COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1843.

# Poetrn.

A LEGEND OF THE HIVE.

Behold those winged Images,
Bound for their evening bowers!
They are the Nation of the Bees,
Born from the breath of flowers.\* Strange People they! a mystic Race, In life, and food, and dwelling-place!

They first were seen on earth, 'tis said, When the Rose breathes in spring;
Men thought Her blushing bosom shed
These Children of the Wing.
But lo! their Host went down the wind Fill'd with the thoughts of God's own mind! They built them Houses made with Hands, And there alone they dwell; No man to this day understands

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The mystery of their cell: Your mighty Sages cannot see The deep foundations of the Bee! Low in the Violet's breast of blue For treasured food they sink,
They know the flowers that hold the dew For their small race to drink . They glide—King Solomon might gaze
With wonder on their awful ways!

And once—it is a Grandame's tale, Yet filled with secret lore—
There dwelt within a woodland vale,
Fast-by old Cornwall's shore,
An Ancient Woman, worn and bent,
Fallen Nature's mournful monument!

A home had they, the clustering race, Beside her garden-wall;
All blossoms breathed around the place,
And sunbeams fain would fall: The Lily loved that Combe the best Of all the valleys of the West.

Yet so it was, that on a day
When Summer built her bowers,
The Waxen Wanderers ceas'd to play Around the cottage flowers:
No hum was heard—no wing would roam— They dwelt within their cloister'd home! This lasted long! no tongue could tell Their pastime, or their toil— What binds the Soldier to his cell—

Who should divide the spoil? It lasted long—it fain would last Till Autumn rustled on the blast! Then sternly went that Woman Old,
She sought the Chancel-floor,
And there, with purpose bad and bold,
Knelt down amid the poor:
She took—she hid—the Blessed Bread
Whereon the Invisible is shed!

She bare it to her distant home, She laid it by the hive, To lure that slumbering troop to roam, That so the store might thrive!
'Twas a wild wish—a thought unblest— Some evil legend of the West.

But lo! at morning-tide, a sign For wondering eyes to trace!
They found, above That Bread, a shrine
Rear'd by the harmless race!
They brought their walls from bud and flower, They built bright roof and beamy tower! Was it a dream? or did they hear

Float from those golden cells A sound, as of some psaltery near, Or soft and silvery bells? A low sweet psalm that griev'd within In mournful memory of the sin! Was it a dream? 'Tis sweet no less; Set not the vision free;

Set not the vision free;
Long let the lingering legend bless
The Nation of the Bee!
So shall they bear upon their wings
A Parable of sacred things.† So shall they teach—when men blaspheme Or Sacrament or Shrine—

That humbler things may fondly dream Of mysteries divine; And holier hearts than his may beat Beneath the bold Blasphemer's feet! R. S. HAWKER.

Morwenstow, Festival of St. Matthias, 1843.

ARCHBISHOP MAGEE.

(From the London Christian Observer.) To the clergy of his diocese Dr. Magee was remarkably kind, but he maintained discipline. The mildness and delicacy, but good effect, with which he could convey reproof when it was necessary, may be judged he was, and observing the signature, "W. Raphoe," immediately desired to see the signature of the preacher, and recognized the hand-writing of his Bishop. He became exceedingly uneasy, and proceeded next day to the episcopal residence, expecting a very severe reprimand. But he was received and treated with courtesy, and invited to stay to dinner. Not one of the Bishop's family, except himself, was aware of evening deeply impressed with the great kindness of the Bishop, who hoped that the delicate reproof which he had already implied would be effective. And he

was not mistaken; for that clergyman felt the Bishop's

conduct to him as he ought; and he never again gave

When George IV. visited Dublin, in 1821, he ap-

him occasion for reproof.

pointed Dr. Magee Dean of the Viceregal Chapel at the Castle. The Bishop wished to decline the office, on account of the distance of his see from Dublin; but the King replied, "We can bring you nearer;" apparently referring to an intention which had been entertained of appointing Dr. Magee to the bishopric of Meath, at the decease of Dr. O'Beirne, which was shortly expected. On the second Sunday after the King's arrival, Bishop Magee preached before his Majesty, on the text, "What must I do to be saved?" Within a few minutes after the commencement of the sermon, the King rose from his seat, came forward in the royal pew, and leaning on his sword with his eyes fixed on the preacher, continued standing for an hour, listening with the deepest attention till the sermon was ended. The King directed the Lord Lieutenant to express to the Bishop his unqualified admiration of the discourse, with his desire that it might be published. Dr. Magee thought very humbly of his own MORAL EFFECT of RITUAL IRREGULARITY. sermons, and was in general averse to printing them; and even on this occasion he offered an excuse. With the exception of his two celebrated discourses on the Atonement, scarcely any of his sermons have been printed. It was his custom, for many of the latter the subject having formed as well a prominent feature years of his life, to preach for an hour. His preach- in several recent Charges of the Right Reverend Preing was always attended by crowds; and notwithstan- lates of our Church,—as also a very general topic of ding the length of his sermon, no person in the con- discussion among the Clergy; some viewing the matgregation appeared to be fatigued. There was a ter in one light, some in another; some arriving at peculiar awakening animation in his manner, a nervous one conclusion, others at one diametrically opposite, strength in his style, a plainness in his language intel- -it appears to us, that a statement of the mode in ligible to all, and an interesting and awful importance which the general subject has forced itself upon our

feel condemnation for bad principles, but do not judge under which our Church is at present suffering. cuse; some excusing themselves on one ground, some of times and circumstances, will only leave the objective condemnation for bad principles, but do not judge under which our Church is at present suffering. and condemn other persons; each of us has to answer However, inasmuch as those persons are, in general, on another. And yet can it, indeed, be seriously tor master of the field; and, it may be, not without to our common Master and rightful Judge." The the least well calculated to form a correct judgment thought that promises, made on so solemn an occasion reflection crossing his mind not greatly to the advanmost scurrilous abuse never ruffled his temper. On of the moral consequences resulting from any disor- as that of entering on the ministry, and about a mat- tage of his opponent. his daughter one day showing him a vilifying attack dered state of things, who are themselves living under ter of such infinite moment as the mode of exercising Such are some of the general consequences which upon him which she had read with much abhorrence it, and, it may be, more or less, unconsciously parta- the ministerial office, can be thus deliberately over- are more or less connected with a disregard to rules, and indignation; turning on her a look of the most kers in the evil, it may be well, before entertaining looked without any evil consequences thence resulting? by which, in the eyes of others, if not in their own, the tender benevolence, he said, "Does this vex you dear?" the question of the possible moral consequences of our Many expedients are invented to evade the force of ministers of religion appear to be bound; viz. 1. That "Very much indeed, sir," she answered. "It would own disorder, (losing sight of self for a time,) to cast this question. Some avoid the difficulty by an unhevex me," he replied, "if it were true." And throw- our eyes back upon God's former dispensation, and sitating assumption that strict obedience to the rules the way for still greater deviations from a straighting by the book, without even the slightest appearance take a cursory view of a somewhat similar state of in the Prayer-book is not a matter of conscience at forward course; 3. Involves them in a habit of thinkof anger, but with a fond parental look to his daughter, things presented to our notice in the historical books all, or that the promise at ordination must not be uning less and less of the real meaning of words; 4. Afhe proceeded to his business and duties. Thus un- which contain the record of the events which befel derstood to extend beyond conformity to such rules fects their influence as teachers; 5. Leads others to

with his children, even to playfulness. But his serious the further advantage of an inspired comment upon thoughts were ever fixed on heaven; and the pious such neglect, preserved to us in the writings of those obedience is to be determined by circumstances; and feeling which prevailed in his breast continually showed prophets who flourished at the same time, and thus, that persons, time, place, custom, convenience, must itself, and in the most engaging manner. He was also also, we shall come better prepared to the consideration of the remarkable for considerate kindness to his servants. The servants of the subject proposed. remarkable for considerate kindness to his servants, who were exceedingly attached to him. From the Let us, first of all, then, direct our attention to It is not meant here to insinuate that circumstances The establishment of a new\* hospital naturally earliest period of his being master of a family, it was the accounts which we find in the book of Ezra, of are to be wholly disregarded in this matter, or that excites a curiosity to know something of the origin of the constitution of the constit his invariable custom to assemble every member of it neglect on the part of the Jewish priesthood of their where irregularities have prevailed for a long time, due such institutions in general, and of the circumstances

see, or be seen by, any person except the members of at that time.

of from the following anecdote. He was in the habit sired my father to take us through her grounds; and duty, and the evils attendant thereupon. In the seof attending divine service in various churches of his when we were returning, her little carriage, made for cond chapter we find the following severe rebuke: diocese, and witnessing the manner in which the sacred her by her coachman, was on the lawn near the winduties were attended to by the clergy. On one occadow of her room. My younger sisters rushed into
they should seek the law at his mouth: for he is the sion, finding that the clergyman was absent from his the carriage alternately, to sit in it. I looked up and messenger of the Lord of hosts. But ye are departed church on Sunday morning, he performed the whole saw Mrs. Hannah More standing at her window, smi- out of the way; ye have caused many to stumble at of the duty himself, and signed the book containing ling at their eager enthusiasm. My father approached the law; ye have corrupted the covenant of Levi, the names of preachers. The clerk, not knowing who the window. She threw it up, and spreading her saith the Lord of hosts. Therefore have I also made hands over his head, while he took off his hat, his you contemptible and base before all the people, acinformed the clergyman of the church that "a Rev. white hair floating in the breeze, she prayed most fercording as ye have not kept my ways, but have been Mr. Raphoe' had officiated for him. The clergyman vently for the Redeemer's grace on him, and for the partial in the law.' welfare of his family. She then said to him, 'My Their disregard of the covenant called the covenant

same man after my mother's death. All that we Now, in what has been brought forward from the such a mother."

keeping on the 18th of August, 1831.

(From the Christian Remembrancer.)

Unusual attention having been called for some time past to the question of conformity to the rubrics,in his matter, which kept up attention. No attack, attention might, with God's blessing, afford to inprovoke him to speak with severity against any indi- correct judgment in a matter of so great weight and vidual; for to the latest period of his life he exem- interest.

plified the lessons which he had earnestly given to his The advantages resulting from conformity will be children:-"You may censure principles when they most readily acknowledged, if it can be shown that an \* Malachi iii. 8, 9.

domestic circle assembled for devotion, he in the most | brance of former mercies; expressions again occur in | bear the test of a pure conscience.

the trial might be too great for me; I might dishonour appear that similar evils, existing at the present day, straightforward course, only paves the way for wider And as in health they were left without protection, so

could not supply the mournful void left in his heart by matters, and even to have joined with the rulers in it ever afterwards a very different feeling from that sense of a moral obligation on the part of their owners the loss of his long endeared partner. His children usurious and covetous practices, and to have kept p which we experienced when our conscience first lifted or of the community to provide it. In the time of the saw that while he meekly bowed to his heavenly Fa- their own use the produce of vineyards and olivi- up its warning voice. ther's will, he could never be himself again. Several yards, contrary to the ordinance of the seventh year, After all that can be said in extenuation of disobe- tury of the Christian era, the rich, who did not choose

ceived us. She had withdrawn from the general re- is not yet come," although they themselves were living once enter into discussion with men who have accus- at that time no public hospitals existed in Rome. desired to see her, she admitted him and his family dent that this backwardness of the people was in no the evil will appear; and one might as well write ar- charity as a duty, its disciples at an early period con-After a little time he recovered himself and entered choly disregard to the honour of God's house. The into conversation with Mrs. Hannah More, to which prophet Malachi, when he accuses the Jewish people \* The common people in Cornwall believe to this day that the bees obtain their young from the dust of flowers.

† This legend of the west, that a woman secreted the sacramental bread to induce her bees to swarm, and the waxen shrine which they raised over it in the night, is noticed in a recent number of The Quarterly Review.

we listened with the utmost interest. When we rose to depart, she conducted us into an inner room, where her works were arranged on shelves, and desired us to take what we wished for. On my expressing a request that she should select for us, the presented to depart, when we rose of sacrilege, does not exempt the priests:\*—"Will a man rob God? Yet ye have robbed me; but ye say, Wherein have we robbed thee? In tithes and offer-ings. Ye are cursed with a curse: for ye have robquest that she should select for us, she presented to bed me, even this whole nation." Prince, priests, and me 'Hints to a young Princess.' Her companion people, all seem to have consented to some national whispered to her: and she immediately said, 'O yes, act by which God was robbed in the matter of tithes let him come in.' Soon, to our surprise, we saw my and offerings. A simple reference to the sacred wrifather's man entering the room; he came in cautiously tings will furnish additional matter for sad reflection: and timidly; but she spoke kindly to him, and pre- what has been adduced is, however, sufficient for our sented to him a small book in which she had written present purpose. The chapters of the prophet Maher name. He received it with reverential gratitude; lachi abound with passages which speak the mind of and often read it with comfort and benefit. She de- God with regard to these sad instances of neglect of

Lord, you will not depart without giving me your of Levi, into which they had entered, and by which blessing;' which he did with the greatest fervency. they were bound, not only weakened their power for We returned from the interesting visit; and as we good, but likewise led the people into doing wrong, were coming away, though her companion had, just at besides bringing upon themselves the contempt of our departure, entreated her not to remain at the open their inferiors. In all this God was greatly dishowindow, she continued standing there until we could noured, and through them. We read again, in the the clergyman's neglect. He returned home in the see her no more. My father wiped the tears from first chapter, †—"My name shall be great among the his cheeks. The scene had been exceedingly affect- heathen, saith the Lord of hosts. But ye have proing. We continued our tour, and after some weeks faned it, in that ye say, The table of the Lord is polreturned to Dublin. My father exerted himself to luted; and the fruit thereof, even his meat, is conthe utmost to recover his spirits, for our sakes and on temptible. Ye said also, Behold, what a weariness is account of his many duties: but he was never the it! and ye have snuffed at it, saith the Lord of hosts."

> perceive, with whatever pain and anxiety, traces of a To the last hour of his life his fine intellect con- resemblance between their disorder and our own, both tinued sound, and his faith and piety seemed to be- as regards negligence in the conduct of God's public come even more and more fervent. He marked a worship, and those other evils apparently connected number of the Psalms of David, which he continually with it. The question, then, seeming to involve imread with devout aspiration to Heaven: they were all portant results, which might not be so obvious at first penitential psalms. The whole closing part of his sight, let us now address ourselves to its serious conlife, for months while his disease approached, was a sideration, and inquire as to what may be the possible continued time of prayer, with very little intermission. moral consequences of respectively obeying or of dis-His faith continued to the last, of the most unwaver- obeying the rubrical direction of our Church; and ing and undoubting kind; and he exhibited a beauti- whether some of the disadvantages under which we ful example of Christian meekness, family affection, are at present confessedly suffering, if not produced, gratitude for every attention, unmurmuring submission have been at least helped on, by a disregard of the to the will of God, and devotion to his Divine Re- rubric. It may be alleged, in order to depreciate the deemer, until his spirit departed to that Redeemer's importance of the question, that there is a difference between the ritual of the Jewish Church and that of our own, inasmuch as the directions in the former case were actually a part of the Divine Law, whereas the latter are of man's appointment. Yet, granting this distinction, and that many rubrical injunctions are, in themselves, indifferent, and might be altered by legitimate authority, all ministers of the English Church, it should be remembered, did, before their ordination, pledge themselves to use the prescript form of Divine service contained in the book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments, as it now stands, set forth by lawful authority, and none other; and that this pledge has been renewed by many of them solemnly in God's house, and in the upon to serve.

