The Church,

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Original Poetry.

(For The Church.) THE WANDERER BROUGHT HOME.

I rov'd thro' a forest both grey and old, Where but tangled trees did mine eye behold ; And the king of the storms on the whirlwind came, And the lightning crested the clouds with flame, And the thunder-blast thro' the branches burst, And the foul fiend yell'd with his cries accurst :

And night, as the outer darkness of hell, In its blackness of gloom o'er that forest fell; But the frequent flash from the lurid cloud, That warp'd o'er the heav'ns its murky shroud, Suffic'd with its funeral light to show That my way was lost and my lot was woe.

I wander'd, alone, along, away, With none to guide me as I did stray; And the home where my soul desir'd to be, That throbb'd my heart and my brain to see, Rose not upon my benighted view;-Mine eye was darkness, my hopes withdrew.

Full many a path since the morning-hour, Pleasant with green and the wild wood-flow'r, Had I trod,—still deeming, as on I rov'd, Each would conduct to the land I lov'd;— Full many a sparkling stream I cross'd. But found at e'en that my way was lost.

The friends that near me full long were found, Each had stray a mid the paths around And lonely and sad as my steps I plied Grim darkness and fear were at my side o star look'd bright from the frowning heav'n, No guiding ray to my soul was given.

Weak child of dust! on the wet, cold sod. I sank, while my soul uplook'd to God; Uplook'd to Him, who, enthron'd on high, Still hears and heeds when th' afflicted cry;-While sank my form upon kindred clay, My spirit arose in strength to pray.

What was my pray'r, while the whirlwind came, And circled my brow the lightning's flame,-While the thunder roar'd from its throne the cloud, And the tempest threaten'd both deep and loud,-What was my pray'r, as howl'd by the blast, And the darkness of death o'er the heav'ns was cast?

There sped no sound from my pulseless breast, The heart stood still in its fearful rest; No accents of mine on the gale were heard, Nor voice, nor breath, in my bosom stirr'd; But my spirit wax'd strong in silent pray'r And sear'd 'bove the shadows of black despair.

I pray'd, —"that the light of love divine As a lamp to my feet and my soul might shine; That He, who for sinful man did bleed, 'Thro' the tangled forest my way would speed; And bring me at last to the wish'd-for home, Whence my wearied spirit no more should roam."

While lowly thus unto God I pray'd, A silvery beam thro' the forest play'd, Like the moon's sweet ray when at midnight lone er gentle light o'er the world is strown; Hush'd was the storm; o'er my feeble frame A vigour more than of mortal came.

I rose, and look'd thro' that forest grey For the path whence my feet should no longer stray; I sought mid its tangled thickets old If the home of this heart might mine eye behold;-Fled was my fear, -as a bird in spring Hope hover'd around on buoyant wing.

Then came, as from heav'n, a white wing'd dove, With liquid lapse thro' the skies above; And as like a star it before me went, Methought 'twas on errand of mercy sent To guide me thro' maze of that forest lone, With its thousand paths and thickets o'ergrown.

Onward I sped; the gloom was gone; A beanteous light o'er the prospect shone; And gilded with gold of morning's ray, And bright with the beam of new-horn day, I view'd the home where my soul would be, That throbb'd my heart and my brain to see

Oh! CHURCH OF GOD! where the wearied rest,-Home of the spirit, belov'd and blest!-When wanders the soul thro' forests dark, Or when ocean's wild waves surround our bark,

the deserted ranks of Socinianism."

intense spirituality of mind with which he conducted Christ. the devotions of his family every morning and evening. vices in the committee, have for some years been Amen." found peculiarly valuable.

To spare the rectings of his family he avoided speaking particularly of himself, and of those suffer-teach, is the insignificance of the highest intellectual speaking particularly of himself, and of those suffer-teach, is the insignificance of the highest intellectual the most extension end is given to us as a symbol of the body A "sect," I suppose, means a distinct party recogni-neral language may be uttered so strikingly as to enspeaking particularly of nimsell, and of those suffer-ings which it is now known he must have endured for endowments and the most extensive erudition, when of Christ, we ought immediately to conceive of this zing some particular leader and holding, as a whole, title an epitaph to high praise; yet it cannot lay ings which it is now known he must have endured for some time previous to his departure. He had of late compared with Christian character, and an experimen-compared with Christian character, and an experimen-character character cha some time previous to his departure. He had of late been much engaged in looking over his affairs and arranging his papers, not apparently from any appre-The greatest attainment of man is a contornity to the second and support the life of t ready for that day and that hour in which the Son of that heavenly inheritance: he is poor in the midst of advantages co ready for that day and that hour in which the Son of man cometh. During his last illness, extreme pain incapacitated him for speaking much, but he was sometimes heard to utter broken sentences, such as sometimes heard to utter broken sentences, such as— "O the folly of putting off religion to a dying bed!" "O the folly of putting off religion to a dying bed." but without seeming to have any immediate reference with is a moment disclose the attent worthlessness of the putter but without seeming to have any immediate reference to his own case, because he expected, at this time, to all that the world admires and idelizes. The prince to his own case, because he expected, at this time, to recover from the present attack. Again: "O the net the scholar here stand on the same ground as the net the scholar here stand on the scholar he Dr. Good, as we have observed, at one period of his vanity of human learning!" The nurse, who sat up and the scholar here stand on the same ground as the us in the Lord's Supper. humblest peasant. They have precisely the same wants, they need the same supports, and must be cheered with the same promises. They feel alike, and received the tenets which distinguish that sect. Sometimes ne would speak to her, and the purport of and they express themselves alike. They both need his observations, there is reason to believe, was an forgiveness; and the prayer which befits both alike is, "God be merciful to me a sinner !" They both stand general system of doctrines stated and maintained in the agony he endured, his very delirium served to on the verge of the same world, and both must cry, 'Save, Lord, or I perish." They both want the same omnipotent support, and both must lay hold of the same "hope set before them in the Gospel."____ That hope this lamented individual had truly obtained, and is now experiencing its blessedness, in a world where hope is lost in enjoyment, and faith is swallowed

inconsistent with the plain import of Scripture, and are some to whom it applies particularly, and I feat it Lord was once offered as a sacrifice for us, so that we not equally agreed respecting the manner of partaking sonal or social sorrow and admiration-upon religion, its uniform texture. It is about twenty years since does so to me. I have had large opportunities given may now feed upon it, and feeding on it, may experi- of him. For there are some who define in a word, individual and social—upon time, and upon eternity.

tant as it was, was not the whole transformation which, but did under the want of variety in the cha-by the blessing of God, he eventually underwent. It solute necessity of relying on the merits of Jesus oar sins, from the guilt of which he absolved us, when our hearts by faith," [John vi. 53.] yet no one will racters of men; or, to use his own words, "to the by the blessing of God, he eventually underwent. It source the exact date or progress '(he again remarked he wished them to be imputed to himself, as if they explain this inhabitation to be faith itself. Every fact, that the greater part of mankind have no chamight not be easy to trace the exact date or progress of mankind have no cha-of his spiritual renewal of character; but certain it is, with great emphasis) "are yea and amen, in Christ vere his own. This is the wonderful exchange which, one must perceive that the apostle intended to express racter at all." Such language may be holden without that he experienced a most momentous change of heart Jesus." When one who was holding his cold con- in his infinite goodness, he has made with us. Sub- a peculiar advantage arising from faith, of which the blame among the generalities of common conversation; and life. He truly verified the declaration of the declaration of the same use of the activity block in the base strengthered to us his residence of Christ in the hearts of the activity block in the base strengthered to us his residence of the same use o and life. He truly verified the declaration of the favourite hymn, "There is a fountain filled with blood, riches; assuming our weakness, he has strengthened of the effects. In the same manner, when the Lord seriously upon a serious subject. The objects of ad-Apostle, "If any man be in Christ Jesus, he is a new accounter the bread of life," [Eph. iii. 17.] he as a new account of the bread of life," [Eph. iii. 17.] he miration in human nature are not scanty, but abuncreature; old things have passed away, and all things det in the repeated the inst live verses with quivering day insport, accepting our abundance in human nature are not scanty, but abundance intended not only to teach that salvation is laid up dant: and every man has a character of his own, to are become new. There was a gradual, yet to those why name has a character of his own, to scarcely capable of such exertion. The circumstance loal of iniquity with which we were oppressed, he has for us in the faith of his death and resurrection, but the eye that has skill to perceive it. The real cause of real piety and Christian affection manifesting itself deserves the rather to be noticed, because it affords clohed us with his righteousness; descending to the of real piety and Christian affection manifesting itself advances the father to be incident, because in the father to be incident. The father to be incident, because in the father to be incident, because in the father to be incident. The father to be incident, because in the father to be incident, because in the father to be incident. The father to be incident, because in the father to be incident, because in the father to be incident. The father to be incident, because in the father to be incident, because in the father to be incident. The father to be incident, because in the father to be incident, because in the father to be incident. The father to be incident, because in the father to be incident, because in the father to be incident. The father to be incident, because in the father to be incident, because in the f in his whole conduct, for some years past; but espe-cially during the latter years of his life. In evidence of his entire reliance for salva-heæen; becoming with us the Son of man, he has when it is taken for food, communicates vigor to the ters of others, especially of those whom we love, is not of this might be mentioned the increasing ardour and tion on the blood and righteousness of our Lord Jesus make us, with himself, the sons of God. II. Of all these things we have such a complete

