES ATTENDED.

Toronto, October, 1842. ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

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

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

Reference is negritized to be made to Reference is permitted to be made to Thos. D. Harris, Esq., Messrs. J. Mulholland & Co. Messrs. Lyman, Farr & Co.

Applications to be made to the subscriber, at his residence, New Street, where they will meet with pointed attention.

Toronto, 27th June, 1842.

JOHN WALTON. BRITISH AMERICA

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

T. W. BIRCHALL,

on application at the Office.

Toronto, March 11, 1842. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.) PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS,
No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

General Agent.
48-11

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

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

ALEX. MURRAY.

THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. THIS long-established Institution, incorporated in 1810 with a Perpetual Charter, has an unimpaired Capital of \$150,000, with power of increasing the same to \$250,000. For more than thirty years it has conducted its extensive business on the most just and Hberal principles, paying its losses with honourable promptness. It maures against loss or damage by fire, Public Buildings, Dwelling-houses, Warehouses, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and property generally on terms year.

e. Household Furniture, and property gene trable to the assured. Owners of Property THOMAS RIGNEY, Agent. References, by permission, to-

References, by permission, to—
Thos. G. Ridout, Esq.,
Cashier, Bank of Upper Canada.
William Wilson, Esq.,
Cashier, Branch Bank of Montreal.
John Cameron, Esq.,
Cashier, Branch Commercial Bank, M. D.
A. O. Medley, Esq.,
Int'm. Manager, Toronto Branch Bank of
British North America.
Messrs. J. F. Smith & Co.

September, 1842.

270-3m

The Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec. A CLERGYMAN is wanted, to act as Secretary to this Society. He will receive a stated Salary, but will not be allowed to derive any emolument from the performance of Clerical or other duties. It will be necessary for him to reside in Montreal, and he will be required to act under the direction of the Central Board. Application is to be made to the Rev. WM. DAWES, (Secretary pro. tem.) St. John, 26th July, 1842. CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.

THE ORGAN now in use at St. George's Church, Kingston, will be for SALE as soon as the New one is built, which will be some time in the mouth of September next. It is well adapted for a Country Church, is of a sweet Tone, and of quite sufficient Power for a Church containing 500 People.

For Terms, apply to either of the Churchwardens, Hon. John Macaulay, or Charles Willard, Esq.

Kingston, August 3rd, 1849. Kingston, August 3rd, 1842.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S

FLUID MAGNESIA.

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

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

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