Notwithstanding this solemn pledge, however, it so universally disregarded. It is a matter, concerning which, like those who were bidden to the marriage-

+ Malachi i. 11, 12, 13,

shaken he steadfastly pursued his high course of duty. the Jewish Church after the return from the Babylo. as, by common consent, are still observed. That the disregard first words, then things; and 6. Places them In his family Dr. Magee exhibited a beautiful ex- nian captivity. Thus we shall not only be enabled obligation of the promise is moral rather than literal; oftentimes in a position out of which they only escape ample of domestic amiability. His affability was un- to form a more impartial judgment as to the moral or that the head rulers of the Church are the arbiters with an impression which ought not to be made, much ample of domestic almability. This are the state of the s

confounded, how shall we ever hope to realize that and was styled "the right of hospitality." glorious mark of the Christian Church, that acknow- expression was also applied to the reception of a edged condition of her blessedness, viz. "that we be stranger; and the Roman nobility used to erect buildall of one mind and one soul;" that "unity" so much ings called hospitalia, on the right and left ends of their desired and longed for; that "oneness" which the houses, with separate entrances. From these our blessed Founder of the Church, who best knew her word "hospital" is derived. need, implored for it so earnestly the night before he With the institution of religious orders (a promisuffered?

for which unity were desirable differ in importance.

Here, then, are some of the evils which appear to not involve the breach of a promise made at a very solemn time, and in regard to a very solemn subject, vet that it indicates an unfairness of mind, and a tendency to that abuse of language which has been shown to involve so serious consequences. The evils abovementioned more particularly affect the moral condition of the ministers of the Church; but let us now consider the probable effect of ritual irregularities upon those who seek the law at the priest's lips-upon considerate and reflecting laymen.

Will not the teaching of God's ministers necessarily could do was done to supply the indescribable loss of records of the Jewish Church, we can scarcely fail to to whom they are sent are furnished with so obvious rebuilt or enlarged, and their benefits thereby extended. a means of retorting upon them the proverb, "Physident which in itself too often operates as a hindrance to the reception of their ministry; and it is impossitiplied by the exhibition of such ritual irregularities connected is no less so. It indicates, moreover, the who has been accustomed to take men at their words, tinctly established and supported as well for the purpromised to obey; and still more at the mode of rea- and management of all hospitals should primarily presence of the congregation whom they are called to retort upon their reprovers—promises made light efforts were made to withdraw hospitals from ecclethe only way to meet the objections of these straight- mined that they should become secular establishments. however bitter in spirit and unfounded in fact, could quiring minds some assistance in forming a safe and happens that many of the rules in this book are almost forward men, is to follow the example of the commination service, and lament the necessity, if such there be, which hinders strict conformity, and aim at restoration and strict obedience as soon as opportunity will

At the commencement of the last century there were but two hospitals in London for the sick and lame—St. Bartholo-

are bad," he used to say, "and I trust you will always opposite course is the cause of many disadvantages feast, all, with one consent, have begun to make ex-

THE ORIGIN OF HOSPITALS.

to prayers each morning and evening; and when he observed that a servant was absent, he inquired the observed that a servant was absent, he inquired the observed that a servant was absent, he inquired the observed that a servant was absent, he inquired the observed that a servant was absent, he inquired the observed that a servant was absent, he inquired the observed that a servant was absent, he inquired the observed that a servant was absent, he inquired the observed that a servant was absent, he inquired the observed that a servant was absent, he inquired the observed that a servant was absent, he inquired the observed that a servant was absent, he inquired the observed that a servant was absent, he inquired the observed that a servant was absent, he inquired the observed that a servant was absent, he inquired the observed that a servant was absent to be used in the restoration of order; and then consider the various worse caution is not to be used in the current was absent, he inquired the observed that a servant was absent, he inquired the observed that a servant was absent to the sick poor, there has become reason; and if it was illness, he not only took care went hand in hand with that neglect of their prescribed is not to be sought for. But yet, no candid mind can associated the no less desirable object of communithat every kind attention should be shown to the in- duties. In the eighth chapter it appears that the fail to perceive that the above-stated expedients, which valid, but visited the sick bed, imparted the best con- feast of tabernacles had been suffered to fall into are usually resorted to to get rid of the very idea of and to the benefit of all. We are indebted for the solation, and when the servant again appeared in the neglect, and with it, doubtless, had gone the remem- an obligation, are unsatisfactory, and will scarcely origin of hospitals to the promulgation of that religion which it is one of the main objects of this college to testimony to the promptitude and zeal with which benevolent manner expressed his congratulation to the the tenth chapter, which show that the several parts It is a matter of no little danger to tamper with the encourage and to support. Before the introduction that request was acted upon by the great body of the recipient of the divine mercy on being again enabled of divine service had been either wholly neglected, conscience in points of less moment than this before of Christianity, hospitals were unknown. Among the to join in the family prayers and praises to God. or at least very inadequately performed; among these us. The keenness of its edge is dulled by the slight- most polished nations of antiquity, the Greeks and the in most instances, their appeal to the christian liber-Not long after his return to Dublin in 1825, the are the daily morning and evening sacrifice, and the est breath of unfairness. As polished steel contracts Romans, it is in vain to seek either in their annals, or all the less than the less death of his beloved and admirable wife took place. set feasts, and the sabbaths. In the thirteenth chap- a rust, whose mark is not easily effaced, by the touch in the remains of their once proud cities, for a trace, christian charity is a lively and enduring prisciple,— She had been for thirty-six years his greatest earthly ter of Nehemiah, we are informed of the neglect of of the hand, no matter how delicate the hand, how not only of hospitals such as there now exist, but of gaining strength and vigour, indeed, from its constant comfort, the partner of his cares, the sharer of his joys; the Levites; their portions were refused them, and gentle the touch: just so with the conscience of a any charitable institutions for the reception of the and had aided him in dispensing his charities, in enwhy? because they were fled every one to his own
Christian, let it be practised upon in ever so small a poor, the orphan, or the sick. Neither the religion in aid of the designs of our valuable "Church Society," forcing on their children his lessons of piety and virtue, field: i. e. they were at home in their forty-eight degree by the delusive reasoning which self-love is nor the philosophy of the ancients conduced to the in promoting the religious education of the children cities, on their own possessions, when they ought to but too ready to adopt, if not to invent, and it will relief of the unfortunate; while their whole system of of the poor. From the period of her death his livehave been employing themselves in the public service have lost a portion of that which it will not easily recivil polity tended to blunt those feelings of humanity liness departed; and even after time had softened the poignancy of his sorrow, his manner and expression were those only of resignation. He had fixed to atwere those only of resignation. He had fixed to atpart of God's ministers, were various other evils which
the mariner, so far from leading him to the haven
of universal benevolence,
Divided into freemen and
foregoing Resolution, is so excellent and noble, that tend her body to the grave; but as the time approached it will be instructive to notice, for this reason, if for where he would be, it will rather guide him into diffislaves, the state, almost exclusively occupied with the it cannot, on this occasion, require the aid of any he felt unable to do so; and gave it up, saying, "The Lord has supported me wonderfully: but I feel that it happens that the very slightest deviation from a formed the great mass of the labouring population.— Iim; I will not go."

He was an affectionate father, and his children were strength, are contemporaneous with similar neglect.

He was an affectionate father, and his children were suffering from the absence on their part of all legal suffering from the absence on the absence on the absence of the a exceedingly attached to him; but even their attention have mixed themselves up to a great degree in secular of sin or the omission of duty—we entertain towards claim to relief or support, and from the want of the emperors, and as late as the middle of the third cenweeks passed before he was able to bring himself to and to have exacted debts instead of making a release dience, a promise; and a disregard of to take care of the sick slaves at home, or to get rid of promises is universally reprobated by mankind, and to them by homicide, used to send them to an island in his own family. He took his children on a tour in We learn further from Haggai and Malachi, wo avoid the evil consequences of an acknowledged dis-England in each of the two succeeding summers, for prophesied during this period, one or two other facts regard, expedients are resorted to; the meaning of there to abandon them to their fate. This inhuman the restoration of their spirits; but his own seemed bearing upon the disregard shown by the priesthood bearing upon the disregard shown by the priesthood words is altered or strained—an evil of scarcely less practice attracted the attention of the emperor Clauto have sunk into placid submission. "On the second to God's laws and their own ecclesiastical polity.— importance than deliberate disregard of promises; for dius, and there is still extant the decree which he of these tours," (says his daughter,) "he indulged us Haggai speaks in terms of the bitterest reproach against when men have once accustomed themselves to shake issued in order to arrest it, and by which it was when men have once accustomed themselves to shake issued in order to arrest it, and by which it was with a visit to Barley Wood, the seat of Mrs. Hannah the whole Jewish nation for neglecting to build the off the plain, simple meaning of the words they use, ordained that all slaves thus abandoned, should, in the More. There I witnessed a scene which I can never temple, God's house, in which he is pleased to place substituting such as may suit their own ease or conforget. After a short delay, Mrs. Hannah More re- his name, and for their saying, in excuse, "The time venience, all hold of them seems to vanish. Only masters, and become free—a sufficient proof that even ception of visitors; but as soon as she learned who in their ceiled and painted houses. It is but too eviinnuity was after my mother's health. He was instantly overpowered. He seemed to struggle for a
few moments: and then, pointing with his hand to our
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few moments: and the people, that he also stirred up the spirit of Joshua,
few moments: and one might as well write argamers in water and expect an impression to remain
for we read that when the Lord stirred up the spirit of surface, as hope to convey truth to the minds
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of the evil will appear; and one might as well write argamers in water and expect an impression to remain
trived a scheme for the descriptions
of surface, as hope to convey truth to the minds
of the provided as the view of the points of the provided as the provided deep mourning dresses, with quivering lips and trembling voice, he said, 'My family are before you.'—
than ther one plan sense. How strongly is the period and bling voice, he said, 'My family are before you.'—
than ther one plan sense. How strongly is the period and bling voice, which is the son of Josedec, the high priest; whence we learn than ther one plan sense. How strongly is the period and the price and bling voice, which is the son of Josedec, the high priest; whence we learn than ther one plan sense. How strongly is the period and the price and bling voice, which is the son of Josedec, the high priest; whence we learn the among the rest had been guilty of this melant to carry the period and the price and bling voice, he said, 'My family are before you.'—
than ther one plan sense. How strongly is the period and the price and bling voice, he said, 'My family are before you.'—
than there one plan sense. How strongly is the period and the price and t great difference is there in the sight of God between establishments increased in number by the piety and bis conduct and that of persons binding themselves to | bounty of individuals, especially of the earlier Chrisconform to a body of rules, holding at the same time tian emperors, and by the earnest and powerful exerthat they are at liberty to interpret this promise ac- tions of the clergy; and they gradually assumed the cording to their own fancy or convenience! The evil separate distinctions which prevail at the present day. of putting various and contradictory meanings upon As there were then no inns for the accommodation of plain and simple words, is, apparently, an increasing strangers when in foreign countries or at a distance evil in the present day; and, if it is permitted to gain from home, it was usual for travellers of that nation ground; if the spirit and life is suffered to depart from to be received at the houses of certain persons whom speech-that blessed gift of God, that great instru- they in their turn entertained in Rome. The connecnent of unity; when we perceive language becoming tion thus established was considered an intimate one,

> nent part of whose duty it was to solicit alms to tend The Book of Genesis furnishes a most unequivocal the sick and to succour the afflicted) the number of lesson, that abuse of language is the forerunner not of hospitals increased, and from this source it is ascerunity but of dispersion-dispersion as much more fatal tained that some of the oldest and largest hospitals in than that of the land of Shinar, as the respective objects this and the other countries of Europe have arisen.-The very names of these establishments indicate their Christian origin. As the property and the power of be connected with the habit of disregarding the rubric the monastic orders diminished, the support of many of the Prayer-book, viz. That if such disregard does old hospitals and the foundation of new ones ceased, until after the lapse of centuries, when, from the increased wealth of the community, the growth of intelligence, and more especially the universal spread of Christian benevolence and philanthropy, these institutions have sprung up in greater numbers than at any former period of history. To our own country, and to its capital, these remarks particularly apply. Look at the hospitals instituted during the last century.† There are Guy's, the Westminster, St. George's, the London, the Middlesex, the Small Pox, the Fever, the Lock, St. Luke's, and three or four lying-in hospitals. Nor will the present century suffer by comparilose a degree of its power, to say the least, when those son. Many of the hospitals just mentioned have been

New ones have been founded; the creation of a hospician, heal thyself?" At the best, the ministers of tal on the Thames, capable of containing sick and God hold their treasure in earthen vessels—an acciremarkable evidences of the prevalence of that admirable disposition of mind to which I have just adverted. ble to say to what extent this hindrance may be mulas appear amongst us. A straightforward layman enlightened spirit of the times, seeing that it is disand if they promise a thing to expect the performance of it at their hands, can hardly fail to be startled at sick. Originating with the Christian priesthood, and the utterly needless disregard, too often manifested by often associated with the principal church of the places ministers, to the rubric which they have so solemnly in which they existed; it was natural that the care soning by which such disregard is too often attempted devolve on the clergy. Nor is it surprising that this to be vindicated. This way of looking upon the subject is no new, highly-strained notion. Archdeacon ages, and even for a considerable time after the general Sharpe, in one of his charges, has made it a question revival of intellectual activity in the twelfth century. whether, "in point of conscience, we be not breakers Besides being induced by their sense of duty to assist of our word and trust, and evaders of our engagements the sick, the clergy were also the only class of men to the Church." Such are the words of a very great who had the ability or the means of making themselves man; and it is, unquestionably, of extreme importance acquainted with the Greek and Latin writers on mediin what light this apparent negligence of ministers apcine, and they were, therefore, probably the best
cine, and they were, therefore, probably the best
cine, and they were the best control of the best c pears in the eyes of their people; for, should it occur qualified persons of that period for the offices which to them to adopt the view hinted at in the Archdeacon's charge, they would unquestionably avail themselves of it as an encouragement to go on in their own sions to the character of science—when the three ways, feeling it in their power, when pressed hard to professions which had been frequently united in the act up to their own duties, or to leave off their vices, clerical order gradually separated—then, by degrees, of, and random words about sacred obligations; and siastical superintendence; and it was ultimately deter-

mew's and St. Thomas's.

### THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1843.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. First Page.

Poetry—Legend of the Hive,
Archbishop Magee.

Moral Effect of Ritual Irregularity

What is a Gentleman? The Origin of Hospitals,
Fourth Page.

(CIRCULAR.) Toronto, July 10th, 1843. Rev. and dear Sir,

At the General Meeting of "THE CHURCH SOCIETY," held in this city, on the 7th June last, the following resolution was passed:-

"Resolved—That the proceeds of the next Annual Sermon to be preached throughout the Diocese, in compliance with the Lord Bishop's Circular Letter, be appropriated to the formation of a permanent fund for the support of Missionaries, and that the amount be invested in some public or landed security,—the annual interest alone to be expended."

Strongly impressed with the importance of the nest attention of yourself, and of the flock of which the "Church Society," that one collection at the least In correspondence with this part of the Constitution collection should be made, generally throughout the Diocese, in aid of its funds; and I am happy to bear

I cannot but feel that there is much propriety and benefit associated with the custom of fixing such colon a particular occasion and for a special object, will, through the merits and intercession of our Redeemer, more abundant blessing.

With this view, I beg to recommend that the collection now requested, be made in all Churches, or Stations where Divine Service is held in this Diocese, on Sunday the 27th August next; or, in cases in or inconvenient to make it on that day, on Sunday the 10th of September following.

Commending you and your flock to the Divine

I remain, Rev. and dear Sir, Your affectionate Brother, JOHN TORONTO.

From the near approach of the period at which the General Collection in aid of the funds of the "Church Sources" is to be made, in correspondence with the Circular of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, which is remarks upon the Christian duty the exercise of which this Circular invokes.

It is hardly necessary to remind our readers of the mode appointed by Almighty God himself for the maintenance of his altar, and the support of his ministers, under the Jewish dispensation. All are aware, that a tenth of the whole produce of the land was allotted for this purpose; but all may not recollect, that, besides this large appropriation, a tenth of the remainder was required to be spent in sacrifices at Jerusalem,-independent of the offerings for the ransom of the first-born, the peace-offerings, the sinofferings, and various others which, under particular circumstances, were required to be made. Putting all these together, as Bishop Patrick (on Levit. xxvii. 34) justly observes, "it will easily appear it could not be so little as a fifth part of the fruit of the land" which came, in various ways, to be allotted to the service of God.