This faith in his Saviour yielded him a well grounded attetation in this sacrament, that we may confidently THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND NOT A SECT. stitution of the minds of those who have soothed, who The punctuality of his attendance upon public worship also was for some years past very remarkable; rise to that degree of assurance which fills the soul himelf were presented to our eyes, and touched by and the more so, considering his important profes- with joy, as well as peace: he observed, "I cannot our hands. For there can be no falsehood or illusion and the more so, considering ins important profess sional engagements, which so many medical practi- say that I feel those triumphs which some Christians in this word, "Take, eat, drink; this is my body newspapers, and signed by several religious teachers in love in our hearts is a satisfactory evidence that there sional engagements, which so many medical practice is a satisfactory evidence that there is a body of worth in the minds of out friends or kinhouse of God. For many years he made a point of than indulge what might lead to them; for, according for he remission of sins." By commanding us to sented as sectarian and exclusive, because, as alleged, dred, whence that light has proceeded. We shrink greatly exerting himself on the Saturday, that he to his own words, he thought his constitution san- tak, he signifies that he is ours; by commanding us it is under the management of the Church of England, from the thought of placing their merits and defects might be able to attend the worship of God on the guine, and he was afraid of trusting himself. But he to at and drink, he signifies that he is become one and conducted upon her principles. Now, on what to be weighed against each other in the nice balance Sunday, and have the day as quiet as possible for its often repeated that text, and dwelt upon it with evisacred and delightful duties; and he exercised much dent satisfaction;" Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, forus, and his blood shed for us, he shews that both quainted, it is presumed, with the history of the Chrissacred and designing during; and he exercised inden self-denial for this purpose. It was rarely also that to-day, and forever;" and even after the power of are not so much his as ours, because he assumed and tian Church from its beginning, can style the Church discriminated in them from an excellence known by he did not present himself at the altar when the dying distinct articulation was gone, on the very morning of lail down both, not for his own advantage, but for of England a sect, I confess myself wholly unable to the same general name as it exists in the mind of anolove of his Saviour was to be commemorated. His his decease, when a clerical friend said to him, "Be- our salvation. And it ought to be carefully observed, conceive. It surely will not be denied that the Church ther; and, least of all, do we incline to these refines love of his Saviour was to be commemorated. His self-denying kindness to the poor was also very great; hold the Lamb of God," he added, with an effort that that the principal and almost entire energy of the was planted in that country by Apostolic men, --by ments when under the pressure of sorrow, admiration, self-denying kindness to the poor was also very great; and he evinced a growing benevolence of character, surprised those around him, "who taketh away the sacrament lies in these words; "Which is given for men having indisputable authority to administer the or regret, or when actuated by any of those feelings and ne evinced a growing benevolence of character, and willingness to embrace every opportunity of doing sin of the world." These were the last words he in-you; --which is shed for you:" for otherwise it would word and sacraments derived uninterruptedly from which incite men to prolong the memory of their good, professionally or otherwise. It would be unne-telligibly uttered. He soon after fell asleep, and his avail us but little, that the body and blood of the Lord CHRIST through the Apostles and their successors, and friends and kindred, by records placed in the bosont good, professionally or otherwise. It would be unite-spirit ascended up to God who gave it, there to join are distributed to us now, if they had not been once that the Church thus planted has continued to the of the all-uniting and equalising receptacle of the dead. cessary to allude to the various works of Christian with kindred spirits, in ascribing "unto Him that delivered for our redemption and salvation. There- present hour. Was then the Church when first estab- The first requisite, then, in an Epitaph is, that it which the Church Missionary Society was especially loved us and washed us from our sins in His own fore they are represented to us by bread and wine, to lished among the Britons, and afterwards among the should speak, in a tone which shall sink into the heart, dear to him. His advice, both professional and pa-blood, and hath made us kings and priests unto God teach us that they are not only ours, but are destined Saxons, and subsequently when the two branches the general language of humanity as connected with ternal, to the missionaries of that society, and his Father, glory and dominion for ever and ever. for the support of our spiritual life. This is what we coalesced, a sect? for whatever character she then bore, the subject of death-the source from which an epi-

he entirely withdrew himself from all connexion with me; but I have not improved them as I might have ence within us the efficacy of that one sacrifice; and that to eat the flesh of Christ, and to drink his blood, Accordingly, it suffices, in ordinary cases, to secure a Unitarians. Previous to this decisive step, his mind done. I have been led astray by the vanity of human that his blood was once shed for us, so that it is our is no other than to believe in Christ himself. But I composition of this kind from censure, that it contain had appeared dissatisfied with many of their state-learning, and by the love of human applause." He perpetual drink. And this is the import of the words conceive that, in that remarkable discourse, in which nothing that shall shock or be inconsistent with this ments, as being repugnant to the clear testimony of the ments, as being repugnant to the clear testimony of saying these words. The grace of the Saviour being body, which is given for you." The body, therefore, body, therefore, the definition of the promise annexed to it: "Take, eat; this is my body, therefore, the definition of the promise annexed to it: "Take, eat; this is my body, therefore, the definition of the promise annexed to it: "Take, eat; this is my body, therefore, the definition of the promise annexed to it: "Take, eat; this is my body, therefore, the definition of the promise annexed to it: "Take, eat; this is my body, therefore, the definition of the promise annexed to it: "Take, eat; this is my body, therefore, the definition of the promise annexed to it: "Take, eat; this is my body, therefore, the definition of the promise annexed to it: "Take, eat; this is my body, therefore, the definition of the promise annexed to it: "Take, eat; this is my body, therefore, the definition of the promise annexed to it: "Take, eat; this is my body, therefore, the definition of the promise annexed to it: "Take, eat; this is my body, therefore, the definition of the promise annexed to it: "Take, eat; this is my body, therefore, the definition of the promise annexed to it: "Take, eat; this is met the definition of the promise annexed to it: "Take, eat; this is met the definition of the promise annexed to it: "Take, eat; this is met the definition of the promise annexed to it: "Take, eat; this is met the definition of the promise annexed to it: "Take, eat; this is met the definition of the promise annexed to it: "Take, eat; this is met the definition of the promise annexed to it: "Take, eat; this is met the definition of the promise annexed to it: "Take, eat; this is met the definition of the promise annexed to it: "Take, eat; this is met the definition of the promise annexed to it: "Take, eat; this is met the definition of the promise annexed to it: "Take, eat; this is met the definition of the promise annexed t he heard, seemed to him so entirely at variance with again mentioned, he replied, "O do not think that I which was once offered for our salvation, we are comthe Bible, that he determined, on that very Sunday despair. I trust I neither presume nor despair: but manded to take and eat; that seeing ourselves made pation of him, which he designates by the terms of our nature touchingly expressed; and if that be done, evening, to write a statement of his own views, with my whole constitution is sanguine: I am sanguine in partakers of it, we may certainly conclude, that the eating and drinking, that no person might suppose the however general or even trite the sentiment may be, a declaration of his intention to discontinue his at-every thing, and this makes me afraid of myself." virtue of that oblation will be efficacious within us. life which we receive from him to consist in simple every man of pure mind will read the words with a declaration of his intention to discontinue in at the words with read the words with tendance at his accustomed place of worship. The authority of the Divine word, and the doctrines he his FULNESS." He then asked him if he should pray. He then asked him if he should pray. He then asked him if he should pray. had embraced, he clearly saw could not be held toge-Dr. Good again inquired if all his family were present, Mark xiv. 22, 24. Luke xxii. 19, 20.1 Cor. xi. 24, 25.] necessary for the soul to have a true and complete lost child; a son utters a sentiment of filial reverence ther; and as he had no alternative, but the rejection and said, "I have given you a transcript of my mind, For the covenant which he once ratified with his participation of Christ, that by his power it may be for a departed father or mother; a friend perhaps in-of one, he suffendered the last, a constant recording the companionable duct," remarks Mr. Jerram, "which is not always Mr. R. asked if there were any thing in particular that as far as relates to the confirmation of our faith, confess that there is no other eating than by faith, as qualities, or the solid virtues, of the tenant of the pursued; for it far more frequently happens, in simi- he would wish him to pray for: "I want," he replied, whenever he presents us that sacred blood to drink. it is impossible to imagine any other; but the differlar dilemmas, that the Scriptures become the sacrifice, "to be more humbled under a sense of sin; I want II. From this sacrament pious souls may derive the ence between me and the persons whom I am oppoand infidelity the retreat;—a result, indeed, so natu-more spirituality, more humility." The family then ral, where Social is has been identified with Chris- knelt down, and Dr. Good, greatly fatigued, fell into because it affords us a testimony that we are incorpo- as believing; I say, that in believing we eat the flesh tianity, and found at length to be untenable, that it is a sweet sleep. He was not at this time considered rated into one body with Christ, so that whatever is of Christ, because he is actually made ours by faith, yards; and it does not often happen that any thing; somewhat surprising that it does not universally take in very imminent or immediate danger. Throughout his, we are at liberty to call ours. The consequence and that this eating is the fruit and effect of faith: place. It does, however, occur with sufficient fre- his illness, with the exception of mental wanderings, of this is, that we venture to assure ourselves of our or, to express it more plainly, they consider the eating dead or to the living, is to be found in them. This quency, greatly to swell the number of infidels from he evinced an unruffled and truly Christian composure. interest in eternal life, of which he is the heir, and to be faith itself; but I apprehend it to be rather a want of discrimination has been ascribed by Dr. John-"No man living," said he, the day preceding his that the lingdom of heaven, into which he has already consequence of faith. The difference is small in son, in his Essay upon the epitaphs of Pope, to two But this change in his theological opinions, impor- death, "can be more sensible than I am that there is entered, can no more be lost by us than by him: and, words, but in the thing itself it is considerable. For causes; first, the scantiness of the objects of human but this change in his theological opinions, impor-tant as it was, was not the whole transformation which, noting in ourselves in which to trust, and of the ab-tant as it was, was not the whole transformation which, noting in ourselves in which to trust, and of the abbody.

(From the Montreal Courier.)

