TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1842.

#### A CHARGE,

DELIVERED TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC, GEORGE J. MOUNTAIN, D.D. LORD BISHOP

and to maintain the interests of that Apostolic Church has passed the charge to the hands of a resident Biand to maintain the interests of that Apostolic Church of which we are well assured to be identified with shop in that quarter, can have no possible hesitation ordinances, which distinguish us from the disciples of the large to the name of the large to his. My feelings of thankfulness are enhanced by in making the acknowledgment the recollection that I have been mercifully restored

in effect, it amount to nothing more than a stated formality and a well-prepared official exhibition!

My brethren, I trust that it is not so with us. We hope better things of our body, and things which accompany the salvation of many souls, though we thus speak. Although, therefore, we are not exempt from the danger of worldly influences and the weakness of the flesh, nor can it be supposed that our holy things are entirely free from alloy, I may joy and rejoice with you all that here we are marshalled in form, beneath the standard of the Cross, and that our numbers have, from year to year, been re-inforced. We are indeed a little band, compared with the surrounding array of the Church of Rome, and we are still very unequal to the extent of the campaign which opens itself before Persons whom I have admitted to Holy Orders, twentyone ordained to new stations, exclusive of those whom other Clergymen, also appointed to new cures,-manone suppose that we have grasped indiscriminately at all opportunities of procuring additional hands: for, whether for Ordination, or for the employment of not having held the Visitation at different points in cordance of proceeding,—Churches of which there is ordained Ministers, which I have declined to entertain; and, in the best exercise of a fallible judgment, I have endeavoured to abide by a standard of admission which, without as yet exacting some particular requirement. which I have been guided in this behalf.

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accumulating obligations, under God, to the Society yet with hope, claim the promise for a company of for the Propagation of the Cornel and t for the Propagation of the Gospel, nobly seconded by Christian pastors and their friends in a Christian work. anticipated in the propagation of the Gospel, under the states of the propagation of the Gospel, under the states of the propagation of the Gospel, under the states of the propagation of the Gospel, under the states of the propagation of the Gospel, under the states of the propagation of the Gospel, under the states of the propagation of the Gospel, under the states of the propagation of the Gospel, under the states of the propagation of the Gospel, under the states of the propagation of the Gospel, under the states of the propagation of the Gospel, under the states of the propagation of the Gospel, under the states of the graph of the graph

the broad sea.

far indeed beyond such powers as mine. I felt, while | ronto and Quebec.

and that the safe and harmonious action of the whole labours were more than I could properly sustain; and and that the safe and harmonious action of the whole running to extremes; and we certainly prejudice sured of both: shall be?—yes, am, to purpose, and sesses a Divine sanction; or to multiply quotations the demands upon the episcopa. It let it not, then, be ungenerously, unjustly, and suffer ourselves to become engrossed by any favourite says one—What? on both sides? says another—the unquestionable certainty of its Apostolical origin. care have an along oven progression of the Gospel of This is that I looked for. Yes, truly brethren, ye looked for. Yes, truly brethren, ye looked for topic which is not a leading theme of the Gospel of This is that I looked for. (ADMINISTERING THAT DIOCESE,)

(ADMINISTERING THAT DIOCESE,)

IN CHRIST CHURCH, MONTREAL, ON THE 6TH OF JULY, 1842.

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IN CHRIST CHURCH, MONTREAL, ON THE 6TH OF JULY, 1842. periect manner, to exercise manner, to exercis of the fold, and to carry round the ministrations of seeking to magnify our own office and authority, or to that there is a line, which, when we have passed, we peace of both; for the humour of neither. How I am thankful that we are permitted to meet my office, from Lake Huron to the Bay of Chalcurs; exalt our own party, if we represent to our people have passed out of the region of truth and safety. tam thankful that we are permitted to meet my once, from Dake The Upon these two points, therefore, I shall proceed if it did not lie between both?

Upon these two points, therefore, I shall proceed if it did not lie between both? Upon these two points, therefore, I she influence of personal delicacy, as I have already it is not from any interruption of these blessings with reference to the comparative numbers of the influence of personal delicacy, as I have already to lay before you a few passing remarks. that our few absent brethren have excused them- Clergy and their congregations,—of more than one hinted, and, I may add, of other merely personal that our few absent brethren have excused themselves from attending:—Animated also, as I would hope,—although there may and will be shades of the border o difference among us upon some minor points,—by a Province which now constitutes the Diocese of Tocommon desire to promote the glory of our Master ronto, does not require to be pointed out: he who festly be our policy to affect the tone of Liberality, which it is associated; for our Episcopacy; for our which it is associated; for our Episcopacy; for our between the stablishment and the illustrious names with bosonis—for the truth is there is no reason we which it is associated; for our Episcopacy; for our which it is associated; for our Episcopacy; for our which it is associated.

.... benefacta fatetur

Esse suis majora et vinci gaudet ab ilio: committed to our charge: prayer to the only prays God that some sensible benefit may threaten some different result. I am persuaded that I areaten some different result. I am persuaded that I have your prayers for my being enabled fully to profit by the very chieft and use of open distingtion.

There is one way in which even the open distingtion. which is dispensation, and to use my recovered powers which is dispensation, and to use my recovered powers which is fact it would be better to the permission of the control of the contr rations carried on within the new Diocese may be tive principles, which in fact it would be better to and outworks of the Faith, are not to be confounded, who will follow us, with a profession at all !— It would be better to and outworks of the Faith, are not to be confounded, The mere spectacle of an assembled body of Eccle
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The me The mere spectacle of an assembled body of Ecclesiastics, carries with it certain solemn and holy associations, carries with it certain solemn and holy associations of numerical strength.

The mere spectacle of an assembled body of Ecclesiastics, carries with it certain solemn and holy associations of numerical strength.

The mere spectacle of an assembled body of Ecclesiastics, carries with it certain solemn and holy associations and the aggregations of numerical strength.

The mere spectacle of an assembled body of Ecclesiastics, carries with the everlasting Citadel of Refuge.

That Citadel is CHRIST himself. Do not mistake which is properly the Church of the British Empire, which is properly the Church of the British Empire, which is properly the Church of the better half of our patricular to us, precedents prepared for us; and the aggregations of numerical strength and the aggregations of numerical strength and the aggregations of numerical strength. ciations; and the aggregations of numerical strength examples need to the possession of the Cross in your mony, we have seen others confirmed in the possession of your body, brought under view at certain to any of you the desertion of the Cross in your mony, we have seen others confirmed in the possession of your body, brought under view at certain to any of you the desertion of the Cross in your mony, we have seen others confirmed in the possession when the possession of your body, brought under view at certain the possession of your body, brought under view at certain the possession of your body, brought under view at certain the possession of your body, brought under view at certain the possession of your body, brought under view at certain the possession of your body, brought under view at certain the possession of your body, brought under view at certain the possession of your body, brought under view at certain the possession of your body. received by our body, brought under view at certain marked intervals, suggest feelings of encouragement and hopes. I know not what may be effected by the zeal of others but, as far as I am individue. The possession of the Cross in your body, brought under view at certain ment afforded to our hopes. I know not what may be effected by the zeal of others but, as far as I am individue. The possession of the cross in your body, brought under view at certain ment afforded to our hopes. I know not what may be effected by the zeal of others but, as far as I am individue. marked intervals, suggest feelings of encouragement and hope. Men of God met together upon the affairs of the Charles of the C of his Church—brethren, in the holy bonds of the of the support and help on which I of this Church—brethren, in the holy bonds of the Gospel under the auspices of this disparagement of the support and help on which I am treating; for I disparagement of the support and help on which I am treating; for I disparagement of the support and help on which I am treating; for I disparagement of the support and help on which I am treating; for I disparagement of the support and help on which I am treating; for I disparagement of the support and help on which I am treating; for I disparagement of the support and help on which I am treating; for I disparagement of the support and help on which I am treating; for I disparagement of the support and help on which I am treating; for I disparagement of the support and help on which I am treating; for I disparagement of the support and help on which I am treating; for I disparagement of the support and help on which I am treating; for I disparagement of the support and help on which I am treating; for I disparagement of the support and help on which I am treating; for I disparagement of the support and help on which I am treating; for I disparagement of the support and help on which I am treating; for I disparagement of the support and help on which I am treating; for I disparagement of the support and help on which I am treating is good."

The support are support and help on which I am treating is good in the work of the Gospel under the support and help on which I am treating is good."

The support are support and help on which I am treating is good in the work of the Gospel under the support and help on which I am treating is good in the work of the Gospel under the support and help on which I am treating is good in the work of the Gospel under the support and help on which I am treating is good in the work of the Gospel under the support and help on which I am treating is good in the work of the Gospel under the support and help on the work of the Gospel under the support and help on the work of the Gospel under the support and help on the work of the Gospe their vows and to receive counsel from their appointed the transfer of their vows and to receive counsel from their appointed the transfer of leader—shepherds conferring for the better care of the conferring for aray into a passion, if I may so express it, for the better care of thankful that things have been so ordered as to throw the sheep of Christ committed to their watchfulness,—

the sheep of Christ committed to and giving the hand to fresh helpers as they enter the same field,—how high the interests which are agitated! sary, at the same time,—since it is known in many quar--how awfully important the ultimate results with ters, that measures were taken by myself, early in the fallacy in the world. which the scene is connected!—how deep and diverwhich the scene is connected!—how deep and diverspring of last year, towards the accomplishment of the lave any remembrance of what I have publicly mainline the scene is connected!—how deep and diverspring of last year, towards the accomplishment of the lave any remembrance of what I have publicly mainline the scene is connected!—how deep and diverline the scene is c sified the responsibilities of those who are engaged in it. It. It is a second to be seen to the second to the sec that is unsound and hollow in the proceeding—or if, in the formation of a Church-Society for Capada to in office which with the formation of a Church Society for Capada to in office which with the formation of a Church Society for Capada to in office which with the formation of a Church Society for Capada to in office which with the formation of a Church Society for Capada to in office which with the formation of a Church Society for Capada to in office which with the formation of a Church Society for Capada to in office which with the formation of a Church Society for Capada to in office which with the formation of a Church Society for Capada to in office which with the capada to in the formation of a Church Society for Capada to in the formation of a Church Society for Capada to in the formation of a Church Society for Capada to in the formation of a Church Society for Capada to in the capad own views and wishes; but from the ceaseless pres- promotion of religious objects. sure of my occupations, and the interruption of occasure of my occupations, and the interruption of occait is a compared to the Pather: the converse of my occupations, and the interruption of occastant plea which we urge, the ever-returning theme of stant plea which we urge, the ever-returning the ever-returning the ever-returning the ever-returning the ever-retur we last met, in Visitation, there have been, among the part of each Diocese, and in this I unhesitatingly acat a season which I knew would particularly suit your opening in the East! With what comparative disan accession has been gained to our number of six convenience, and to combine, at that season, the obking, in all, twenty-seven new stations opened in the with that of laying the foundation for our Church So- light to the less favoured Oriental Churches, with Diocese of Quebec, in less than four years. And let ciety,—(the subject which, in the thoughts to be now which the facilities of interesting communication are

let me assure you, that the overtures are not few, great distance will perceive at once the reasons of my so much looseness of system, and so much dis-

administered, the people are walking orderly in the consolidating effect upon all the proceedings of the leading to take our part to discharge. Our Church, with many other combating whose pretensions we abandon our special part to discharge. old paths of the Christian Church,—with the picture Church and Clergy within the Diocese. Union is which the same places exhibited before, and, but for the beneficence of which we are places exhibited before, and, but for the beneficence of which we are business to make a truth, in theory, admitted by parties of exhibits, if we do justice to our own advantages, stand, and to assert our distinctive character as Churchthe beneficence of which we are here speaking, would be every description, and a secret of success, in practice, have continued to evhibit with assembly with assembly to Boundary on the one hand, or to Dissert upon the have continued to exhibit, with aggravated features, to well understood by a party adverse to our religious in bold relief before the world, as something real to Romanism on the one hand, or to Dissent upon the this day. I pass over all the subordinate supplies afforded for the greater colonical obedience, nor with the Articles afforded for the greater colonical obedience, nor with the Articles afforded for the greater colonical obedience, nor with the Articles afforded for the greater solemnity and decency of worwell understood among ourselves. You cannot fail country, where the same Church exists independent of the same country, where the same country, where the same country is to be regretted that it is not always so with the same country. ship, for the better facilities of religious instruction, to be aware, however, of some very conspicuous and for the more enlarged acquaintance with the word of important facts which show how much better it is belife,—but what shall we say of that provident as well coming understood in the Church at home. A loose as pious munificence which has undertaken the perpe- and desultory warfare conducted by irregular bands tuation of all those blessings, by gradually creating of volunteers, acting professedly in the same general endowments for the Church? And here let me be cause, but each pursuing its own plan, reckless of inindulged,—since it is our duty, upon all occasions, to terfering with the operations of its neighbour, and reinterest in the advancement of the Church of God over the warrant of direction from a common and operations—(I do not mean to particularize)— course to a female writer, and I now shelter my head and operations—(I do not mean to particularize)— course to a female writer, and I now shelter my head and operations—(I do not mean to particularize)— helping the venerable figure of Rishon Hall. Those cultivate in ourselves and others, a feeling of devout gardless of the warrant of direction from a common the world, -in just glancing with you at some marked from a disciplined and standing force, looking to auour last meeting in other parts of the world,—the Apply this illustration to the state of the Protestant reconcile with them our amalgamation, in such will not accuse him either of low Churchmanship on reconcile with them our amalgamation, in such will not accuse him either of low Churchmanship on reconcile with them our amalgamation, in such will not accuse him either of low Churchmanship on reconcile with them our amalgamation, in such will not accuse him either of low Churchmanship on reconcile with them our amalgamation, in such will not accuse him either of low Churchmanship on reconcile with them our amalgamation, in such will not accuse him either of low Churchmanship on reconcile with them our amalgamation, in such will not accuse him either of low Churchmanship on reconcile with them our amalgamation, and the concile with them our amalgamation and reconcile with them our amalgamation and reconcile with them our amalgamation are conciled with the conci and auspicious events which have taken place since thority and moving under strict principles of order. auguries, we trust, of greater things to come. Who, world at large, and we shall be brought to a melanthat has any attachment to the cause of divine truth, choly confession of evils flowing from the abuses of or is awake to the welfare of the human family, can Protestant liberty. In our own and some other and the happiest anticipations of future blessing to the well as the conservative principle is found,—corrective, as well as the conservative principle is found,—corrective, as the desertion of primitive order has given birth, is distractions which have a remarkable correspondence, to be wanting on any fair opportunity, "in meekness wile prostrations; shrinks from no intercourse, even to be wanting on any fair opportunity, "in meekness wile prostrations; shrinks from no intercourse, even to be wanting on any fair opportunity," world, the measures taken at home, and thus far carried most promisingly into effect, for the extension of is venerable and good; and it can never be my duty sideration. the Church in her full and primitive organization, to be withheld by any false delicacy on account of itself, by the will of God, over the world? I will post,—(the more thorny and the more responsible of the principles we profess, and of the will of God, over the world? I will post,—(the more thorny and the more responsible for with an especial reference, as I have stated, to with a stated reference reference, as I have stated reference, as I only permit myself,—for this is a theme which might my asserting the views of it which I do,)—from rewe are immediately charged,—to name the instances of that principle, I hardly done so upon various occasions before, and did so never so conscionable, he is a libertine. Let him our true ground, we have surely received sufficient name to instances of that principle. of Jerusalem and New Zealand as having become the need say, is the retention of the ancient Episcopacy seats of English Episcopacy :- the Bishop of the for- of the Church of God-it lies in the fact that, instead mer, as if ordained to furnish in his own person an of making a new sort of Church, as some were prompted earnest of the victory to be achieved by the Gospel in the excesses and others driven to do in the necesover Judaism, being himself a converted Jew, and the sities of the Reformation, we simply purged off the principles for which I have been just contending. an Arius—this a scorner—that a flatterer. English Liturgy being used in the Hebrew language deep and accumulated corruptions of ages, and left Upon all subjects whatever, in which any zeal and upon the spot where that language was once familiar the Church itself untouched,—the identical Church The other example furnishes as striking a fulfilment as can well be conceived (in a single instance),

of these glowing passages of prophers where God calls.

which had existed from the beginning, long and long seat is the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world:
these writers, on our own part, either disqualities, or should before the commencement of those corruptions.