When the Jewish ritual gave place to a purer and more spiritual religion, the most positive assurance was given both by our Lord and his Apostles, that the sanctuary of Divine worship was to be maintained, and its appropriate ministry kept up. No rightly instructed Christian will understand that the Mosaic dispensation, in the direct and full sense of the words, was to be destroyed,-that it was to be cancelled, abrogated, blotted out, as if it had never been; but, as our Saviour says, it was to be fulfilled, -re-introduced, as it were, in a purer and more perfect form, in the new and more spiritual dispensation which was brought in by Christ and ratified with his blood .-There must, in the Christian dispensation, be a general correspondence to the features of the Church of God under the Levitical economy. They are, in fact, one and the same; the Church of God has been, and will be, a continuous thing, from the beginning to the end of time: what was unsettled and undefined in the Patriarchal age, became a defined and established thing under Moses; and what was shadowy and imperfect under Moses, received substance and completion from Christ.

Upon the establishment of Christianity,-when an opportunity was afforded for the full and efficient working of its whole system, -we must at once believe that, unless some very direct instruction upon the subject had been given, the rulers of the Christian Church would adopt, for the maintenance of the sanctuary, precisely the mode pointed out in the earlier Church of God. They could not indeed, without presumption, depart from this rule, unless authoritatively directed to do so; they would not dare to violate God's own special appointments in this behalf, without His positive command or permission. But we look in vain in the New Testament for any such command or permission: on the contrary, we have every thing there to favour and encourage the principle of a public and immutable support to the ministrations of religion. Our Lord, for instance, never found fault with the Pharisees, because they "paid tithes of mint, and anise, and cummin," but because they would, by these external observances, compromise "the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, "these ought ye to have done, and not leave the other undone."

We can easily understand that, until Christianity became the recognized religion of any particular or legal provision for its maintenance; but, in the mean time, the support of the ministrations of the Gospel was not placed before the Christian converts by the Apostles as a mere matter of inclination, but of imperative and solemn duty. Upon this point St. \* Alluding to the hospital to be opened in January in con- Paul says expressly, "Do ye not know, that they who minister about holy things live of the sacrifice, and they who wait on the altar are partakers with the altar? Even so hath the Lord also ordained, that they

exempt from the obligation of giving as much to the consequence as to ascribe it to a direct or supernatuchosen people.

such similarity of obligation; and we know the motive.

We know why men in general are reluctant to appropriate to God's service this generous proportion of their worldly means: it is because they would spend it upon themselves. While so many are ambitious to live in "ceiled houses," and to be surrounded by the appendages of earthly elegance and comfort, nothing, in their estimation, can be too homely or too simple for the senetuary of God: and as for the preaching.

and the diminsion are and wide of her sober and coursing in the understanding of a free deliberating agent. Now the first thing in Messnerism is, to put a person out through the state of the allotted by gentlement of the understanding of a free deliberating agent. Now the first thing in Messnerism is, to put a person out through the state of the allotted by the most capter as person of the understanding of the region of the understanding of the matural use of his faculties and three sits as God in the temple of God, of a reference to our advertising columns, our read of the subject of the natural use of his faculties and three sits as God in the temple of God, of the subject of the subje

acted upon: if this solemn duty were to the letter appear to enjoy. fulfilled, what glad and glorious results should we not behold? How many a spiritual waste would be the lessons of the Gospel point out so well.

impracticable thing. Let us not be discouraged by and permanent blessings to the Church in this Colony. the marks of coldness and deadness, far and near, as a pervading principle of the world; but let us, in a We are requested to announce the following donabecoming spirit, view our own individual talents, and tions from his Excellency the Governor General, with feel that those are talents not to be buried in lonely the respectful thanks of the parties to whom they or unprofitable sequestration, but used for the service have been made:-In aid of the completion of the and henour of our God.

a portion of their substance is thus indefeasibly the John's Church, Peterboro', £25. right of God and his Church, would not, -as is too much the case even with those who bear the Christian name,-look with suspicion and coldness upon projects for the physical relief, or moral renovation, or spiritual benefit of their fellow-creatures; but rather they would rejoice that the Providence of God had opened to them a way in which the required attachment to His cause and service might be made available to His honour and to His people's good. In such a case, the circulating subscription, or the Church Collection would never be regarded, as sometimes it is, as an offensive or repulsive thing,-provoking expresoccurrence; and that, not because they are not right and proper in themselves, but because they are felt to abstract just so much from the means of carrying into effect some favourite speculation, or of advancing God given to the material world, and to human nature in some object of worldly comfort or ambition.

We may well pronounce it strange that, with confiding Christians, the sentiment should be overlooked, that means thus contributed, and wealth thus appropriated to sacred objects, comes back to the bestower with a vast increase of temporal as well as spiritual blessings,—that it all comes back again, in the increased blessing and bounty of Almighty God upon all their own understand and their identification with their own understand and their identification with their carry understand and their identification with their own understand and their identification with their carry understand and their identification with the carry of the serious forms and their identification with the carry of the serious forms and their identification with their carry of the serious forms and their identification with the carry of the serious forms and their identification with the carry of the serious forms and their identification with the carry of the serious forms and their identification with the carry of the serious forms and their identification with the carry of the serious forms and their identification with the carry of the serious forms and their identification with the carry of the serious forms and the preference of the serious forms and the carry of the serio all their own undertakings and pursuits. It is strange that they should not understand, how the moral renovation of a community, the spiritual improvement of society, an increased sacredness of regard for all vailing form of the infidel mind which will admit of no Christian duties, -which their contributions to God's service will be the means of promoting,-are a direct and positive benefit to themselves, as they must also prove to be to their children after them.

a Christian's duty is, in regard to the furtherance of the cause of God by his substance and his energies, we should feel that we could with confidence entrust the visible world, which it is impossible for man to sustain the visible world, which it is impossible for man to sustain the visible world. to Christian Churchmen the noble Society in whose pend, and which, under Him, are indispensable in their behalf and aid we are about to be called upon to make a contribution. That this appeal will be widely and and do tend to plunge us into all absurdities, and belief faithfully responded to, we cannot entertain a doubt; in things impossible and perhaps we shall not estimate too highly the Christian liberality of our brethren in anticipating, that the result of the proposed Collection throughout the Diocese will afford the means of establishing and perpetuating one Mission forever.

We have allotted an unusual space in our columns Of the merits of this question, we know nothing personally; though what we have heard resand the various discussions upon it which have met

who preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel."—
In correspondence with this principle, it is a sufficiently established matter of history, that wheresoever the alleged Mesmeric influence, and any known laws of physical science; and therefore, presuming upon the alliance of the State, a public provision, on the fact of such an influence, he infers that it must be ages; and although it has often been assailed, we believe it to receive in our Mother Country, in the believe it to receive in our Mother Country, in the present day, a more enlightened and cordial support than it has done for centuries.

We might very reasonably ask ourselves,—setting any requisitions of the law of the land out of the question,—upon what grounds we, as Christians, are exempt from the obligation of giving as much to the service of God as were the Jews. If they had a ral interposition of the Evil One. This, we conceive, magnificent temple, and a daily sacrifice at morning would be yielding more to the direct power and and evening, to maintain, it is a sad reflection upon influence of that fallen and malicious Spirit than, we that if a magnet is held near to iron, it becomes heavier raged. But the case of this woman completely overand evening, to maintain, it is a sad reflection upon us, as Christians, that scarcely a provision exists for the becoming fulfilment of this public service even on the Lord's day. We contend, then, that, in conscience, Christians are bound to such an appropriation of their worldly substance as will afford to their own that taken and maincious spirit than, we that if a magnet is held near to iron, it becomes heaver to the hand in the exact amount of the lifting power of the magnet exerted on the iron. It is also true in electricity, as is seen by the fact that bodies in certain electricity, as is seen by the fact that bodies in certain electricity, as is seen by the fact that bodies in certain electricity, as is seen by the fact that bodies in certain electricity, as is seen by the fact that bodies in certain electricity, as is seen by the fact that bodies in certain electricity, as is seen by the fact that bodies in certain electricity, as is seen by the fact that bodies in certain electricity, as is seen by the fact that bodies in certain electricity, as is seen by the same works, done without the agency of any learned or bodies of men. If, taking these Mesmeric influences in the magnet exerted on the iron. It is also true in electricity, as is seen by the fact that bodies in certain electricity, as is seen by the exact amount of the electricity as is seen by the exact amount of the electricity as is seen by the fact that bodies in certain electricity, as is seen by the magnet is held near to iron, it becomes heaver to the hand in the exact amount of the lifting power of the world in the exact amount of the leaver to the hand in the exact amount of the electricity, as is seen by the magnet exerted on the iron. It is also true in electricity, as is seen by the same works, done without the agency of any learned to the hand in the exact amount of the electricity, as is seen by the magnet is held near to iron, it becomes heaver of the that if a magnet is held near to iron, it becomes heaver of the leaver of the h altars, and to their own ministering servants, that support which God originally insisted upon from his and counteracting agency for good; we should be obliged, in short, to believe that the age of miracles is netiser, by this power of attraction in his hands held over the Rev. Mr. Townshend most blasphemously calls it chosen people.

We are well aware that many persons think differently,—that too many profess not to recognize any such similarity of obligation; and we know the motive.

obliged, in short, to believe that the age of miracles is not yet gone by, whereas for such a belief the history of the last fifteen centuries, at the least, affords no reasonable argument or authority.

obliged, in short, to believe that the age of miracles is not yet gone by, whereas for such a belief the history without any sense of additional weight upon his own hands; the limbs of the person in the mean time being as rigid as if there was not a joint in his body.

The Functional most masphenously cans not a prostrate subject, lifted him up into an erect posture without any sense of additional weight upon his own hands; the limbs of the person in the mean time being as rigid as if there was not a joint in his body.

The Functional most masphenously cans not a prostrate subject, lifted him up into an erect posture without any sense of additional weight upon his own hands; the limbs of the person in the mean time being as rigid as if there was not a joint in his body.

guarantee of the solidity and usefulness of these Insti- only door left which can be imagined as the real actor-And if this principle were by Christians universally tutions, is the unabated public confidence which they

We are happy to learn that the Collection of the cleared up, -how many a spot, now in every moral second year's subscription to the "Church Society," and religious sense a wilderness, would be made to in the City of Toronto, is proceeding vigorously, and rejoice and blossom? Not only should we see a vast that, at our last accounts, £117 7s. 6d. had been paid multiplication of the blessed sanctuaries of prayer, by Mr. Sutherland, the energetic Collector, into the keeping consistent pace with all the other improve- hands of the Treasurer. We feel well assured that ments which men are wont to pride themselves so the Christian liberality of the Churchmen of Toronto much upon; and not only should we see those sanc- will be always found enlisted, largely and cheerfully, tuaries served by ministers of the Lord, duly set apart in behalf of an Institution, the good results of which and consecrated to that office; but much of that are already so visible in the vast amount of invaluable religious tone and sanctity would be restored to the publications which it has been the instrument of disworldly speculation has well nigh absorbed it all—when should we be able to unite.—as Christians, for our columns have the new they can, are bound to do,—in the daily worship of our God and Saviour: then would Christian communities come to wear an aspect and understanding, combined with a high degree of cul
sorreery upon a boy and a girl, whose jaded, piaing, haggard appearance proclaimed them making in the scale of intellectual pride—the making gard appearance proclaimed them have as a Christian of man's intellect the highest thing in the scale of intellectual pride—the making gard appearance proclaimed product the highest thing in the scale of intellectual pride—the making gard appearance proclaimed product the highest thing in the scale of intellectual pride—the making gard appearance proclaimed product the highest thing in the scale of intellectual pride—the making gard appearance proclaimed product the highest thing in the scale of intellectual pride—the making gard appearance proclaimed product the highest thing in the scale of intellectual pride—the making gard appearance proclaimed them will nigh exhausted under the scathing power of demoniac agency; and it was said the poor boy did die shortly after leaving the barrel organ, grinding out whatever tunes were iked. Look too at the monstrous idea that a mere quality, or some irrational power, as electricity, can be capable of of faith in the unseen—in every thing that there exists, within our communion every to get the beautiful appearance proclaimed them will night exhausted the head, they treat the human subject as they vould a prime the scale of intelligence that man's spirit and reason have to encounter—the was said the poor boy did de shortly appearance proclaimed them will night exhausted the barrel organ, grinding out whatever tunes were iked.

The abstraction is the scale of intelligence that man's spirit and reason have to encounter—the said appearance or organ appearance or organ. The barrel organ appearance or organ appearance or organ appe munities come to wear an aspect, and evince a temper, where, the spirit and the will to present the Church worthy of their distinction and their name. Then which we reverence and love, in the fulness of her ter.—It is one of the immutable laws of our being, that one! "A hymn to the Creator!"—and a Christian priest munities come to wear an aspect, and evince a temper, where, the spirit and the will to present the Church should we see the institutions multiplied for the religious instruction of the voung; the poor provided for.

Our columns have also served most satisfactorily to

the human will cannot by any possibility act directly upon any particle of matter except the muscles of the body in

14. I cannot conceive the possibility of words being on the principles of a wide and holy charity; and shew, that a similar spirit has manifested itself in the every species of affliction and distress, which God sister Diocese of Quebec; while in Nova Scotia and allows, placed beneath that congenial care which all New Brunswick, the establishment of a Church Society years ago may be said to have set us the example of Nor let us regard all this as some visionary and starting an Institution which promises such abundant

Church in Nassagaweya, £25; in aid of Christ's Persons acting upon this principle, and feeling that Church, Emily, £25; in aid of the enlargement of St.

# Communication.

CLAIMS AND CHARACTER OF MESMERISM RATIONALLY CONSIDERED.

To the Editor of The Church.

Rev. and dear Sir,-Considering the claims of what is called Mesmerism to be worthy of examination, because they are far from being moderate, and have a most important bearing upon the faith and works of Christians, I beg to submit the following observations, in the hope sions of wonder and animadversion at their frequent | that they may help to undeceive men touching this "strong

the midst and a part of it as to the body, and by necessary consequence in its bearing upon the facts and doc-

The facts of Mesmerism are become too notorious for any well-ordered mind to doubt them. Facts in substance lentical with them I shall shew to have long existed

those other facts, no one, that I am aware, has ever thought of. Perhaps the reason of this is, the general rejection fact that cannot be explained away into a natural occurrence. Of this, Sir Walter Scott's book on Demonology is a sufficient proof.

Wishing to be brief, I shall therefore assume the facts With this plain and obvious consideration of what Christian's duty is, in regard to the furtherways of world.

I adduce, without feeling the necessity of any formal citation of authorities. The facts are sufficiently before the world.

1. The facts of Mesmerism contradict and arbitrarily constant operation to its order and well-being: and these facts, with the doctrines set up upon them, are calculated

Be it remembered, that the worshippers of Mesmerism disclaim for it in tote all miraculous or supernatural character and agency. The Rev. Chauncy Hare Townshend, A.M., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, its great historian and apologist, the frontispiece of whose book shows a Mesmeriser making a man with his eyes bandaged read a book with the top of his head, and the back of the book to-wards it, says: "Mesmerism is no miracle, but a development of faculties inherent in man." This is a broad to-day, to the promised communication on "Mesmer- claim that its laws are among the laws of man's being, that it is the common property of humanity, and in per-fect unison with those laws, and with the laws of nature generally. But here is a law prominently introducedpecting it, is by no means calculated to dispose us to I might have said paradingly—which at a blow dashes of coarse wit and satire, and evidently composed at the view it favourably or indulgently. From all the representations which have been made of this system, practice of all ages and nations. It disclaims the mira-culous, and presents a miracle on its very front as the our eye, we should be disposed to regard it as a mere effect of an ordinary law of man's being, which both God print through a deal board with her eyes shut in a dark juggle, -adopted, in many instances, for sinister, at and man declare not to lie within the region of the super- room; tell who came in, the colour of their clothes, and

centre of gravity between any two of the heavenly bodies is not in the centre of either of them, but placed between them, as the pivot in the steelyard in the act of weighing. The same law holds in magnetism; for every one knows

in their estimation, can be too homely or too simple for the sanctuary of God; and as for the preaching and spread of the Gospel of Christ to all who are without the sound of its joyful message, they are continuous tent to leave that to the goodness of the cause itself, and, without personally contributing to its furtherance, to be satisfied that it must advance and spread from its own intrinsic excellence!