have already suggested; that by the corporeal objects with respect to the universal Church, that she sustains taph proceeds-of death, and of life. To be born The lesson, as Mr. Jerram has justly remarked, which are presented in the sacraments, we are condu- at the present moment.-But that she was then no and to die are the two points in which all men feel which this narrative seems peculiarly calculated to ced by a kind of analogy, to those which are spiritual. sect, is evident- from the simple meaning of the term. themselves to be in absolute coincidence. This geerred upon us in a spiritual manner ry existing National or Diocesan Church; her priestisting Church was not destroyed, but restored to its pri- manner of life, prosperity which the deceased had IV. The principal object of the sacrament, there- mitive purity. Not a single principle necessarily en- known, or adversity to which he had been subject ; fore, is not to present us the body of Christ, simply, tering into the constitution of a society, two of whose and these ought to be bound together and solemnised and without any ulterior consideration, but rather to characteristics are visibility and perpetuity, was touch- into one harmony by the general sympathy. The two seal and confirm that promise, where he declares that his "flesh is meat indeed," and his "blood drink in-legitimate authority is retained in the church was deed," by which we are nourished to eternal life; maintained inviolate. The Bishops who previously whom he is called upon to think of with interest. A where he affirms that he is "the bread of life," and to the reformation had been raised to the Apostolic distinct conception should be given (implicitly where that "he that eateth of this bread shall live for ever;" office, continued in the exercise of all their spiritual it can, rather than explicitly) of the individual la-[John vi. 35, 55-58.] to seal and confirm that pro- functions throughout the stormy period of change, and mented.-But the writer of an epitaph is not an anamise, I say; and, in order to do this, it sends us to after the Church had been mercifully delivered from tomist, who dissects the internal frame of the mind; the cross of Christ, where the promise has been fully foreign oppression, and from the superstitions and er- he is not even a painter, who executes a portrait at verified, and entirely accomplished. For we never rors of a thousand years. Thus, through these men leisure and in entire tranquillity : his delineation, we rightly and advantageonsly feed on Christ, except as we have Apostolic authority, a valid ministry, and true must remember, is performed by the side of the grave ; crucified, and when we have a lively apprehension of Sacraments; and are thus indissolubly connected with and, what is more, the grave of one whom he loves the efficacy of his death. And, indeed, when Christ the Universal Church. Had CRANMER and his coad- and admires. What purity and brightness is that called himself "the bread of life," he did not use that jutors in the blessed work of Restoration been merely virtue clothed in, the image of which must no longer appellation on account of the sacrament, as some per- laymen, and had they as such assumed authority to bless our living eyes! The character of a deceased sons erroneously imagine, but because he had been ordain and to administer the Word and Sacraments, friend or beloved kinsman is not seen, no-nor ought given to us as such by the Father, and shewed himself and had they succeeded in such sacrilegious usurpation, to be seen, otherwise than as a tree through a tender to be such, when becoming a partaker of our human then might the Church of England be termed a sect, haze or a luminous mist, that spiritualises and beauafter that portion of the Universal Church excluded and of the highest order; for, though doubtless things V. It remains for all this to be applied to us; which them as heretics from her pale. The Church of Eng- are not apparent which did exist; yet, the object beland, then, is not a sect, but a sound part of that one, Holy Church—that one congregation of all faithful tions are brought into distinct view which before had people which CHRIST himself established, and against been only imperfectly or unconsciously seen; it is which He assures us the gates of Hell shall not finally truth hallowed by love-the joint offspring of the prevail. Men may promote their personal and party worth of the dead and the affections of the living! plans by terming her a sect; they may delude their This may easily be brought to the test. Let one, inhappy followers, who cannot examine for themselves, whose eyes have been sharpened by personal hostility drag her down to their own level, but never can they is wrought in a moment! Enmity melts away; and, rcb her of her undoubted catholic character, or truly as it disappears, unsightliness, disproportion, and deblend her with that mass of schism and blasphemy formity, vanish; and, through the influence of comwhich an all wise Gon, for the promotion of His own miseration, a harmony of love and beauty succeeds. plans, has permitted to desolate the land.

grave, whose departure has left a sadness upon his memory. This and a pious admonition to the living, and a humble expression of Christian confidence in immortality, is the language of a thousand churchin a greater degree discriminate or appropriate to the a common or natural employment of men at any time: We are not anxious unerringly to understand the conhave cheered, who have supported us : with whom we have been long and daily pleased or delighted. The In certain documents recently published in the affections are their own justification. The light of into a belief that she is a sect; they may indulge and to discover what was amiss in the character of a good gratify an envious and evil nature by attempting to man, hear the tidings of his death, and what a change Bring such a man to the tombstone on which shall be inscribed an epitaph on his adversary, composed in the spirit which we have recommended. Would he turn from it as from an idle tale? No; the thoughtful look, the sigh, and perhaps the involuntary tear, would testify that it had a sane, a generous, and good meaning; and that on the writer's mind had remained an A village church-yard, lying as it does in the lap impression which was a true abstract of the character

May mercy still beacon our course to thee, Our home, our haven, by land, by sea! J. H.

Frankford, C. W.

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DR. JOHN MASON GOOD. (From the London Christian Observer.)

life had imbibed the opinions of the Socinian school. with him in an earlier part of his illness, says, that He rejected the doctrines of the Divinity of Christ, great part of the night was spent by him in prayer. his atoning sacrifice, and his mediatorial government; Sometimes he would speak to her, and the purport of At a more advanced period of his life he relinquished exhortation not to put off religion. Unwilling, as we those sentiments, and in process of time adopted the have said, to grieve his family by any expressions of the established church. "In order," says Mr. Jerram, show the kind feelings of his mind. He had alternate "to see the full importance of this essential change of seasons of self-collection and mental wandering: and sentiment in Dr. Good, and his practical bearing on he was exceedingly anxious lest, during the latter, the great question which it involves, it will be neces- which he seems to have attributed, in part at least, sary to take a short view of his literary character, and to the opiates which his disorder rendered necessary, the causes which led him to renounce his former creed." he should speak unadvisedly with his lips. Thus, on "All, who knew Dr. Good," continues Mr. Jerram, "will allow that he mas a scholar of me in the unclouded visions of eternal glory. "will allow that he was a scholar of no ordinary at- the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the tainments; but the extent of his talents and erudition | Holy Ghost, he added, instantly, "Now, no more :--is known perhaps by few. He possessed so quick and go, I dare not trust myself." This conscientious retentive a memory, that whatever he heard or read watchfulness over himself gives to his deliberate statewith interest, became his own; and hence his memory ments of his views and feelings the same weight which was a storehouse, in which were deposited the riches they would have deserved, had they been delivered

the vast sources of the natural, moral, and intellectual vigour of mind. intuitively saw the nature and bearing of things, as illustrations of this have already appeared in the pre-us as long as we live: and not content with this, he in his resurrection, this corruptible flesh of ours, which in his resurrection, this corruptible flesh of ours, which is her us as long as we live: and not content with this, he is as long as we live: and not content with this is her us as long as we live: and soon as presented to him. His mind was large and ceding details; but a few additional notices may not hath been pleased to give us a pledge, as a further he had assumed, was raised up by him, in a state of Rome, and they retained it and lawfully acted upon it of commemoration cannot be answered?—It is truth, comprehensive; so that he could generally take in the be unacceptable or without profit to the reader. He assurance of this never-ceasing liberality. For this incorruption and glory. whole of a subject, as well as distinguish its minute had always been a kind husband and affectionate fa- purpose, therefore, by the hand of his only-begottten parts; and hence he possessed, in a more than ordi- ther; but Christianity greatly quickened and refined Son, he hath favored his Church with another Sacra- is done in the first place by the gospel, but in a more hary degree, the rare talent of correctly classifying all his feelings, and gave them a more holy direction. ment, a spiritual banquet, in which Christ testifies illustrious manner by the sacred supper, in which and placing facts in a luminous order. The versatility The same observation is applicable to the manner in himself to be the bread of life, to feed our souls for a Christ offers himself to us with all his benefits, and of his talents and the extent of his erudition were which he discharged the offices of friendship and true and blessed immortality. Now, as the know- we receive him by faith. The sacrament, therefore, truly extraordinary. He seemed to be capable of Christian charity. He was, as before remarked, highly ledge of so great a mystery is highly necessary, and does first not constitute Christ the bread of life; but, fixing his mind with equal intenseness on the most disinterested and affectionate. His purse was always on account of its importance, requires an accurate by recalling to our remembrance that he has been made opposite subjects; and there is scarcely a single de- ready to promote any charitable object, and his pro- explication; and, on the other hand, as Satan, in or- the bread of life, upon which we may constantly feed, partment of literature, of philosophy, of the arts, or fessional talents to administer gratuitous relief to such der to deprive the Church of this inestimable treasure, and by giving us a taste and relish for that bread, it of taste, which has not in its turn received his atten- as needed it. Among his manuscripts have been long ago endeavored, first by mists, and afterwards by causes us to experience the support which it is adapted tion, and been enlarged by his genius. Those who found some papers entitled "Occasional Thoughts," thicker shades, to obscure its lustre, and then raised to afford. For it assures us, in the first place, that Intimately knew him, and indeed his published works written generally on texts of Scripture, and discover- disputes and contentions to alienate the minds of the whatever Christ has done or suffered, was for the attest the fact, say, that he had a critical knowledge ing great originality of thinking, point in expression, simple from a relish for this sacred food, and in our purpose of giving life to us; and, in the next place, of many of the ancient and modern languages, and a and, above all, fervent piety and devotion of heart. time also has attempted the same artifice: after having that this life will never end. For as Christ would competent acquaintance with not fewer than twelve. Still, notwithstanding his many excellencies, Dr. exhibited a summary of what relates to the subject, never have been the bread of life to us, if he had not It is supposed that his published works, if collected, Good deeply lamented that he had not taken a higher adapted to the capacity of the unlearned, I will disen- been born, and died, and risen again for us; so now would fill upwards of twenty thick and closely printed standard, and aimed at greater Christian attainments. tangle it from those sophistries with which Satan has he would by no means continue so, if the efficacy and Octavo volumes, seventeen or eighteen of which are The truly humble and spiritual frame of his mind in been laboring to deceive the world. In the first benefit of his nativity, death, and resurrection, were standard works, many of them on deep and recondite this respect, will be best seen in a few brief notices place, the signs are bread and wine, which represent not permanent and immortal. All this Christ has subjects, and all of them enriched with various know- relative to his last days and hours. On the Saturday to us the invisible nourishment which we receive from elegantly expressed in these words: "The bread that ledge, drawn up with great correctness of style, and night, three days before his death, he woke from sleep the body and blood of Christ. For as in baptism I will give is my flesh, which I will give for the life of adorned with the imagery of a vivid imagination." - remarkably composed, and expressed great pleasure God regenerates us, incorporates us into the society the world:" in which he clearly signifies, that his Mr. Jerram proceeds to notice, what has been already of a trivial life of of nature, may indeed be most favourably contrasted of the deceased; that his gifts and graces were rementioned, that among his various professional, clas-he died, enter the room. Mr. R. said to him, I am so we have said, that he acts towards us the part of a the soul, because it was to be exposed to death for with that of a town of crowded population; and sesical, and scientific pursuits, he found time to attend to billy and scientific pursuits, he found time to attend to billy and scientific pursuits, he found time to attend to billy and scientific pursuits and that it is given to us to feed upon provident father of a family, in constantly supplying our salvation; and that it is given to us to feed upon to biblical literature: in proof of which, Mr. Jerram you. Dr. Good inquired if his family were present; us with food, to sustain and preserve us in that life to tefers not only to his publications, but to his inter-and on being answered in the affirmative, replied, "I which he bath begotten us by his word. Now the only gave it once, therefore, to be made bread, when he with others peculiar to itself. The sensations of pious the grave where his body is mouldering, ought to apleaved Bible, which he has illustrated by whatever he cannot say I feel those triumphs that some Christians food of our souls is Christ; and to him, therefore, our surrendered it to be crucified for the redemption of the sabcould collect from the copious stores of ancient and have experienced. But I have, I trust, resigned my- heavenly Father invites us, that being refreshed by a the world. he gives it daily, when, by the world. modern literature. "It is quite evident, therefore," self to the will of God. I have endeavoured to per-adde and friends, gathered the sight of the graves of kindred and friends, gathered to be as a Spirit adds Mr. Jerram, "that our departed friend was com-form the duties of religion; but I have unhappily day to day, till we arrive at the heavenly immortality. petent to examine the grounds upon which each sys- done what too many Christians do,-I have taken the And because this mystery of the secret union of Christ by the sacred mystery of the Supper; when he ac- thoughtful yet happy spectators themselves are jourtem rests; that he was not likely to make such a change, middle walk of Christianity: I have lived below my with the faithful, is incomprehensible by nature, he complishes within, that which he significs without. neying. Hence a parish-church, in the stillness of without mature deliberation; and that the course of privileges. I believe all the articles of the Christian exhibits a figure and image of it in visible signs, pecuhis studies naturally led, as well as eminently qualified faith as contained in our Church." Some remark liarly adapted to our feble capacity; and as it were, on the one hand, we may not, by undervaluing the living and the dead; a point to which are habitually his former tenets, and ultimately embrace the orthodox faith, is very important."