Ecall things in heaven and earth do her homage, the very least as withhold us from making a stand against what we are satisfied, upon clear grounds, which we can clearly state, to good Mr. Nash, at that time living in the township satisfied, upon clear grounds, which we can clearly state, to good Mr. Nash, at that time living in the township satisfied, upon clear grounds, which we can clearly state, to go have a stand against what we are satisfied, upon clear grounds, which we can clearly state, to go have a stand against what we are striking a feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempted from her statisfied, upon clear grounds, which we can clearly state, to go have a stand against what we are striking a feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempted from her statisfied, upon clear grounds, which we can clearly state, to go have a stand against what we are striking a stand against what we are striking a feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempted from her statisfied, upon clear grounds, which we can clearly state, to go have a striking a feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempted from her statisfied, upon clear grounds, which we can clearly state, to go have a striking a feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempted from her statisfied, upon clear grounds, which we can clearly state, to go have a striking a fulfill her care, and the greatest as not exempted to the statistical transfer as a striking a fulfill her care, and the greatest as not exempted to the striking and transfer as a striking a fulfill her care, and the greatest as not exempted to the striking as a striking as a striking a fulfill her of those glowing passages of prophecy where God calls with reference to the earthly instruments employed power: both angels and men, and creatures of what condition be of hurtful tendency in their writings. to the most remote and darkened places of the earth, Listen, O Isles, unto me, and hearten ye people from in each Diocese is the chief governing power constifar; where the multitude of the isles are said to be glad tuted within the body, as planted over the world by † It is not the purpose of any of these remarks to set aside circumsance which can be turned of the dvantage of the Robecause they are reached by the blessings of the kingdom, and the great Messiah is described as the hope
of all the ends of the earth, and of them that remain in

The solution of the context in the one case, or a reference to the
of all the ends of the earth, and of them that remain in

The solution of the context in the one case, or a reference to the
of all the ends of the earth, and of them that remain in

The solution of the advantage over the world by the blessings of the kingthat primitive system, (of which, as is pointed out by Hooker,
that primitive system, (of which as is pointed out by Hooker,
wish system by its defenders, it is to be taken for granted to call
that primitive system, (of which, as is pointed out by Hooker,
wish system by its defenders, it is to be taken for granted to them that encouragement which my
self of a peculiar character, and calculated to call
the elements remain in our Cathedral Establishments) accorthe elements remain in our Cathedral Establishments and of the context in the one case, or a reference to the
and resolutions common to us all. of all the ends of the earth, and of them that remain in play, -not that that power may lord it over the heri-

own system, to treat the Church, of which we are dissent. Nothing is so easy, where we are thrown dissent. Nothing is so easy, where we are thrown guardians, as one among many sects engaged in a comby circumstances into the attitude of defence, or find cause enough for circumspection in our steps: cause into their minds by the public teachers of religion. mon work, which they may carry on hand in hand, it a matter of necessity to arouse our followers against enough for devoted and watchful exertion, with cease-

jurisdiction, in favour of an independent action on the weakness in encountering the different forms of error in which we serve. puiesced; but being then confined by illness, and with | Christendom, overspread large portions of the world! little prospect of a speedy release, I decided, with the How sadly retarded in its progress, by the same cause, divine permission, to call you together, at this place, is the day which, through the mercy of God, is ject of holding an ordinary Visitation of the Clergy enjoy the full light of Scripture, seek to impart that brought before you, I shall keep principally in view.) now augmenting from day to day,—when they exhibit, My brethren whom I have thus brought from a before those Churches, so much irregularity of aspect,

cure the performance of the most solemn of all duties, District within which there is any thing approaching deliberate conviction, coupled with the most ardent by faithful respect to the most solemn of all duties, District within which there is any thing approaching deliberate conviction, coupled with the most ardent by faithful respect to the most argument of the most argument and the most argument are the performance of the most solemn of all duties, District within which there is any thing approaching the most argument are the performance of the most solemn of all duties, District within which there is any thing approaching the most argument are the performance of the most solemn of all duties, District within which there is any thing approaching the most argument are the performance of the most solemn of all duties, District within which there is any thing approaching the most argument are the performance of the most solemn of all duties, District within which there is any thing approaching the most argument are the performance of the most solemn of all duties, District within which there is any thing approaching the most argument are the performance of the most solemn of all duties, District within which there is any thing approaching the most argument are the performance of the most solemn of all duties, District within which there is any thing approaching the most argument are the performance of the most solemn of all duties. by faithful, respectable and well-qualified hands. I to the same number of Clergy of our Church. And and long-cherished desire for union with all good men sidered as sufficiently evinced by the fact that the see those before me now, to whose efficiency I believe I may safely appeal in justification of the anticipations which they build constitute the articipations are also are als I may safely appeal in justification of the principles by work before us, in this projected Society, closely and which I have been guided in this half. permanently connected with the interests of religion: of the Church; and I believe that we might safely upon the character of the movement in question, The number of additional Churches has fully kept may the Lord vouchsafe his blessing among us! and challenge all parties to point out any other. To pace with the advancing list of our Clergy; and it is may the Spirit of glory and of God rest upon us in our with feelings of every some passing purpose.)—but, more than this with feelings of overflowing thankfulness that in these, and with them we do and in many color of the suppose that we are to dictate, and with them we do suppose that we are to dictate, and with the suppose that we are to dictate, and in many other points, we must acknowledge our believers; and we may surely, though with humility not presume to interfere: but if, upon such grounds accomplaint which is a proceedings. Inch, we are taught, is the privace of suppose that we are taught, is the privace of suppose that we are taught, is the privace of suppose that we are taught, is the privace of suppose that we are taught, is the privace of suppose that we are taught, is the privace of suppose that we are taught, is the privace of suppose that we are taught, is the privace of suppose that we are taught, is the privace of suppose that we are taught, is the privace of suppose that we are taught, is the privace of the priv the sister Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge | We have put together the frame of our vessel, and are | the Episcopal system on the one side, and under | Party have in view. † things would have stood with us, had their aid been ride on its way and be found freighted hereafter, with cannot help the existing state of things—no—in letting in unawares upon the Church a flood of loose the Gospel of peace is proclaimed, the ordinances are administered the record administered the record are administered to the record are admin

I have thought it necessary, in the present veloped in a milder form:

tage, usurp upon the consciences of men, and trench system, as well as the more distinct ministrations of the Dea-Among the additions to the Colonial Bishoprics, it upon the prerogatives of God,—but that order of which, efficiency, is what I regard as most intimately connected with \* How largely we have availed ourselves of this advantage, the division of the Diocese of Quebec into two.

The charge, had it continued undivided, would have been charge, had it continued undivided, would have been charge of the Church Society, held respectively at Toone more immense benefit restored.

nitude of my responsibilities and the extent of my that her seat is the bosom of God,\* may be undisturbed, through the infirmity of nature, the danger of free? Surely I that tax both, shall be sure to be centhe cause which we have in hand, if we either therein I joy, yea and will joy. What? a neuter! from the Fathers, familiar to you all, which establish

each doing its part in its own way. We should attack,—as to slide unconsciously into a contentious less prayer to God, that we may keep that which is distinction between essential and non-essential dochow I value these, in their place, is known to all who will or bitterness: I do not say them to inflame your ing the formation of a Church Society for Canada, to effect which might be expected from the universal practical points of Christian duty, which should be any confidence in man: and, trusting in the Lord, we Reverend brother, being quite in accordance with his of Christians associated in a variety of ways for the them really understand that through him they earnest and zealous co-operation as well the Society

Next, with regard to the danger of passing the limits of tuth: I do confess that I have latterly seen with dismay the manifestations of a tendency in certain quarters towards errors, against which, so long as God shal permit the Church of Rome to stand, I trust that we shall never cease, although in all charity of spirit, to protest, if we have breath to do it, and in this sense to call ourselves Protestants: Manifestations of so unequivocal a character, that although the leaders of the party in which they have appeared are men, upon many grounds, amply entitled to respect,\* and their more violent and bitter opponents are, upon

And ret all this mischief has arisen from urging to in those departments which fall more directly within the flying colours of the those departments which fall more directly within the flying colours of the those departments which fall more directly within about to launch it, with the flying colours of the those departments which fall more directly within about to launch it, with the flying colours of the mixed or irregular auspices on the other, be great and advantages of an established Clergy, and devote our advantages of an established Clergy, and devote our advantages of an established Clergy, and devote our advantages of an established Clergy within about to launch it, with the flying colours of the the province of the latter. What must we not acknowledge the server of the latter and it is not to be counteracted by province of the latter. What must we not acknowledge that we owe to those great and venerable Institutions of the latter were otherwise and it is not to be counteracted by ple:—let us confide it, in prayer, to the favour and throwing down the barriers of Church-principle, and the control of t though all discouragements, who, in some country, when we consider how protection of Almighty God, that it may prosperously through all discouragements, will steadily refuse to through all discouragements, who, in some expectancy who are system of Creed and Law, protection of Almighty God, that it may prosperously through all discouragements, will steadily refuse to through all discouragements, when we consider how protection of Almighty God, that it may prosperously through all discouragements are through all discouragements. a tone of sentiment far other than this, we must practice and latitudinarian opinions: on the contrary, which the sanctuary is opened, the Sabbath is honoured, the Gospel of reace is produinged the sanctuary and have a corresponding that we occupy in the present aspect of the it is by his, more perhaps than by any other means, the Gospel of reace is produinged the sanctuary is opened, the Sabbath is honoured, the sanctuary is opened, the sanctuar dently of the adventitious benefits of an Estab- ting tines, among ourselves, whether relating to lishment, it is in the assertion and maintenance, questions of Church authority and order, to views of and not by the abandonment or compromise of doctrin on which some difference is allowable, or to these distinctions, that she has, under the divine particular tests for which there is a fondness here and blessing, risen victorious over a host of difficulties, there, of spirituality and vital godliness,—I must and extended herself beyond all human expecta- again enforce that Christian moderation, in my recomtion. Yes-if these principles are just, and con-mendaion of which, I stated upon a former occasion sistent with the word of God, all our proceedings similar to this, that I was not ashamed to have reto them as a test, -- and how far it is possible to who are acquainted with his character and writings multiform varieties in the Gospel Ministry to which of himself and his times, with reference to religious

\* I cannot see, however, even with reference to the which had existed from the beginning, long and long which had existed from the beginning, long and long before the commencement of these correction leading points which there are certain leading points which the cert

† It may be proper to attach some qualification to this re-

The real existence, however, of that bias in favour of Robe ascertained by those who have no access to the mass of their publications without having recourse to the vauntings of the

THE DUTY OF THE CLERGY TOWARDS THE CHURCH.

(From a Sermon preached at the Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Ely, at Bedford, June 25, 1841, by the Rev. JACOB HENRY BROOKE MOUNTAIN, B.D., Rector of Blonham, &c. &c.)

As long as "the powers that be" are tampering mighty voice of conscience will then be heard crying | withered." in penetralibus, "Let us go hence!"-We must, in that case, be ready to forego all the comforts and seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?"

assume, it would be idle to conjure up imaginary trials of our constancy, which, in every shape, must be met like the principle of every substance, is in unity, surupon the same broad and intelligible ground, -that, on passing all other things, and having nothing similar the one hand, "we resist not evil," as long as it assails or equal to itself. In this ancient Church alone is the nothing more valuable than our endowments; on the true knowledge to be found; because in it was preother, that we suffer no unhallowed hand to touch the | served the Apostolic right division of doctrine. Ark of the Covenant, no secular power to interfere

ting even unto blood striving against sin," we will not forget that the valour of a Christian Ministry is In the Protestant Church we do not desire to "have passive fortitude displayed "magis patiendo quam dominion over the faith of our flocks, but to become faciendo, magis ferendo quam feriendo;" the achieve- helpers of their joy;" yet we cannot forget that it is ments of the Church πεπουθοτ έστι μᾶλλον ή δεδράκο- their duty "to obey those who have the spiritual rule 7a; † "the sword of the Spirit is the word of God;" over them, who have preached to them the word of the welfare of the Gospel is a conflict of principles; God;" that, without such a legitimate submission on we contend not for the things of the world, and con- their part, it is impossible that "all things can be done sequently we use not the weapons of the world; we decently and in order:" impossible that we can efwill employ neither intrigue nor agitation; we will fectually rebuke profaneness, and reprove sin, and appeal to no passions, bribe no interests, enlist no strengthen the hands of timid piety, and train up the vanities in our cause; we will "not strive, nor cry; young in the ways of righteousness. Authority is inneither shall any man hear our voice in the streets."

ignorance which prevails of our claims, and of our but "condescends to men of low estate." conjuncture and aspect of Ecclesiastical affairs, and "Let a man be strict and austere in moral and di- true character; of the principles we profess, and of the the work which we have here in hand, to state my and every puritan is a hypocrite. Let him be more if, from the fear of giving offence to doubtful adheviews explicitly upon this point, although I have free and give more scope to his conversation, though rents, we have shrunk from a manly maintenance of in my primary Charge: but I feel myself placed make scuple but of any innovated form, he is a schisunder an equal necessity, on the other hand, of offer- matic: let him stand for the anciently received rites best friends, and mislead our honest though ill-in- of the Genesee river, at a place since called Avon. ing some cautions to you, my brethren, respecting a and Government" (i. e. Church Government), "he is formed supporters, but will never conciliate our oppodangerously overstrained exhibition of the very a time-serving formalist. This is a Diotrephes—that nents, nor produce in them any other sentiments than Hosmer family. There being then no road to the contempt for our weakness, and exultation in the west except an Indian trail through the Tonewanta prospect of our fall.

Renouncing therefore "great things for ourselves," If I venture briefly to notice two or three among these

1. The first post, which must be defended at all manism which is charged upon the party here in question, may hazards, is the Government of the Church by the three orders of Bishops, Priests and Deacons, It

\* Semper aliqua hæreditas erit Filii Dei in genere humano.

I held it, (which indeed was not long) that the mag- as Hooker declares of Law, no less can be said than eagerness of opinion are enlisted, there is always, "In the mean time", he continues, "who can escape would be superfluous to detain such a congregation should the mortar or cement join the stones together, | call in question either the authenticity, or the genuineness of all the remains which we possess of the "And I would to God" he adds "not only you early Christian writers. "Quod universa tenet Ecthat hear me this day, but all our brethren of this clesia, nec consiliis institutum, sed semper retentum

> the very rudiments of which have become strange to So far Bishop Hall. If we look without, my Reve- the great body of the laity; and surely, next after the

> > important principles, nor "shun to declare unto them

2. Another ground from which we cannot recede comprehend both Dioceses, upon the same general recognition and adoption of primitive principles in the sedulously insisted upon, the grand and prominent must work the more diligently ourselves. Let me, is the exposure of the enormous evil, and the exceedprinciples with that which has for some years existed point, the grand and prominent the exceedprinciples with that which has for some years existed church, and the effect which is actually produced by object of the Christian Ministry, in every department therefore, affectionately charge it upon you to stand object of the Christian Ministry, in every department object of the Christian Ministry and the effect object of the Christian Ministry and the every department object of the Christian Ministry and the every department object of the Christian Ministry and the every department object of the Christian Ministry and the every department object of the Christian Ministry and the every department object of the Christian Ministry and the every department object of the Christian Ministry and the every department object of the Christian Ministry and the every department object of the Christian Ministry and the every department object of the Christian Ministry and the every department object of the Christian Ministry and the every department object of the Christia in the Diocese of Nova Scotia, was very kindly rethe detached and independent, not to say, (what is
indeed, is so glaring as to be observed and admitted
of service and every detail of labour, must be to ceived and very cordially entertained by my Right too often the fact,) the rival and conflicting operations of service and every detail to detacted and independent, not to say, (what is confident and independent and indepe have access by one Spirit to the Father: the conchiefs that float upon the surface of the turbid torsional journies, it was not till September following that one and undivided, is the grand and crying mischief our persuasion, the leading note of our song, from tution which you have all been made aware that I rent; that our efforts, as a nation, in the cause of our persuasion, the leading note of our song, from I found myself enabled to furnish him with some maof the age, and the foremost obstacle to the extenour persuasion, the leading note of our song, from the cause of the age, and the foremost obstacle to the extenis done and undivided, is the grand and crying misches.

Religion are paralysed by our divisions; that nothing first to last, must be the Lamb of God that taketh terials, in any matured and digested form, which I had sive success of human endeavours for advancing the world; He, who will still form the subject of our song in Heaven, for having washed us for our own body. I do not fear, in the ultimate retion. After consultation with his widely scattered tresource is thence engendered in supplying the from our sins in his own blood, and made us kings sult, for the Church: all things, under the hand of the population, nor to discharge that Clergy, which unavoidably occupied some months, he spiritual necessities of Colonies fast filling up with and priests unto God. It is in directly magnifying found it a feeling to exist, within the limits of his own a professed Christian population! and how much limits and how much limits of his own a professed Christian population and how much limits of his own a professed Christian population and how much limits of his own a professed Christian population and how much limits of his own a professed Christian population and how much limits of his own a professed Christian population and how much limits of his own a professed Christian population and how much limits of his own a professed Christian population and how much limits of his own limits of his o ing from day to day :- for her Clergy and her people terms on which agreement can be obtained involve are manifesting more and more the spirit of faith and the sacrifice of that vital principle which alone can fruitfulness and love; and blessings are in her right sanctify knowledge, or render its general attainment hand which she is ordained to scatter to the ends of consistent with the peace and safety of society. Every measure, however essential to the promotion of Christianity, meets with determined opposition from professed Christians, if it tends, at the same time, to increase the influence of the Established Church.

These evils most men see, and lament, although they are not agreed where to impute the blame;but to the sinfulness of Schism, there is a strange apathy: it seems to be forgotten that the Scriptures denounce it as "a carnal sin," and rank it in the only with the temporal property and privileges of the | black catalogue with murder and adultery: the warn-Church (although we may reasonably object, and ings of the Fathers are disregarded who declare that temperately remonstrate; and fervently pray against it cannot be expiated by the blood of martyrdom, (not Institutions of a country are more advanced, shall secure the performance of the most solemn of all date.

The standard of Episcopacy, I do not hesitate to return to the arms of Bome as your Mother? Institutions of a country are more advanced, shall secure the performance of the most solemn of all date.

The standard of Episcopacy, I do not hesitate to return to the arms of Bome as your Mother? Submit "for conscience' sake," and "suffer the loss by "giving our bodies to be harmed."

That such a tendency is manifested may be considered by "giving our bodies to be harmed."

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The standard of Episcopacy, I do not hesitate to return to the arms of Bome as your Mother?

The standard of Episcopacy is not provided by "giving our bodies to be builded."

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The standard of Episcopacy is not provided by "giving our bodies to be builded." hirelings who "care not for the sheep." But if ever a how heresy makes void the means of grace; defeats period should arrive when the Apostolical Constitution every attempt to enforce order, and to restore the and Discipline of the Church is to be desecrated by | primitive discipline of the Church; loosens the holy that interference which "thinks to change times and bands of concord and union among the members, and, laws;" if the maxims of expediency should alter the by inevitable consequence, separates them from the religious doctrines professed by the State, and dictate | Head, and deprives the body of that "increase unto the National Faith; if "the abomination that maketh | the edifying of itself in love," (Gal. iv. 16.) without desolate" should forcibly enter the sanctuary; -the which every limb "is cast forth as a branch, and is

"If any man love not his brother whom he hath In the uncertainty of what form that evil spirit may fore, to be the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

"The excellence of the Church, tobserves Clement,

3. I will only mention one point more which, however difficult may be our position, we can never safely abandon:-I mean the legitimate authority of the Yet, in denouncing all such attempts, and "resis- Clergy in their own congregations, as far as it is necessary to the discharge of our unquestionable duties. dispensable to give effect to our Ministry; but it is But though we are "no brawlers" in public meet- an authority tempered by meekness, exercised with ings convened for political purposes; neither are we gentleness, adorned with humility; -it exacts no ser-

FATHER NASH. (From the Reminiscences of Bishop Chase.)

Proceeding westward in the winter of 1798-99, plains, uninhabited even to the Niagara river, the writer returned by the way he came, visiting the con-

The writer does not pretend to more sensibility great principles, it is not that I am entitled nor quali- than falls to the lot of most men, but there was fied to instruct those who now hear me, but, because something in this meeting between Mr. N. and himprimitive and apostolic foundation of the Church to which, on account of its purity of doctrine and the divine right of its ministry, they had fled, from a

\* Augustin, Contrà Donat. iv. 24. + Eur. Hec.