Christian world, and injure the moral tone of society. Against these complicated mischiefs, our best safe-guard, as we firmly believe, is in the maintenance of the unity of the Church;—the surest preservative against all "false doctrine, heresy and schism," will against all "false doctrine, heresy and schism," will be found in the vigorous inculcation of her principles, and the diffusion far and wide of her sober and edifying ministrations.

Christian world, and injure the moral tone of society. In the simple fact, which every one knows, that if one otherwise, the addresses the other's will through his understanding by intelligible words or signs; and the other does the act by an independent personal act of his own will, unconstrained by any extraneous necessitating power overwhelming and the diffusion far and wide of her sober and edifying ministrations.

The simple fact, which every one knows, that if one of society. In the simple fact, which every one knows, that if one other safe-person wishes another to do any act, he addresses the other's will through his understanding by intelligible words or signs; and the other does the act by an independent personal act of his own will, unconstrained by for it sets as and the other does the act by an independent personal act of his own will, unconstrained by any extraneous necessitating power overwhelming and the unity of the cause itself, against these completion of his second, the education and training of the test, will through his understanding by intelligible words or signs; and the other does the act by an independent personal act of his own will, unconstrai

some similar obligation to honour God with their substance? how, if they do not feel themselves bound by the force of this obligation literally, are they to rid themselves of the conviction that they are bound by the society of it?

The Meshersers do hot, the lemselves do these things—which inspect themselves do hose themselves do these things—which inspect themselves do these things—which is active to the semicrost the semicrost that the dead part themselves do these things—which is active to the semicrost themselves do these things—which is active to the semicrost to do any thing of himself, all his active to the semicrost themselves do these things—which is active to the semicrost themselves do these things—which is active to the semicrost themselves do these things—which is active to the semicrost themselves do these things—which is active to do any thing of himself, all his active to the semicrost themselves do these things—which is active to the semicrost themselves do these things—which is active to the semicrost themselves do these things—which is active to the semicrost themselves do these things—which is active to do any thing of a useful and ornamental education, is ably and faith-field the semicrost themselves do these things—which is active to themselves do these things—which is active to do any thing of a useful and ornamental education, is ably and faith-field themselves do these things—which in the deed they cannot if they would, because they lack both the real actor in the business was fully competend the deed they cannot if they would, because they lack both the deed they cannot if they would, because they lack both the deed they cannot if they would, because they lack both themselves do these things—which in the deed they cannot if they would, because they lack both the deed they cannot if they would, because they lack both the deed they cannot if they would, because they lack both the deed they cannot if they would, because they lack both the deed they cannot if they would, because they lack does this power, I say, thus surprisingly potent, stand in a personal will, united with active intelligence and acting by manifest design? or is it an unintelligent, irrational , acting, like gravitation, because it cannot but act? If this power stands in a person, who can that person be but one of the wicked spirits that fight against God, and

> o, or as a piece of machinery, the other in the mean time being as unconscious as a stone, or conscious only in an uncertain dreaminess? for in the case of outhing

merism-"Yea, hath God said? He hath not said. Ye ligently (and in numerous instances learnedly and

and said to be by the sense of touch. This is one and the same with reading black print on white paper with serted; the belly or the scalp. But I deny the possibility of so distinguishing colours, on the ground that God made the eyes to see with, and not the fingers. I admit that one might by the touch distinguish bodies of such or such colours, provided they so modified the surface thereof as to render it sensible to the touch, each colour in a peculiar manner. This however is not the fact. But seeing that that can be given of the matter, however distasteful it olour itself is as subtle as the light in which it resides, I deny the possibility of distinguishing colours by the fingers, upon the simple ground again, that God made the fingers utterly insensible of light. Who ever thought f holding out his hand to feel whether it were day or night? And moreover, colour being resident in light, now can it be distinguished in total darkness by any ower of vision? But I admit the power of the devil to ractice such a delusion upon those who by any means

8. That such wonderful natural powers and faculties should so long have lain undiscovered in human nature, and no hint thereof have been given in all God's revelaations by His servants "for the perfecting of the saints," corporeal, in the Scriptures of truth, as well as in the writings of learned men. It is no less incredible that such a play-the-fool method of bringing them into exercise uch outrage upon the decencies and becoming forms of personal respect due from man to man-such trampling pon the dignity and responsibility of a creature made in God's image-such requisition upon true self-respect even to the degradation out of self altogether into a mere puppet, as if in mockery of manhood in its privileged essor as a member of Jesus Christ,—I say it is no less incredible, that such as we see it in the disgusting mum-mery of the Mesmerisers, should be the way of bringing powers of humanity into exercise and manife And then-what or wherein lies its utility? How can hat be useful which degrades a man out of himself into he mere puppet of another, for the gratification of that profane curiosity which can be amused and fed by such

grievous abuse of a human person?
9. There was an instance in Canada about ten years ago, of a sick woman exhibiting all the material characteristic facts of Mesmerism, and most strikingly too, in an apparently spontaneous manner; that is, without the intervention of a human magnetiser. Her physicians, three in number, treated her case as one of nervous affection, the effect, not of the magnetiser, but of disease. She was helplessly sick when this came upon her, and so coninued during the seven or eight weeks it beset her. It fell upon her, say once a day, or at times oftener; continued the matter of an hour, more or less. When the power came upon her, she herself became instantaously as unconscious as a stone, and never had the least glimpse of recollection of what passed while she lay unler it; and her return to self-consciousness was as instetaneous as her rapture out of it. Under the all events for selfish ends; while, in other cases, the motives for adopting it may possibly be well-meant and philanthropic. Our correspondent, in his able and philanthropic. Our correspondent, in his able and man declare not to he within the region of the superflowing ten who came in, the colour of their counes, and the time on their watches in their pockets, she lying with the time on their watches in their pockets, she lying with the time on their watches in their pockets, she lying with the back of her head towards them; and would do many such things equal to any that have passed under the hands of this or that Reverend Manipulator; and what is more, and the time on their watches in their pockets, she lying with the time on their watches in their pockets, she lying with the time on their watches in their pockets, she lying with the back of her head towards them; and would do many such things equal to any that have passed under the hands of this or that Reverend Manipulator; and what is more, and the time on their watches in their pockets, she lying with the time on their watches in their pockets, she lying with the time on their watches in their pockets, she lying with the back of her head towards them; and would do many such things equal to any that have passed under the hands of the within the region of the within the

13. Memory is part of man's rational endowment. Ordisarily, it is impossible for a person to forget all he has been doing for the last hour or half hour. But this is a common thing in Mesmerism; and thus it strikes a deathblow at the facts of human rationality and responsibility but one of the wicked spirits that man use ungodly men for their wicked work?

5. The utter contradiction of all this to all human exercise the solution of the world depends upon every man and beast in it becoming swallowed up for the Magmania trance: but certainly the Rev. C. in the possession of self, and every thing decent and

was said the poor boy did the shortly after teaving the country.

"Fraught with instruction" indeed! Why was not the arm of the Magistrate stretched forth to arrest this monarm of the Magistrate str tivation and art, under the guidance of intelligent mind. strong traffic in human life, and pluck the victims of the

which the individual will resides; and upon nothing else uttered in any form of speech, and acts done, in a human except mechanically by means of those muscles, according to certain well known mechanical laws. The case dinality, without a personal free will intellligently acting of lifting up a human body without using any mechanical and using the members needful thereunto. If the man means, by merely willing it and waving the hand, sets himself does it, he is conscious thereof of his own free will aside that law of God, and declares that mechanical ope- with previous design; for a man has power over his rations need not be connected with mechanical means.
This being in itself an impossibility, naturally falls under sible for them: and ordinarily the memory of things said of miraculous or superhuman power, which not and done remains with him for a time unimpaired being of God, must be of the devil; whose power I admit this general fact the common experience of all men abunto be equal to such an act, because God's word shews that dantly testifies. In numberless Mesmeric cases the ostennembodied spirits are not bound by the laws of our na- sible speaker and actor is, as to intelligent will and meture in these matters. God hath limited human power in such and such things: the devil saith through Messent personal will must have been within him thus intelare as Gods in power as in knowledge. Ye can see without eyes—ye can act without intelligence—ye can excel in the absence of all qualification." This is what the devil saith.

7. Under the same category I class the well known facts of persons appearing to distinguish colours by their fingers, and without light—for it has been done in the dark and use his members in speech and action. That this is immediately of God, no one that I know has as yet asand indeed the followers of this Satanical delu sion, as I believe, generally deny the manifestation ernatural power in persons either good or bad. But the thing is done, and done too by an intelligent personal will; and there remains none to charge it upon but an unclean spirit from the pit possessing the person, according to the Scriptures. This is the only rational account

may be to this Sadducean age of light to maintain it. 15. The same reasons will hold of sleep-walkers, eping preachers, and maniacs generally. Of these last it is well known, that often on their reason returning they have no recollection whatever of long periods of their nsanity; or only a dreamy recollection and consciousness of having been driven about by some controlling power. When a boy, I knew a woman who had periodical fits of raving madness of several months duration, parts of which were afterwards to her a mere blank, and parts not; and it was her belief that a devil had possessed her, and impelled her to do things which she regarded with the most aversion. A young man, in deep sleep, has been known to get up at night and go to a frame raised the previous afternoon, climb the frame at one corner, ascend he rafter to the head, and step to the other end of the frame on the heads of the rafters, and then climb down and return to his bed, with his eyes shut all the while, d he unconscious of what he was doing; a thing natu rally impossible, but not more so than very many things ded of sleep-walkers. One sleeping preacher could not be awakened even by the application of fire to his eet, but kept on preaching his usual time. Another uld be waked, but with great difficulty; and invariably the waking him before the time was followed with severe a strange character. Now this burning the man's flesh without awaking him, while this preaching power was upon him, is just one and the same with the Mesmeric fact of cutting off a man's leg and extracting eeth while in the Mesmeric sleep, without the patient's nowing it. The whole of these are natural impossibili-They are not of man, nor are they of God. mpossible for a man himself to take a text and preach in that condition of dead sleep that fire burning his flesh could not arouse him. And just so of cutting off the leg and extracting tooth. United the could not arouse him. And just so of cutting off the leg which, during the last three years, you have rendered to and extracting teeth. It is the work of the devil in all

16. The physicians, in the case of the sick woman ed, attributed the strange things she did to the power of her disease. Wonderful! that disease should possess the power of enabling a patient to see through ny opake substance and without light! to sing exquisitely without a natural voice, knowledge of music, or perso onsciousness! and make her so cunning in this state that those about her could not deceive her! Passing wonderful that men can be found so void of sense and discernment as to attribute such consummate rationality and art to a mere negation-a diseased condition of the human body! Did we see such absurdity in a Hottentot, we should profess pity for his stupidity or his superstition while the far more rational savage attributes to supernatural agency whatever he cannot account for on natural principles, many of the wise men of this age, who glory so much in their logical acumen, have generally determined, in their zeal, to put down all belief in supernatural gency, and who stoutly deny the existence of evil spirits,

for by supernatural agency.

17. Let the worshippers of Mesmerism get along with

these difficulties, and reconcile them to rationality, com-mon sense, and the established order and laws of the natural world, and the laws of human nature in the midst of it, if they can. Let them compare those "lying won-ders" with the holy works of God recorded in the Scrip-tures, and see the wide difference of character both moral and physical between the two. I know that in common all miracles must violate the laws of nature, whether God or the devil work them. But God's miracles profess to be done by his supernatural power, and therefore involve no lie, nor any contradiction to human reason; for right reason doth ever rejoice to acknowledge His irresistible power over all creatures and the laws of their being, which He in wisdom and in truth hath imposed upon them; while here the devil insinuates himself into region of humanity as a natural faculty or power which God endowed it with in its creation, and under this filmsy mask seduces those who love not the truth, but have pleasure in unrighteousness, into the voluntary renuncia-tion of all sense, discernment, and rationality, and the assertion of doctrines so monstrously preposterous as to contradict all human experience, and upset all the laws of the visible universe,—laws which all men have relied apon in every art and science that have benefitted manand, with the same assurance as they do upon the immutable faithfulness of Him who in wisdom ordained them.

18. A Christian Priest has presumed "to identify" this power of Satan "with what Coleridge has called the fundamental life?" and declared it to be "a boon granted by God to confirm our faith, and to cheer us on our way?" and if these things do not involve the service and worship of Satan, which we renounce in holy baptism, I am at a loss to say what would. If Mesmerism does not confound the miraculous with the natural,—the superhuman with the human—the rational with the irrational—the spiritual world with the visible—and smite down all certainty and truth, and overturn all the laws of nature,—never yet did imposture require men to give up all their senses, and subscribe to palpable absurdities. And this is a masterstroke of the devil's policy, namely, to take possession of

adversary deceives and oppresses men. Truly the world lieth in the Wicked One; and nothing but the coming the regular performance of Divine Service every Sunday

not fallen into this snare of the enemy; but from the first have declared it to be Satanical agency. They have acted upon the sound and rational principle, that we should not attempt to explain the operations of spiritual power by the laws of physical science. From the above poral comforts of their Minister, and dimish his pecuniary wment. Orget all he has
But this is a
But this is a
But this is a
But this is a run into those monstrous absurdities which I have pointed | firewood, to get in his crops should he have any, or wh tions to all truth and consistency in the economy of nature and of man. Indeed, this never could have happened among a peculiar to the nature and of man. happened among a people who believe what is written in perience, and to all rationality, the law of rational creatures and the Word of God, I need hardly point out. For whenever did the Church teach such monstrous things, so subversive of herself? Or who ever until of late believed it possible for one human person to use another in this manner without the assistance of the devil? Who ever believed that one man could have the power to use the believed that one man could have the power to use the believed that one man could have the power to use the believed that one man could have the power to use the believed that one man could have the power to use the believed that one man could have the power to use the believed that one man could have the power to use the believed that one man could have the power to use the first to fall before him, and next in danger are those who have denied the existence of light and things." Witness, for instance, a man who traversed Canada last winter, and for gain exhibited to crowded audiences of Christians his feats of degrading murderous sorgery upon a beyond a gain to be seed in a milder climate the renovation of that health, sorgery upon a beyond a gain to possess and drive men mad as he did in days of old. The grievous sin of intellectual pride. audiences of Christians his feats of degrading murderous sorcery upon a boy and a girl, whose jaded, pining, haggard appearance proclaimed them sell such extensions of man's intellect the highest thing in the scale of intel-

tion; -all these lie at the root of the matter touching our ancovered condition on the side most open to this new form of Satan's assaults upon the faith of men, and his arge one:—it is sad and sorrowful in the extreme; and spirit has been stirred within me in the contemplation.

There is not a heart among us but will offer up its ferspirit has been stirred within me in the contemplation it, since I have seen the enemy invading my native land with these lying wonders, after which the reputed wise and respectable have swiftly turned aside. I could say very much more, but desist; thinking it enough now to set forth the main features of the delusion, trusting that God will speedily stretch forth His hand of help, and for ever destroy the works of the devil, and deliver those who are taken captive by him at his will: which of His eve and mercy may we live to see, through Jesus Christ

Rev. and Dear Sir, Your's faithfully, A. H. BURWELL. Kingston, 20th July, 1843.

## Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. ADAM TOWNLEY. On Sunday morning, the 16th July, the Rev. Adam Townley preached his farewell sermon in Trinity Church, Thornhill, after having acted as Assistant Minister to the Rev. G. Mortimer, the Rector, for the last three years .-

Mr. Mortimer having experienced a surprising and Mr. Townley has already taken charge of th sive and important Mission of Dunnville, on the Grand River, in the Niagara District, left vacant by the resignation of the Rev. C. B. Gribble. His appointment to this station may be regarded as a proof of his Diocesan's

The text selected for the occasion was 2 Thess. iii. 18, The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all." The reverend preacher exhibited much good taste in making no personal allusions, but what were indispensably necessary, and took advantage of his last opportunity to impress upon the minds of his heavers the obligation of adhering to the great and unadulterated truths of the Gospel, and of regarding the Church as the divinely appointed preservative of those truths. He pointed out how faithfully the Word of God and the Holy Sacraments were set forth in the United Church of England and Ire land, and in those other pure branches of the Christian the Church in the United States, and the Epis pal Church in Scotland. The sermon was altogether judicious and appropriate, addressed to no particular party in religion, and well adapted to keep the people in that safe and scriptural path which the Church of English land has plainly marked out for her members. It was also pervaded by a tone of deep, yet subdued, feeling, and was listened to, throughout, with no other regret than what the preacher's approaching departure suggested.— In a few days afterwards the following Address was forwarded to Mr. Townley:-

. To the Rev. Adam Townley, lately Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, Thornhill.

"Reverend and Dear Sir,-It would be injustice towards you, and a suppression of our real feelings, were we to allow you to depart in silence to a new and extensive field of ministerial labour.

our esteemed Rector,—for your efficient and unremitting services, both in the House of God and in other departments of clerical duty,—for your faithful adherence to the doctrines and discipline of the United Church of England and Ireland,-and for the conformity of your life with the precepts which you have taught.

"Your name will long be remembered and respected in this neighbourhood, and we beg your acceptance of the accompanying testimonial, as a sincere but imperfect token of the estimation in which you are held. always feel a lively interest in the welfare of yourself. Townley, and your family, and in the words of the text, which you appropriately selected for your last very excellent sermon, we now bid you farewell, and say, The Lord be with you all.

On behalf of the Parishioners and Congregation of Trinity Church, Thornhill. "WM. PARSONS, Churchwardens, R. C. GAPPER,

Thornhill, Yonge Street,

" 18th July, 1843." The above Address was accompanied by four large volumes, very handsomely bound, containing the Holy Bible and the Apocrypha, with the Commentaries of MR. TOWNLEY'S REPLY.

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"To Wm. Parsons and R. C. Gapper, Esquires, Church-wardens of Trinity Church, Thornhill, Yonge Street. "My Dear Sirs,—In acknowledging the receipt of your most affectionate and gratifying address, and of the very handsome testimonial which accompanied it, I shall not attempt to express all that my heart would dictate, but content myself with

but content myself with saying, that few circumstances but content myself with saying, that lev circumstances in my life have afforded me more comfort than has the hope, which I have long entertained, that I possessed the confidence and affection of the beloved people amongst whom I was ministerially labouring. That they have whom I was ministerially labouring. That they have now, through you, thus ripened that hope into conviction, does indeed cheer my spirit. And more especially do I rejoice in these evidences of your love and respect, because, as they are offered to me for my work's sake, they make me hope, feeble and imperfect as I know my labours were, that yet they have not been entirely with-out the Divine blessing.

'That it was most painful to myself and family to say 'farewell' to our much valued friends at Thornhill and its neighbourhood you well know, but next to the peace which results from quietly walking in the path appointed by God and the Church, one of our most pleasing reflecions is the conviction that we 'shall be long remembered' by you all.

"Fully believing also your declaration, that 'you shall 'Fully believing also your declaration, that 'you shall 'You shall 'Fully believing also your declaration, that 'you shall 'You sh

always feel a lively interest in our welfare,' I am glad that the delay in my receiving your address, (from causes with which you are acquainted), enables me to assure you, after having spent two weeks amongst the flocks you, after having spent two weeks amongst the flocks committed to my charge here and at Dunnville, that their Christian cordiality affords pleasing promise that here also we shall obtain that pious co-operation and experience that personal friendship which did, and ever must, make Thornhill so dear to our hearts.

"To yourselves and all other of our beloved friends, the Parishippers and Congregation of Trinity Chem.

"To yourselves and all other of our beloved friends, 'the Parishioners and Congregation of Trinity Church, Thornhill,' whom you officially represent, permit me to return my sincere thanks, not only for this last very valuable token of your esteem, but also for those other numerous evidences of it, both towards my family and myself, which marked your conduct while it was our happiness to reside amongst you.

"And now, brethren, commending you to God and to the word of his grace." I will only add a fervent prayer

the word of his grace,' I will only add a fervent prayer that you may thereby all be enabled to seek with in ing earnestness for a full participation in all the blessings that salvation which has been purchased for us by our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ,—and to cling with a yet firmer grasp to our Reformed and Apostolic Church, as the appointed channel by which our Heavenly Father is pleased to convey those blessings to the true believer.
"Believe me to remain,

"My dear Sirs,
"Ever most faithfully your's. " ADAM TOWNLEY,
" Late Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, Thornhill.

Grand River, Lake Erie, " 3rd August, 1843. On these interesting documents we have nothing to observe but that, while gratifying as regards the past, they hold out cheerful hopes for the future. It is but just to add, in conclusion, that the congregation of St. Stephen's Church, in Vaughan, owe much to Mr. Townley for the manner in which,—assisted principally by some youthful members of the Church, resident at Thornhill,—

evening, a Sunday-school has been established, and a large Parochial Lending Library obtained. all His saints can dispossess him.

20. And, finally, let it be recorded to the praise and glory of God, that the Roman Catholic Priesthood have exhibiting the sound and scriptural principle, that the

THE REVEREND T E WELLY

poor of your parishioners, those who have listened to and profitted by your discourses, and those who have been form of Satan's assaults upon the faith of men, and his touched by your kindness in the hour of sickness,—in power over their body, soul and spirit. The subject is a this testimony of the deep affection and respect we bear

vent aspirations to Heaven now, and if we be spared, not only now, but in after-life when years have intervened that health, sought by you and your amiable family, may be vouchsafed to you all,-that you may live lo gladden other hearts with the teachings of pure and ndefiled religion; and that when your race shall be run nd your warfare accomplished, you may receive that glorious recompense which is promised to the faithful Minister of Christ.

Sandwich, 8th August, 1843.

MR. WELBY'S REPLY. My Dear Friends and Christian Brethren,-I know not how to express to you my feelings on this occasion. I could not, under any circumstances, have parted from those, among whom it has been the will of God that I should exercise the Ministry of the Gospel, without much sorrow and regret; but the warm and affectionate address,

which has just been presented to me, makes me doubly sensible of the pain which a Christian Minister must ever experience in parting from his flock.

That I should carry with me such a tribute of your Christian regard is in the highest degree gratifying to me, as it is an evidence of your kindly feelings towards myself, and a proof that you are not insensible to th stimable blessings of the glorious Gospel of our Lord

and Saviour Jesus Christ.

If those imperfect ministrations, which have called forth so unmerited an expression of your approbation, have been in any measure profitable among you, let thanksgiving and praise be rendered unto Him who has condescend at the condescend of the condescen condescended to commit His heavenly treasure to earthly

I sincerely thank you for your sympathy with myself and my family, and for your united prayers for our wellbeing and happiness.

I need not assure you that, should it please God to spare my life, and to permit me to occupy another field of labour, neither years nor distance will ever weaken the deep and tender interest I have felt, and must ever continue to feel in your spiritual welfare. May God of His infinite mercy bless you with all His choicest blessings, both in soul and in body; may His spirit dwell in your hearts, and may you daily grow in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; is the earnest and fervent prayer of your sincere friend and late

THOMAS EARLE WELBY. Sandwich, 8th August, 1843.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. This Society held its anniversary on the 5th of last month. It combines the objects of a Missionary, School, Bible and Religious Book, and Church Building and Endowing Society, and designs to gather within it every member of the Church of England, to engage all in this Christian work, and, by means of Parochial Associaons, to facilitate even the poorest in handing in their contributions. Although its objects are so many and mportant, any subscriber feeling himself more deeply erested, and inclined to promote a certain object stated, rather than the others, may specify to which he desires his contributions to be applied. After attending Service at the Cathedral, where the Rev. W. Dawes, Rector of St. John's and Acting Secretary of the Society, oreached, the General Meeting was held at the National Preached, the School House, at two P.M.; the Lord Bishop of Montreal presiding. There were also present the Honbles. J. Stewart, A. W. Cochrane, W. Sheppard, W. Walker, Geo. Pemberton; J. G. Irvin, Esq., J. Trigge, Esq., H. Geo. Pemberton, J. Bonner, Esq., A. Gowen, Esq., W. Jessopp, Esq., J. Bonner, Esq., A. Gowen, Esq., W. Chapman, Esq., &c. &c.; The Revds. Dr. Bethune, M. Willoughby, J. J. Wood, G. Mackie, E. Sewell, J. Abbott, R. R. Burrage, W. Thompson, H. Burgess, W.W. Wait, W. Chadderton, W. Morris, C. J. F. Haensel, and

. Knight. The proceedings commenced with prayer, after which his Lordship addressed the meeting in his usual effective anner, eloquently expatiating on the objects and claims of the Society.

The Secretary then read the Annual Report of the Society, which stated that the contributions, though not equal to what might have been expected, owing chiefly the depressed condition of the commercial and agricultural interests throughout the country, were sufficient to excite a hope of greater success in future. The gross ntributions for the year amount to £960; donations in land, 5,400 acres. The Diocese has been subdivided into nine Districts; in six of which, District Associations have been formed in connexion with the Society; and princip friends our to princip if Her the su port o The e to this and st tion. that n

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honour of a seat in Her Majesty's councils, I know her interests [those of Ireland] have not been neglected; I know that every thing has been done that could be done to promote those interests. Even at this moment there has been under consideration a measure for making alterations in a law which created dissatismeasure for making alterations in a law which created dissausfaction in Ireland, and for the relieving the lower classes—I
mean the Poor Law—which only waits the pleasure of the
House of Commons to discuss the measure, and if any other
measure had been proposed, it would have been readily assented to if beneficial to Ireland. It must be admitted on all
hands that every thing had been done that could be done to
conciliate the people of that country, and to promote their benefit. With respect to a measure to which the noble Marquis had referred, namely, the bill for correcting the registration, it has been explained in another place that it has not been possible to bring the measure forward up to the present moment, as it is connected with other measures for extending the franchise. This has been the cause of the delay of that measure, and nothing else. In respect to other measures, everything that is practicable to be done will be done as occasions offer. But, my Lords, I must say, grieved as I am that there should be so ch truth in the representations of the noble Marquis as to the state of the country, and the prospects threatened by the existing system of agitation, I must say that no measure could be proposed which, if now adopted, would have the smallest effect in remedying that great evil and its inconveniences. The only remedy which could be adopted for that purpose on the part of the Government is a stern and firm resistance to every thing like a breach of the peace and of order, and to be prepared, as I hope we are, to enforce measures for the preservation of in Ireland. I know that there is no remedy but

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND.

other hon. members who have had the manliness and fearlessness to state it, have said—"Put down the Protestant Church Resident landlords, who would set good examples and give good." in Ireland entirely—consider if you please existing interests, but abolish the intrusive church. Until it is abolished Ireland ple could place confidence, and feel that the interests of each will not be contented." Well, what do the two noble lords pro- were identical. pose? Why, they don't propose to abolish the intrusive chu What says the noble lord who has just sat down? He s "the Protestant Church is still capable of considerable reduction; and he says he does not understand how I, who introduced the Church Temporalities Bill, can object to the alier tion of church Premporalities Bill, can object to the alienation of church property, and to taking a slice from the Irish Church." I should have thought, considering I was once a colleague of the noble lord, and considering that on this very principle I sacrificed what to me was of very little value—office and power, and sacrificed to some extent-I hope not altogefriendship of many of those gentlemen whom I have the hon-our to see on the other side of the house; considering I made these sacrifices without hesitation, because on the ground of principle, I do not understand the noble lord's thinking that I can have no difficulty in assenting now to the alienation of church property in Ireland. Sir, the noble lord tells me, that if Her Majesty's Government, setting aside their own views and opinions, looking to the state of Ireland, and bowing to the supposed necessity of the case, will throw over their own true," says the noble lord, "you may forfeit the support of those beside you, but we are quite ready to promise you he fair and candid support of those on this side of the house. The experience of the late Government does not encourage me to think that the Government which rests on the forb and support of its opponents is placed in a very enviable posi-The noble lord says, that high-minded men would consider this circumstance as trifling, and at once throw over the Government for the purpose of carrying these objects. I say that no high-minded man would hesitate for an instant to sacrifice his situation in the Government for the purpose of secu-ring the peace and good of the country; but, no high-minded "Fr man would sacrifice at once his Government and his principles for the purpose of supporting that which he believed to be mischievous. What says the noble lord the member for Tiverton? "I propose to establish the principle of equality between the two countries; I don't desire to destroy the church of Ireland, far from it; I mean to curtail it of some of its present dimensions. "I mean," says the hon, member for Liskeard, "I mean to remove the evil of an intrusive priesthood by placing the two churches on an equality." mean by an equality? New first, how far do you expect to satisfy your opponents by this miserable concessionin point of amount-important in point of principle? Says the noble lord, "you have by your former bill suspended the appointment of priests where no duty had been performed for three years previously." Yes, but you made the provision that if there should be but one Protestant in these parishes, although the incomes of the benefices were to be sacrificed, they were to be appropriated in the first instance to the endowmer were to be appropriated in the first instance to the endowment of the poorer churches belonging to that parish, and if but one of the poorer churches belonging to that parish, and if but one of the poorer churches belonging to that parish, and if but one of the poorer churches belonging to that parish, and if but one of the poorer churches belonging to the published in answer to questions are consistent of the secretary of the secretary of the secretary of the poorer churches belonging to that parish, and if but one of the living for the purpose of attending to the poorer churches belonging to that parish, and if but one of the living for the purpose of attending to the poorer churches belonging to that parish, and if but one of the living for the purpose of attending to the poorer churches belonging to that parish, and if but one of the living for the purpose of attending to the poorer churches belonging to that parish, and if but one of the living for the purpose of attending to the poorer churches belonging to that parish, and if but one of the living for the purpose of attending to the poorer churches belonging to that parish, and if but one of the living for the purpose of attending to the poorer churches belonging to that parish, and if but one of the living for the purpose of attending to the poorer churches belonging to that parish, and if but one of the living for the purpose of attending to the propose of attending to the poorer churches belonging to the purpose of attending to the poorer churches belonging to the purpose of attending the spiritual welfare of that Protestant. But suppose the noble lord's principle adopted, and that in parishes where there

other places. Among them are the President of the
United States, the Governor of the state of Pennsylvania,

the most triumphant manner, that any excesses have been were not 10, or 20, or 30 Protestants you confiscated the living to Roman Catholic purposes; in the course of some 20 years you would have some 30,000% a year applicable to the Roman Polyson to Roman Catholic purposes; in the course of some 20 years you would have some 30,000% a year applicable to the Roman Polyson to Roman Catholic purposes; in the course of some 20 years you would have some 30,000% a year applicable to the Roman Polyson to Roman Catholic purposes; in the course of some 20 years you would have some 30,000% a year applicable to the Roman Polyson to Roman Catholic purposes; in the course of some 20 years you would have some 30,000% a year applicable to the Roman Polyson to Roman Catholic purposes; in the course of some 20 years you would have some 30,000% a year applicable to the Roman Polyson to Roman Catholic purposes; in the course of some 20 years you would have some 30,000% a year applicable to the Roman Polyson to Roman Catholic purposes; in the course of some 20 years you would have some 30,000% a year applicable to the Roman Polyson to Roman Catholic purposes; in the course of some 20 years you would have some 30,000% a year applicable to the Roman Polyson to Roman Catholic purposes; in the course of some 20 years you would have some 30,000% a year applicable to the Roman Polyson to Roman Catholic purposes; in the course of some 20 years you would have some 30,000% a year applicable to the Roman Polyson to Roman Catholic purposes; in the course of some 20 years you would have some 30,000% a year applicable to the Roman Polyson to Roman Catholic purposes; in the course of some 20 years you would have some 30,000% a year applicable to the Roman Polyson to Roman Catholic purposes; in the course of some 20 years you would have some 30,000% a year applicable to the Roman Polyson to Roman Catholic purposes; in the course of some 20 years you would have some 30,000% a year applicable to the Roman Polyson to Roman Catholic purposes; in the course of some 20 years you would have some 30,000% and Catholic Church. Do you think that that would give any satisfaction at all to the Roman Catholics of Ireland? It might in this way, that it had broken in on your establishment, and Ireland." made the way to be seen for other steps in that direction. But do you think it would stop agitation and meet the cry of "an intrusive priesthood?" But the noble lord draws a very elabocompelled to contribute a portion of his earnings to support this priesthood. In doing this he had drawn considerably on his imagination. He must know, as well as I do that at this scale in the meaning of that noble Lord's own words when he profess the meaning of the must know, as well as I do that at this scale in the meaning of the must know, as well as I do that at this scale in the meaning of the must know as well as I do that at this scale in the meaning of the must know as well as I could hold the country for any time; it is on fine writing paper. At size, with water-mark re of the injustice and hardship of the labourer being his imagination. He must know, as well as I do, that at this moment not a single shilling of the charge falls on any labourer, to create a perfect equality between the Anglican and Roman in the control of the charge falls on any labourer. or even on any farmer throughout the length and breadth of the land, but that this charge falls on the landlord alone; and if

Catholic churches. Certainly nothing short of that—may with the force under my command; there was nothing to preland, but that this charge falls on the landlord alone; and if

We not say not even that?—will satisfy the Roman Catholic

The Genevan New Testament, do.