THE PRESENCE OF CHRIST IN THE EUCHARIST.

(From Calvin's Institutes.)

After God hath once received us into his family, which others, as well as himself, had collected from whilst he was in possession of his entire health and and not only so as to admit us among his servants, indeed, but only to the end but to number us with his children; in order to fulfil tality; when, offering himself a sacrifice, he sustained which that body ceased to be connected by the golden that the parts which are not abstracted may appear world. His perception of things was remarkably prompt, clear, and discriminate; so that he almost prompt, clear, and baring of this prompt, cl righteousness, and that there is nothing good of our-

some, we have already noticed; but the principal, no doubt, was, that he found the tenets of Socinianism some, *chief of sinners*, applies to all; but there

AN ANGLICAN CATHOLIC. Montreal, August 31, 1843.

A VILLAGE CHURCH-YARD. (By Wm. Wordsworth Esq.)

As, then, both in cities and in villages, the dead anecdote, which is eagerly copied by other dissenting The causes which led to this change were various; selves. If I know myself, I neither presume nor de- of the body is supported by bread and wine. We see, life, by which the faithful are nourished to eternal rally turns, still more than among the nations of anti-

APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION. (From the Banner of the Cross.)

The Boston Recorder gravely relates the following

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clergy say that you are not ordained, and have no right to preach. I should be glad to know what you think about it.' 'Suppose,' replied Dr. Beecher, 'you had in the neigbourhood a blacksmith, who said he could not see what descent from Peter had to do with making scythes, so long as they were well made, and this man made scythes that would cut. Where would you go to get your Why to the man who made scythes to cut, scythes?' certainly,' replied the farmer. 'Well,' said Dr. Beecher, 'that minister who cuts, is the minister whom God has tuthorised to preach.' In a recent conversation on the same subject, Dr. Beecher gave his opinion by relating this story.

Let us also take the liberty of "supposing" some cases. A private in the ranks of the army, possessed of courage and military skill, mounts a couple of epaulets, dubs him-self general, and, assuming the command, happens to gain it was said of an infamous publication in London a victory over the enemy. Would not a court martial consider his success sufficient proof that he must have a regular commission? A smart and ambitious young lawyer aspires to the office of judge; and deeming his legal qualification far superior to those of the individual on the bench, puts on the wig and ermine, and proceeds to try causes. His decisions are sound and equitable, and who will pronounce them null and void, merely because he wants authority? An individual presents himself at court as an "ambassador" (2 Cor. v. 20.) from a foreign prince; his diplomatic communications evince great statesman-like abilities; - why should any impertment questions be asked as to his *credentials*?

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1843.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page. Original Poetry — The Wanderer brought home. Dr. John Mason Good. The presence of Christ in the Eu-charist. The Church of England not a sect.

NOTICE.

A general meeting of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, is requested to be held at Toronto, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Rooms of the Book Depository, for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of the Reserved Lands which have been set apart in Upper Canada for the support of Religion, and the necessity of making an immediate application to the Government, in respect to that portion of the said property which is assigned by law for the support of the United Church of England and Ireland, -as well as some other matters connected with the general objects of the Society. JOHN TORONTO.

We have been instructed to publish the following list of the appointments for Confirmation by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, eastward of Kingston; which his Lordship requests that the Clergy would be pleased to consider as an official notification of his proposed

VISILS:		
CO	NFIRM	ATIONS BELOW KINGSTON.
Thursday, S	epten	iber 28-Lansdown, 1, P.M.
Friday,		29Brockville, 11, A.M.
Saturday,	"	30-Prescott, 11, A.M.
Sunday, Oc	tober	1-Cornwall, 11, A.M.
Monday,	66	2-Osnabruck, 2, P.M.
Tuesday,	66	3-Williamsburgh, 11, A.M.
Species and		Matilda, 3 P.M.
Wednesday,		4-Edwardsburgh, 10, A.M.
Thursday,	"	5-Kemptville, FI, A.M.
Friday,	66	6-Merricksville, 11, A.M.
Saturday,	46	7-Richmond, 11, A.M.
Search Section		(Bytown, Consecration of the
Sunday,	66	8
Sand Sugar		Confirmation, 3, P.M.
Monday,	**	9-March, 1st Church, 2, P.M.
Tuesday,	66	10-March, 2nd Church, 11, A.M
Thursday,	"	12-Pakenham Mills, 11, A.M.
Friday,	"	13-Carlton Place, 11, A.M.
Saturday,	66	14-Franktown, 10, A.M.
Card Carden		Smith's Falls, 2, P.M.
Sunday,	66	15-Perth, I'1, A.M.
Mandau	66	16 Willson's Corners 9 PM

the farmer, 'I should like to ask you a question. Our dation from which the individual recovery is all but "Jerusalem on heaps," and openly avow their bitter enmity to her sacred rites and institutions. They hesi-

Editors are usually regarded as, in their proper persons, irresponsible for what they indite, and a courteous silence is ordinarily made to enshroud the privacy of their names. Most certainly we have no desire to imitate the uncourteous example of this degraded contemporary, in removing the mask which editors are privileged to wear, nor are we concerned to know either the name or the station of the individual by whom we

about twenty years ago, styled "The Liberal," that There was a time when such atrocious malevolence, thu its writer, or writers, in submission to the popular storm of virtuous indignation, sheltered themselves under the excuse that they were in a state of intoxication when they composed it, and that thereupon the work was bought up and destroyed. We hope that, degraded as, in the estimation of every well-constituted degraded as, in the estimation of every new energy is selves, to the world, and to God, what regard they are selves, to the world, and to God, what regard they are selves, to the world, and to God, what regard they are for Him and His holy worship. If any man doubt the truth of these assertions, let him peruse the Dissenting journals of the day, when, lo! he will find that the half has not been told. For what else can we think when has not been told. For what else can we think when is generally believed, there are grounds for the suspicion,-the same excuse, though it cannot amount to a justification, and thus mitigate, it may be, the verdict of public scorn which, we well know, that article and its writer is universally receiving.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto, after a long and fatiguing journey in the visitation of some of our remoter settlements in the Home District, and the Districts of Newcastle and Colborne, arrived in this town on Friday last. His Lordship preached on Sunday morning in behalf of the "Church Society" of the Diocese, and the result of his powerful and impressive appeal, was the very gratifying collection

Society. After the Sermon, a Confirmation was held, when 114 persons, of different ages, received the Episcopal benediction with the laying on of hands. The Church was crowded in every part, and never was there, in this place, a Service presented which engaged a deeper and more delightful interest in the hearts of the members of our holy communion.

His Lordship proceeded to Port Hope in the afternoon of the same day, and advocated there also the cause of the "Church Society." About £4 10s. was collected; and subsequently 46 persons were confirmed. The congregation was large; and his Lordship expressed himself much gratified by the zealous spirit evinced by that community, in the recent enlargement and improvement of their Church, and in the purchase of a very handsome and excellent Organ,

announcement of the Spottiswoode Society, contained under the head this week of Scottish Ecclesiastical Intelligence. The Books advertised by this Society are so extremely valuable and interesting, that we be lamented than all these together, men in power,-shall feel bappy to act as the Society's Agent in Canada, and transmit subscribers' names with their subscriptions, Five Dollars each, to the Secretary of the Society in Edinburgh. Communications on the subject of the Society may be addressed, post-paid, to the care of David Burn Esq., Church Office, Cobourg.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Missions of the Diocese, in compliance with the Circular of the Lord Bishop of 10th July, 1843, to be appropriated to the formation of a permanent fund for the support of Missionaries; under a resolution of Church of England! Men's eyes cannot b too widely opened to the results of such measures, not steps too 7th June last :

Previously announced in number 5,- Amount... £33 5 0 The Church at Belleville,-through the Rev. The Church at Chippawa,-through the Treasurer of the Parochial Comm'e. J. Mack-8 6 105 through the Treasurer of the Parochia Committee, Matthew Ottley, Esq) St. George's Chapel, Drummondville, —through the Rev. F. W Miller..... St. George's, Kingston, after Military Service— through Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, Officiating 6 0 0 Chaplain to the Forces ... 5 15 0 St. Paul's, Newmarket,-through Rev. G. S. 3 I 11 Christ's Church, Hamilton, after a sermon preached by the Rev. G. W. Warr, Missionary at Oakville,-through the Rev. J. G. Geddes 9 12 6 At Binbrook and parts adjacent,-through the preached by the Rev. Henry Scadding 38 11 3 10 Churchwarden

The Church.

tate not to call the Book of Common Prayer "a baneful poison," studiously to be kept out of the hands of the young and unlearned. Every nearer approach made to the purity of her primitive ages is regarded with feelings of dread and abhorrence. Her ministers, commissioned by God to preach the Gospel to mankind, are oftentimed derided in the most glaring manner. Her higher func-tionaries, even the Bishops, whom we are commanded by the holy Apostle "to remember, as having the rule over us," are most unblushingly and blasphemously insulted and ridiculed by many of the common publications of the day. In this awful contempt and disregard of God's appointed offices and officers, is manifested a degree of mpiety so utterly at variance with any thing that wear even a semblance of Christianity, as to leave no room fo oubt in the breasts of sensible men that every principle of religion must be well nigh extinct where it resides.publicly expressed, would have fallen under the severes ensures of excommunication, or claimed the interference which has for years been creeping in upon us, of "des-pising dominion, and speaking evil of dignities," has diffused itself far and wide through the world; and when wholesome restraint is removed, men soon shew to themselves, to the world, and to God, what regard they have men,-devout men in their own eyes, styling the true lovers of the Gospel,-trample under foot the Book of Common Prayer; laugh at the most solenin ceremo-nies of the Church; deride her ministers; and assail her pure doctrine and teaching with the foulest aspersions?-But in the midst of all this we can joy and rejoice, for "her foundation standeth sure." In spite of all efforts to her foundation standeth sure." In spite of all efforts to deface her beauty, "the hill of Sion is still a fair place;" and in defiance of every effort to prevent her extension and diminish her increasing power, the time is 'apidly approaching when she shall be "the joy of the whole earth."