‡ Bp. Kaye's Clement, p. 460.

kingdom of God."

regarded by the Church at large, and even by his we decline to take our proper stand, and to assert our neighbours, that he had not the means to move his distinctive character as Churchmen.' hat, his coat, and other garments of himself and the Church of Rome. family. All this while his patient wife, directing the children to kindle the fire, prepared the food and patient perusal: and we humbly and devoutly thank for-whom? Shall it be said a stranger? No; God that it is our privilege, in an humble post, to mainbut for one who by sympathy felt himself more their tain the cause of the Church in a part of the world, where brother than by all the ties of nature, and who, by its Bishops uphold the Divine Right of Episcopacy, the the example now set before him, learned a lesson of Scriptural authority for a three-fold Ministry, and the inexpressible use to him all the days of his subse- existence of an uninterrupted Apostolical Succession,

## THE CHURCH.

necessary notice in sufficient time:

THE BISHOP OF TORONTO'S APPOINTMENTS FOR

T 1 T		~	37
London Township	15th	Sept., at	11, A.M.
Adelaide	17th	66	**
Warwick	18th	"	"
St. Thomas	20th	"	"
Dunwich	21st	"	"
Richmond	22nd	"	"
Woodhouse	23rd		"
Mohawk Village, Grand River	24th	" at	t 2, P.M.
Tuscarora	25th	" at	11, A.M.
Paris	26th	"	"
Galt		46	"
Guelph	28th	"	"
Dundas	29th	" at	12, A.M.
Ancaster	30th		t 3, P.M.
Binbrook	1st O	etober,	at 11, A.M.
Hamilton			60
A SHEEK			

THE PROFESSOR OF THEOLOGY, appointed by the Lectures, at Cobourg, on Monday, the 3rd October next,-to be concluded on Wednesday, the 21st December. The subject of the Lectures will be the Evidences of Christianity, the Ecclesiastical History of the second and third centuries, and the Liturgy of the Church; accompanied with the usual exercises in the Gospels in Greek, the Septuagint version of the Book of Genesis, and Grotius de Veritate.

Clergy, appears on the first page of to-day's impres-

The Charge is, in every respect, an admirable docu- exultation in the prospect of our fall." ment, and harmonizes well with what has been written by Bishops Bagot, Terrot, Phillpotts, and Mant on the leading ecclesiastical questions of the day. Nay, further than this, on all points affecting Episcopacy, Church principles, and Religious Societies, it is especially pleasing to the Canadian Churchman to find so now under review, of his Right Reverend brother of and consequently divine, ordinance. Montreal.

nerable Societies in England, the number of Churches | the ministry of the Church of England, would not be has fully kept pace with the advancing list of the re-ordained,-Mr. Marshall, the Presbyterian minis-

We cannot dwell, though we would willingly do so, Episcopal Ordination. A fact like this is conclusive. on the various topics successively and most felicitously

declared his opinion, -and we rejoice most thoroughly in such an instance of Episcopal fidelity and courage,that Protestant liberty has been abused—that Episcopacy is the only corrective of this fearful abuse- the Archbishop of Canterbury addressed to the King that the Church, at the Reformation, was not made a of Prussia, and published by that monarch's command. new Church, but, identical in its essence with the in which the Primate says, with reference to young Church from the beginning, was at that auspicious era | German divines, candidates for the pastoral office in freed from the accumulated corruptions of ages-that | the German Church,-"As soon as the Bishop [Dr. the Church is not one among sects-that schism is Alexander] has fully satisfied himself on these points the great obstacle to advancing the kingdom of Christ [viz., their character and qualifications] HE WILL United Church of England and Ireland, as a sound number of Dissenters, for religious purposes, is a surrender of Creeds, the Apostles', the Nicene, and the Athanasian; those distinctive principles which mark the divine and, on his taking the oath of obedience to the Bishop and her glory.

that there is danger, lest, while we magnify the Church, | Episcopacy: on the contrary, it is most authoritatively | to record its numerous and frequent gains from Popery we substitute the Church for Christ. Our own time put forth. has shown that this danger is real, and has actually a Sibthorp in the Church, and a Bramston and others | The Bishop, in speaking of the Continental Churches,

chaos of confusion of other sects. They were both trary, have a tendency to superstition, and put too conclusion of this part of his discourse, gives this " missionaries," though the name was not yet under- great a distance between the sinner and the Saviour. | caution and makes this exception: stood or appreciated. The one had given up all his Fortunately this caution of his Lordship can have no "I would once more observe that, these considerations hear hopes of more comfortable living in the well-stored country at the east, and had come to Otsego country at the east, and had come to Otsego country fall with a solemn effect upon even the learned and secretary. [this includes all the followers of Wesley.] to preach the Gospel and build up the Church on amiable Dr. Puscy himself, and may add another ED. CH.] "FROM OUR OWN NATIONAL CHURCH, who cannot be considered and build up the Church on amiable Dr. Puscy himself, and may add another ED. CH.] "FROM OUR OWN NATIONAL CHURCH, who cannot be considered and build up the Church on amiable Dr. Puscy himself, and may add another ED. CH.] "FROM OUR OWN NATIONAL CHURCH, who cannot be considered and build up the Church on amiable Dr. Puscy himself, and may add another be considered and build up the Church on amiable Dr. Puscy himself, and may add another be considered and build up the Church on amiable Dr. Puscy himself, and may add another be considered and build up the Church on amiable Dr. Puscy himself, and may add another be considered and build up the Church on amiable Dr. Puscy himself, and may add another be considered and build up the Church on amiable Dr. Puscy himself, and may add another be considered and build up the Church on amiable Dr. Puscy himself, and may add another be considered and build up the Church on amiable Dr. Puscy himself, and may add another be considered and build up the Church on amiable Dr. Puscy himself, and may add another be considered and build up the Church on amiable Dr. Puscy himself, and may add another be considered and build up the Church on the considered and build up the church of the considered and build up the church of the considered and build up the church of the church of the considered and the church of the church apostolic ground, with no assurance of a salary but such as he could glean from the cold soul of unrenewed nature, or pluck from the clusters of the few scions which he might engraft into the vine

Mass. It may show such rash men as Mr. Palmer, of the Romish Mass. It may show such rash men as Mr. Palmer, of that community, not differing from it in fundamentals, no Christ Jesus. He lived not in a tent, as the patriarchs did, surrounded with servants to tend his flocks, and to milk his kine, and "bring him butter home, can yet rejoice in the name of Protestant, and of schism. \* \* Yet although none of the excuses which in a lordly dish;" but in a cabin built of unhewn that they do not think it necessary to prove their connational churches can be pleaded in justification of those who logs, with scarcely a pane of glass to let in light demnation of Dissent by turning their faces wistfully separate from our own Episcopal Church, I would not pronounce sufficient to read his Bible; and even this cabin was towards the Tridentine errors of Rome. "WE HAVE even upon them, the sentence of absolute exclusion from the not his own, nor was he permitted to live in one for a NO BUSINESS," says the Bishop of Montreal, "To Church of Christ, nor declare that they are beyond the pale of long time together. All this was witnessed by the MAKE APPROACHES EITHER TO ROMANISM ON THE other, who came to see him, and helped him to carry ONE HAND, OR TO DISSENT UPON THE OTHER."his little articles of crockery, holding one handle of And it particularly marks his Lordship's sagacity, and the basket and Mr. N. the other, and as they walked perfect acquaintance with Church History and indeed the road, "talked of the things pertaining to the with the workings of human nature, when, after condemning the substitution of the Church for her Lord, The writer cannot refrain from tears in bringing to from whom alone she receives life and light, he adds mind the circumstances attending this interesting the observation—that this undue magnifying of the scene. That man, who was afterwards most empha- Church "is not to be counteracted by throwing down the tically called "FATHER NASH," being the founder barriers of Church principle, and letting in unawares of the Church in Otsego county-who baptized great upon the Church a flood of loose practices and latitunumbers of both adults and children, and thus was dinarian opinions: on the contrary, it is by this, more the spiritual father of so many of the family of Christ, perhaps than by any other means, that we should and who spent all his life and strength in toiling for strengthen the hunds of Rome, in combating whose pretheir spiritual benefit—was at this period so little tensions we abandon our special vantage ground, when

and a passing missionary! Well does the writer Seminary, and to clause VII. in the Common School remember how the little one-roomed cabin looked as Act, while the "Church of the British Empire" has he entered it; its rude door, hung on wooden hinges, been despoiled and neglected,-will, it is hoped, throw creaking as they turned; how joyful that good man fresh light upon the inconsistency of those Dissenting was that he had been mindful to fetch a few nails, Ministers who have recently assailed the Church of judgment, choosing the place most appropriate for his venues, and the grant of civil and exclusive favours, to frequently over-strained, concessions of Episcopaliais is the case.

We respectfully commend the Charge to an entire with a fidelity worthy of the days of Ignatius, of Cyprian, of Andrewes, and of Hall.

Extract from a Visitation Sermon lately preached in tainty and hazard." England by his Lordship's brother, the Rev. J. H. B. TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1842. Mountain, B.D. Mr. Mountain, who is a Prebendary the most eminent Continental Divines, have deplored of Lincoln, is the eldest son of the late Bishop Moun-We have received instructions to announce the tain, and inherits many of his father's excellences .following appointments for Confirmation made by the He is an author wno is considered to have done him- tion. "By all that we have said," - writes the French-LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. For some of the places self some credit, and the Church, so far as the effect man BLONDEL, one of the ablest champions of Presnamed this announcement will be too late, but his of these labours has reached, some service, by a byterianism, in a passage which he omitted at the Lordship we understand has, in these cases, sent the volume of Advent Sermons, another of Twenty-one earnest entreaty of the Presbyterians, but which he Miscellaneous Sermons, and sundry detached Sermons | certainly wrote-" by all that we have said to assert the on particular occasions. He has also published a rights of the Presbytery, we do not intend to invalidate Summary of the Writings of Lactantius, much after the ancient and Apostolical constitution of Episcopal the manner of the present Bishop of Lincoln's different pre-eminence. But we believe that wheresever it is works, which exhibit the general tenour and character, established conformably to the ancient canons, it must be with occasional specimens of the writings, of Tertul- carefully preserved, and wheresoever by some heat of lian, Clement of Alexandria, &c. Besides being able | contention or otherwise it hath been put down or violated, to write good Sermons, Mr. Mountain is well known it ought to be reverently restored. for his admirable manner of delivering them. His To every honest Dissenter, who seeks after truth carnest exposition of the duties of the Clergy towards we would strongly recommend a perusal of the Rev. the Church, we trust, will not be read without effect W. Sinclair's short Vindication of the Episopal Sucin this Province. The Canadian Clergy, as a body, \_\_\_ cession, and of a Tract on Episcopacy by Bishop from the best motives, we are sure,—rarely preach a Daniel Wilson, which, with many other short treatises Sermon on the duty of adhering to the Church, of on the same subject, has been published by the Society preserving unity by the faithful and uncompromising for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and is offered maintenance of Episcopacy, and of its distinctive for sale at the Depository of The Church Society .principles. Out of the numerous Sermons preached Ignorance, we are sure, is the principal cause of opby every Clergyman throughout the year, it has been position to the Church, and of insensibility to the observed to us by a reverend friend, that some six or divine claims of Episcopacy. of Scripture,-to be addressed to these subjects, and Lord Bishop of the Diocese, will resume his course of that the claims of the Church should be set forth plainly and fearlessly, so that individuals may not have ignorance to allege for their lax practices,-their being present and presiding at mixed Societies devoid of a Church character,-their attendance at Dissenting places of worship, -and their contributing, by pecuniary assistance, to the maintenance of heresy and schism. "Much of the danger in our present position," remarks Mr. Mountain, and his words are too true, "has arisen from the ignorance which prevails The Charge of THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL, of our claims, and of our true character; of the princidelivered at the recent Visitation for the Diocese of ples we profess, and of the spiritual authority which Quebec, and now made public at the request of the we ought to exercise: and if, from the fear of giving offence to doubtful adherents, we have shrunk from a sion; and, independent of its intrinsic excellence, will manly maintenance of our true ground, we have surely be doubly welcome to every Churchman for the assu- received sufficient warnings that such suppressions rance which it conveys of his Lordship's restoration | may estrange our best friends, and mislead our honest to health, after a protracted illness, attended with though ill-informed supporters, but will never conacute pain, and for a long while threatening the most | ciliate our opponents, nor produce in them any other sentiments than contempt for our weakness, and

We find that some of our contemporaries are attempting to impress the public mind with the idea attempting to impress the public mind with the idea that the Church of England,—so far as she is to be they have made. By the Rev. A. Stopford, Perptual Cujudged by some recent Sermons and by her proceed- rate of Caledon, Diocese of Armagh. Price 3s. 6d. ings respecting the Bishopric at Jerusalem, -is inperfect an accordance between the Charge delivered clined to regard Episcopacy in the light of a mere of The Irish Ecclesiastical Journal remarks, tlat "the the intentions of the rail-road proprietors to be carried into last autumn by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and that, prudential arrangement, and not as an Apostolical, mode in which Mr. Powell has treated the Fahers is effect.

Whatever may be the private opinions of divines,-It appears that in less than four years, the Bishop and the weight of them is, in immense preponderance, of Montreal has ordained twenty-one Clergymen, and on the side of the Divine Right of Episcopacy,—they tings of the Fathers, especially of Jerome, which has have been painful for those friends of religion who interested admitted six already ordained, for the Diocese of are of very secondary importance in determining the so frequently been proved against Dissenters, leaves Quebec, -and that thus, within the same period, question. The Church recognizes none but Episcopal us little occasion for surprise that Mr. Powell should twenty-seven new stations have been opened: while, Ordination in her Prayer Book, her Canons, and her have blundered in company with Mr. (afterwards through the unfailing bounty of the munificent and Ve- practice. A Romish priest, on being admitted into Lord) King and Dr. Campbell. ter, could not officiate in the Church without receiving

The Archbishop of Canterbury has been represented glanced at by his Lordship: but, on a few points, we as aiming at a plan of accommodation with regard to deem it necessary to pause, although but for a moment. the Prussian Church, by which, it is insinuated, the His Lordship has emphatically and distinctively preservation of the Apostolical Succession would be admitted to be a non-essential. There is not one and are now regular attendants at St. George's church, in that particle of truth in this insinuation. The Prussian place; amongst the above named, is a local preacher. State Gazette, of the 12th July, contains a letter from happy to say that the Church congregations are rapidly increa--and that the amalgamation of Churchmen with ORDAIN the candidate on his subscribing the three that true branch of the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church origin of the Church, and which constitute her strength and his Successor, will give him permission to exercise Zech. iii. 2." the functions of his office." Here is no surrender, on Yet his Lordship adds a grave and solemn caution the part of the Anglican Church, of the necessity of or three secessions from the Church, have the honesty

The Bishop of London has lately preached, and been incurred. The abuse of Protestant liberty has permitted to be published, Three Sermons on the led to its unscriptural restriction: a Wackerbarth and | Church, a review of which has appeared in this journal. among the Wesleyans, have fled from one extreme to | will not pronounce them heretical or schismatical, and | communicates some later and less favourable informathe other, and vainly sought for rest in the pretended our greatest divines, since the Reformation, have tion: infallibility and deceptive unity of the Romish Com- always spoken of them in the same spirit of charity munion. Others, who have not gone so far, have yet given great occasion for scandal by their disobedience but "undoubtedly defective" as wanting Episcopacy, to the voice of the Church, and by an attempt to and excusable only on the plea that the want of Episrevive some "mediæval," not primitive, customs, copacy was their misfortune, and not their wilful fault. which the Church at the Reformation rejected, and His Lordship enters into their case (see The Church, his bed from fever." which involve no important doctrine, but, on the con- Vol. VI., No. 2) very fully and learnedly, but at the

TAINTY AND HAZARD; I am sure that they want many spiritual privileges and advantages which I am thankful for possessing: but I must leave the work of judgment to Him, who readeth the hearts of men; and knoweth them that are his: and I will the Throne. content myself with praying for them, and labouring to convince them of the duty and the rewards of unity."

The English Dissenters have either more honesty or more intelligence than their Canadian brethren, for one of their organs, the London Patriot, of the 16th May, instead of pressing the Bishop of London into his Lordship's maintenance of Episcopacy as "insen- of the country along with him.

"In his 'Three Sermons on the Church,' just published, Bishop BLOMFIELD, in the plenitude of prelatical arrogance, for bears to 'pronounce, even upon those who separate from the Episcopal Church, the sentence of absolute exclusion from the Church of Christ,' or to 'declare that they are beyon' the pale of calvation,' but tells them, that they are 'in a state of great uncertainty and hazard!' In fact, he can had no better pasubstance from one cabin to another but with his own hands, assisted only by his wife and small children, an alien from the elder Church of God, one of an berefict con unity,' but who yet had faith enough to make him whole. Such is the charitable peradventure of salvation which this en-lightened Prelate affords to his fellow-Protestants who efuse

to worship the golden calf of Episcopacy. Of course, in initation of the 'elder Church,' such good Jews as Bishop Biomthemselves! It would be well for them to bear n mind, what a powerful writer in the Quarterly Review, for March 1842, has correctly stated, that our great Protestant theologians "never confounded the case of from the Church of England having committed the inside which will be appropriated to the same purpose. sin of schism by separating from it, those religious communities, both in England and on this continent, which have sprung from them, are, to use the Bishop Immediately following the Bishop's Charge is an of London's solemn words, "in a state of great uncer-

> The truth is that the Continental Churches and their want of Episcopacy, which want they imputed to the tyranny of Rome and their own unhappy posi-

Mr. Thomas Powell, a Weslevan minister, has made himself conspicuous by some attempts to overthrow the positions maintained by the Hon. and Rev. A. P. Perceval, in his irrefutable work on the Apostolical Succession, and by Dr. Hook, in his popular termon, Hear the Church. Some of Mr. Powell's arguments. which have appeared in the Wesleyan, would, I fairly carried out, prove fatal-unintentionally, we are sure, on the part of Mr. Powell-to the truth of Chris-"that identical Church," which, as the Bishop of Montreal in his Charge observes, "had existed from the beginning, long and long before the conmencement" of Romish corruptions.

Mr. Powell's work, so far as we have read it, is a most flimsy production, and we are not surpised to find that his references to the writings of the Fathers have been signally unfortunate. In The Iris Ecclesiastical Journal we meet with the following amouncement of a work just published by Messrs. Grant & Bolton, of Dublin

THE WEAPONS OF SCHISM; or the way to keep up Separation among Christans, in Reply to an Essay on Apostolical Succession, by Mr. Thomas Powell, Wesleyan Miniter, with

In briefly noticing this work, the very learned editor really amazing, and Mr. Stopford has done good service to the cause of truth by his well-timed exposure."

The unwarranted use, or rather abuse, of the wri-

tion to every lover of true religion.

"On the 10th instant, two Roman Catholics, a man and his wife, read their public recantation in Ballyclough Charch, county Cork; on the previous Sabbath two others joined the ngregation for the first time in the same church."
"Within the last few weeks, several of the members belong-

ng to one of the Dissenting places of worship in Barnsley have renounced their principles, in favour of the Established religion, We are this is to be attributed to the zeal, talent, and piety of her Ministers .- Leeds Conservative.'

"RECANTATION OF THE ERRORS OF POPERY .- In the presence of a large congregation, on Sunday, the 7ta inst., at Christ Church, Newark, a person (whose name is withheld ccause of the persecuting spirit of Papal Anti-Christ, Rev. xvii. 6), was, upon his public recantation of the \* \* \* errors of the Romish Church, received into communion with the of Christ, by the Rev. Henry Denson Jones, B.A., Curate of Christ Church, Newark. The form used was that of Archbishop Wake. Is not this 'a brand plucked out of the fire?'