The Tabernacle in the Wilderness,—four Engra-

ben formed, and are progressing.

The usual business of the Society was transacted, and yarious appropriate Resolutions agreed to, one, among the berefit went in great detail through the notural consequences of equality. The noble lord said he meant to appropriate Resolutions agreed to, one, among the bern fight went in great detail through the notural consequences of equality. The noble lord said he meant to appropriate Resolutions agreed to, one, among the bern fight went in great detail through the notural consequences of equality. The noble lord said he meant to apply in the two telegry, but to the bishops also. My right hon, friend the cheery, but to the before the beinge also. My right hon, friend the cheery, but to the before the beinge also. My right hon, friend the cheery that the beginning of the top of the society.

The meeting was well attended; many ladies of the city were represent, and apparently participated with which interest in the proceedings of the day. A subscription list was laid on the table towards the close of the Roman Catholic blanch in the principle of equality to consent so fars a principle of equality to consent so fars the constitution of the subscriptions was ammounced to the amount of the subscriptions was ammounced to the amount of the participated with the principle of equality would be practically introduced? Let him as all the constitutions at the close of the constitution of the training that the consequences."

We have no more love than our neighbours for civil warking the constitution of the training that the principle of equality would be practically introduced? Let him as no concession, but have the consequences."

We have no more love than our neighbours of handlers, we will sit be first step, many the difference with the decign of the Let have the constitution of the large and the constitution of t in some of these Districts, Parochial Associations have principle of equality goes further. My right hon. friend the would be, indeed, dividing a house against itself. And yet fourth Earl of Harborough, and widow of Sir Thomas Cave, at Rawdon, rendered necessary by the dilapidated state of his former residence.—Montreal Gazette.

the Opposition.) But that is the principle of equality. (Cheers.) They must sit in the House of Lords. Hon. gentlemen may say "God forbid." But the noble lord is pregentlemen may say "God forbid." pared for the principle of equality. Do not let us stop short. Before we take the first step let us see what it will lead From our English Files.

Short. Before we take the first step let us see what it will lead to a strongly the Acadia, contained in the American papers. Since then the summaries of the Acadia, contained in the American papers. Since then the summaries of the Acadia, contained in the American papers.

Short. Before we take the first step let us see what it will lead to a strongly the acadia and it will state the step with a view to satisfaction, see that an annuntrusion paper are almost meredule. Well may the Church cry, now, if ever, "Give peace in our time, of 22 years of age is worth half a million of money. This conclusion of age is worth half a million of money. This conclusion of age is worth half a million of age is worth half a m by the Acadia, contained in the American papers. Since then we have received our English Files, which are filled almost exwe have received our English Files, which are affect amost exclusively with Parliamentary Debates on the state of Ireland.

We can only make room for extracts from the Speeches of the
Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, and of Lord Stanley

Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, and of Lord Stanley Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, and of Lord Stanley and Mr. R. Bateson, in the House of Commons. The remarks of the Duke are characterised by his usual manly sense, whilst I have shewn not to be a mere expression of words, that the to pursue a similar course ourselves in the case of the union of the Duke are characterised by his usual manly sense, whilst I have shewn not to be a mere expression of words, that the to pursue a similar course ourselves in the case of the union of the Duke are characterised by his usual manly sense, whilst I have shewn not to be a mere expression of words, that the to pursue a similar course ourselves in the case of the union of Scotland with England, nay, though they may not lead us to satisfactory footing, I am willing to recognize them with advantage upon my own property as a landlord, and desirous that they should remain as long as they exercise their spiritual functions. I do say that I am not prepared upon the principle of equality to admit that which I contend is, and which I think the country will consider it, not a nominal equality. I think the country will consider it, not a nominal equality, but a practical difference beginning with the overthrow of the Repeal of the Union between Scotland and England is a gues-

IRISH LANDLORDS

members of that community, against whose admission to all the privileges the noble lord contended for, I feel it my duty

Not so: there was a want of landlords there. In Ireland there was not toomany, but too few landlords. No doubt their had been cases of proprietors who, wishing to im-prove their estates, had foolishlyand thoughtlessly dispossessed the cotters upon them. But that was not a common thin nor had it been so. In the present state of the country the power of the landlord was never thus foolishly and unfeelingly exercised. Statements to the contrary were frequently made

Agitation and absenteeism were the great causes of the exsting state of that country, and those two causes were acting upon each other and aggravating the evil—keeping the land-lords from residing at home and preventing capital from flowing into the country. He would make the landlords resident.

that for the present state of affairs, as whether the peace of and watch over the welfare of the tenantry and set a good exthat country shall be disturbed or not depends on the will of ample, they would remove the present disorders, for in no country one man, through the influence he has acquired over the actions of some thousands of his countrymen. The noble Marquis has referred to the extreme poverty of the country, and to the absence of all measures on the part of the Government to rewhile the power and influence of selfish agitators would diminish proportion. The people of Ireland were most easily to left that povery. My Lords, it is certainly true that there are in Ireland a vast number of poor; I am sorry to see from the returns that there are as many as 2,000,000, of poor in Ireland. But, my Lords, it happens unfortunately that in all parts of the empire there are poor; and it would not take long to show that it is not in the power of this house, or of both houses of Parliament, in the course of a few weeks or months or I may say years, to relieve the poverty that prevails throughout the source, extending to large portions of the population. But I beg to ask whether that poverty can be relieved by this discription of acitation (hear hear) for the repeal of the union? Is of Parliament, in the course of a few weeks or months or I may say years, to relieve the poverty that prevails throughout the say years, to relieve the poverty that prevails throughout the country, extending to large portions of the population. But I rish people were a most manageable people, and hence the success of agitators and the existance of what was called and starts, and most certainly not by marching to seditious meetings with bands of music and with seditious colours. The evils of poverty are not such as can be remedied in a single day. The means of correcting such evils must be some time in course of operation; and above all, this was to be remembered, that nothing whatever could be affected for importation; and above all, this was to be remembered, that nothing whatever could be affected for importation of Card of Terms and oth the fifteenth century, were always noble; in the Conshipped and imported, with such declarations and certificates as are required for Home consumption, (the same having been shipped and imported, with such declarations and certificates the fifteenth century, were always noble; in the Conshipped and imported, with such declarations and certificates the fifteenth century, were always noble; in the Constituent and proper meaning of the term, and whose Earldom, as are required for eminent services to Henry the Seventh, yields in a squired for eminent services to Henry the Seventh, yields in a squired for eminent services to Henry the Seventh, yields in a squired for eminent services to Henry the Seventh, yields in a squired for eminent services to Henry the Seventh, yields in a squired for eminent services to Henry the Seventh, yields in a squired for eminent services to Henry the Seventh, yields in a squired for eminent services to Henry the Seventh, yields in a squired for eminent services to Henry the Seventh, yields in a squired for eminent services to Henry the Seventh, yields in a squired for eminent services to Henry the Seventh, yields in a squired for eminent services to Henry the Seventh, yields in the Internation of Card of Terms and other than the construction of the Constituent and proper meaning of the term, and whose Earldom, as are required for eminent services to Henry the Seventh, yields in the said and proper meaning of the term, and whose Earldom, as are required for minute of the fifteenth century, were always noble; the condition of the Link people till the present tendency to insubordination was repressed; till then, no relief could be administered to those causes of discontent of which the noble Lord so eloquently complained.

Whom they had received acts of kindness? No: believing all that was fold them, imagining that their wrongs were great lather than the principal sources through which a desent can be traced to upon thirty-eight gallons and a half of wheat, and so in probouring under an intense idea of grievance, convinced that they were "hereditary bondsmen" because they were called so, and existing honours. It became famous in history in the reign of Lord STANLEY said—What is it that those who are the leaders of the agitation in Ireland desire, without which they tell you no measure which you can propose shall satisfy the people of Ireland and put down the agitation which now prevails? It is the extinction of the intrusive church; and the hon. member for Bath, and the hon. member for Bath, and the manliness and fearless—members who have had the manliness and fearless—the members who have had the manliness and fearless—the first the blow." The the honours is the fearness and have fearle the duction the fearle for the fearle for the said stift from the fearle for the said fear the bonues of Parliament, upon wheat of Parliament, upon wheat of Parliament, and has filled ten stalls in St. George's Chapel. The deeds of the said shield ten stalls in St. George's Chapel. The deeds of the fourth, and has filled ten stalls in St. George's Chapel. The deeds of the fearle from the fearle for the st

> Let them have good resident landlords, and capital must folow. Every one saw and admitted that Ireland was in an alarming state, and that something must be done. If then the evil was extreme, and the cause was absenteeism, it must be checked by coercion. Absentees should be taxed until they were compelled to reside on their estates, and the produce of the tax should be expended in the improvement of the country, which would give employment to the people. It was the interest of the landlords themselves that they should reside on their estates; they would then have better rents and have them nore regularly paid. He would venture to advise them all to go to their posts at the head of their dependants, and watch over the interest and welfare of their tenantry. Thus the resent mischievous agitation and agrarian outrage would be nade to die away. Was it teo much for a landlord to superand to make himself acquainted with their wants and wisbes? If they were not sufficiently well informed to see this, and if they did not possess the moral, and, he would add, the physieal courage too, to meet any danger in the way of thus doing their duty, then, not only the security of that country, but the future happiness and glory of England herself was in

following from one of their manifestoes; received and read by the trade most disastrious and unsatisfactory, but its prospects

Afighanistans, Ameers, and Chinese; the victims of England's lust for power, her lawless rapacity, and unprincipled aggression. Wherever the eye is directed, no matter to what acquisitions, her inhuman butcheries, and wholesale massa- We trust that the deputation will not only state the deplorable

out the earth."

STATE OF IRELAND. From the Times.

One sentence of Lord Stanley's we must make the text of a of his property, and my soldiers and the citizens were we not say not even that?—will satisfy the Roman Catholic anything is drawn from the seanty pittance of the labourer.—
it is not drawn for the purpose of paying the Protestant clergy; it is not drawn for the exorbitant and hard landlord.

But the noble lord proceeds, and says he contends for the principle of equality. I do not know whether the revenue of the present Irish church should be divided equally between the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy, or whether a revenue of equal amount was to be raised for the latter. But the

Hon, s pre- scension. The following seditious ravings from the Aberdeen Banner, a non intrusion paper are almost incredible.

tion more in respect of its merits. We can think of Repeal now without shuddering. We have a sort of fellow-feeling with Ireland. We smart under a sense of the like indignities. This sense and this fellow feeling, though they may not impel Protestant clergy, and ending in the real supremacy of the Roman Catholic priesthood. (Hear, hear.) I hope that although I have spoken strongly and plainly upon this question I have not said anything which can be deemed offensive to any since they have come to may possibly be called for yet."—Ban-

A CONVERT TO EPISCOPACY.

MISCELLANEOUS. THE ARMY. REWARDS TO THE OFFICERS OF SCINDE ARMY.

Downing-street, July 4. The Queen has been pleased to nominate and appoint Major-General Sir Charles James Napier, Knight Commander of the

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint the following Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint the following pon each other and aggravating the evil—keeping the landards from residing at home and preventing capital from flowing the the country. He would make the landlords resident.

An hon. Member.—How will you do it.

Mr. BATESON.—By taxing them. If they would reside ad watch over the welfare of the tenantry and set a good example, they would remove the present disorders, for in no country.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint the following officers in her Majesty's Service, to be Companions of the said Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, viz. :—

Lieut.—Col. J. L. Pennefather, 22d Reg. of Foot; Lieut.—Col. P. M'Pherson 17th Reg. of Foot; Maj. F. Darley George, 22d Reg. of Foot Maj. T. S. Conway, 25d Reg. of Foot

ing Officers in the East India Company's Service to be Companions of the said Most Hon. Military Order of the Bata

cution, he charged his son to return his "George," with the pathetic message, that "he sent it in all humility and gratitude day. as he received it, spotless, and free from any stain, according to nobility far more valuable than any which a Prince can bestow, exceeding even that gem of their coronet, the Kingly title of Man. In the fortunes of so distinguished a race their country ton Gazette. has a lively interest; and none can see without pride the future inheritor of its ancient honours in the foremost rank of British inheritor of the statesmen, owing that proud position to his own intellectual endowments, and to the unblemished integrity of his personal

HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL STEAM YACHT.—The necessary fitments for the Royal Victoria and Albert are nearly comp The masts are made of the very best lancewood, and the fitting will be entirely composed of wire rigging. The deck is hade of solid mahogany. It is expected that everything will e completed in about a fortnight.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE INDUS .- The Indus is open, and its navigation free to all nations. There are now moving on its waters no less than six steamers of different sizes, at the present moment required for the military operations necessar or the entire pacification of the country, but at no remote pe riod available for the transport of those articles of comm which will doubtless be in demand along its shores and beyond

THE IRON TRADE .- At the meeting on Thursday last, of the Staffordshire ironmasters, at the Stewpony, Messrs. J. prepared to execute every kind of Foster, G. Thorneycroft, J. Barker, Matthews, P. Williams and Sparrow, were appointed a deputation to wait upon Sir B. Peel, and to bring before him the depressed condition of AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH REPEAC.—As a specimen of the atrocions language addressed by the Repealers in the United States to the misgnided peasantry of Ireland, we extract the Charles of the atrocions language addressed by the Repealers in the United States to the misgnided peasantry of Ireland, we extract the Charles of the Case ought not only to be submitted to the Minister, but pressed emphatically upon his attention. Not only is the state of are still darker; and nothing but an encreased const "From the far west, across the broad Pacific, floats a noxious vapour, more fatal than the destroying simoom—the putrid exhalation from the unburied remains of the slaughtered printed out what we conceived to be a remedy—the more effectively and the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted this state of things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicted things 12 months ago, and at the same time predicte quarter of the globe, there are too plainly visible the evidences ourselves at the mercy of any foreign nation, we must still look to our colonies as the only hope of a soundly extended trade. condition of the trade, but also be prepared to point out some remedies, and that in these remedies America and our colories and that in these remedies are colories and that in these remedies are colories and the six most important English Translations, in parallel columns. The whole presented to the "If it has come to this, that the overgrown power of Engund can only be sustained by the sacrifice of others, by preywill not be forgotton.—Birmingham Advertiser.—[We are
English Translations,—in one beautiful 4to. volume, bound The following facts also if true, are in the highest degree the United States, becoming daily more and more felt in throwdisgraceful to the national character of the American peoling the balance of trade against England .- Editor Church.