So much for the enemies of the Church on one side.-But this is not all. We have still another picture to present, not merely to make statements of facts, and no more, but with a view to excite to energy and activity impressive appeal, was the very gratifying collection every true friend and member (and none can be a true of $\pounds 20$, in aid of the noble objects of that excellent friend who is not a member) of the Established Church In conjunction with Dissent—each endeavouring appa rently to keep pace with the other—Popery, that more ancient enemy of truth and Gospel liberty, is insidiously working its way, and again arousing its dormant energie, silently, but surely, through every quarter of the glob. We see with no small anxiety,—and, but for the hop-inspiring promises of God, I had said, alarm—a vigorois attempt being made by the emissaries of that banehl fluence to undermine and sap the strong and trubsupporting pillars of the Reformed Church, and three down her bulwarks. To the remotest corners of the world her heralds are gone forth,-not to publish the Gospel, and make the heathen understand the wordso on,-but to teach idolaters a new idolatry, and those who have hitherto worshipped an unknown Godto address the true God in an unknown tongue. In partso the civilized world,-yes, even in that once happy lile where pure religion flourished, and the seeds of pidy sprung up and grew to perfection in ages long since forgotten .- Jesuitism and Priestcraft are spreading than aneful ravages with fearful and fatal success. Ard what are the consequences? Anarchy and confusion disaffection and rebellion, and an utter contempt of all We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the lawful auth rities! Order is broken up, and fear and rembling have taken hold of her more peaceable inhab-These are the first fruits of the rise of that dangetants. ous body: what a harvest of misery may yet be reape from them it is hard to tell. But, alas! what is more to -men, unhappily, at the very core of the Constitution, are to be found earnestly seeking to raise that corrupt community to a level with the Established Church; who openly avow their fixed determination to use every effort to check the extension of the Church of England in Ire-land, and bring about a scheme for equalizing, in claim and dignity, those two great religious bodies; as if the experience of past ages, and the turmoil and discontent of the present evil times, afforded not sufficient proof that Collections made in the several Churches and Collections made in the several Churches and lead,—that end, the extinction of Protestatism and the

ground; but it is for rulers and those in authority to provide in time against the encroaching evil, and adopt the most salutary measures for the safety and preserva-tion of the Church. For Churchmen, members of tion of the Church. For Churchmen, members of her holy communion, it remains that they be unremitting in their exertions to promote her interests and farther ler cause. A zealous ministry and faithful membership will avail more than any thing else to check the rampant cry of Schism on the one side, and the wily machinations of Popery on the other,—the Church's two great and considered admiration, and his touching references to his formidally approximately and the second admiration of ropery on the other,—the Church's two great and formidable enemies. Neutrality at such a crisis should cease: the champions of the truth should stand forth arrayed for the conflict, resolved to defend to the last a cause so sacred. By these joint exertions of her clergy and her people, the "walls of Jerusalem would soon be built ub;,' every sect and denomination would be folded dominion become universal. Then would strife cease... dominion become universal. Then would strife cease, unhappy broils, which so often deluge our land with kindred blood, be heard no more,—the voice of insurrec-tion and rebellion melt into the milder accents of good-teelung, contentioners and the charchwardens of £28 10s. from Major Law, the feeling, contentedness, and satisfaction; while love to God, and reverence for those appointed by Him to rule and govern,—early instilled into the young and tender minds of our children to the cathedral minds of our children,-would grant to our country a ground, when a portion of the 132d psalm was sung in a reign of uninterrupted peace and happiness. HONESTUS.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ADDRESS TO THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO FROM THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF BROCK.

May it please your Lordship: We, the undersigned inhabitants of the Township of Brock, members of the Church of England, are desirous of expressing to your Lordship, before you leave this Township, the gratitude we feel towards you for having, notwithstanding the great difficulties of travelling in sum-mer over roads of the worst description, come amongst in our back-woods.

Natives, most of us, of the British Isles, and regarding with the strongest affection the Church of our Fathers, the most cherished wish of our hearts had long been to oin once more in the soul-purifying services of the Enlish Liturgy.

When, three years ago, we brought our condition before your Lordship, we were destitute of any religious ministrations of the Church to which we belong, and we shall never forget the deep interest which you immedi-ately felt in our behalf. To your Lordship it is, under Heaven, mainly owing, that we have now two Churches in Brock, in which large and rapidly increasing congre gations receive weekly, from a zealous and beloved resident Pastor, spiritual instruction and consolation. When your Lordship next comes amongst us, we hope

the improvements about to be made on the road between Brock and Lake Ontario, will render the journey less rdous and fatiguing.

We pray for your continued prosperity and happiness. [Signed by 21 persons.] HIS LORDSHIP'S REPLY.

Gentlemen -It has given me great satisfaction to visit this rapidly

improving Township, and to receive at your hands the present expression of your attachment to the Church of England. The erection of two Churches within the limits of your Township, and under circumstances of in-convenience and difficulty which I can fully understand, affords a most gratifying proof of your zeal; and it has given me, I can assure you, great happiness to have been enabled to supply the spiritual destitution under which you have so long laboured, by the appointment of a resi-dent Missionary. That the minister whom I have placed amongst you, has gained already so much of your esteem by his faithful services, is to me a source of additional satisfaction. The large number of persons presented for Confirmentian incoments of your pass Confirmation, is a proof as well of the zeal of your pas-tor, as of the interest which is felt by yourselves in the ministrations of the Church.

I trust that the progress of our beloved Church will keep pace with the improvement of this important Town-ship; and while I thank you very cordially for the sentiments you have so kindly expressed towards myself, I pray that Almighty God may bless the means of grace amongst you to His own glory, and to your everlasting welfare. John Toronto.

Newfoundland Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

THE LORD BISHOP OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

We regret to record the fact that the Bishop of New foundland has accepted the Diocese of Jamaica. The first Diocesan of the Colony, his lordship has been most actively employed in increasing the number of the Clergy, in the formation of new missions, in the erection of new Churches, in the establishment and regulation of a Theological Institution, and in all those various measures which, under the blessing of the Almighty, must conduce to the spiritual happiness and advantage of the flock over which his Lordship has been the chief earthly overseer. He has broken up the fallow-ground,-but another, it seems, must reap the fruits; and whilst we respectfully acknowledge his Lordship's personal favours and patron-age to ourselves, we cannot but deplore his removal upon oader and more general grounds .- St. John's Times.

THE CATHEDRAL OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

The interesting and imposing ceremony of laying the first stone of the Cathedral Church of this Diocese, took place yesterday. The procession formed, according to the programme published last week, at 10 o'clock, by the Theological Institution, whence it moved to the front of Government-house, where it was joined by his Excel-lency the Governor, attended by his Aide-de-Camp, Pri-vate Secretary, and Staff. It was a source of universal regret that the Lord Bishop of the Diocese was unable, from continued indisposition, which had been aggravated by his Lordship's journey to Lance Cove, in Belle Isle, on Sunday last, for the purpose of holding a confirmation and consecrating the Church recently erected there, to take his place in it. The cavalcade proceeded from

Arminian, the undertaking is visited with the Divine faour. The completion of the Arminian translation espe cially is looked for with great anxiety, as a strong barrier against the encroachments of Romanism in the East.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH is growing ever day with the growth of a giant. Look at this heretical (!) commu-nion now, and look at it ten years ago. Then it was broken, discomfitted, trampled on, despised, and its approaching end foretold; now, we verily believe. it is tronger than it has ever been since King William's re- 3 volution. In all quarters it is becoming more efficient. more respected, more powerful .- The Tablet (Romish paper.)

ALEORD.—The 23d of June seems to have been an eventful day here. The whole of Mr. Bourne's family (including the married and the single) received the rite of 4. baptism by sprinkling from the hands of the Clergyman of the Established Church. The family of the Bournes is one of the eldest and largest dissenting families in the county, every branch having been dissenters for some generations back; and it is understood, as uniformly in the liberal interest in politics; until the last election, when Mr. Titus Bourne entered the ranks of the Conservatives. " And the Lord added to the Church daily such as should be saved."-Acts ii. 47.

NEW PARISH CHURCH OF LEVEN IN HOLDERNESS.— The first stone of this church was laid yesterday week the 11th inst., by R. Bethel Esq., Lord of the Manor of S. The Spottiswoode Miscellany; a Collection of Fugitive Leven. Divine service was performed in the old church for the last time, when an admirable and appropriate for the last time, when an admirable and appropriate sermon was preached by the Venerable R. J. Wilberforce, Archdeacon of the East Riding of Yorkshire. A procession was then formed to the new ground, about a mile distant and situate in the centre of the village. The 84th Psalm Was sung, and the 132d Psalm was chanted on the way. At the ground prayers were said, the 127th Psalm was chanted, and the 100th Psalm was sung. The church is b be built by private subscription. Mr. Bethel gave above an acre of ground for the site, and £500. The present above is a small dilunidated building something present church is a small dilapidated building, remote from the population. The clergy attended in their sur-

THE REV. W. J. BRODERICK, RECTOR OF BATH, knowing the crowded state of the Abbey and other burial grounds within his Rectory, has come forward, and, at the cost of upwards of three thousand pounds, supplied a emetery, and presented it to the Abbey parish. It is be consecrated in August.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER has given £20 owards building the church at Amblecote; 207, towards building the parsonage and school houses in St. Peter's listrict, Coventry, and 20% towards the erection of a chael-of-ease, at Longham, in the parish of Hampreston,

PADDINGTON.-A correspondent of a morning paper states, that the Rev. Mr. Miles has agreed to subscribe the sum of 4,000l, towards the erection of an additional church in this parish, provided the rev. gentleman be appointed as the first incumbent; and adds, that an offer to that effect has been laid before the Paddington vestry,

parish of Upper Chelsea. The Rev. Richard Burgess, B.D., the Rector, has issued an address to his parishoners, which he states to them that, in a district of his own parish, there is a poor population of 3,200 souls without church accommodation, or a resident clergyman, and wholly beyond the means of spiritual instruction. The 16. A Selection from the Writings of the Hon. and Right Reverend Bishop Archibald Campbell. 1 vol. 17. Letters and other Documents of Archbishop Sharp of ew church is to contain 850 sittings, of which upwards of 600 are to be free and unappropriated. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has subscribed 20/. towards the erection, and the names of the Duchess of Gloucester, Lady Kinloch, the Earl of Eldon, Viscount Chelsea, the Hon. Angustus Liddell, S r Georg o Couper, Baronet, and Colonel Le Blanc, are on the list of donors.