Will those journals which dwell so much upon two

Our fourth page contains an interesting account of the Mission at Jerusalem. The following paragraph, from the London Evening Mail, of the 17th August,

"Our private letter from Beyrout, of the 24th altimo, mentions that the British Vice-Consul at Tarsus, Mr. Clapper-The British proconsul in Jerusalem had quarrelled with the

nost eminent divines. are acquainted with almost every one of them, and can recommend them as safe and learned guides to those who are in search of Primitive Truth and Order. "Christian Literature" embraces several standard works in theology, printed in very neat form, and at a very cheap rate.

The Legislative Council have concurred in an Ad-The Certificates referred to are in the Act 3rd Vict., ch. 20. dress, which is merely an echo of the Speech from

Mr. Sullivan's disclosures will be read with amazement. On Tuesday the 13th, Mr. Draper addressed the House in a speech, said to have been marked by manly eloquence and high principle, announcing his retirement from office. One of the grounds, we suppose, was his inability to co-operate with Mr. Hincks. the cause and support of Dissent, thus boldly denounces Mr. Draper will carry the feelings and the judgment after

We see no insurmountable difficulty in forming a Ministry, provided it be not confined to one party.

It is said in a Kingston paper, that Dr. John Rolph, prepared to make disclosures seriously affecting Mr. Hincks. Of Mr. Hincks we need hardly say, that the country will not tolerate an administration of which he forms a part. If he does not, or is not compelled to, retire before this day week, we shall make statements respecting him, still more startling than any that have yet appeared.

We will give the latest Parliamentary intelligence.

in a Postscript on the third page. It is reported that Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield

Thursday morning, 10 A. M.

During the present session, we contemplate urnishing full accounts of the proceedings and debates schismatics within England with that of reformed in Parliament, and intend devoting to this object se-Churches without it' - and that the first dissenters veral columns on the fourth page, besides the space

### Communications.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SABBATH.

Sir,—The religious public at home, and, to a certain extent, in this Province, has been for some time engaged in endeavours to stem the inroads upon the sacredness of the Lord's day public. ly made in a variety of ways, and especially in the applicaion of steam-power to the conveyance of letters, goods, and passengers on the Sabbath. A severe contest has taken place Scotland, and the advocates of expediency, to the disregard of the divine command, have there obtained an apparent victory, which, however, it is still hoped will be turned into defeat among a people to whom the sacredness of the Lord's day has been the means of retaining much of domestic religious train-ing, family attachment, and purity of morals: advantages which they will be loth to see invaded by the spread of Sabbath profanation through the running of rail-road trains, and the temptation with which it threatens every family circle in the neigh-

It is with deep regret I learned some time ago that a memorial, very respectably and numerously signed, praying that the performance of labour on the Lord's day at the Post Offices in the Province may be stayed, by preventing the delivery of let-ters on the day in which God has commanded us to do no manner of work, has not met with any promise of endeavour on the part of His Excellency the Governor General to promote the attainment of the object. It is an object which, until it is attained, will engage the solicitude of those who are jealous for the consistency of a people professing allegiance to the God who spoke from Mount Sinai to Israel as a chosen nation, but overthrew them in the wilderness when they disregarded his commands and made light of his promises.

With great pain also it has been observed, on a recent occasion, that a steamer was engaged on purpose to convey Her Majesty's Representative and suite on the Lord's day to the place of the Legislature's meeting. It was very considerately stated, when intelligence of this arrangement was given to the public, that it was effected through a solicitude that the use of the boat for mail-service might not be interrupted. This reognition of the need of an explanation deserves thankful ac knowledgment; but the invasion of the sacredness of God's day is not thereby justified to the minds of the religious public. They understand not that force of circumstances which so urgently compelled the exciting "work" of a Governor General's progress on the sacred hours of the Lord's day; and they apprehend that the effect on the public mind could be no otherwise than hostile to the endeavours which christian ministers, teachers, and parents use to maintain obedience to the divine

Profanation of the Lord's day, not long ago, received an awtianity itself: of these arguments it is sufficent to mention the denial of the identity of the Chirch, lection. A still more solemn warning has been given since which has not, hitherto, been noticed by any of th for an accidental meeting which I had the other day with a German sailor, a native of the city of Hamburgh. This person handed to me a small pamphlet, very hurriedly printed off at Hamburgh itself, immediately after the awful conflagration which consumed about one-third of that great trading and Sabbath-breaking city, giving a detailed account of the calamity. In this publication I found the following paragraph: "The rail-road from Hamburgh to Bergedorf, which was to have been solemnly opened on Sunday the 8th of May, commenced its work in the most blessed manner by gratuitously conveying all the fire-engines from Bergedorf, and forwarding all the machinery and goods which were sent to Bergedorf for safety. It was on Thursday the 5th that the fire broke out, and it was fully subdued on the morning of the Sunday mentioned in the above translation. The rail-road from Hamburgh to Bergedorf had by that time been opened with awful solemnity, the Lord forbidding the profanation of his sacred day by the interruption of religious rest and the downright dissipation which would have characterized it, had the usual course of prosperity allowed

I am glad, in one respect, that this warning fact did not enter into the details published at the time when christian liberality was greatly needed and powerfully appealed to on the behalf of houseless inhabitants of Hamburgh, and when it would themselves in the charitable effort, to have had upon their minds a feature in the event, so strongly exhibiting the pubicity with which Sabbath profanation may show its face among the people who have been so awfully visited.

Having before me the printed paper from Germany, I do not like to conclude this letter, without translating the notice which The accompanying paragraphs must afford satisfac- it takes of one particular in the calamity, not exactly connected with the cause which has moved me to write, but of an exceedingly touching character, though I confess I do not sufficiently understand the machinery of chimes to be able to explain myself the cause of the incident. The tower of the church . Nicolas was burning, and the parishioners were anxiou watching the progress of the flames, as they would affect the church and the whole neighbourhood. "Prayer was offered up by every one, that the threatening danger might be averted when all at once those bells gave forth their magnificent sound which used, early every morning, to invite by choral music the devotional exercises of all who honour and love the Deity. It was the intense heat that set the machinery in motion, and produced the last sad notes of the bells, as if they would speak this consolation to the trembling and disconsolate: 'The Lord

is nearest to you when every possession seems to fee away."

The tower, church, and neighbourhood were consumed.

May all professing Christians among us speedily learn to value the exceeding preciousness of the divine appointment of a day of sacred rest, to be called a delight, of which they will suffer no conviction. suffer no consideration of expediency or of thoughtless conformity with the world to rob them; then have they the promise that they shall delight themselves in the Lord, and as a nation He will cause them to ride upon the high places of the earth! (Is. lviii. 13, 14.)

OF THE HOME DISTRICT. Sir,- With reference to an Order in Session of the Magistrates of this District, with regard to Licensing Taverns, a copy of which has appeared in this and in other newspapers, the object of which every reflecting person must cordially approve of, permit me to suggest that it would be one very effectual attempt failed, he met with a reverse, and lost one ship of the means of carrying out this object, if the Magistrates in the line; he retired discomfited, but not disheartened (cheers). In country were to meet in Petty Sessions, according to the con- the short space of six days he had entirely refitted, and he envenience of situation, calling in the assistance of such other countered a fleet of 10 French sail of the line, to which he did respectable inhabitants as may reside in the vicinity, and agree | not hesitate to give battle. Two of these were blown up, and respectable illustrates as that persons and houses they would recommend, either for a renewal of old licenses or to receive new. In making their recommendations, the Magistrates leading, and justly to him for that action, and it was fitting that he should read to leading the British fleet, and showing deeds one was captured, although he had only six ships of the line under his command (cheers). The public thanks were awarded to him for that action, and it was fitting that he should read to

We have resumed, on the fourth page, the Cata- by which the law appears to have taken every possible precauogue of such publications of The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge as THE CHURCH SOCIETY to agree as to the distances at which the taverns on the public offer for sale. They comprise a vast variety of sub- roads should be placed, whether two, three, or four miles or jects, and many of them are the productions of our more apart, and the number which may be desirable in each

village, one or more, according to its size. If some such plan as the above were adopted, and the Magis-We would also direct attention to an excellent list trates assembled would conscientiously act up to the spirit and of Works on the Apostolical Succession, Episcopacy, letter of the law, it would go far to rectify the dreadful evil of and the Church, which appears on the fourth page. We tavern debauchery, and its inevitable attendant, Sabbath breakalmost impossible but that recommendations, coming from such a source, would be attended to by the Bench, and that those applicants, who should not be able to procure such recommenlations, would be refused.

I must here call on the Magistrates to notice, that when they

sign the Certificates required, they are supposed to do so as being actually cognizant of the fact certified, and therefore if, rom a too easy good nature, or from any other cause, they sign Parliamentary intelligence will be found in another without a personal knowledge of the premises, they incur the risk of bringing discredit on their own statements, and a general

I have, &c. &c.
A MAGISTRATE.

#### Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CONFIRMATION .- The Rt. Hon. the Lord Bishop of Toronto held a general Confirmation at our Church on Sunday last. About twenty-five persons were confirmed, after which His Lordship administered the Sacrament, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Hobson.—Chatham Journal,

DELAWARE.—On last Tuesday, the Lord Bishop of Toronto, the Right Reverend John Strachan, D.D., attended at the Church of Delaware, for the purpose of ring to the congregation, of which the Rev. R.

Flood is the Pastor.

After the morning service had been concluded, his Lordship delivered an eloquent and soul-stirring dictions, to a very large and respectable congregation, ho appeared highly edified with the truly catholic and who appeared nighty either with the track the thrilling eloquence of Bishop Strachan; his Lordship's text being extracted from the 2d chapter and 47th verse of the Acts: "The Lord added to the Church daily such was that he had been mindful to fetch a few nails, which he had used in the other cabin, just left, for his comfort in this, now the receptacle of all his substance. These hs drove into the logs with great judgment, choosing the place most appropriate for his was listened to with the most breathless attention. mediately after the conclusion of the service of the day, his Lordship departed on horseback, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Flood, for the Muncey Town Mission, where, as well as at Delaware, he was highly gratified, owing to so many, both whites and aborgines, having received the Gospel of Christ, through the zealous exertions of Mr. Flood, a great instrument in the hands of God in effecting much good in that section of Western Canada.—Com. to

# From our English Files.

NAVAL MONUMENTS.

House of Commons, 10th August.

On the motion of Sir R. Peel, the house resolved itself into committee to consider of an address to her Majesty to erect monuments to the memory of Lord Exmouth, Lord de Saumarez, and Sir Sydney Smith.

Mr. GREENE having taken the chair,
Sir R. PEEL said, that when he gave notice of his present
orion the only embarrassment he felt was in making a selection -in discriminating among the vast array of names presented by the list of the two services for an honour similar to that which he intended to move should be paid to Sir S. Smith, Lord Exmouth, and Lord de Saumarez. It was impossible, considering the great, the noble exertions which had been made during the course of the late war, to look back without being actuated by the strongest feelings of gratitude and admiration. He was ost anxious to have it clearly understood that he meant no reflection upon any gallant officer who had nobly served his country whose name was passed over. In such cases it was always necessary to make a selection; and although cases of conspicuous men would start up prominently which were most deserving of the public gratitude, public men must not, because it was a painful and invidious duty, attempt to escape from making a selection, from considering the special claims of certain officers. In performing that duty he should be able to show to the house that in the case of the three officers he had named there were good grounds for the distinction he proposed to confer upon them. The effect of a public acknowledgment of gratitude for such services as they had performed it was im ossible to conceive (hear, hear). He (Sir R. Peel) could not see the excitement of generous enthusiasm into which the gal-lant commodore opposite (Sir C. Napier) fell the other night, when an hon, member on the same side of the house ventured even to intimate doubts as to the policy of the plan he proposed of officers who had distinguished themselves in the service of of oncers who had distinguished themserves it the service of which the gallant officer was so great an ornament (cheers), without feeling how great must be the effect upon the exertions and gallantry of men engaged in public service, when they found that at such a distance of time their countrymen did homage to their public services. Such monuments were the cheap defence of nations (cheers).

"The senate's thanks, the Gazette's deathless tale, These are the charms which o'er the brave prevail." Such was the language of the poet, and with respect to two of

the three officers whom he had named, it was impossible, in any letailed eulogium, to say more than by merely naming the actions in which they were engaged. To mention the defence of Acre and the capture of Algiers rendered it altogether unnecessary to say one word as to the merits of the officers who commanded upon those occasions. In the case of Sir Sydney Smith, although the force employed was inconsiderable; events consisted only of the drafts of two ships of the line; with that small force he garrisoned the town of Acre, and at the time he occupied the town there was not a single gun manned on the land side, yet Sir Sydney with that force was able to beat off and defy the siege, commanded by most certainly one of the ablest commanders of the time, although he was at the head of hanks of the House of Lords were moved to him in October, 1799; and Lord Spencer, when making that motion of thanks to Sir S. Smith, who was then only a captain in the service, spoke of him in these terms :- "He had no occasion to impress pon their lordships a higher sense than they already entertained of the brilliancy, utility, and distinction of an achievenent, in which a General of great celebrity and a veteran victorious army were, after a desperate and obstinate conflict, which lasted, almost without intermission, for 60 days, not only repulsed, but totally defeated by the gallantry and herosm of this British officer and the small number of troops under is command." Such was the language in which the lord spoke of the then gallant captain. In the House of Commons the motion of thanks to Sir Sydney was moved by Lord Melville, then Mr. Dundas, and he said—"Sir Sydney Smith, with a handful of men, surprised a whole nation, who were his spectators, with the brilliancy of his triumph, contesting for 60 whole army. The conduct of Sir Sydney Smith was so surprising to him that he hardly knew how to speak of it. He had not recovered from the astonishment which the account of the action had thrown him into." That was language highly complimentary, but still so highly were such services appreciated, and most justly so, that soon after his Majesty sen down a message to the House of Commons recommending that a pension of 1000% a year might be granted to Sir Sydney-Smith for his natural life; and the language used by His Ma-jesty upon that occasion was this:—"His Majesty being desirous of conferring a signal mark of his favour and approbation on Captain Sir Sydney Smith, in consequence of the eminent services which he has rendered, and the valour and ability which he has displayed, during the whole period of the important operations with the conduct of which he has been intrusted on the fence of the fortress of Acre, recommends it to the House of Commons to enable his Majesty to make provision for securing Commons to enable his Majesty to make provision to the said Sir Sydney Smith a pension of 1000l. per annum for the term of his natural life." Forty years had passed since for the term of his natural life." Forty years had passed since that heroic achievement, and he (Sir R. Peel) did not regret on the memory of these distinguished officers, would afford exstrong encouragement to the future hero, to find that the time would arrive, though late, when the public services of public men were recognised and publicly acknowledged. He then Lord De Saumarez. The services of that distinguished officer were not brought so conspicuously before the public, and were not so often present to the mind, as were the defence of Acre or the capture of Algiers; but they were services which were held in the very highest estimation, by officers of the highest when the mind as the present to the mind, as were the defence of Acre reached the fleet in the Mediterranean, the greatest astonishment was felt at that in the Mediterranean, the greatest astonishment was felt at that when the account of the defence of Acre reached the fleet in the Mediterranean, the greatest astonishment was felt at that the might say, that it was owing almost the feelings of the navy with regard to the exploits to which the right hon, baronet had referred. He could assure the louse, and the could assure the fleet in the Mediterranean, the greatest astonishment was felt at that in the Mediterranean, the greatest astonishment was felt at that in the Mediterranean, the greatest astonishment was felt at that in the Mediterranean, the greatest astonishment was felt at that in the Mediterranean, the greatest astonishment was felt at that in the Mediterranean, the greatest astonishment was felt at that in the Mediterranean, the greatest astonishment was felt at that in the Mediterranean, the greatest astonishment was felt at that in the Mediterranean, the greatest astonishment was felt at that in the Mediterranean in the mind as the could assure the louse, and the held in the very highest estimation by officers of the highest probably recollect that, in July, 1801, Lord De Saumarez attempted, with six ships of the line, to cut out three sail of the line belonging to the French under the batteries of Algesiras; TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE QUARTER SESSIONS standing at that time. Some hon, members present would the attempt was made with a superior force, but, in consequence should very especially bear in mind the terms of the certificates required by law, viz.:

"That the applicant is a person of spher and correct habits." the house the terms in which it was spoken of by the house the terms in which it was spoken of by the house the terms in which it was spoken of by the house the house that the government could not have navy he had also to say, that the government could not have navy he had also to say, that the government could not have navy he had also to say, that the government could not have navy he had also to say, that the government could not have navy he had also to say, that the government could not have navy he had also to say. "That the accommodation is according to law; and
"That a tavern is much required in that place."