BRITISH ARMY IN AFFGHANISTAN .- A letter from Gene-

persuasive measures I induced the whole population to return to the cultivation of their land, and to live in peace. I left

Treasury Bible, being the English authorised ver them as friends, and on friendly terms. On my leaving Candahar no man was injured or molested, no man was deprived

HUME ON ROYAL EXPENDITURE. - We understand Mr. Hume is preparing a treatise on Royal expenditure, and that the basis of his calculations will be on the principle of his late Hume's contemplated work will treat of the Royal dinner table, and contrast its cost with the bill of fare at Rupert-street dining rooms. He will show that the expensive mode of doing things at Buckingham Palace is not at all necessary for the Royal comfort, and that the dinner of Her Majesty need not come to more than 10d., which, allowing 2d, for the Lord-in Waiting, would bring it up to the Rupert-street average. This calculation allows only "a small plate" of meat to the Queen, but it gives Her Majesty "two breads;" and for the more manly appetite of Prince Albert, Mr. Hume sets down the sum of 16d., which with 2d. for Gold Stick, would amount to 1s. 6d Mr. Hume devotes a whole chapter to the Maids of Honour, and the conclusion be arrives at is, that the honour ought to be ion the bedchamber women he enters largely on the subject of their supposed duties, and gives some interesting tables of the sums he has paid to the house-maids in his own employ for the set quarter of a century. The very difficult subject of a nonth's wages or a month's warning, as applicable to the Misress of the Robes, the Controller of the Household and other lightly need for the their controller of the Household and other ighly-paid functionaries, is very nicely handled. In the Presbytery of Aberdeen, on the 28th June, last, a whole, we can couldently recommend the book of Mr. Hume whole, we can couldently recommend the book of Mr. Hume whole, we can couldently recommend the book of Mr. Hume whole, we can could be small German Princes and Sovereigns, to Mr. R. Bateson said, He deprecated the wholesale denunciations of landlords which came from the otherside. An hon. it is a said church, had taken deacon's orders in the Episcopal church. It is invalidable to said church, had taken deacon's orders in the Episcopal church. It is invalidable to said church and the content of the said church, had taken deacon's orders in the Episcopal church. author's views prevail, his book may become useful, unless the nation should contract for the Sovereign's keep in an hotel or

Colonial.

COLLECTORSHIP OF THE CUSTOMS TORONTO .-- Robert Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Stanton, Esq., has been appointed by his Excellency the Gove-nor General, to this situation vice, Kelly. We have to offer to that old tried Loyalist Mr. Stanton,

Thursday, the 28th of September next, for the despatch of

The Gazette also contains a Proclamation, signifying the

For every barrel, being 196 lbs., of such wheat flour, a duty

There is a special exception, that nothing contained in the

COLONEL COX .-- We announce with much pleasure that as he received it, spotters, and free from any stain, according to the honourable example of his ancestors,"—these are patents of nobility far more valuable than any which a Prince can bestow, appointed Brigadier General. He has been ordered to Cashel, Ireland, where he is well and most favorably known. - Ham-His Excellency the Governor General will leave Kingston

on a visit to the Lower Province, on Friday next. His Excel-lency will pass by the Rideau and stop at Bytown in the first instance. - Kingston Chronicle, August 16. MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The Members of this Association are reminded that the next Meeting will take place (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. J. Deacon, Rector of Adolphustown, on Wednesday and Thurs-

day, the 6th and 7th September next. Mohawk Parsonage, 12th August, 1843.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have entered into Partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Printing Business, under the firm of H. & W. ROWSELL & Co., and are

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. IN THE NEATEST MANNER, AND WITH DESPATCH,

Upon the most reasonable terms. H. &. W. ROWSELL, Booksellers, Stationers, and Printers. SAMUEL THOMPSON,

Late of the Firm of Rogers, Thompson & Co., Toronto Herald Office. Office in the rear of H. &. W. Rowsell's Book-store

Toronto, July, 1843.

BAGSTER'S PUBLICATIONS.

THE ENGLISH HEXAPLA, being the New Testament ....£4 10 0

and English versions, in parallel columns, 0 15 6 Hebrew and English Old Testament, with Greek

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vings, coloured and inlaid with gold, silver, and brass, according to the text of Scripture, with explanatory notes,-folio, cloth,..... The above are just received by

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A COMPLETE SET, as far as published, of the Complete Maps of the Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge. Maps of the Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge.

In the FACULTY of ARTS, will take place on WEDNESDAY;
There are one hundred numbers, each containing two large

September 6th, 1843, at 11 o'clock, A.M.; and the Inaugural There are one hundred numbers, each containing two Maps, forming the best and most complete Atlas yet published.

They are contained in a Portfolio made purposely for them.—

Price £11, 15s. 6d.

The Vice-President will receive Candidates for Matriculation Price £11, 15s. 6d.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S GREEK CONCORDANCE. THE Englishman's Greek Concordance of the New Testament, being an attempt at a verbal connexion between the Greek and English Texts.

4to Calf, price £4 4s.

H. &. W ROWSELL, Toronto.

TRACTS

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY. 48 Chillingworth's Apostolical Insti-

166 The Young Churchman Armed 1 179 Stevens on the Christian Ministry 1 184 Taylor's answer to "Why are you a Churchman" ..... 192 Value and Excellence of Book of Common Prayer ......243 The Church of England before

Churchman and a Methodist ... 2 1 423 Nature and Government of the Church, and the authority of the Christian Ministry . 1 10 21 7 2 424 Wilks's (Rev. S. C.) Church Es-

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464 Hey's Authority of a three-fold tolical Commission considered 1 4 497 Dealtry on Religious Establish-500 The Church the Nursing Mother 

of the above ...... 2 3 1 105 For sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diose of Toronto, 144 King Street, Toronto.

TORONTO GRAMMAR SCHOOL. HOME DISTRICT. HE Chasses attending this Institution will resume their Studies, after the midsummer recess, on Monday, the please to notice this

4th of September next: Preparation is made to receive, on the reopening of the A spacious and commodious Dwelling House, contiguous the School grounds, has lately been leased for that purpose. Whatever may tend to ensure the comfort, regulate the

conduct, form the morals, and promote the education of the Pupils intrusted to the care of this Institution, shall, on all oceasions, meet with prompt and due attention.

As it is the design and business of Grammar Schools, Preparatory Colleges, to train and qualify young men for matriculation in a University, so it will be the principal aim, the constant study, and the unceasing effort, of the Toronto

Grammar School, to accomplish that end.

This Institution hails it as an occasion of joy, that the University of King's College, at Toronto, is now open, and in successful operation; and the auspicious event cannot fail to be, not only a stimulus to the exertions of Preparatory post-paid. astitutions, but a motive for praise-worthy emulation.
On thus entering the lists it so honorable a competition. the continued favour of friends, and an extension of public

patronage, are respectfully solicited. Terms of Tuition, Board, &c. For Pupils under 10 years of age, £30 per annum. For Pupils above ten,....£36

French language, &c.

Private Tuition, with Board, &c., £50 per annum. The attention of Students at Law, or others engaged during and conducting the business on the same liberal terms as their

M. C. CROMBIE. Principal, Home District Grammar School.

Toronto, 8th August, 1843. EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES. THE MISSES WINN, in returning thanks for the kind time Foreman to Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and since the

August 10th, 1843. EDUCATION.

NRS. COCKBURN, begs to intimate that her Siminary will re-open for the reception of her Pupils, on the first of September next. Duke Street.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. A. F. DODGE. (of GENEVA) may be expected at the Albion Hotel, Cobourg, on or about the 19th day of August, instant, where he will be prepared to execute all and August, instant, where he will be prepared to execute all and every operation in the DENTAL ART, according to the most recent improvements. An experience of fifteen years in the principal families in the States being one of the several vouchers which Dr. D. can offer as a guarantee that his operations will not be excelled by any one

Port Hope, August 15, 1843. NEWCASTLE DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A Ta Meeting of the Board of Directors, held here on the Ordered—That an assessment of two shillings and seven pence in the pound be called in on all the Premium Notes in the hands of the said Company, to meet the recent loss sustained by the burning of Mr. Josiah White's property, at

I therefore hereby give notice that all such assessments must be paid into this office within thirty days of the date of this DAVID BRODIE.

Secretary and Treasurer: N. D. M. F. I. Company's Office, Cobourg, 16th August, 1843.

1843. DAILY MAIL LINE. BETWEEN TORONTO AND ROCHESTER DIRECT.

THE STEAMERS ADMIRAL and AMERICA. WILL leave Toronto for Rochester Daily at 7 o'clock, P. M.,

(Sundays excepted.)

Will leave Rochester for Toronto Daily, at 7 o'clock, P. M., Sundays excepted.) The Steamer GORE will ply regularly between Rochester. Cobourg, and Port Hope. Toronto, August 15, 1843.

> ROYAL MAIL STEAMER ECLIPSE. CAPTAIN JAMES SUTHERLAND.

THIS NEW and FAST Sailing Steamer will, until further notice, leave Hamilton for Toronto, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and returning, will leave Toronto at 3 o'clock, P. M., touching ediate Ports. The above Boat has been built expressly for this route, and offers superior accommodation to the travelling public.

Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, / Toronto, 31st July, 1843.

THOMAS WHEELER, FROM MARLBOROUGH, ENGLAND,

HAVING just arrived in Toronto, informs the Gentry, and Inhabitants generally, that he has commenced business at 191, King Street, (opposite the Colonist Office), as Clock & Watch Maker, and Engraver, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage: Duplex, Horizontal, Lever, Vertical, French & Geneva. Watches and Clocks,

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318 | August 1st, 1843.

UNIVERSITY OF M'GILL COLLEGE. COMPLETE SET, as far as published, of the coloured THE FIRST MATRICULATION OF STUDENTS

H. &. W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

318
at his lodgings, in College, on every Tuesday and Thursday during the month of August:
Occasional Students will be admitted to attend particular

Lectures, under certain regulations.

F. J. LUNDY, D. C L., Vice-Principal, M'Gill College

June 24, 1843. GOVERNESS WANTED.

A FAMILY, residing in the Gore District, desires to meet with voung Lady who has been accustomed to TUITION, and who may be qualified to instruct four or five little girls in the usual branches of Education, including Music. anches of Education, including Music.

Application to be made, in the first instance, to Messrs. Rowsell. June 29, 1843.

WANTED for the Grammar School of the Bathurst District, & Master qualified to teach the higher branches of an English education, the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, Geography, and Mathematics. Candidates are requested to transmit (post paid) certificates of moral character, and of chief literary attainments and experience in teaching, to the Rev. M. HARRIS, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, including the theorem of the desirous that the School should be opened on the 1st of July, if possible.

MICHAEL HARRIS, Chairman, &c. &c.
Perth, 30th May, 1843.

SCHOOL WANTED. YOUNG MAN, who is qualified to give instruction in the Classics, and the usual rolltine of an English education, desires negagement as School Teacher. Satisfactory reference as to character and ability can be given. Address to C. G. at the office of this aper. If sent by post, the postage to be pre-paid.

Toronto, 6th June, 1843.

IN the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing One fourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Est. Apply to WM. BOSWELL,

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Toronto, 29th July, 1843.

I NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings itt general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-

Benjamin Thorne; P. Paterson, Jun'r. Charles Thompson James Lesslie, T. J. Farr, John Eastwood:

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the day, is invited to this article. Payments, quarterly. A Card of Terms and other particulars, may be had on application to the Principal.

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Messrs: T. & M. Burgess having purchased for cash, the whole of their present Stock, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, (of superior quality) are enabled to serve their customers on very favourable conditions.

management of one of the most fashionable Establishments in England, and since he has been itt Conada, was for a length of

Livery, &c. &c.; all got up in the neatest manner. Toronto, July 12, 1843. WANTED.

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TAILOR, Begs to inform the public of Toronto; that he has commenced business a few doors west of the Commercial Bank, King Street, where any orders intrusted to him will be punctually attended to.—Having had considerable experience, as Foreman to the late D. STANLEY; he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Toronto. February 27, 1843.

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July, 1843.

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For sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King Street, Toronto. July 27, 1843.

MARRIED.

On Saturday morning, 13th instant, in St. Mark's Church, Niagara, by the Rev. Thos. Creen, Rector, John Davidson, Esn., Merchant of Galt, to Julia, daughter of the late the lady of Richard Miller, Esq., of that town.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Aug. 17 T. Champion Esq. (2), add. sub.; H. Rowsell Esq. (2); M. C. Crombie Esq.; Rev. J. Deacon, add. sub. [have written as requested]; Angus Bethune Esq. [with enclosure]; P. M. Goderich; Rev. A. Williams, rem.; A. Davidson Esq.; Rev. . Brough, rem.; Rev. J. Hudson; Hon. J. Kirby, rem. in full

FOR SALE,

Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

Toronto, 25th May, 1843.

THE PROVINCIAL JUSTICE is nearly completed, and will be very shortly ready for delivery. Orders, addressed to H. & W. ROWSELL, and HUGH Sconie; Colonist Office;

Home District Mutual Fire Company OFFICE-NEW STREET,

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July 5, 1843.

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any of the most fashionable who will favour him with a trial come Ladies' Riding Habits, Clergymen's Gowns and Cassocks, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, Servants'

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June 8, 1843.

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McCrum, of Dumfries, G. D., lately resident with her sisters

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Kingston [please refer Dr. F. to Agent]; Rev. S. Givins, add. subs.; Rev. W. M. Shaw; Rev. R. J. C. Taylor; Rev. J. C. Davidson, rem. in full vol. 7; Rev. T. Greenes

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OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO.

T. D. HARRIS, Pres't. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be

Patronage they have received; beg to intimate, that G. Bilton, he flatters himself; from his general knowledge of School will re-commence on Monday, 28th August.

GEORGE HELM,

SUBSTANCE OF SERMONS ON THE SAME SUBJECT;

At Tyendenaga, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. S. Givinse Mr. John Sherman, to Miss Elizabeth English, both of that

On Tuesday evening, the 8th instant, at Trislity Chapel, Quebec; by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, Thomas Christic Weir, Esq., Asst. Com. Genl., to Margaret Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Allan Stayner, Esq.

317-3m DIGAMMA is received.

SOUTHEY.

And now have we said enough to show that Southey was a greater poet than some have imagined,-that the admiration of the men of his own standing was not misplaced, and that certain of his works have more than that considerable merit, which we suppose everybody in his sense would be ready to attribute to them; that those in question are deeply and half a dozen juvenile voices, as Mr. Evelyn opened the thrillingly interesting, capable of stirring our hearts door of his sitting-room on returning from an early and souls. If our citations have been insufficient for ride; and the little party began immediately to conthis purpose, we recommend our readers to try how gregate around him, anxious each one to secure the they will look in their contexts.