SECTARIAN INCCONSISTENCY .- The new baptist chapel in Holyrood-street was opened on sunday last; and being a fine day, a great influx of "dissenters of all denominations" into the town was the consequence. The building is a handsome one, and as such, an ornament to the street; it is also very commodious, perhaps unnecessarly so. We were struck at seeing most of the ministers of the ultifarious sects which swarm here (one springing out of another) wending their way into the new chapel, "con-

cientiously" of course, praying it might prosper; while next Sunday, probably, they may be at logerheads in their opinions about bantism. Such inconsistency, for to us it appears such, merits at least exposure.- Exeter Gazette.

Scottish Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

THE SPOTTISWOODE SOCIETY. Instituted at Edinburgh, June 9, 1843. PATRONS.

His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K. G.

The Right Rev. David Low, LL.D., Bishop of Moray, 27. The Works of the Right Rev. John Skinner, Bishop

The following are among the Works proposed to be Printed by the Spottiswoode Society:-1. History of the Church and State of Scotland, in Seven

Books, by Archbishop Spottiswoode; with a Life, Notes, &c. 2 vols.

2. History of the Affairs of Church and State in Scotland, from the Reformation to 1568, by Bishop Keith; with Life, and Appendix of Illustrative Documents. An Historical Catalogue of the Scottish Bishops, from

the earliest times to 1688, by Bishop Keith; with a Continuation to the Present Time: Also, an account of all the Religious Houses that were in Scotland at the time of the Reformation, by John Spottiswoode,

Letters and other Original Papers, from the Balfour MSS. in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates, relative to Civil and Ecclesiastical Matters during the reign of James VI., including the Letters of

Pieces from MSS. and rare Tracts, chiefly Illustra-tive of the Civil and Ecclesiastical History of Scotland. Among these will appear, Notices of the Correspondence between the Bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church, Bishops Collier, Brett, &c., in England, and the Patriarchs of the Eastern Church,

the Ancient Inhabitants of Scotland, from a copy formerly in the possession of George Chalmers, Esq., now in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates.

The Works of the Rev. Henry Scougal, successively Professor of Philosophy in King's College, Aberdeen, and Minister of Auchterless; including Bishop Bur-net's Preface to the "Life of God in the Soul of Man," the "Notes" on that Treatise published in 1744; his "Nine Discourses," and his Funeral Ser-mon preached by Dr. Garden, with Life, &c. 2 vols.
 Collection of Charters and other Documents, Illustra-tive of the Scottish Cathedral Churches. 1 vol.
 Bisher Wick with of the Marquis of Manterse

13. Bishop Wishart's Life of the Marquis of Montrose, with the second part, hitherto unpublished, from a MS, belonging to the Faculty of Advocates, with a Life of the Bishop. 1 vol.
14. History of the Church of Scotland from 1558 to 1625,

by Archibald Symson, Pastor of Dalkeith, with the original text, translated from the Latin MS. in the

Rattray's other works. 16. A Selection from the Writings of the Hon. and Right

St. Andrews. 1 vol. 18. Extracts from the Kirk Session Records of Perth, from a transcript made by the late Mr. J. Scott, one

mencing 28th August 1564, from the original MS, belonging to the Kirk Session of Canongate Edinburgh. 1 vol.

of Killala) "Burden of Issacher," and "Episcopacy not abjured in His Majesty's Realm of Scotland."-

preached on several Public Occasions, with his "Letter to Sir Robert Howard, occasioned by the Twofold Vindication of Archbishop Tillotson."-

24. Bishop Gillan's Works. 1 vol.

Sir Robert Sibbald's Minor Works, including his Autobiography, and a Selection from his unpublished Manuscripts in the Library of the Faculty of Advo-

cates. 1 vol. 26. The Works of the Rev. John Skinner, Presbyter of The Right Rev. Wm. Skinner, D.D., Bishop of Aber-deen and Primae

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Archbishop Spottiswoode, with Notes. 2 vols. demorials of the Family of Spottiswoode, from Father Hay's MS. Collections in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates; with Appendix of Illustrative Matter.

The Works of Archbishop Leighton, with Life.

regarding a formal union of their churches. The Ancient Ecclesiastical History of Scotland, by Thomas Innes, M.A., Author of a Critical Essay on

Sir James Dalrymple's Collections relating to Scottish History preceding the Reign of David I, with Illus-trative Pamphlets, 2 vols.

The Works of the Rev. Henry Scougall, successively

who resolved to agree to the proposal. CHELSEA.—It is intended to erect a new church in the parish of Upper Chelsea. The Rev. Richard Burgess, B.D., the Rector, has issued an address to his parishoners,

of the Ministers of Perth, Author of a "History of the Earls of Gowrie." 1 vol. 19. Extracts from the "Buik of the Canongate," com-

20. The Funeral Sermons, Orations, and Epitaphs on the

8. A state of the stat

22. Bishop Maxwell's (of Ross, in Scotland, afterwards

23. Principal Monro's (of Edinburgh) Thirteen Sermons

Monday, " 17-Lamb's Pond, 11, A.M. Tuesday,

The Lord Bishop of Toronto, with the Divine permission, will hold his next ORDINATION in the Cathedral Church of St. James at Toronto, on Sunday the 29th of October next.-Candidates for Orders are required to present themselves, with the requisite papers; to his Lordship's Examining Chaplain at Toronto, on Wednesday the 25th October, at 9 o'clock A. M.

We advert, with much more of pity than of indignation, to the leading article of the Kingston Chronicle & Gazette of the 6th instant, -an article which, in the judgment of every right-minded person, reflects indelible disgrace upon that once respectable journal. It is, from beginning to end, a tissue of scurrilous ribaldry, and even of indecent blasphemy : hardly any thing worse, in short, might be expected to issue St. Mary Magdalene, Picton,-through the from the most abandoned votary of the school of Paine and Voltaire; and the writer evidently, whatever may be his profession of form, belongs to that degraded and unhappy class of society who care little for the solemn' sanctions of holy things, and who can be expected to care less for those moral proprieties which constitute the charm and the protection of civilized society .-We adduce a few specimens of the depraved and reckless spirit in which that production has been indited, -a tone of abandoned feeling and vulgar expression which pervades the whole of two weary columns and a half; and very sure we are, that our readers in general will concur with us in the melancholy affirmation, that any thing more deeply disgraceful to the Press of this Colony has rarely, if ever, been witnessed.

Speaking of ourselves, in the discharge of our duty, as Rector of Cobourg,-a title which is not assumed for the mere sake of convenience or respectability, but Held, as the writer in the Chronicle and Gazette ought to know, by Patent from the Crown,-he says, "in other words, Minister or Preacher to the Episcopal Congregation at Cobourg."-In reference to the rite of Confirmation, this writer has the following remark, in connection with various others evincing an equal in connection with various others evincing an equal depravation of taste and principle: "Never forget the Church, which has been "the keeper and witness" thereof British driver's motto, "go to the rite, you go wrong." -Allading to the Bishop of the Diocese, the same writer says, "Eschew the company and prohibit the ritual acts of the master of rites and ceremonies,—him of the cocked hat and small apron;" and in a similar strain of the Bishops of the Church in general "All strain of the Bishops of the Church in general, "All but the Grand Masters would be on your side-but which our religion, however published and spread abroad as they are interested parties, why mind their opposi- through the world, carries a lie upon its face, and proves tion? ticular has been too far north not to discover, in a twinkling, that if such an *Episcopal* combination were of the active spirit of the times,—a spirit of satire, acriformed against the order, the game is up-and, depend mony, and bitterness; restless, discontented, dissatisfied, upon it, after a little consultation, they would throw and hostile to every thing but itself. Environed by aside their peculiarities, and betake themselves to some honest and lawful calling, either in the Church or out of it. Let the true bishops, namely those ministers who cannot and dare not administer the rites, turn the critical. But we do not fear. The issue will be as who cannot and dure not administer the rites, turn the irresponsibles to the right about. You may exery of the Church is in danger. But don't mind that. deliverance has already begun. God has gone out with There is not a word of truth in the cry. It is got up our hosts. If the armies of the aliens are increasing,for the very same reason which induced an interested gentleman, mentioned in the 19th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, to raise no small stir in his day."___ But enough of such quotations, which evince quite as of the wisest and best, and that too among the most great a deficiency of common sense, as of ordinary principle.

respectable conductors, a few years ago, would have blushed at the bare possibility that its columns should faith. For this perhaps, as much as for any other reason, be prostituted, as they now-a-days are, to so contemp-tuous a notice of what is solemn in religion and respec-table in society. But it is useless to lament over the ing her hallowed walls filled with deserters from their unlawful assemblies, finds its vent in the malignity and political as well as the moral tergiversation of the last unlawful assemblies, finds its vent in the malignity and

15 Collections, amounting to ... £119 7 11

T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer.

12th September, 1843.