Scrupulously hearing in mind the terms of this recommendation, who in speaking of the two battles of Algesiras and Gibraltar, said—"A greater action was never fought than that of

er and the bravest seaman could have attempted. failed through an accident-by the failing of the wind-for, I enture to say, if that had not failed him, Sir James would have captured the French squadron. The promptness with which he refitted, the spirit with which he attacked a superior force after his recent disaster, and the masterly conduct of the action, I do not think were ever surpassed." He (Sir R. Peel) was much struck with the letter which Lord De Saumares wrote to the Lord Chancellor in reply to the vote—in it he said that upon four former occasions he had been honoured with the thanks of their lordships; he had received them for his being in Rodney's action, in that of St. Vincent, in one under Lord ridport, and under Lord Nelson at the battle of the Nile .-Therefore on five different occasions he had received the thanks parliament for his services in five great actions, in the last of hich be commanded in chief. His life then had been spent in the service of his country, and during the whole of it he had shown the same zeal for the service, and the same devotion to the honour of his country, which he had shown in the Bay of Gibraltar (cheers). The last case was that of Lord Exmouth, and as in the case of Sir Sydney Smith, the mere mention of the siege of Algiers was enough (cheers). He could not help, however, referring to the testimony which was borne to the merit of that action by a naval officer still alive, and one whose praise was indeed distinction. He alluded to the Earl of Dundonald, then Lord Cochrane (cheers). That noble and gallant officer, speaking of the siege of Algiers, said—"No one was better acquainted than himself with the power possessed by batteries over a fleet, and he would say that the conduct of Lord Exmouth and the fleet deserved all the praise which that house could bestow. The attack was nobly achieved, in a way that a British fleet always performed such service, and the vote had his most cordial concurrence, for he never knew or had heard of anything more gallant than the manner in which Lord Exmouth had laid his ships alongside the Algerine batteries."
It was with much pleasure that he quoted these passages from Toronto, the Right Reverend John Strachan, D.D., attended at the Church of Delaware, for the purpose of performing the ceremony of Confirmation, according to the ordinances of our holy religion, upon upwards of hirty young persons, composed of whites and Indians, belonging to the congregation, of which the Rev. R. the American was he served in the Spartan, in 1776, thereby having completed a period of acolle exertion and devotion to the service of his country which extended over the long period of 40 years, when he finished by the crowning victory at Algiers cheers). He began his career in a characteristic mannel When he was a midshipman serving in a sloop on the American lakes, he received a letter from the then First Lord of the Admiralty, in which he said that the reports made to him of his (Lord Exmouth's) signal valour and good conduct had been such that he might rest assured that the first opportunity would be seized for advancing and rewarding him, and the young man had not when he received that letter completed his 19th year (cheers), and be eventually obtained his licutenancy through another distinguished feat. His gallantry was displayed not merely in action, although he fought nobly on many ccasions single handed; it was displayed equally in the salvation of life (cheers). Looking at his character in all lights, the energy of his conduct on all occasions when the country demanded his services, looking at his private virtues, if he might be allowed to allude to them upon such an occasion, all tended to increase the satisfaction with which the house would come to the vote he asked for, nay, called upon the house to Pass with enthusiasm. Those were the three cases which he thought might be fairly selected at the present moment for holding out public encouragement to those employed in the service of the country. Her Majesty's late government had inquired into the claims of different naval officers to such a distinction; they thought they saw a principle which might be acted upon without being considered as casting any reflection upon the character or services of any other officer. He (Sir R. Peel) had inquired into the ground upon which they had come to the determination to recommend those three officers, and he thought it a wise one. It was because his judgment approved of the recommendation that he now proposed the vote to the house. He did not think it would be necessary that they should call upon the house for any considerable sum of money in consequence of the vote, the feeling of honour and respect did not consist in elaborate workmanship (cheers), not in the expense to which the public was put in erecting a splendid work of art (cheers). No, it was the inscription on the monument (loud cheers) which wrought the charm, and, however small the expense to the public, the effect in stimulating others was obtained, and in a more valuable manner. He thought, moreover, that they might be made subservient by the selection of a proper artist to the promotion of art in this country, (hear, hear), and the more moderate the sum they asked for, the more it would be consonant with the public eling, for the more extensive would be the opportunities holding out similar encouragements; therefore, as they need not be afraid of being led into a great and wasteful expenditure, he trusted that they would give a cheerful vote in favour of the address which he had to propose. He had nothing more to say in recommendation of the vote—he believed it was unnecessary. The hon member for Lambeth had proposed not an amendment, but an addition he would call it, to the motion, for the purpose of calling the consideration of the lamb purpose of calling the consideration of the house to the claims of men who had been eminent in scientific pursuits. The claims of men eminent for the services they had rendered to humanity and the safety of their fellow men were undoubtedly strong, but he (Sir R. Peel) hoped the hon, gent, would not the press his amendment. The subject was one deserving the ration of the house (cheers). He though it should stand alone (cheers). In his opinion it would liminish the respect due to the subject if it were thought that the question of honouring the great luminaries of science were made to depend, even in the slightest degree, upon any other uestion whatever (cheers). The hon, gentleman moved to add the same number of names as were contained in the original motion, so that it might appear as if it were dependent upon the fate of the original motion whether such eminent men should be rewarded or not. If it was right, and he would not say that it was not—if it was right that the public should reward men who benefitted their country by their discoveries ither in mechanics or the sciences, he should unhesitating say that the question ought to stand alone. He pronounced no opinion adverse to the object-" Quique sui memores allos fecere merendo." There were many now treading and many had trod the paths of science and literature who were deserving of all honour

Sir James Saumarez. The gallant admiral had, before that

action, undertaken an enterprise that none but the most gallant

it was a question of much importance, and ought to stand alo He did hope that the hon, gentleman would now add to the compliment he intended to pay to those great names, and withdraw his motion for the present. He would best consult the interests of science if he let the question of its encouragement by reward and honours stand on its own ground, rather than that it should be considered as a mere set-off against the 17,000 men (cheers). Honours were then paid to him; his name was mentioned in the Speech from the Throne; the another session was not prepared to propose the question, it another session was not prepared to propose the question, it would still be open to the hon, gentleman to bring it before the house during the next session; and then it could be discuss much more advantageously than on the present occasion. The question as to the claims of military and naval officers to some public acknowledgment of their services had been for two sessions under the consideration of parliament. He hoped he was not understood to disparage the claims of Herschell, Davy, or Watt, to a recognition of the services they had rendered to the country. With respect to Watt, a spontaneous burst of public gratitude had anticipated the motion of the hon. member; opposite. If a selection was made of distinguished individuals enowned for their scientific acquirements, it was of the utmost apportance that a just discrimination should be exercised, in order that, on the one hand, they might not award a testimony of national gratitude to a man who did not deserve it, and, on the other hand, that they might not withhold such a testimony from a man to whom it was justly due. He hoped, therefore days with an enterprising and intrepid general at the head of a that the house would not consider that the withdrawal of the motion of the hon, member for Lambeth precluded the future consideration of the claims of those distinguished individual whose names were included in his motion upon the gratitude and esteem of the country. He trusted that he had shown that, without disparaging the services of other individuals, house might recognise the peculiar claims of the three distinguished officers to whom he had alluded, without rendering tisself liable to the charge of indifference or ingratitude towards others who had rendered important services to their country. He begged to move that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to rect that a monument shall be erected in the cathedral church of St. Paul, in memory of Lord Exmouth, with an inscription commemorative of his public services, and especially of his services at the battle of Algiers, on the 27th of August, 1816; and that the battle of Experiment of the services at the battle of Algiers, on the 27th of August, 1816; and that the battle of Algiers is the services at the service coast of Egypt, and particularly in the gallant and heroic de-

defray the expenses of erecting such monument.

Sir G. COCKBURN begged, on the part of the navy, to assure his right hon. friend and the house, that this handsome bestowed that that interval of time had elapsed, because it must give strong encouragement to the future hero, to find that the time would be idle for him to address the house at length on this subject, after the excellent speech which they had he the right hon, baronet; but he might be excused for referring to came to the next case in point of time, and that was that of the feelings of the navy with regard to the exploits to which the Lord De Saumana. The services of that distinguished office. wholly to the personal ability and valour of Sir Sydney Smith, aided by nortions of the control aided by portions of the crews of only two line-of-battle ships time the troops of the enemy were met by that gallant officer, with his small band of British sailors, and each time the enemy was driven back. That was a service different from that which naval officers were usually called on to perform, and therefore the achievement was more signal. It insured the approbation of the country, and exemplified the character of the British They found Sir Sydney the British navy, which never left it. Smith afterwads leading the British fleet, and showing deeds

so express it which would wrecked of carriage; h this wreck, That act n government such a man of Algesira where for v relieved, an on getti received in The mome work night officers set up their ri and taking determinate what he enemy wh commemo excite oth house for (cheers). Sir J.

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Exmoutl his public off the of safety went alo was insta disinteres country then agr Great B

attempt the Chi to the v river by been m leaving with mi no less it is also moveme probably first afficients. time the

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M'G From the let

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had fought before. In the first battle in the last war he had Seminaries which, without all question, belong to the cou fought his ship, taken his antagonist a prize, and brought her I observe what you say with respect to the propriety or neces The action of Algiers showed vast determination, and sity of these colleges being under the exclusive management tordinary efforts were made. The batteries opposed to his one ecclesiastical community. This, I doubt not, is your howere he midfleet were, he might say, almost terrific; but the walls had been battered down, and the first victory over slavery (if he might so express it) was obtained. But he must note another deed, which would mark the man. A ship, full of passengers, was wrecked off Plymouth; Lord Exmouth was passing in his carriage; he got a rope put round him, and himself placed on this wreck, and did not leave it till every person safely escaped. That act marked the man, and the navy felt grateful to the government and to the house for marking their approbation of some ecclesiastical community. This, I doubt not, is your honest conviction. But what signifies your opinion, Sir, or the nest convic government and to the house for marking their approbation of such a man. Speaking of Sir Jas. Saumarez, after the action of Algesiras, where he ran on a shoal under the batteries, and where for wrote for wrote for marking their approbation of all others, ought to be invested with the exclusive exclusion of all others, ought to be invested with the exclusive where for want of wind one ship got aground and could not be relieved, and the enterprise at last was obliged to be relinquished —on getting into Gibraltar he found the masts of his ships crippled in every way from the fire of the batteries, when he received it. The moment the seamen heard that, they begged they might work night and day in refitting and repairing the damage. The work night and day in refitting and repairing the damage. The officers set the example, and when the French and Spanish fleet hove in sight, the English ships were towed out, putting up their rigging as they were going on, and in the action that ensued they took 3 ships out of 10, blowing up 2 Spanish ships the apple? of the worthy journalist's eye. I promise him a single thing the state of the specific promise him a single thing. ensued they took 3 ships out of 10, blowing up 2 Spanish ships and taking a French ship a prize. It required the energy and determination of that commanding officer to attempt such a thing. The attempt showed the character of the officer in command; the carrying out of that attempt into execution was what he trusted the British sailor always did—to run at the enemy wherear he are him a more rough brush one of these days.\*

It required the energy and the commanding officer to attempt such a three trusted the spirit of sectarianis mand party will soon become rampant amongst us, and the peace and unity of the Christian Church, as well as the tranquillity of the country, will, I fear, be not a little troubled.

I am, Sir. enemy wherever he saw him, and trust to his own valour for a victorious result. He trusted that this public memorial, in pration of the services of these gallant men, would excite others to imitate their acts when the country should He did not doubt but that it would have the best In the name of the navy he returned his thanks to the house for the manner in which it had received the proposition

Sir J. DUKE, who had been private secretary to Lord Exmouth, bore testimony to his services, and said he received his public testimonial of merit for his conduct in saving 600 lives under circumstances of great gallantry. He also stated the fact, that Lord Exmouth was on board the Indefatigable, off the Irish coast, in chase of a French vessel, in a perfect hurricane; he ordered the topsails to be reefed, as the only hope of safety. The men hesitated; upon which Lord Exmouth went aloft himself and in a chartier of the content of the con

Captain PLUMRIDGE, who had served with all three ers, expressed his approbation of the proposition, which was

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be Passed under the great seal, constituting and appointing Field
Marshal Arthur Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief of
all Her Maintain all Her Majesty's Land Forces in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

We have news to the 12th of April from China, only eight days later than that last received. It appears that, after the attempt formerly mentioned, to destroy the garrison at Ningpo, the Chinese area. the Chinese encamped, about 6,000 strong, some eleven miles to the westward, with a view of cutting off our supplies. A force of about 1,100 men embarked, and were towed up the river by steement all. river by steamers till opposite the enemy. An attack having been made, the Chinese were dispersed in every direction, leaving from 500 to 700 dead upon the field. They fought with made. with much more determination than on any previous occasion—hence their loss. We had three killed and forty wounded. The troops returned next day to camp. It is said a force of no less than 30,000 is collecting, once more to attack Ningpo: it is also affirmed that Sir Hugh Gough is about to execute a movement on the capital of the province of Chekeang, and will probably carry the whole of the troops with him. After the first affair at Ningpo, the enemy's treasure chest fell into our hands. It contained no more than 2,000 dollars. By the time the less that the contained no more than 2,000 dollars. time the last of the reinforcements now on their way to China have arrived, we shall have 56 ships of war, 17 of which are steamers, in the Chinese waters, with from 40 to 50 transports and store-ships, and 15,000 fighting men, besides marines who may be employed on shore. We have already slain nearly 8.000 Chinamen, and captured and destroyed 1,819 pieces of artillars. artillery. It is said that the Chinese are preparing to rebuild the Bogue Forts; also, that they are about to offer us forty millions of dollars to get rid of us.

## Canada.

M'GILL COLLEGE AND THE DISSENTING MINISTERS. (From the Montreal Herald, 6th September.)

From the Toronto Church we have much pleasure in copying the letter written by the Rev. Mr. Cartwright, with some remarks by our contemporary on the late "Appeal" fulminated by the Rev. Mr. Esson and a few other clergymen against McGill College. We are not at all surprised at any eccentricity which Mr. Esson may exhibit, for though peace and charity are Principles of his very nature, his imagination is so diseased on Presbyterian matters, and on what he believes to be the rights of the Church of Scotland, as opposed to the Church of England, that the bible with Buchanan's metrical version of the ms seems almost invariably associated with the dirk and a most jealous eye any thing in favour of Episcopacy, who enounce Scotch Episcopalians as almost traitors to their country, but who have no objections whatever to Scotch dis-Senters of any other persuasion. We have observed more bigotry and uncharitableness on this subject on the part of our own itrymen than on the part of any other of our fellow-subjects. This persecution is carried to an unwarrantable extent in this Churches without being taunted for it by people who stick to the form of worship in which they happened to be educated as firmly and with as little of the feeling of true religion as a Highlander adheres to the tartan of his clan.

As our contemporary correctly states, we rejoice at the un-disguised avowal of enmity to Episcopacy which the "Appeal" of Mr. Esson displays, for the Church will benefit thereby.—

sive? We know that it is. But the extraordinary feature in son to hope that there are the best prospects of their ultimate this "Appeal" is that it attempts to insinuate an exclusiveness in the appointments to Professorships in M'Gill College. Let us look at the names of the Professors, as advertised in numerous Provincial papers. The chairs of Medicine, of Chemistry and Pharmacy, and of Materia Medica are filled by Episcopalians; of Surgery, of Midwifery and of Anatomy, by Presbyterians; and of Anatomy and Physiology by a Roman Catholic; so that the three prominent Christian creeds are represented in them, that although they wear black coats, and have the word "reverend" accidentally attached to their names, their influence, when selfishly and wrongly directed, is very small indeed.

TO THE REV. R. D. CARTWRIGHT.

Sir,-I hasten to reply to your letter of the 26th August, addressed to me, which I have read in the Herald of this morning. The question is exceedingly simple, as you have put it, so that a child may understand and decide it, without a moment's hesitation; I shall, therefore, be very brief, more especially a am submitting my views on the general question, in its most important bearings, to the candid judgment of the country. It is, in the first place, a question purely of property and right in those institutions. Are they erected and endowed

solely for behoof of your Church and Sect, or of all Churches and Sects? In the former case you must have an undoubted right to do what you will with your own—as sole proprietors, most certain it is, that the sole right of government ought to distinctions. Your Church I understand is about to erect a posed, with the view of removing all obstacles to the smooth College in the Eastern Townships; she is now erecting several and efficient operation of these Institutions. new Churches in this city. Were we to invade her right in denominations, in this colony, erected at their expense and of order to insure its successful and beneficial operation. In the sanctioned.

of the

fought the first brilliant action in the last American war as he course exclusively appropriated to their use, and those great

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

Montreal, 6th September, 1842.

\*[We beg to inform Mr. Esson that we are gradually om the effect produced by this awful threat.—ED. CH.]

(From the Patriot.)

righteous indignation at the possibility of McGill College and our University of King's College numbering among their respective heads too many members of the University of King's College numbers of our University of King's College to the United Church of England and Ivoland, have come forward to implore, first the government, and then the people at large to take steps to prevent either of these institutions from thus assuming an exclusive and sectarian character. We really thought that the taking in the first reef, having thus set a gallant example, which was instantly followed. He must say that he thought a monument ought to be erected to the Marquis Camden, whose disinterestedness had conferred such substantial benefits on the country (cheers). we are yet deeply chagrined to find that the only anticipated good in the settlement, viz.—the stoppage of agitation is likely to be frustrated by the wicked efforts of a number of nominal Ministers of Religion, who in their shameless attempts to set the Province again "by the ears," seem totally to have forgotten their position as self-dedicated servants of a Religion and

#### Provincial Parliament.

(From the Canada Gazette Extraordinary.) PROVINCE OF CANADA. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Kingston, Sept. 8, 1842. This day, at Two o'clock, P. M., His Excellency the Goverto command the attendance of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, His Excellency opened the Second Session of the First Parliament of the Province of Canada, with the following Speech from the Throne:-

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: The melancholy event which marked the close of the last Session, and which must still be fresh in your memory and your regrets, has imposed upon me the responsibility of maturing and carrying into effect numerous important measures, and has caused a corresponding necessity for delay in calling you

together. Since you last met, several events of interest to this Province and the British Empire have occurred, the issue of which has been mercifully directed by Providence for the security and advantage of both.

The birth of a Prince destined, under God's protection, to occupy the British Throne, is a source of rejoicing to all Her Majesty's faithful subjects; and you will, I am sure, join with ne in cordial congratulations to the Queen and her August Consort upon this event, so conducive to their domestic happiness, and so auspicious for the Nation.

You will also, I am confident, unite with one voice in thanks-giving to Almighty God, that He has been pleased to avert from Government, on the subject of the Address of the Ad

dear to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

I rejoice that I am able to acquaint you that a Treaty between Great Britain and the United States has been signed on the part of Her Majesty, and since ratified by the Federal Seaate, by which the important questions affecting this Province and the United States have been adjusted. From this hope soon to be able to announce to you, I augur the most for a division—for the restoration of the house, and the development of the vast resources of the country. These have been among Her Majesty's chief objects in the negociation of this Treaty; and I am commanded by the Queen to state to you, that no wish is nearer to Her Majesty's heart to the to you, that no wish is nearer to Her Majesty's heart to that to you, that no wish is nearer to Her Majesty's heart to the state to you, that no wish is nearer to Her Majesty's heart to state to you, that no wish is nearer to Her Majesty's heart to state to you, that no wish is nearer to Her Majesty's heart to state to you, that no wish is nearer to Her Majesty's heart to state to you, that no wish is nearer to Her Majesty's heart to state to you, that no wish is nearer to Her Majesty's heart to state to you, that no wish is nearer to Her Majesty's heart to state to you, that no wish is nearer to Her Majesty's heart to state to you, that no wish is nearer to Her Majesty's heart to state to you, that no wish is nearer to Her Majesty's heart to state to you, that no wish is nearer to Her Majesty's heart to you, that no wish is nearer to Her Majesty's heart to you, that no wish is nearer to Her Majesty's heart to you, that no wish is nearer to Her Majesty's heart to you, that no wish is nearer to Her Majesty's heart to you, that no wish is nearer to Her Majesty's heart to you, that no wish is nearer to Her Majesty's heart to you, that no wish is nearer to Her Majesty's heart to you, that no wish is nearer to Her Majesty's heart to you, that no wish is nearer to Her Majesty's heart to you, that no wish is nearer to Her Majesty's heart for a Scotchman cannot be seen entering Christ or Trinity Han that, under Her fulle and the protection undisturbed peace;

I have unfeigned satisfaction in informing you that Her Ma-The curtain which concealed the destructive designs of the jesty's Government have redeemed in the fullest manner the signers of the "Appeal" has been drawn aside, and they stand forth voluntarily to exhibit their shameless spirit of destructiveness, and their equally shameless object of self-aggrandize
you without delay the Act of the Imperial Parliament which ment. "Stand back, for I am holier than thou," is the Pharisaical motto of their standard, and the feeling which dietates their cry of "Down with the Church" is akin to the Chartists' cry of "Down with the Throne." Under a hypocritical pretence of zeal for education, a crusade has been commenced by Mr. Esson and his coadjutors, whose only bond of union is hostility to the Church of England, solely because she is the

Church of England.