The same man who, if not the most prominent, was the most fertile poet of his time, who, in the others of the day had written; and the notes to between them. whose different poems are in themselves a most extraordinary store of information and entertainment, is we have been talking about. Indeed I hardly know was also one of the richest and most various of our how it began; but some how or other we got into a prose writers. His industry, indeed, and its fruits, discussion as to what it is that makes a gentleman; ty of his attainments, with scarcely a sign of shallow- willing to yield to the other.' ness or inaccuracy in any one direction towards "Well, my dears," replied Mr. Evelyn, "it is an ous. To be sure, one seldom sees so much literary on which I do not wonder that you were puzzled, power and industry exempted from the distractions when you were called upon to enumerate the qualities of a profession or business of some sort, and, there- which go to make up a gentleman; though I hope fore, there are few with whom he can be well com- none of you elder ones would be at a loss to distinguish pared. But, even allowing for the fact that he had between two persons, which was the gentleman, and redemption of the time was something very rare and discussion. Master Edward has been bringing some admirable; assisted, no doubt, by a versatility which new rules of politicuess nome with him from school." we have admitted to be greater than was desirable, Edward acknowledged that he had said, "no one ed energy of a first-rate genius.

here; indeed, if his poetry has been more copious were always known by riding in carriages.' than the capacity of our receptive power, much more Margaret then said, "she recollected this was how beyond our grasp has been the ample range of his the conversation began; for that they all cried out, prose. We should have pleasure in seeing a man 'Amy was wrong:' but they could not agree as to what daring enough to say that he had read one half of it. really did make a gentleman." The author, of whom alone this can have been predicable, must have been a wonderfully informed per- let us hear first why Amy must be wrong. Come, son, merely on the strength of having read all his own Willy, you look as if you could tell us that." works. All, however, know some, and may rejoice in "Why, papa, I knew that could not be right; each opportunity that occurs of knowing more, of because I remembered how all the company laughed these writings. The grace and purity of the style the other morning when Mr. and Mrs. Parmasan had deserve especial notice, at a time when such merits been calling; and yet, you know, they have the handseem in some danger of departing from among us. - somest carriages of any people about here." They were very wonderful in an author who not only "I don't like to hear any one laughed at; though, wrote so much and so fast, but who connected him- perhaps, our friends from the Grange may have made self with all the passing interests of his day, in the themselves rather ridiculous. But I must confess ephemeral records of which there is so much vicious | that your case is to the point." diction, constituting a contagion which even those who are conscious of it fail, for the most, to escape. am right in the rest that I said. Isn't it education There is little oratory in Mr. Southey's prose, -a fact that makes a man a gentleman? I am sure that is somewhat curious, seeing that no writer of the day what Mr. Smith, the lecturer, told us." was more oratorical in verse; but there is a charming flow at all times, with a beautiful structure of sentence, and a most impressive dignity whenever it is meant; for, as for Mr. Smith himself, we all agreed

If he could not be called a very profound, he was possible. He never made a plain answer to a question; generally, a just thinker. With little tendency, as and he used such long and hard words, that one could we have already observed, to metaphysics in his phi- hardly help bursting out laughing in his face.' losophy, and not much, perhaps, to deep doctrine in | "Excellently said, Margaret. A sound education his theology, his was a wise and a christian mind,— teaching us what we do not know, as well as what we his views of society were gained by a long and accu- know, and which regards discipline and self-control, rate insight into its nature and tendencies,—his con- will go very far to make a gentleman: but while this science was ever clear and unjaundiced, and all his cannot be gained by book-learning or scholarship, as sentiments informed by the christian faith.

longed, we may perhaps, safely reply, to the Tillot- very nearly to constitute gentility." sonian form of English churchmanship. But of that "Are gentility and gentleness the same word, form, his churchmanship and christianity were the papa?" inquired Margaret. most favourable specimens,—the very crown and full blown flower of it, and the anticipation and harbinger understand what has so much puzzled you. Selfishof something deeper and better. He did not, perhaps, ness, or boisterous manners, or riotous pursuits, or often look, in a practical way, beyond the pale of the ungovernable temper, all disqualify a person from being English Church; but then it must be remembered considered a gentleman." that, during his course, the national constitution and "But you do not mean, papa," exclaimed Edward life of England were at stake, and that, by conse- "that one must never have an opinion of one's own, quence, her faithful children of necessity looked at all like Mr. Glossett, who seems to agree with every thing that appertained to her-her religion and her Church, that is said?" in such aspects as are comprehended within her pale. "Certainly not; for honesty and sincerity are in-That such aspects there are, and that they are both dispensable to a gentleman: in one word, a gentleman true and important, not to be lost, but to be com- must be a Christian." prehended in the wider range of catholicism, no just "Oh, papa," interrupted Magaret, "that brings to thinker, we conceive, will deny. It was Southey's vo- my recollection a part of one of those very nice letters cation to make men see these aspects; and well and you read to us last month. How stupid that none of faithfully he did his part. He was pre-eminently an us should think of them before!" Englishman; and so no man knew English life bet- "Margaret is quite right. At the end of the ter, so none felt more reverence for its deep and second 'Letter to his Pupils,' that excellent and ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co sacred springs. His patriotism and piety were such accomplished author has treated the question with his as admitted no halting and no compromise; and we usual correctness of judgment. Reach down the verily believe that he felt as an enemy to no man, ex- book, Margaret, and read the passage." cept in so far as that man approved himself an ene- | Margaret reads. "'We are apt to look upon good he could not always extend the urbanities of private good man. But there is no foundation for such an life to those from whom he publicly differed. Such opinion: the apostle St. Paul hath plainly comprecoldness to a political opponent is construed, by some, hended it in his well-known description of 'charity, into a coldness, or at least a want of frankness of which signifies the friendship of Christians, and is heart; and so, when the points of opposition involve extended to so many cases, that no man can practise no vital consequence, we can hardly fail to regard it. that virtue, and be guilty of ill manners. Shew me the French revolutionary tyrant, and to have dis- he is 'puffed up' with pride; who never behaves himcould cause him for a moment to forget. We own others rather than himself, and gives them the prefethat we should be inclined to esteem that the truest- rence,-I say that man is not only all that we intend the noblest and gentlest minds with which we were | Christian will be the best gentleman."\* knew him. On our asking the former—the latter riors." having arrived, with serious intentions, in England- "That's just what we teach them at Westminster, Blunt's Sketch of the Reformation in England, swered, "I think not. When one feels that there is gentleman. You remember what a fuss Mrs. Parmasan Book of Church History, Rev. W. Palmer, a prospect of war to the knife between us, I own the seems little satisfaction in drinking wine with level cases on the same farm who took it as expicitly as there seems little satisfaction in drinking wine with lords' sons on the same form, who took it as quietly as each other, and saying civil things across a table." possible." We believe that none really got past the first fences and outworks of his life and heart, without finding all see you do so." and outworks of his life and heart, without finding all | see you do so." smooth and friendly,

"Like the high leaves upon the holy-tree."

should ever have been a doubt, is now no secret, that seen me take off my hat to any person? "The Doctor" was his work. It seems to have been his aim to provide people with a decent and unexcep- the bishop the other day, you made a very low bow.' tionable Sterne. In that we must think he failed. in eccentricity; and for the most part the least amus- Nelson the clergyman? I did not think that he was ing passages of the Doctor are those which are most so much a gentleman as you are!" determinedly jocular. But there is a quiet, latent "It is true that he lives in a smaller house, and and the book is rife with that wise insight into Eng- tion, he would be the last person to claim it. and the book is rife with that wise insight into English life which we have already mentioned as one of the choice fruits of our author's years spent in gathering true and Divine wisdom, and in carefully practising true and Divine wisdom, and in carefully practising true and Divine wisdom, and in carefully practis- so constituted, that most of us have, in our turn, both

ing what he enforced on others. always accurate or thoroughly-informed, impressions the best criterion whether or not he is a gentleman." are sure that it must be one on which his memory Jones (of Nayland). Parker, 1841.

would not suffer, by our being set right; and, "take him all in all," we fear that it may be long "before we look upon his like again." - Christian Remembrancer.

### WHAT IS A GENTLEMAN? (From the Englishman's Magazine.)

"Oh, here's papa coming-he'll tell us;" burst from first attention.

Mr. Evelyn saw at once that there had been an eager dispute among the young people. He therefore course of his life, burnt, according to the testimony of bade the rest remain quite still, while Margaret, the one of his brother bards, more verses than all the eldest, informed him what had caused the disagreement

"Oh, papa, you will laugh when you learn what it were almost beyond belief. The extent and diversi- and as we all thought ourselves very wise, neither was

which he ever inclined, seem, at first, nearly miracul- odd subject for children to be talking about, and one nothing to think of but letters, we suspect that his which not. But I think I can guess what led to your inasmuch as it was incompatible with the concentrat- could be a gentleman who had not been to a public school;" but he protested that little Amy had begun His prose works are far too numerous to be noticed the dispute, by saying, "that gentlemen and ladies

"All in good time," continued Mr. Evelyn. "But

"Thank you, papa; and I am sure you will say I

"What does Margaret say to that?" "It depends, I suppose, on what sort of education that he was the most vulgar and disagreeable man

it is called, I have occasionally met with a degree of When it is asked to what religious school he be- right feeling in the humbler walks of life, which seemed

"Yes, my dear, they are; and this will help us to

my to what he regarded as holy and true. Some, we manners as a lighter sort of qualification, lying with- Chillingworth's Religion of Protestants, do not doubt, have stigmatized him as bigoted and out the system of morality and Christian duty, which uncharitable; while others may have wondered that a man may possess or not possess, and yet be a very But to have sneered at the zeal of England against the man who in his conversation discovers no sign that couraged her efforts in the cause at once of her own self 'unseemly,' or with impropriety; who neither safety and European independence, was, in the eyes envies nor censures; who is 'kind and patient' towards of Southey, a crime which no personal amiability his friends; who 'seeketh not his own,' but considers hearted man, that with such convictions was not ca- by a gentleman, but much more; he really is, what all Fox's Book of Martyrs, with illustrapable of being cordial to their objects. That man's artificial courtesy affects to be, a philanthropist, a pressure of the hand, or welcome into his house, is, friend to mankind; whose company will delight while we think, the most to be valued, who deems that it improves, and whose good-will will rarely be evil these tokens mean a real kindliness incompatible spoken of. Christianity, therefore, is the best founwith a determined war. We remember well the sen- dation of good manners; and of two persons who have timent of a deceased ornament of our Church, one of equal knowledge of the world, he that is the best

ever in contact. He had, we believe, enjoyed in "It would be difficult indeed to improve upon this Rome the acquaintance of a well-known Aglo-Roman description; but as it is rather long, I will give you ecclesiastic, who never failed of making Rome both one that you may remember more easily: a gentleman more instructive and more delightful to those who is one who knows how to submit himself to his supe-

but you will observe that I always treat him, though In his latter years this admirable writer made a he is my servant, with marked respect, in consideration In his latter years this admirable writer made a new manifestation of his powers. What we wonder of his great age and fidelity. But have you never Evidence of Profane History to the Truth and

"Oh, yes, I remember," said Willy, "when we met "Oh, do tell me, papa," interrupted Amy, "is that He was too exact and punctual a man to succeed well | the reason why you always take of your hat to Mr.

playfulness in the more orderly parts, which fits in keeps fewer servants and horses than I do; but I hope well with the graver matter. Nothing can be more never to forget that he has a rightful authority over charming than the domestic incidents and scenes: me; though, from the genuine humility of his disposi-

to obey and direct; and the way in which a man con-Such was Southey, according to our, perhaps not ducts himself under these different circumstances is Toogood's Simple Sketches from Church His-

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Toronto, January 5, 1843.

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Toronto, January 5, 1843.

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(Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S. Toronto, 7th August, 1841. Mr. S. WOOD,

DR. PRIMROSE,

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No. 6, BAY STREET. Toronto, December 31, 1841. J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COM

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tory, 24mo. cloth ..... always accurate or thoroughly-informed, impressions of him. But if we have gone wrong on any point, we are sure that it must be one on which his memory Jones (of Nayland). Parker, 1841.

Toronto, July 19, 1843.

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1843.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THIS SEASON: LAKE ONTARIO. BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO,

Princess Royal, Colcleugh; Sovereign, ELMSLEY; City of Toronto, Dick; From Kingston:

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

From Toronto: SOVEREIGN:

At 12 o'clock, Noon-Monday and Thursday, CITY OF TORONTO: At 12 o'clock, Noon-Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday, PRINCESS ROYAL: At 12 o'clock, Noon-Wednesday and Saturday, and arrive at Kingston early next morning The above Steamers call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way. Toronto, May 4th, 1843.

MONTREAL DIRECT. THE NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM-BOATS,

CHARLOTTE, AND BYTOWN, WILL leave Kingston for Montreal, descending ALL the

Rapids of the St. Lawrence; and Montreal for Kingston calling at all the intermediate Ports, as follows, viz :-DOWNWARDS. THE CHARLOTTE Leaves Kingston every Monday, at 4 o'clock, P.M.

French Creek "do "6 "AM.

Prescott, "Tuesday, "3 "AM.

Prescott, "do "3½ " " " St. Regis, " do "8" "
" Cotean du Lac" do "1" P.M. And arrives in Montreal the same evening, at 5 o'clock. THE BYTOWN Leaves Kingston every Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, P.M.

"French Creek" do "7" "

" French Creek " do " 7 " " "
" Prescott " Thursday, " 3 " A.M.
" Ogdensburgh " do " 3½ " "
" St. Regis " do " 8 " "
" Coteau du Lac " do " 1 " P.M. And arrives in Montreal the same evening at 5 o'clock. UPWARDS. THE CHARLOTTE Leaves Montreal every Wednesday, at 6 o'clock, P.M.

"Thursday, " 4 Lachine "Carillon "do "1 "P.M.

"Grenville "do "7 ""

"Bytown "Friday, "8 "AM,

"Kemptville "do "2 "P.M.

"Merrickville "do "7 ""

"Smith's Falls "do "11 "" Oliver's Ferry" Saturday, "4" A.M.
Isthmus, "do "7" And arrives in Kingston the same evening. THE BYTOWN

Leaves Montreal every Friday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. " Saturday " 4 do " 1 Lachine " Carillon " do " 1 " Grenville " do " 7 " Sunday " 8
" do " 2 Bytown " Kemptville " do " 2 " P.M.
" Merrickville " do " 7 " "
" Smith's Falls " do " 11 " " Oliver's Ferry "Monday "4 "A.M. Isthmus "do "7 " And arrives in Kingston the same evening.

These Boats being strongly built, expressly for the naviga-tion of the River St. Lawrence, and having Low Pressure Engines, afford a desirable conveyance to persons wishing a Safe, Comfortable, and Speedy Passage. Apply to the Captains on board, or to MACPHERSON & CRANE.

Kingston, July, 4th 1843.

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Canada Company's Office, Frederick-Street, Toronto, 17th February, 1843.

SANFORD & LYNES,

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May 20, 1842.

SMITH & MACDONELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES, West End of Victoria Row, Toronto. May 25, 1843.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & CO. BEG to inform their Correspondents and the Trade generally, that they are receiving their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, to which they would particularly invite attention.

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Cutlery, Nails, Chains, Scythes, Sickles, &c. &c. TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE, TOBACCO, BRANDIES, HOLLANDS, HIGH WINES & CORDIALS.

PORT, MADEIRA, AND SHERRY WINES, IN WOOD AND IN BOTTLE, CHAMPAGNE AND CLARET, OF CHOICE BRANDS, &c. &c. &c.

Toronto, 29th May, 1843. RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE,

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

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For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto.

Toronto, October 27, 1842.

277-ff

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MAGISTRATE'S MANUAL, BY W. C. KEELE, ESQ. ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. IS NOW IN THE PRESS, AT "THE CHURCH" PRINTING OFFICE, TORONTO.

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Quebec Mercury, Montreal Herald, Kingston Chronicle and British Whig, Cobourg Star, Toronto Patriot, Colonist, and Herald, Hamilton Gazette, Niagara Chronicle, London Herald.

Toronto, 30th March, 1843. JUST PUBLISHED, THE ANNUAL DIGEST of Cases decided in the Queen's Bench and Practice Courts during the year 1842. By JOHN HILLYARD CAMERON, ESQ, Barrister-at-Law.

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Toronto, February 2, 1843.

291-tf

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