Communications.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

"God is in the midst of her, therefore shall she not be removed; God shall help her, and that right early."-

Perhaps not since the days of the Reformation has the position of the Church of England presented such an eventful aspect as it does at the present moment. Never was there a time in which mankind seemed so universally sed to a spirit of inquiry and progression in the pursuit of knowledge. A general excitement, both civil and eligious, seems to pervade all classes of society. mind is on the rack, and seems to be as busily interested in the affairs of Church and State, as if those momen questions were to be carried by its single decision. With but little regard and deference to the Word of God, the With ever since the days of the holy Apostles, ----we find a vast increase of pamphlets, newspapers and magazines, many professing to be religious, scattered up and down through both this and the other continent, all amply replenished the very bond of peace and all virtues," Your own master of ceremonies in par-has been too for worth not to discover in a 'itself to be but an empty profession whithersoever it goes. Yet there is no man, who considers the matter, but will exactly such a spirit as this, and encompassed by an allied army of differing seets and denominations which have encamped themselves against her,-the position of glorious as the deliverance will be great : "God is in the peet, of course, that the irresponsibles will get up the midst of her, therefore shall she not be removed; God shall help her, and that right early." And indeed this adopted by Mr. Fitch, quickly engendered. and great is the boast, and loud the cry they send abroad apon every little augmentation they acquire, —we, blessed be God, are advancing in numbers five to one of all our Within these last few years, many adversaries together. respectable and respected bodies of Dissent, have been induced, upon the grounds of real conviction, to relinquish We could speak with very different emotions of what the Kingston Chronicle & Gazette once was; how its are now the constituted heralds of her Gospel message of salvation to their more wayward bretaren, and guard her sacred walls and bulwarks, the firm defenders of her sacred walls and bulwarks, the firm defenders of her sacred walls and bulwarks, the firm defenders of her salvation to the sacred walls and bulwarks, the firm defenders of her sacred walls and bulwarks, the firm defenders of her sacred walls and bulwarks, the firm defenders of her sacred walls and bulwarks, the firm defenders of her sacred walls and bulwarks, the firm defenders of her sacred walls and bulwarks was bulker and bulker and bulker and bulker sacred walls and bulker and

political as well as the moral tergiversation of the last few years: in many quarters, it has presented itself in a dark and repulsive way,—proving a depth of degra-beditious publications. Many there be who long to see

Cobourg, September 4th, 1843.

TO THE HONORABLE H. SHERWOOD, M.P., MAYOR OF TORONTO:

Sir,-It is, I am aware, no light matter to obtrude on the notice or time of an individual filling so important a station as that of Chief Magistrate of the metropolis of the west; nor is the conviction lessened, when the same individual has associated with this public labour the duties and responsibilities of yet higher callings; as, Sir, is your case. But the subject upon which I would now respect-fully claim your attention, I feel to be one that must justify the liberty, namely, the use to which the City Hall in this town is appropriated. Ignorant of the precise terms of the Constitution of the Corporation of the City of Toronto and of the prerogative of its head, I am not prepared to say to what extent these may be exercised, in granting the use of the City Hall for objects not imme-diately connected with the interests of the body; and it is the prepared for the three sets of the body and it is the very fact, that these public buildings afford facilities for assemblages in which people generally feel an interest, that now warrants an humble individual, in no way conneeted with your Corporation, addressing you; since it is, I presume, by your Worship's authority, that a meeting has been permitted within these few days, for the purpose of hearing Lectures on the Second Advent of Christ. On such a solemn subject, all, from the highest to the lowest of our fellow-creatures, are interested; and when the public authorities, directly or indirectly, sanction any inciation of such sublime and awful doctrines, it must be clear to every one, that it requires no assertion of civic freedom to justify the respectful expression of opinion, on be clear to every one, in the respectful expression of opinion, on freedom to justify the respectful expression of opinion, on the right or wisdom of these authorities in opening their public halls for such a purpose as Mr. Fitch's Lectures on the Second Advent of Christ. Being a Christian makes every one a citizen for such a liberty. I am not, Sir, one who thinks lightly on the subject of prophecy, it hen are expression to the teerings of Fegret which I am sure are shared by all who hear me, in the contempla-tion of the approaching departure from among us of one who has established such strong claims upon the gratitude and affection of the Episcopal Church of Newfoundland; Bir, one who thinks lightly on the subject of prophecy, it hen are expanded charge the concentration of the subject of prophecy, more extended charge the function of the subject of prophecy. Sir, one who thinks lightly on the subject of prophecy, sither as regards the inspired sources, or the exposition and interpretations of mere human authors: the names of Newton, Faber, Keith and many others, command my reverence; nor can I be unmindful, that we are living in times of momentous changes, when the thoughts and feelings, as to their cause and end, are more vividly and speedily excited, and consequently the light of prophecys sought after with an eagerness less observable during Diocese." less eventful periods. But it requires no very great knowledge of human nature to perceive, that on all sub-jects, in which the mind or feelings are deeply interested, the mode of exposition must be discreet and rational, not presumptuous or positive, or consequences fatal to the

What these consequences have been or may be I shall not now trouble your Worship with. Suffice it to refer you to them, as actually exhibited in many parts of this Province. The sole ground upon which I would venture to suggest a doubt as to your Worship's wisdom in granting the City Hall for Mr. Fitch's lectures is, that I believe such lectures to be in direct violation of Scriptural autho rity, and if so, that no magistrate, or other officer, can be justified in becoming accessory to the delivery of them, by granting a building for the purpose. The facts on which my opinion is formed is, that Mr. Fitch takes upon himself to declare the precise time of the Second Advent Redeemer, "But of that day and hour, knoweth no man, no, not the angels of heaven, but my Father only.'

I have the honour to subscribe myself, Your Worship's

Most obedient and very humble servant, VIGILANS.

Toronto, September 4, 1843.

The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Kildare. The Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore.

The Rev. John Boyle, B.C.L., Incumbent of St. Mark's, Portobello.

SECRETARY.

Robert Campbell, Esq., Advocate, Edinburgh. TREASURER.

George A. Esson, Esq., Accountant, 56, George Street, Edinburgh.

The remarkable patronage bestowed on the Parker Society in England, and even on the Wodrow Society in

representing our gracious Sovereign, have I ever met any to institute a Society on similar principles, considerable portion of her Majesty's subjects under circumstances of a more interesting nature than those which have now called us together. We are assembled for the purpose of taking the first step in the erection of Christian temple of a more interesting nature of the erection of the subject of the circumstances of the circumstances of the circumstances of a more interesting nature than those which have now called us together. We are assembled for the purpose of taking the first step in the erection of considerable of section of the circumstances of a more interesting nature than those which have now called us together. We are assembled for the purpose of taking the first step in the erection of considerable of the circumstances of

As the Parker Society selected the name of Matthew 38. Bishon Gnthrie's (of Dunkeld) "Memoirs from 1637 character—one which is to introduce into and to perpe-tuate in the Church congregations of this colony the As the Parker Society selected the name of Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, to designate their As the Parker Society selected the name of Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, to designate their As the Parker Society selected the name of Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, to designate their impressive forms of our Cathedral Service; and whether the sacred edifice about to be reared be regarded as the duly consecrated Scottish Archbishop after the Reformavisible memorial of the completion of a great work begin under the auspices of the respected and highly gifted left a substantial memorial of sound learning and judi-Prelate from whom we are about to be separated, and as cious discrimination in his History of the Church and 40. Charges delivered on Various Occasions by Scottish

a lasting monument of the zeal by which his superintend. ing labours have been distinguished, and of the great success by which they have been blessed,—or as an indi-success by which they have been blessed,—or as an indi-teribers be obtained, four octavo volumes, of at least 500 between and between blessed.—or as an indi-between an indi-between and between blessed.—or as an indi-between and between blessed.—or as an indi-between an indi-between and between blessed.—or as an indi-between and between blessed.—or as an indi-between cation not equivocal of the firm establishment, through pages each, will be delivered annually to each Subscri-

LAWS OF THE SOCIETY.

1. The Society shall be called the Spottiswoode Socieits appropriate adornment to a great Christian city,—the sacred and beautiful building about to be reared must, to the Episcopal congregation of Newfoundland, long con- and Laity of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, and rare

the president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary and council, who shall together form the Committee of the Society, with power to make bye-laws, to supply all va-cancies, and to add to their number from among the body of subscribers ; the whole number of the Committee not to exceed forty, five of whom shall be a quorum; it being provided, that none shall be eligible as members of the Committee who are not in communion with the Scottish Episcopal Church.

The works shall be printed in a style at least eqnal to that adopted by the Parker Society; with bio-graphical sketches, prefaces, essays, and notes, where

petent to the task, and who shall be members of the Scottish Episcopal Church, or of Churches in communion with the same. The selection of the editors, and the terms to be paid for editing the respective works, with all other arrangements, shall be left to the decision of the Committee.

sellers, 69, George Street, Edinburgh, and shall The Foreign Translation Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, have published their Report for 1843: a document containing much gratifying intelligence. The circulation of translations of our Li-delivered at these depôts, without any additional ex-terms of the United King-to the convenience of subscribers. The books shall be delivered at these depôts, without any additional ex-treland and on the character of the Irish Roman Catholic Description of the United King-to the convenience of subscribers. The books shall be delivered at these depôts, without any additional ex-treland and on the character of the Irish Roman Catholic Description of the United King-to the convenience of subscribers. The books shall be delivered at these depôts, without any additional ex-treland and on the character of the Irish Roman Catholic Description of the Irish Roman Catholic

occasioned by the publication of Bishop Burnet's History of His Own Times. 1 vcl. 8vo.

29. Selections from the Writings of the Rev. Robert Calder, M.A., in support of Episcopacy. 1 vol. 8vo. 30. Sermons by several Episcopal Clergymen of Eminence prior to the Union; with Sketches of their Lives .-

31. A View of the Elections of Bishops in the Primitive Church; with the "Supplement" to the "View," by the Rev. James Dundas, M.A., Presbyter of the Church of Scotland. Published in 1728 and 1730.

32. The Works of the Right Rev. William Cowpar,

Bishop of Galloway. 3 vols.
33. The Master of Sinclair's Memoirs, connected with the Enterprise of 1715. 1 vol.
34. A Translation of Bishop William Forbes' (first Bishop)

of Edinburgh) "Considerationes Modestæ et Pacificæ Controversiarum de Justificatione, Purgatorio, Invocatione Sanctorum, Christo Mediatore, Eucharistia," with Life and Notes. 1 vol.
35. Catechisms of the Scottish Church. 1 vol.
36. Confessions of Faith and Canous of the Scottish

his "True Narration of the Proceedings in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, holden at Perth, 25th August, 1618, with a Just Defence of the Articles therein concluded against a seditious Pamphlet," with Biographical Sketch, Notes, &c .-

to the Death of King Charles I." with Biographical Sketch. 1 vol.

39. The Scottish Liturgy of 1637, and Scottish Communion Office, with Historical Introductions and Notes. I vol.

Bishops to the Clergy of their respective Diocese .-

James Gordon, Parson of Rothiemay, in Banffshire, with Extracts from the Kirk-Session, Register of Rothiemay. 3 vols. N.B.—Nothing has yet been decided as to the order in

which the Works are to be published. No surplus shall be appropriated, in terms of Law 6, until fo of at least 500 pages each, shall have been

IRELAND.