We should like to know upon what grounds any one individual elergyman who signed the "Appeal" can justify their conduct. Have they or any of their disciples subscribed, either into notorious that they, as representatives of certain religious persuasions, have used all their exertions to procure funds for their churches, their missionaries, and the support of their their churches, their missionaries, and the support of their pastors? Have not Episcopalians liberally subscribed to one and all of their projects for instructing the rising generation, and spreading abroad a knowledge of the scriptures, without ber of Emigrants who have arrived directly from the Mother on the short of their projects for instructing the rising generation, and spreading abroad a knowledge of the scriptures, without ber of Emigrants who have arrived directly from the Mother on the short of their projects for instructing the rising generation, and spreading abroad a knowledge of the scriptures, without regard to merely doctrinal points? Is there not, in this very | Country, or through the neighbouring States, during the precity, a reverend signer of the "Appeal" whose education was superintended by the Reverend Drs. Wardlaw and Ewing of ding period of last year, no serious destitution has prevailed Glasgow, the respected professors of the Theological Academy in Scotland and Line an otland, and is not the admission into that Academy exclu- to you to devise means for their relief; and I have every rea-

hans; of Surgery, of Midwilery and of Anatomy and Physiology by a Roman Catholic; rians; and of Anatomy and Physiology by a Roman Catholic; so that the three prominent Christian creeds are represented in the College. It is therefore evident that a desire to usurp the control of the institution is the ruling passion of these "messengers of peace," who have come forward at the present time sengers of peace," who have come forward at the present time for the British Possessions in North of the Imperial Parliament for the Im probably call for corresponding alterations in the Provincial scale of duties; and I shall at an early period require your advice and assistance in making the Revenue Laws of this Province consistent in themselves and harmonical with the

ments of the Imperial Parliament.

Her Majesty's Government have evinced a most liberal disled to hope that an arrangement may be made to extend the Market for Canadian produce, in a manner alike advantageous

to this Province and the Mother Country.

I have directed that the Accounts of the Revenue and Ex-

be vested in you. But really, Sir, I cannot but express my astonishment that a gentleman of your candour and intelligence should confound what appears to me to be the most palpable ful aid in considering the amendments which will be pro-

these erections and to claim a joint property in them, we should be laughed to scorn by you and all the world as worse than motion of Education; and I have not hesitated to adopt blockheads. Now, Sir, I leave it to you to decide how ridicu- such measures as I deemed to be indispensable to the accomlous is the blunder of your party, in confounding the distinction between such Colleges, as that projected in Sherbrooke, and be brought under their consideration, but it will be necesbetween such Colleges, as that projected in Sherbrooke, and be brought under their consideration, but it will be necesbetween such Colleges, as that projected in Sherbrooke, and be brought under their consideration, but it will be necesbetween such Colleges, as that projected in Sherbrooke, and be brought under their consideration, but it will be neces-

meantime, it is gratifying to notice the impulse which has Mr. Cartwright introduced a bill to render lands in the hands

The re-organization of the Militia is also a subject to which I shall have to call your attention, as the present seems a favourable opportunity to alleviate unnecessary pressure upon the people, and to place this arm of the public defence upon a sounder and more satisfactory footing.

In perfecting these and other measures which will be brought before you, and in all your labours, for the advancement of the welfare of the Province, you may rely upon my cordial co-operation and support. It is my earnest hope, that a spirit of moderation and harmony may animate your councils, and direct your proceedings. The Province has at length happily recovered from a state of severe trial and danger, and a bright dawn now opens upon its prospects. The promise of peace, secured was opposed by several members. Sir Allan Macnab said that now opens upon its prospects. The promise of peace, secured upon an honourable and advantageous basis, the re-establishment of tranquillity and security, the restoration of financial credit and commercial confidence, with the enjoyment of free and permanent institutions, are blessings for which Canada has reason to be grateful, and which, I feel assured, it will be your effort to preserve, and your pride to perpetuate.

was opposed by several members. Sir Allan Macnab said that he was ready to go into the question, and saw no good reason for adjourning it. The Government members had already refused to give important information that had been asked for, on the ground that the House had not answered His Excellency's Speech, and now when they were ready to answer it, they asked for delay.

Mr. Duggan said no reason had been given for adjourning, which was no reason effort to preserve, and your pride to perpetuate.

(From the Kingston Chronicle.)

Thursday, Sept. 8. The Speaker took the chair, when Messrs. La Fontaine

The Speaker took the chair, when Messis. La Pontune, Leslie, Viger, [for Nicolet,] Forbes, Hincks, Turcotte, and the new member for Leinster, took the oaths and their seats. Mr. Harrison moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better application of fines, forfeitures and penalties. The Bill was brought in, read a first time, and ordered for a second

The Speaker rose and read His Excellency's speech, the

Lincoln, he should move, that the Clerk be directed to charge to the contingencies of the House, the postage of all letters, &c. not exceeding 1 oz. weight, with the exception of petitions, Mr. Small gave notice, that on Monday he should bring in

Mr. Johnston gave notice, that on Monday, he should bring

in a Bill to disqualify all members in that House, who derived profit from situations held directly under the Crown. It was quite impossible, that the business of the country could be conducted honestly, while Members of the House were so fettered. Mr. Buldwin gave notice, that on Monday, he should move for leave to bring in a Bill regulating Elections.

in consequence of the Hon. Mr. Killaly's acceptance of the office of President of the Board of Works.

of the Board of Works, and sat as such last Session. Mr. Draper explained. Mr. Killaly was President of the Board of Works, specially appointed by an Ordinance of Lower Canada, but when the Act of last Session became a law, he accepted office under that Act, and vacated his seat accordingly.—British Whig. Sir Allan Mc Nab said he thought Mr. Killaly was President

Mr. Durand objected to the issuing of the Writ, until the

Election Bill was passed.

Writ Ordered. Mr. Neilson gave notice of an Address to the Crown, for copies of certain despatches relative to the Timber Duties.

Mr. Draper moved that the Governor General's Speech be taken into consideration on Monday next. Carried.

Mr. Simpson gave notice of an Address to the Crown, for copies of all Despatches, Surveys, Estimates, &c. &c., relative to the Beauharnois Canal. Mr. Neilson suggested some addi-

The House adjourned until 3 o'clock, to morrow.

as parliamantary usages would permit it.

Mr. Aylwin expressed himself satisfied to hear Mr. Harrison

Upon a division of the House, the motion was negatived by a large majority.

After some conversation respecting the Inspector General's supposed disqualifications to sit as a member of the committee for trying Mr. Duggan's election, he having resigned his seat, and been re-elected.—the House adjourned till 3 o'clock on Monda.

(From the Kingston Herald, 13th Sept.) Monday, Sept. 12.

[The House being so crowded that we were unable to obtain

day, but other business occupied the time until 6 o'clock, and

Various petitions were presented, 21 in all, most of which had to be withdrawn on account of some informality. One was not addressed to the House at all; some had no signatures on the sheet containing the petition; and several petitions from District Councils were without their respective seals, which all petitions from corporate bodies must have to be re-One petition from the Fourth Riding of York came near being rejected for disrespectful language, but Mr. Aylwin, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Neilson, and others, defended the petition. Mr. Hincks said that he knew most of the petitioners,

cent, on the incomes of all officers of government rec England." The "Appealers" represent only themselves, and vince consistent in themselves, and harmonious with the enact-

Her Majesty's Government have evinced a most liberal disposition in the consideration of the Duties on Agricultural produce, in connection with the Trade of Canada; and I am ed to hope that an arrangement may be made to extend the Market for Canadian produce, in a manner alike advantageous of this Province and the Mother Country. lution had been read, Mr. Dunscombe, member for Beauharnois, I have directed that the Accounts of the Revenue and Exditure of the past year, with the Estimates for the ensuing
up to be laid before you.

Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

How directed that the Accounts of the Revenue and Excalled for the reading of the petition relating to the election
for that county, which being done, he called on the member for
Leinster (Mr. DeWitt), who was one of the petitioners, to say Honourable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

I have given much attention to the operation of the great the election, were true. Mr. De Witt gave an obscure explanation of the great the election of the great t measures passed last Session, and I shall have occasion to nation, from which it seemed that this allegation was not co propose to you modifications in certain of them, with the view of giving effect to their provisions, in development of the principles on which they are founded, and in harmony with the spirit of these iestiticities and and in harmony with the spirit of these iestiticities and a provision to the principles of these iestiticities and a provision to the principles of these iestiticities and a provision to the principles of these iestiticities and a provision to the principles of with the spirit of those institutions under which they are also some who were brought into the house apparently dead, but they had afterwards recovered. The Committee to con-The important measure for the establishment of District sider these cases was then struck, composed of Messrs. Morris,

I have endeavoured to work out the objects which the Legislature contemplated in passing an Act for the promotion of Education; and I have not hesitated to adopt would be sanctioned or not; but to mark the sense of the bill would be sanctioned or not; but to mark the sense of the Province.

Toronto.

The Subscribers offer for sale several hundred patterns, composing the best, as well as the cheapest, selection of English, Irish, French, and American PAPER-HANGINGS, ever imported into this bill would be sanctioned or not; but to mark the sense of the House and Council last session, and been reserved for Her Ton House on the subject he had introduced the bill afresh.

others in actual operation, in connexion with several religious sary to introduce several amendments into the measure, in he had reason to believe that the bill of last session would be

meantime, it is gratifying to notice the impose with the matter of the m

except that the other side were willing, which was no reason

Mr. Johnston said the House was ready to take up the Address now, and there was no reason for delay. The member for Kingston asked for delay, and what was it for? Was it because he had another office ready to give to some member Mr. Moffat said that the independent members of the House, who cared neither for office holders nor office seekers, had been forgotten by the two sides, who had agreed to the adjournment. Dr. Dunlop said that those who lived in Kingston, and had fat berths, might not care about spending time; but he and many others had come from far, and had business at home remembers standing.

Dr. H. Smith said, that in the absence of the member for quiring their attention, and therefore he wished to basten their work.

The motion for adjournment prevailed; and then Mr. Aylwin moved that the House meet at 11 o'clock, A. M., instead of 3 P. M. He said that as the House had agreed to adjourn, he hoped they would agree to meet earlier, and that the mem-bers on the Treasury benches would come prepared. It was time for His Excellency the Governor General to know the opinion of the House and the country on the members and measures of his government. He had his Council, who were supposed to be his advisers, although there might be other advisers, anknown to that House, but known to the country. -Men who come out here to play the part of ambassadors or kings, a if they were invested with all the power of the British empire. It was time that his Excellency should hear other opinions and other advice. It was time that this House should make iself heard, and let the Governor General know what they tink of the men who have occupied the Treasury benches

Mr. Draper moved for a new Writ for the Town of London, for the last session and three days of this. Afer some conversation the motion was withdrawn, and

It will be seen by this sketch, that a determined oppo

EXPECTED RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS .- It is confidently expected that when the House meets to-day, ministers will an nunce their resignation. Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine have cen summoned to Government House, and they will be included in the new ministry, which is a sufficient guarantee that it

Latest Parliamentary Intelligence. (From & Correspondent of the Toronto Herald.)

tional particulars.

Mr. Henry Smith gave notice of his intention to move certain alterations in the Rules of the House.

Mr. Cartwright moved that 500 copies of the Speech, in both languages, be printed for the use of Members

Mr. Johnston chiected on the care of Members

Mr. Johnston chiected on the care of Members

Mr. Johnston chiected on the care of Members This afternson [13th Sept.] the great battle commenced anguages, be printed for the use of Members

Mr. Johnston objected on the score of unnecessary expense.

The motion was carried.

On motion of Mr. Morris, the Printing Committee was ruck, to consist of the following: Messrs Morris Johnston of Sergeant-at-Ams, &c. before them like a torrent—whereat the Sergeant and the Sergeant struck, to consist of the following: Messrs. Morris, Johnston, the Speaker mnifested great displeasure, and declared that upon a repetition of the offence, "strangers should withdraw." While this scene was enacting in the Lower House, one still September 9.

The speaker took the chair at three o'clock, and different embers gave notices of Bills which they intended bringing in embers gave notices of Bills which they intended bringing in. tive Council, rise and informed the House that he had ar ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY. important communication to make respecting the state of the Provincial Government. He then said, that in conseupon Monday next, move a congratulatory address to Her Majesty and Prince Albert on the birth of the Prince of Wales, and also upon Her Majesty's happy deliverance from the assassin's attempt upon Her life.

Address to Governor General. Mr. Neilson moved an Address to the Governor General for copies of all despatches and conversations with the Home Government, on the subject of the Address of the House relating to duties on Canadian Timber.

of complaint,—an oner had been made to the French Canadian party, that if they would consent to come into the Government, and despatches and conversations with the Home and details of the Union, Mr. Lafontaine should be appointed Attorney-General for Canada East, Mr. Baldwin for Canada West and the details of the French Canada and party, that if they would consent to come into the Government, and oner had been made to the French Canadian party, that if they would consent to come into the Government, and foreign party, that if they would consent to come into the Government, and foreign party, that if they would consent to come into the Government, and foreign party, that if they would consent to come into the Government, and foreign party, that if they would consent to come into the Government, and foreign party, that if they would consent to come into the Government, and foreign party, that if they would consent to come into the Government, and foreign party, that if they would consent to come into the Government, and foreign party, that if they would consent to come into the Government, and foreign party, that if they would consent to come into the Government, and foreign party that if they would consent to come into the Government, and foreign party that if they would consent to come into the Government, and foreign party that if they would consent to come into the Government, and foreign party that if they would consent to come into the Government, and foreign party that if they would consent to come into the Government, and foreign party that if they would consent to come into the Government, and foreign party that it is they would consent to come into the Government, and foreign party that it is they would consent to come into the Government, and foreign party that it is the government.

rine Flour, dy Darrei,								1000			10000	10200	
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Barley, ditto -							0	1	107	@	0	2	8
Uats ditto	14				-		0	0	10	(a)	0	.1	8
Pease, ditto -						*	0	1	8	(0)	0	2	
Oatmeal, & barrel,					4		0	17	6	0	1	2	
Pork, W 100 fbs.		-					0	12	6	@	1	0	
Beef, 100 ibs.			195		*		0	15	0	(11)	1	2	
Mutton, (qr.) # 1b .				*		+	0	0	21	(1)	0	0	
Veal, ditto,				19	-		0	0	2	(1)	0	0	
Butter, (fresh), # 16				*		*	0	0	10	@	0	1	
Ditto, (tub), ditto							0	0	4	(0)	0	0	
Cheese, & tb.						740	0	0	4	(1)	0	0	
Fowls, & pair,			-				0	1	3	@	0	2	
Eggs, & dozen,				-			0	0	5	(1)	0	0	
New Hay, & ton,					-		1	15	0	@	2	5	
Straw, ditto,		45		*		-	1	5	0	@	1	10	
New Potatoes 20 neck	110	-					0	0	44	@	0	0	

NIAGARA CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The Members of this Association are hereby reminded that the nex lecting of the Association will be held (D. V.) at the residence of the ev. John Anderson, Rector of Fort Erie, on Wednesday and Thurs ay, the 5th and 6th of October next.

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

Thorold, September 10th, 1842.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. Reverend Brethren.—Permit me to remind you that the next Meet g of the Association is appointed to be held (D. V.) at Peterborough to Wednesday and Thursday, the 14th and 15th of September next.

SALTERN GIVINS, Secretary. Mohawk Parsonage, 22d August, 1842.

CLASSICAL AND MERCANTILE EDUCATION. A GENTLEMAN who is a sound Greek and Latin scholar, having here for several years principal assistant in one of the first Classical endowed Schools in Ireland, and having taught a Classical and Mercantile School for many years in Canada, is desirous to remove to a respectable neighbourhood in which he could open School with six or eight Classical and a fair number of English pupils. He can give every satisfaction by reference. Application, if by letter post paid, will receive due attention at the office of The Church. ORGANIST FOR WESTERN CANADA.

AN ORGANIST, from England, wishes to procure a situation where he may be settled in the above capacity. He would instruct the children to sing the Church Service if required. He would not object also to take charge of a Parish School. Address, Post paid, stating amount of salary, &c., to C. W., to be left at the Office of Mr. G. HAYWARD, No. 1, Platt Street, New York. September, 1842. 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 have been tayoured in their individual capacities since the hisbament in Toronto; and conceiving it mutually advantageous, likely to enable them more promptly and energetically to protheir business, they have entered into Partnership—and now hemselves, under the Firm of HAMILTON & WILSON, to be any work in the

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

BUSINESS. and Holmes.

Mr. Baldwin introduced his bill to secure the freedom of elections, observing that it was the same as had passed the House and Council last session, and been reserved for Her

A CHOICE SELECTION OF FIRE-BOARD PATTERNS.

HAMILTON & WILSON, 5, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto.

AUTUMN AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a very large and well assorted stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, suited for the Fall and Winter Trade, and by the middle of this month their stock will be very full and complete.

They have also additional shipments coming forward by most of the regular Fall Ships from Great Britain, which will keep up the extent and variety of their stock during the next three months.

They also beg to intimate that their Importations of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS are very large and well assorted, and that they will continue to receive additions to their stock during the remainder of

Hamilton, 7th September, 1842.

BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co. 271-6

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE College will be re-opened, after the Summer Vacation, on Thursday, September 22nd, at the usual hour. JOHN McCAUL, LL.D., Principal U. C. College.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. THE Second Annual Public Examination of the Candidates for the Exhibitions, founded by the Council of King's College, will commence on Thursday, January 4th, 1843. NUMBER OF VACANCIES, 1843.

ar—tenable for three years; to two of which (the 3rd and 4th) is seed exemption from College dues for Tuition—to one (the 2nd), diltion to the above, the annual stipend of £10—and to one (the xemption from College dues for both Board and Tuition, with y to commute the privilege of Boarding for an annual stipend of

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION, 1843. Greek: Valpy's Delectus. Latin: Extracts from Ovid's Fasti li Electa ex Ovidio et Tibullo," Eton, 1840, pp. 63 to 80.—These are to be considered as text-books, on which questions in Grammar Prosody, History, Geography, and Mythology will be founded, Geometry: Euclid's Elements, Book I. Algebra: to Simple Equations, (inclusive), and Arithmetic.

EXTRACT FROM THE REGULATIONS. "All candidates to be eligible, who shall produce testimonials of conduct and qualifications from the Principal or Head Master of good conduct and qualifications from the Principal or Head Master of any institution for education in Canada.

2. "The above testimonials to be lodged with the Collector of U. C. College one month before the first day of Examination.

3. "The names of the successful candidates to be published, specifying the schools at which they were educated."

Apy were educated."

JOHN McCAUL, LL.D.,
Principal U. C. College.
270-September 6, 1842.

220-22

Editors of the following papers are requested to insert the above advertisements twice, and send their accounts to Mr. Duffy, Collector, U. C. College;—Toronto Patriot, British Colonist, Cobourg Star, Kingston Chronicle, Montreal Gazette and Herald, Quebec Gazette and Mercury, Hamilton Gazette, and Sandwich Herald.

UNIVERSITY OF M'GILL COLLEGE.

PROPOSALS, addressed to the Governors of the College, at Moncreived until the 18th day of October next, from persons desirous of the following OFFICES in the College, viz.:—

Professor of Classical Literature,
Lecturer on the Mathematics and Natural Philosophy,
Lecturer on Logic and Rhetoric,
A Latin Tutorship.

The Montreal Gazette, the Morning Courier, the Quebec Mer-ory, the Kingston Chronicle, the Church newspaper (Toronto), the lalifax Times, and the Fredericton Sentinel, are requested to give ae above four insertions (once a fortnight) and transmit their accounts

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 Greek languages,—also in Book-keeping, the Use of the Globes, and Algebra, will be formed. A few vacancies are open for in-door pupils. The business of Mrs. Cromble's Seminary will also be resumed on the same day. A French Master is wanted to give instruction in these institutions. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. Cromble.

M. C. CROMBIE, Toronto, 2nd September, 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.

THE REV. W. H. NORRIS receives into the Pars

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 ac-Address (post paid) to A. B., care of Rev. W. Brethour, Ormstown

EDUCATION ... TERMS moderate. REFERENCE for character and abilities, to the

MRS. RANSOME is desirons 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, rery cheap. Toronto, July, 1842.

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

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

years. Toronto, 23rd August, 1842. 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 year it has conducted its extensive business on the most just and libera principles, paying its losses with honourable promptness. It insure against loss or damage by fire, Public Buildings, Dwelling-houses Warehouses, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and property gene rally, on terms very favourable to the assured. Owners of Property in Toronto and its vicinity are invited to apply to THOMAS RIGNEY, Agent.

THOMAS RIGNEY, Agent.

THOMAS RIGNEY, Agent.

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

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE,

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

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

BANK STOCK. FOR SALE, 116 Shares in the Bank of Upper Canada. Apply to MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, 8th September, 1842.

Toronto, September, 1842.

ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES.

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.

The stock consists, in part, as follows, viz :—
Ladies' Boots, in Silk, Merino, Prunella, Cloth, Morecco, fur trimmed and lined; Ladies' Shoes, in Morecco, Silk, Prunella, Kid, Bronze and Black; together with a beautiful assortment of Victoria Stippers, of the latest fashion, Dressing Slippers, in Worsted, Velvet, Morecco, 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 WHOLESABE 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. THE Subscribers beg to announce their intention of shortly closing their business at Kingston, and continuing it in future at Toronto only. In order to avoid the incouvenience of moving it, they for a few days only, offer the large and valuable stock of Books and Stationery now at the Kingston Establishment, at very reduced prices.

H. § W. ROWSELL,
Booksellers and Stationers,
Sept. 1, 1842.

Toronto and Kingston.

TO LET. A LARGE THREE STORY

NEW BRICK BUILDING, WITH EXTENSIVE AND CONVENIENT CELLARAGE. HESE Premises are well adapted for a wholesale business, being in one of the most central situations in the city.

They are situated in West Market Place, opposite to the West side of the Market, adjoining to the Wholesale Stores of Messrs. Thorne & Parsons, and within a short distance of the principal wharves of the city. The building will be finished and ready for occupation on the 1st of October next. Apply to W. DAVIS, Front Street.

Toronto, 22nd August, 1842.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

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

King Street, Toronto.

FOR SALE.

A CAPITAL TONED SQUARE PIANO FORTE BY STODART, TMPORTED from Loudon in November last by Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, the property of Capt. Biscoe, Royal Engineers, under orders for England. Apply to H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. August 4, 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 month 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.

JUST PUBLISHED. For the use of Magistrates, Township Officers, &c., Price 7s. 6d.,

CONTAINING the Criminal Laws, (including the Bailing and Commitment of Prisoners, and the Petty Trespass and Summary Conviction Enactment.) the laws relating to Township Officers, Statute Labour, Highways, Inns and Inukeepers, Distilleries, &c., passed since 1835, with the late

all Alphabetically arranged—to which are added some Forms for the se of Magistrates.
For sale at H. & W. ROWSELL'S, Toronto, and the principal

anada East. 26th July, 1842.

THE CONSTITUTION AND OBJECTS

AS SET FORTH IN !

II. The Correspondence between the Lord Bishop of Toronto and the Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Robinson.

Price, £1 12s. 6d. per 100,-for single copy, 4d.

For Sale at the Depository, 144 King Street, Toronto. At a Meeting of the Central Board held on the 7th September, it was "Resolved.—That the District and Parochial Associations be furnished with the publications of this Society at cost and charges."
"Resolved.—That, as this Society is required to pay cash for purchases made of The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, no credit be given to any individual or Association, for any publications sold at the Depository of this Society."

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

aturday Morning, at 8 o'clock.
The Steamer Britannia, between Toronto and Hamilton, runs in mnexion with the America.
Toronto, August 16, 1842.

BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO, Drincess Royal, Cololeugh; Niagara, Elmsley; City of Toronto, Dick; From Kingston:

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-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, TEAVES 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.

POSTSCRIPT. THURSDAY, 2 o'clock, P.M.

On Tuesday night, the 13th, the Debate was going on very warmly in the Lower House. The Hon. R. Baldwin and several other members severely castigated Mr. Hincks, who attempted a defence of himself, in

which of course he was exceedingly lame and impotent. have succeeded to the Attorney-Generalships held by Messrs. Draper and Ogden, and that the Executive Council, with these exceptions, will remain unaltered. This we do not believe. It is also said that the debate is adjourned to Friday, and if this be the case, it is probably done for the purpose of enabling His Excellency, during the interim, to procure a new set of advisers.

It appears from the Kingston Chronicle of the 14th, that Mr. Baldwin has actually moved a vote of wunt of confidence in the present Executive Councillors. From the tone of the Chronicle, and from private information which we have received, we surmise that it will be carried. Mr. Draper,-as we learn from the apparently inconsistent, and, towards him, unfair account given in the Chronicle, -tendered his resignation months ago, rather than consent to the overtures, which, as will be seen elsewhere, Mr. Sullivan mentioned had been made to the French Canadian party.

his resignation three times during the 48 hours preceding the meeting of the House. The Chronicle, contemptuously denounced by Mr. Hincks a short time ago, is now the warm supporter of that individual. We will, next week, give a cha-

BIRTHS. On the evening of the 2nd instant, the lady of the Rev. B. C. Hill, of a son.

At the Glebe House, Binsted, Hampshire, England, on the 27th
July, Mrs. Lockhart, niece of the late Dr. Stewart, Lord Bishop of

Sept. 1, 1842.

Booksellers and Stationers,
Toronto and Kingston.

TO LET,

THE Premises in King Street, Kingston, at present occupied by
H. & W. Rowsell, Booksellers and Stationers. It is a Stone
House, and decidedly one of the best situations for business in Kingston. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to H. & W. Rowsell on the Premises, or at King Street, Toronto.

Sept. 1, 1842.

MARRIED.

At Belleville, on the 7th September, by the Rev. J. Grier, Mr. Wm.
At Montreal, on the 9th September, by the Rev. James Ramsay,
Henry Driscoll, Esq., Q. C., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr.
At Montreal, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. D. Robertson, Mr.
both of that city.

DIFD.

On the morning of the 3rd instant, the infant son of the Rev. B. C.

LETTERS received during the week ending Thursday, Sept. 15th:-Lord Bishop of Montreal (2) with a packet; Rev. J. Pyke; Rev. H. Patton [parcel will be sent from Depository at first opportunity]; J. Myles Esq., rem. in full vol. 6; Mr. F. Burk, rem.; H. Charles Esq. [Index for vol. 5 will be ready in about 3 weeks]; Rev. T. B. Fuller, add. subs.; J. Fitzgibbon Esq., add. sub.; Rev. G. R. F. Grout, add. sub. and rem.; W. Spiller Esq.; Col. Burweil.

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

Toronto, August 17, 1842.

To Correspondents.—Our friend Claud Halcro—ever true to his office.

To Correspondents.—Our friend Claud Halcro—ever true to his office.

For Terms, apply to either of the Churchwardens, Hon. Johns Macaulax, or Charles Whlard, Esq. Kingston, August 3rd, 1842. 265-tf.

BECHER'S DIGEST,

Currency Bill.

London, July 1, 1842.

The Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec. A CLEEGYMAN is wanted, to act as Secserary 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 inside to the Rev. Wm. Dawes, (Secretary pro. tem.) St. John,

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE

DIOCESE OF TORONTO:

III. The Report of the Speeches at the Meeting held on the 28th April, 1842. IV. The Lord Bishop's Pastoral Letter.

1842.

CAPTAIN TWOHY, W ILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg, every Monday, Wednesday, and criday Afternoon, at 1 o'clock; and will leave Rochester for Toronto, ouching at Cobourg and Port Hope, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Member. 2 o'clock

1842.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGE-MENTS FOR THIS SEASON: IL & IK IB © EV TF & IR II © 9

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

At 12 o'clock, Noon-Monday and Thursday, NIAGARA; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday, CITY OF TORONTO;

Toronto, June 24, 1842.

Hamilton and Rochester S eamboat Office, May 30th, 1842.

It is difficult to collect any thing like accurate nformation.

It is rumoured that Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine

It further appears that Mr. Draper had tendered

racter of the Chronicle from the pen of Mr. Hincks.

Quebec, of a son.

At Quebec, on the 10th instant, the lady of Christian Wurtele, Esquire, of a son.

At Hamilton, on the 11th instant, the lady of D. C. Beasley, Esq., of a daughter.

Hill.

At Quebec, on the 19th August, Caroline Anna, infant daughter of J. W. Leayeraft, Esquire, aged 14 months.

In Glandford, on the 6th instant, after a short illness of fourteen hours, Henry Wetenhall, Esq., in his 33rd year.

On the 18th July, at Leamington, England, Charlotte, second daughter of the late Lieutenant General Simcoe, of Wolford Lodge, Decon.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG THE JEWS. (From the London Ecclesiastical Gazette.)

JERUSALEM .- JOURNAL OF THE REV. F. C. EWALD. Our monthly correspondence from the members of department of the Mission.

The building of the church was progressing rapidly; 30,000 cubic feet of masonry had been laid under ground, from the laying of the foundation-stone up to diately granted.

churches in the Holy City.

The Bishop's Visit to Bethlehem.

May 4.—His Lordship had long ago intended to He come forth unto me, that is to be ruler in Israel, whose goings forth have been from of old, from everhad been fixed upon to see the birth-place of our of his honorary chaplain, Mr. Williams being prevented was in this country. The environs of Bethlehem are resting very delightful, and have quite the aspect of the south of France. Friendly Reception by the Greek Bishop.

We alighted at the Greek convent. His Lordship and the whole party were introduced to the Bishop of Bethlehem, who received us kindly. After the first compliments were paid, refreshments and coffee were handed round. We then proceeded to the church, which is said to be built over the spot where our Saviour was born. Three different gates lead to this remarkable spot; one of them is in the hands of the Greeks, another in those of the Roman Catholics, and the other in the hands of the Armenians. As the birth-place of our Saviour is under ground, the Bishop gave each of us a wax candle, and we then followed him. The cave is most handsomely ornamented, and a great number of silver lamps are burning round the place where the Saviour of mankind came into the world. The place where the star stood still is pointed out, as also the very manger in which the child Jesus was laid after his birth.

I cannot say what were the feelings of the rest of our party when beholding the spot whence the salvation of the world proceeded; I felt overpowered with the thought that here I was on the very place where the Son of God entered into the world, which was then a mere stable, and had nothing of the ornaments of which it is now full. We were seated around the memorable manger; one of the gentlemen took out his Bible, and Miss Anna Alexander read the history of our Saviour's birth, to which we all listened with the interest which such a spot was calculated to inspire. The Greek Bishop said that he would now read the same; but as it was in Greek he thought it would not edify us. His Lordship, however, expressing a wish to hear it, the venerable prelate immediately sent for his episcopal dress, which having put on, he read the second chapter of St. Matthew, in that peculiar manner in which all Eastern nations recite their prayers.

We then left the cave, and went up into the Greek chapel. Then we took a view of the Armenian, and afterwards of the Roman Catholic chapels, all of which are built over the cave where it is said our Saviour was born. I observed to the Greek Bishop, that the Armenians and the Greeks do not differ much in their religious opinious,; upon which he replied, "O, yes; look at their altar; you see all those vases of flowers on it, which they consider a decoration; we have nothing of the kind upon our altars." We then went about in the church itself, which is a handsome building; the roof is supported by forty-eight fine marble pillars. The edifice, which was erected by Helena, is now, however, out of repair. The Greeks wished long ago to repair it, but the Armenians would not permit it; they have, however, now received a firman from Constantinople to do so: and soon we shall see that memorable edifice of antiquity restored to its primitive

splendour. I could not help smiling when a native of Bethlehem pointed out to me the form of a hand eugraven on one of the pillars, which he devoutly assures me Odd Fellows wished to read their address before the grave was done by the Virgin Mary, when entering the cave, putting her hand on that pillar. I told him, "This church was built several centuries after the birth of Christ, it was therefore not possible that Mary should have made this impression." I had a long conversation with a Greek priest of Bethlehem, who accompanied the Greek Bishop, respecting the sacrament of have accompanied his mortal remains to the place of the Lord's Supper. He plainly told me that they interment. believe in transubstantiation; and various paintings in the Greek chapel represent transubstantiation.

which they say the Virgin Mary had secreted herself with Jesus for forty days, and then went to Egypt. In this cave there is a stone which they call "the milk children for want of milk; for as soon as they dissolve a little of this stone in a cup of milk and drink it, their to all our superiors, and a most sincere good-will to all wants are supplied. We next proceeded to a spot whence we could see the field where the angels appeared to the shepherds. We saw also the village

where the shepherds dwelt. We then returned to the apartments of the Greek bishop, who insisted upon our dining with him,-a kindness Which could not be refused. After dinner we took [ walk in the garden of the convent; and we all wished that we might have a building like this convent n Jerusalem for our own use. Bethlehem is a tolrable village, exceedingly fruitful. Here a colony of laborious, enterprising, and pious families could easily settle. The whole village is almost entirely inhabited by Greeks, Armenians, and Roman Catholics. There are very few Mahometans. Those Christians would sell to the new comers both fields and houses without difficulty. No Jew is permitted to live at Bethlehem, nor even to visit the place. In the cool of the evening we left the hospitable Bishop of

Celebration of the Queen's Birth-day.

May 24.—This being our Queen's birth-day, his Lordship invited all the members of our congregation to spend the evening at his residence. At our evening service there were four Greek priests present, with whom I conversed in Arabic after service. We often have Greeks and Armenians at our services, and they express great admiration in seeing the manner in which Lordship's to join with us in prayer for our gracious Queen. Rabbi J. S. offered up a prayer in Hebrew, the case, I subjoinharmony that exists between the first Jewish rabbies and our beloved Bishop, and how willing they are to hear from his lips the doctrine of salvation.

1 am of opinion that the Dissenting Minister cannot claim a right to precede the corpse to the grave in the churchyard, and sing a hymn over the remains, though the afterwards retire outside the walls and there offers up prayers and delivers his address.

1 am of opinion that the Dissenting Minister cannot would naturally conceive that there are many uses of a Church besides its adaptation to the hearing of sermons. Is it superstition to say that a Church ought to be vast enough for that as well as for other purposes—that it ought to be an earthly symbol of the eternal temple not of the top opinion that the Dissenting Minister cannot would naturally conceive that there are many uses of a Church besides its adaptation to the hearing of sermons. Is it superstition to say that a Church ought to be vast enough for that as well as for other purposes—that it ought to be an earthly symbol of the eternal temple not of the top opinion that the Dissenting Minister cannot would naturally conceive that there are many uses of a Church besides its adaptation to the hearing of sermons. Is it superstition to say that a Church ought to be vast enough for that as well as for other purposes—that it ought to be an earthly symbol of the eternal temple not of the temples of religion. Now surely a devout heart would naturally conceive that there are many uses of a Church besides its adaptation to the hearing of sermons. Is it superstition to say that a Church ought to be vast enough for that as well as for other purposes—that it of the Hon. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Moved the would naturally conceive that there are many uses of a Church besides its adaptation to the hearing of sermons. Is it superstition to say that a Church besides its adaptation to the hearing of sermons. It is to precede the corpse of the following the sermons are superstituted in the temple of the top of the top of

Invitation from the Armenian Patriarch.

May 27,-The Armenians here have, ever since our arrival, shown a friendly disposition towards us. On the first day of our arrival the Patriarch sent to our Bishop to inquire whether he could be of any service to his Lordship. This good feeling has hitherto continued, and the Jerusalem Mission contains most satisfactory ac- I trust will go on increasingly. A few days ago a counts of general progress and improvement in every message came from the Patriarch to his Lordship, stating that an Armenian priest was about to proceed to India, for whom he was anxious to procure a letter of introduction from our Bishop, which was imme-

To-day another message was sent by the same We select from the various communications before Patriarch to invite his Lordship and other members us, the following extracts from Mr. Ewald's journal, of our Mission to dine with him, which invitation was as having reference to the friendly relations subsisting accepted. Accordingly, after evening prayers, his between the Anglican Bishop and the heads of other Lordship, Mr. Williams, Mr. Rolland, Mr. Johns, and

myself, proceeded to the Armenian convent. When we arrived at the gate of the convent, his Lordship was received by three Armenian bishops, all pay a visit to one of the most interesting spots in the of them venerable and aged persons. Thus conducted Holy Land, to the place of which the prophet says, into the convent, we passed a spacious court-yard and "But thou, Bethlehem Ephrata, though thou be little entered the garden, where the Patriarch was waiting among the thousands of Judah, yet out of thee shall for his Lordship, and received him most cordially. Chairs were then placed, and we all seated ourselves. I stood as interpreter to the interpreter of the convent, lasting," but had been hitherto prevented. This day who spoke Arabic. Neither the Patriarch nor the three Bishops are acquainted with this language.-Saviour, and therefore, after morning service, his Lord- While conversing a shower came on, which compelled ship, Mrs. Alexander, and a part of the family, set out us to enter a fine garden-house, where we remained on horseback. Several English travellers accompanied | till dinner was announced. We were then led up to them; and I went with his Lordship in the capacity an open terrace, which was over-shadowed by the branches of a most magnificent fir-tree, under which from joining the party by indisposition. We left the the dinner-table was laid out in European style. The Holy City by the Jaffa gate, went down the lovely storm had passed, and the evening was splendid .valley of Hinnom, turned then to the left, and made | The Patriarch and the three bishops sat down with for the Greek convent of Mar Elias, which is about an us to dinner. The view from hence was delightful. hour's ride from Jerusalem, and situated on an emi- Before us we had the ever-memorable Mount of Olives; nence. From hence we had a fine view of Bethlehem. to the right, the country round the Dead Sea; to our The Greeks had a short time ago enlarged the con- left, several mountains were towering up, which are vent of Mar Elias, and were about to build a church round about Jerusalem. The conversation, though there, but were stopped by Seraskier Pasha, when he carried on by interpreters, was animated and inte-

The Patriarch, a noble-looking gentleman with a long beard, may be about sixty years of age; the Bishops about seventy. The dress of the Bishops is the common oriental flowing one, of black-colour; that of the Patriarch was of the same cut, but of a brown colour, which was the only distinction I could

The Armenian convent at Jerusalem is of very ancient date; the Patriarch said, that it was built on the very spot where the apostle James had dwelt .-It is very spacious; it has room for 2500 pilgrims. During the last Easter there were 2000 pilgrims lodged within its walls. There are at present forty friars, five Bishops, and the Arch-patriarch living here, including the minor clergy and servants; the whole population of the convent consists of 150 persons. ormerly the Armenians had seventy-six convents in | Gospel has undertaken to assist in thus providing for the the Holy Land, which are now reduced to four. They had one on the Mount of Olives; but the Roman Catholics and the Greeks procured a firman from the Sultan, which ordered it to be levelled to the ground, which was done only a few years ago. When asked what their belief was respecting those who do not belong to their Church, the Patriarch replied, "All who are baptized in the name of Jesus, and receive the doctrines of the Gospel, and act accordingly, enter

Meanwhile, as night was coming on and our party was neither ready nor willing to break up, large lanterns with candles burning in them were brought and nung on the branches of the tree under which we were seated, which greatly enhanced the beauty of the scene. The Patriarch and the Bishops expressed themselves in the most friendly manner, and said that his Lordship should consider their convent as his own. Many questions were asked and answered on both When asked what their opinion was respecting Israel, they replied, "That Israel will be converted before Christ's coming." They showed throughout our conversation that they were well acquainted with our conversation that they were well acquainted with the Scriptures, which are freely read among them.— Christians in Abyssinia a clear view of the doctrine and About nine o'clock we left the convent.

May the Lord bless this beginning of union! May t lead to a closer intimacy with the prelates of our Church! and may Christ be glorified through it!-His Lordship and our whole party were delighted with the open, frank, and hospitable manner in which we were treated by the venerable Patriarch.

## English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ODD FELLOWS' FUNERALS AND ORATIONS.

From a Correspondent of the London Church Intelligencer.) Sir,—I wish to call the attention of the Clergy, through your excellent paper, to the subject of Odd Fellows' Funerals. The members of this Society have twice attempted to read an address in my churchyard; the first time I put a stop to it by the aid of the friends of the deceased, who was a member of the Church; the second time, when the deceased was also a member of the Church, I had to call in the police before I could get them to desist. There was, in fact, a complete riot in the churchyard, and was filled up. The fact is, they wanted to bury the corpse; they thought nothing of the prayers of the Church, offered up by an ordained minister, in comparison with their own heathen effusion. In order that you may see that I am not using too strong an expression, I subjoin the address of the Odd Fellows:—

"At the request of our deceased brother, whose loss we

"At the request of our deceased brother, whose loss we lament, but whose memory we cherish and revere, we

"Some of you, spectators, may be anxious to know what are our professions. We inform such, that the Order of which we have the honour to be members, is From the church we were conducted to a cave, in hich they say the Virgin Mary had secreted herself to promote the happiness of mankind generally, but that of its own members particularly; and we accomplish this ultivation of friendship and social and beneficent virtues this stone. And now this milk-stone is used as a medicine for those women who cannot nurse their with the inestimable blessings we enjoy under the mild government of our beloved Sovereign, we pay a willing obedience to the laws of our country, a proper deference

"What man is he that liveth, and shall not see death? The living know they must die. Man cometh up like a flower, and is cut down like the grass: he heapeth up ches, but cannot tell who shall enjoy them: naked we came into the world, and naked we return out of it. The Lord giveth and the Lord hath taken away: blessed be

the name of the Lord. "To the dark grave, the last retreat of all, we have consigned the mortal remains of our departed brother; but though his voice can no more be heard among us, to gladden our passing hours-though his hands can no more extend their wonted benevolence, nor his informed mind impart his sage intelligence—yet in pious recollection of days that we passed together, we will follow him beyond the grave, and he shall still have a place in our memory, till we too pay the debt of nature, when we hope we shall once more meet in a happier Lodge, and live in perfect unison of friendship before the All Beneficent and

Most High God. "To us, who still remain candidates for holy bliss and never-fading crowns, do Thou, O Most Holy Father, shower down Thy grace, and bless us evermore."

Now this is a mere Heathen prayer; the name of our Blessed Saviour is never mentioned. They expect to obtain "holy bliss" and "never-fading crowns," without Christianity. In short, they are "without Christianity," and consequently "without God in the world." Why do Churchmen, and especially Clergymen, belong to such a Society; which is a profane imitation of the Catholic Church, and wishes to make all people brethren, not as Christians, but as men? The Odd Fellows' Society is composed of Jews, Turks, Infidels, and Heretics, (alas! that I should have to add, and Churchmen), and therefore express great admiration in seeing the manner in which our service is conducted. This evening there was also one of the first rabbies of Jerusalem present at his Lordship's to join with us in prayer for our gracious. In order that the Clergy may be aware of the law of

g to the rites of the Church of England: and that the cumbent has the sole and exclusive right, as well as ty, of performing such offices—even a Clergyman epistally ordained could not perform any ceremony within churchyard without the leave of the Incumbent, nor en then, except according to the forms of the Church. It have read the statement drawn up by the Baptist in the read the read the statement drawn up by the Baptist in the read the statement drawn up by the Baptist in the read the statement drawn up by the Baptist in the read the statement drawn up by the Baptist in the read the statement drawn up by the Baptist in the read the statement drawn up by the Baptist in the read the statement drawn up by the Baptist in the read the rea

and only such rite as the Church sanctions. "STEPHEN LUSHINGTON.

"Aberystwith, Sept. 17, 1835."

It is quite clear from this, that they have full power to nain, Sir, your obedient servant,

MALTA.—The Malta Mail, a newspaper published in the island, and just received, contains a full report of a meeting of the British inhabitants at Valletta, held for the purpose of aiding the endowment of the bishopric of Church Property and The Clergy.—Rudyard ex-

into a special committee, in connection with the standing and then where shall we find men able to convince an pel in Foreign Parts, with a view to the provision of adeate spiritual instruction for the inhabitants of tha cony. The New Zealand Company have offered an eli-ple purchase of land, and have granted the sums of 20001, 5001, and 50001 for the use of the Church in their settlements at Wellington, New Plymouth, and Nelson, respectively, on condition that the Bishop shall raise an equal sum for the same purpose; or, until he is able to do so, shall make annual payments at the rate of five per cent. on these contributions. The directors of the com-pany have expressed a hope that they shall be able to same object. The Society for the Propagation of the religious wants of the colonists, and for the instruction and conversion of the native inhabitants. Out of a large mual grant which they have made for the support of clergymen in the colony, they have allotted 250% to the the general fund. The sums of money thus contributed by the company and the society have been paid to the Earl of Devon, Archdeacon Hale, and the Rev. Dr. Hinds, as trustees of a church fund, to be expended under the

direction of the Bishop, for the support of the Church in New Zealand. There is little doubt that if the present efforts be attended with success, the Bishop will be enaed in a few years to make a permanent endowment for the Church in his diocese. FOREIGN TRANSLATIONS OF THE LITTINGY .- The atention of the committee of the Society for Promoting

Christian Knowledge has been directed during the pre sent year to the preparation and completion of several new versions of the Liturgy. The first of these is a ver-sion of the Liturgy of the Church of England into the Amharic or modern Ethiopic—the language of a great part of the country of Abyssinia. This has been translated by the Rev. C. W. Isenberg, a clegyman of the Church of England, in the service of the Church Missionary Society. During his residence as a missionary in Abyssinia he found a great want of such a translation, and upon his return he devoted hisself. in Abyssinia he found a great want of such a translation, and upon his return he devoted himself to the accomplishment of the work. It may be hoped that these copies of the Liturgy may be useful not only in affording to discipline of the Church of England, but also in advancing Christian knowledge among the Mahommedan and hea-then tribes, by whom the Amharic is spoken. A translation of the Liturgy into the Turkish language has been undertaken by the Rev. Mr. Fieldshed, of the Church Missionary Society, assisted by a native of Constantinople. Great care has been taken to avoid the florid style of the modern Turkish, and to adapt the language, as far as possible, to Christian devotional usages. So ardent a desire has been manifested by many of the Turks to become better acquainted with the religion of England, that little doubt can be entertained of the usefulness of this transladoubt can be entertained of the usefulness of this transla-tion. Portions of the Liturgy have been translated into Armenian. Modern Armenian has been chosen in pre-ference to ancient Armenian or Armeno-Turkish. The Prayer-book has been translated into modern Greek, and a large number of copies distributed. It has also been translated into French, Portuguese, Dutch, and portions of it, at the request of the Bishop of New Zealand, into the language of that distant country. The Old and New Testaments are also in course of translation into different

anguages, by clergymen and eminent linguists connected WESLEYAN CONFERENCE PUSEYISM .- We copy from the Globe the announcement of the names of the car for the president's chair for the ensuing year. We aware some months since that Dr. Hannah and J. Scott would be put in nomination, and we were also acquainted of the unusual course in which certain influential parties have treated the respective merits and claims of those gent men. It appears that, as a matter of business, it would be convenient for Mr. Scott, who is treasurer of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, to reside in London another year, but that having such a powerful antagonist, in the minds and affection of all the preachers. in the minds and affection of all the preachers, as Dr. Hannah, unworthy means have been resorted to in order Hannah, unworthy means have been resorted to in order to see are this object. Amongst others is the following:—
The look steward, in his monthly printed circular, writes, or causes to be written, at the bottom,—"Who is to be president? They say, John Scott." But will it be credited, that a charge of Puseyism! was raised in London against the Rev. Dr. Hannah, and which has been so industriously circulated, that he has been openly decoursed as well by a wretedict procedure. nounced as such by a methodist preacher in this town -a man equally known for his radical politics and his "fervent zeal for ultra protestantism." Poor Dr. Pusey!
you have much to answer for—for you frighten more hildren (large as well as small) than did that other great children (large as well as small) than did that other great bugbear Napoleon Buonaparte himself. But there are some very strong resemblances between the two—Dr. Pusey is a gentleman—so is Dr. Hannah. Dr. Pusey is a learned man—so is Dr. Hannah. The great Oxford divine is a much ill-used person. Is not the theological tutor of the Wesleyan College also? So, after all, the methodist preacher is "a Puseyite." We have not one word to say against the qualification of Mr. Scott for the office of president, and we know that he will be the first to decry any attempt to slander his opponent. We may return to this subject again.—Eng. paper. [We insert this paragraph with which we have met, just as it is in the Halifax Times, to show the folly of scattering charges of Popery against the Church: for the kind of authority

upon which these charges are made is about the same in the case of Dr. Hannah, as in that of the Church. "English paper" is a very vague and not a very honest quotation—it would be much better to state the full name of the paper, and not to imitate the furtive practice of the Lo don Record. Our honourable cotemporary, the Halifax Times, doubtless copied it as he found it quoted, and our remarks are by no means levelled against him. Ep. Ch.] SCOTTISH CHURCHES IN ANCIENT TIMES .- It is a omewhat curious circumstance that Scotland, which appears in ancient times to have been distinguished among the nations for her magnificent temples, should have be come remarkable for the adoption of the most short-sighted notions with regard to the use of Churches. The sound opinions formerly entertained in Scotland on this subject have been noticed by the excellent Bishop Jeremy Taylor, whose soul loved every thing that was beautiful and grand, and who speaks of our country as being "famous in former times for so much piety that the devotion of the naives under so cold a clime-whether you consider rich endowments, or the magnificent structures of places dedicated to God's service—can hardly be matched." Now-a-days a Church appears to be considered by many people to be nothing else but a place for hearing ministers speak in; and consequently it is thought that it should be a house just capable of holding as many people as can hear the minister's discourse, and that it should have no ornaments which a mob could destroy. It is also a down laid principle that too little money cannot be spent upon the temples of religion. Now surely a devout heart would naturally conceive that there are many uses of a Church besides its adaptation to the hearing of sermons.

"It is true that the freehold of the churchyard is gene- made with hands-a place to which the thankful and THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO rally, but not always, in the Incumbent; but the law does not rest particularly on that foundation. The principle is, that the ground is consecrated for divine offices, according to the rites of the Church of England: and that the

"I have read the statement drawn up by the haptist Minister. It does not alter my opinion—that opinion and seraphic, fit for a martyr to play and an angel to hear." Such is the character of the ancient music of the Church man of the Church of England, by his permission, can perform any description of funeral rite in the churchyard, times by the introduction into many of our churches of vulptus and the statement drawn up to play and an angel to hear." Such is the character of the ancient music of the Church man of the Church and the churchyard, the character of the ancient music of the Church modern perform any description of funeral rite in the churchyard, the character of the ancient music of the Church modern performs any description of funeral rite in the churchyard, and seraphic, fit for a martyr to play and an angel to hear." Such is the character of the ancient music of the Church gar and light productions, devoid of the slightest pretensions to taste, and full of the grossest offences against the laws of musical composition. Such psalm-tunes as those composed by B. Milgrove, Shoel, Madan, Tucker, Husband, It is quite clear from this, that they have full power to put a stop to so great a nuisance. If once Odd Fellows are permitted to read prayers in our churchyards, we shall have popish priests, and dissenting ministers of all kinds attempting to do so. In short, our churchyards, will be taken from us, and all kinds of objectionable. Jackson of Exeter, Hays, Wainwright, J. Smith, Stanley, Jackson of Exeter, Hays, Wainwright, J. Smith, Stanley, Jeremiah Clark, Nares, &c., made use of. We are quite possed by B. Milgrove, Shoel, Madan, Tucker, Hussand, Rippon, Leach, and a host of other pseudo-musicians of the same stamp, full of solos, attempt at fugue, and the like, should be most rigidly excluded; and the compositions of such men as Croft, Green, Boyce, Battishill, Arne, Jackson of Exeter, Hays, Wainwright, J. Smith, Stanley, Jeremiah Clark, Nares, &c., made use of. We are quite prayers will be offered up in them. The best way is to stop the evil in the bud; it would be well if the Clergy would examine into what is done in the churchyard after they have retired from a funeral, as I believe, many parish clerks and sextons connive at these improper proceedings, of odd ich the Clergy are often totally ignorant. syntax and prosody, was superior to the poetry of Shak-speare, Milton, Pope or Dryden. Music has its grammar, as well as language; and any composition in which the rules of musical grammar are disregarded, must be bad,

the purpose of aiding the endowment of the Dishopric of Gibraltar. The governor presided in the chair, and resolutions were carried to the effect that the meeting was especially grateful for the exertions of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England to promote the endowment of the bishopric of Gibraltar; that, as the bishop's principal place of residence would be the city of Valletta, the appeal of the sub-commistee for the see of Gibraltar had the strongest claims on the co-organism of all agest, that now there can be no reformation without destruction, as if every sick body must be pre-Valletta, the appeal of the sub-commistee for the sec of Gibraltar had the strongest claims on the co-operation of the Maltese public, and that a committee should be appointed to receive subscriptions. Contributions to the amount of 576l. were immediately made.

New Zealand Mission.—The Church in the distant colony of New Zealand is likely to become a very-fficient institution under the episcopal superintendence of the Right Rev. Dr. Selwyn, the first Bishop of that diocese. The Earl of Devon, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Courtenay Lord Earl of Devon, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Courtenay Lord Ashley, Lord Sandon, the Hon. Francis Baring, Sr Stephen R. Glynne, Alderman Thompson, John Abel smith, Esq., M. P., Captain Hine, the Rev. Dr. Hinds, and several of the metropolitan clergy, have formed themselves rail of the metropolitan clergy, have formed themselves. ttee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gos-Foreign Parts, with a view to the provision of ade-priritual instruction for the inhabitants of tha cohim not to live mechanically and sordidly, he must be given to hospitality. I do know, myself, a clergyman, no dignitary, whose books have cost him a thousand pounds, which, when he dies, may be worth to his wife and children about two hundred ... I am as much for reformation, for purging and maintaining religion, as any man whatsoever, but I profess I am not for innovation, demolition, or abolition."—Life of Sir B. Rudyard.

SCANDALOUS MINISTERS .- In a debate in the House of Commons in 1626, Sir Benjamin Rudyard, whilst sup-porting a bill for the better maintenance of the inferior lergy, stated, that whereas there were many accusation against scandalous ministers, he was bold to tell the house that there were also scandalous livings, which were much the cause of the other; livings of five pounds, yea, even five marks a-year, and that men of parts would not be muzzled up to such pittances. Though the calling of ministers be never so glorious within, outward poverty will bring contempt upon them, especially among those who measure men by the acre, and weigh them by the pound, which is indeed the greatest part of men. For scandalous ministers, he continued, there is no man shall be more forward to have them severely punished than I will be, but let us deal with them as God hath dealt with us. God, before he made man, made the world, a handsome place for him to dwell in; so let us provide them convenient livings, and then if they do amiss, or neglect their duty, punish them in God's name, but till then, scandalous livings cannot but have scandalous ministers.—Life of Sir B. Rudyard.

## Advertisements.

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10. Lord's Day, on a sheet.

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

S U R G E O N D E N T I S T, KING STREET.
Toronto, February 5, 1842.

DR. PRIMROSE, OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

DOCTOR SCOTT, ATELY House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and Com-Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, REMOVED FROM 144, KING STREET, TO NEWGATE STREET, Opposite the Brick Methodist Chapel. Toronto, May 25, 1842.

MR. SAXON, Attorney, &c. 179, KING STREET, TORONTO. March 3, 1842. MR. HOPPNER MEYER, ARTIST,

Toronto, June 24, 1842. ENGRAVING. JAMES JOSELIN begs leave to inform the gentry and public generally, that he has commenced the ENGRAVING husines in all its branches: Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Door-plates, Coffin-plate, Visiting, Trade, and Address Cards, &c. &c. West end of King Street, Opposite Messrs, Jacques & Hay, Cabinet Makers, &c.

Toronto, June 20th, 1842.

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