We extract from a speech of the Duke of Wellington in the house of Lords, the following remarks explanatory of the policy of the Government in reference to Ireland.

My Lords, I am aware that the Government are responsible for every act they do, and for all the omissions to which the noble earl has referred. I will not go into a detail of these circumstances, because I am not, on this occasion, able to state what the intentions of Government are on this subject. My Lords, I do not think it desirable that they should be stated? but what I do say is this,-that I, whose duty it is to superin applied in publishing such works as the Committee shall tend one of those offices on which the execution of the measures that could be done has been done (cheers), in order to enable the Government to preserve the peace of the country (loud cheers), and to meet all misfortunes and consequences which may result from the violence of the passions of those men who unfortunately guide the multitude in Ireland. (Loud cheers.) My Lords, I do not dispute the extent of the conspiracy, I do not dispute the dangers resulting from organization in that country-I have stated it publicly on more than one occasion -I do not deny-it is notorious, it is avowed, it is published in every paper all over the world--I do not deny the assistance eived from foreigners-not from foreign Governments-

have no right to say so, but from foreigners of nearly all nations -for there are disturbed and disturbing spirits everywhere (a laugh), who are anxious to have an opportunity of injuring and deteriorating the great prosperity of this country (cheers) -I don't deny all this; but still I say, I feel confident that the measures adopted by the Government have been such, 88 that they will be enabled to resist all, and ultimately to preserve the peace of the country. (Loud cheers.) And if it should turn out that that is the case, I believe it is best that we should persevere in the course in which we are proceeding,

and not attempt to adopt other measures until it becomes ab solutely necessary to adopt them.

CHURCH OF IRELAND. The following eloquent observations by Lord Brougham in Priesthood, will be sead with interest.

paid in advance on the first day of January in each year. The first annual subscription to be paid to the treasurer, on or before the 1st of January, 1844. 8. The management of the Society shall be vested in

these may be thought necessary. 5. The publications shall be edited by persons com-

6. The accounts of the receipt and expenditure of the Society shall be examined annually by two auditors ap-pointed by the Committee, and a statement circulated nong the subscribers; and should any surplus accrue, the Committee shall have it in their power, from time to time, as they may deem expedient, to apportion the same in whole or in part to the Episcopal Fund, the Scottish Episcopal Church Society, Trinity College, or to any other purpose connected with the Scottish Episcopal

Church in their discretion. 7. The Society shall, at present, have its principal depôt at the shop of Messrs. Gallie and Bayley, book-

yery beautiful and solemn manner by the choirs of St. John's and St. Thomas's. His Excellency the Governor,

at this stage of the proceedings, delivered the following

well calculated to lend, with those of other congregations,

his anxious care has been so unceasingly manifested during the whole period of his residence in this Island,—I feel that I am giving expression to the unanimous senti-ments not only of all that congregation now present, but

of all its members wherever dispersed throughout this This concluded, the Lord Bishop offered up a solemn and suitable form of prayer, and after the inscription had been read by the Rector, proceeded to lay the foundation-stone, with the usual formalities, in the name of the Holy and undivided Trinity. His Lordship then said the Col-lects for St. Simon and St. Jude's Day, and pronounced

the benediction; immediately at the close of which the Band of the R. N. C. played the national anthem "God save the Queen." The numerous assemblage then dis-persed, and His Excellency, with Lady Harvey, the Bi-shop and Mrs. Spencer, the Clergy, &e., repaired to the

ctory, and partook of some refreshment. We cannot conclude this brief and imperfect notice without expressing our conviction, that, under the blessing of Providence, this the last Episcopal act of the hop of Newfoundland, will prove one of the greatest of the many benefits which have accrued to this Colony

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

from His Lordship's zealous and efficient administration of its ecclesiastical affairs.-Royal Gazette, Aug. 22

turgy is advancing rapidly. In French, Tarkish, Arabic, pense.

a Christian temple of a more than ordinarily sacred clesiastical state of Scotland. a lasting monument of the zeal by which his superintend. State of Scotland.

his Lordship's exertions, of a branch of our venerated ber. National Church in this Island,—or, finally, as an edifice

* For myself, while I eannot adequately express the gratification which I feel in having my name identified in any respect with the foundation of this edifice and the proceedings of this day—neither am I able to give adequate expression to the feelings of regret which I am sure are shared by all who hear me, in the contemplation of th

ago he addressed your fordships for the purpose of enabling us to give an estimate of the value attached to the securities in-serted in a paragraph of the oath taken by Roman Catholic members of Parliament. My noble friend at the time I refer to, standing on this very spot, addressing, not your lordships, but a higher tribunal—my noble friend, I say, who now cries out for the section of the Church in Ireland, after decome out for the extinction of the Church in Ireland, after denoun- out loss of time. cing other pestilent heresies, thus swore;—"I do swear to de-fend to the utmost of my power the settlement of property in this realm as established by the law;"—therefore, of course, he must be against the doctrine of fixity of tenure (hear) ;-"and I disclaim, disavow, and adjure any intention to subvert the church establishment as settled by law within these which I am or may be entitled"—including, of course, the privilege of a peer of Parliament, which is the highest of all privilege of a peer of Parlament, which is the highest of an-"to disturb or weaken the Protestant religion or the Protest-ant government in the united Kingdom." Now, if any priest of my noble friend has told him that a nice distinction can be taken judicially between the Protestant religion and gov-ernment and the Protestant religion and govtaken judicially between the Protestant religion and gov-ernment and the Protestant church established in Ireland, I say to my noble friend that he cannot avail himself of any such distinction; but he goes on, "and I do solemuly, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare that I do make this declaration and every part thereof in the plain and ordina-ry sense of the words of this oath, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatever, so help me God." (Hear, hear.) My lords, I have lived long in the world. I have seen many examples of the effects of the wilful courses of designing men, and of the influence they have gained in pro-secuting their wicked designs on less powerful minds, of less steady characters, of minds less capable of self-defence. I have seen both less and advendent the effects of self-defence. have seen both here and abroad the effects on weak and on political seduction by similar means and for similar objects. But, knowing as I do the honourable nature of my noble friend, his pure motives and the candour of his disposition, I do profess and declare that I never yet saw so melancholy and striking an exhibition in my whole life of the effects of such fasilious arts on such minds as has this night been exhibited by the marvellous declaration of my noble friend. It is only a lesson, my lords, to you, and I am sure it ought to be to the Government, of the absolute and overwhelming necessity of localized to the advection of the Lick nearly in the site of the set of the s looking to the education of the Irish people in spiritual things; of looking to their condition under the control of a priesthood so educated as that which now instructs them and misleads them, and now alternately agitates and seduces them-men ignorant of the most salutary branches of human knowledgedestitute of that true enlightenment in which both sound princi-ples and good feelings find their best root, and from which they draw their purest and most wholesome support---it affords us this lesson, my lords, and at the same time gives me a most new, a most powerful and irresistible, and at the same time,

I must confess, a most unexpected confirmation of all those opinions on this most vitally important subject which I have hever ceased to entertain since I came into the Government in the year 1830. (Hear, hear.) My lords, my noble friend the noble marquis has shown to you the uselessness of Maynooth, that you cannot stop in dealing with that institution. Either you must abolish it altogether and restore the priesthood of Ireland to their former education on the continent—an edu-cation which had some liberalizing effects, and produced priests much more fit to be intrusted with the consciences of then than are those who are educated at Maynooth,-either you must do this, or you must enlarge that institution; ex-tend to the education of the priests all the salutary branches of human knowledge which are now excluded from them; plant its roots far and wide in the literature of the human ace; draw from the letters and the improvement of the age, all that wholesome sap which, rising through the trunk, wil

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My noble friend (Lord Camoys) is, it appears, a Repeater and an agitator of a peculiar kind, Says he, "I am nota Re-paler at present, but if you do not do so and so I will be for mand daring mortal sickness? Is it had during sicknes? No. He thinks that the legislater mand are during mortal sickness? Is it had during sicknes and that there may be two Patliaments sitting in the two and that there may be two Patliaments sitting in the two and that there may be two Patliaments sitting in the two and that there may be two Patliaments sitting in the two and that there may be two Patliaments sitting in the two and that there may be two Patliaments sitting in the two and that there may be two Patliaments sitting in the two and that there may be two Patliaments sitting in the two and that there may be two Patliaments sitting in the two and that there may be two Patliaments sitting in the two and that there may be two Patliaments sitting in the two and that there may be two Patliaments sitting in the two and that there may be two Patliaments sitting in the two and that there and yet large of the doord's doctas, and mage ecopties ecopties ecopties ecopties ecopties are there not in mid or body, he cannot ever a signator of mage ecopties ecoptie argument. The price which my noble friend tells us we are to pay for his abstinence from the repeal agitation is the total abolition and extinction of the established church in Ireland. In this he differs most widely from my noble friend the noble marquis who has just sat down and from almost all your lord-bling of the bling in the state is the state is a state in the state is a state is a state in the state is a state is a state in the state is a state in the state is a state in the state is a state is a state is a state in the state is a state in the state is a s

Because, then, the object of the Mortmain Acts is a thoordinary oblivion of his own personal history—a total erasure from the tablet of his memory of what he pronounced two years ago, standing in the very place from which only a little hour ago he addressed your lordships for the parpose of enabling us

this country and on the continent has rendered any information nated "in the indefinite and unnecessary postponement of the the church establishment as settled by law within these realms." So that two years ago he had no such intention as he has expressed to-night; but my noble friend goes on, "and I do solemnly swear that I never will exercise any privilege to which I am or may be entitled"—including, of course, the

are intended to be about 140 feet high, are proceeding rapidly, their present height being about 66 feet above the ground level.

The South Outcan of Years height as the North Return. The South Wing and Towers, or Black Rod's and the Librarian's of the House of Lords residences, stand about 63

the building just described are perfectly astonishing, both from their extent, their minuteness, and the enormous amount of human labour lavished upon them. No description, however, will give more than a faint idea of the exceeding beauty and elaborateness of this part of the work.

principal elevation, may be observed a band over the principal floor windows, containing a series in bold relief of the arms of the sovereigns of this country, commencing with William the Conqueror and terminating with those of her present Majesty. In the early arms, where there were no supporters, (that is to say, from William I. to Richard II.) figures in the appropriate costume of the time have been introduced to fill up the spheroprate and at the same time to illustrate some principal event in each reign. On each side of the Royal arms are panels composed of

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> hopes of seeing a revival of "monastic institutions." The arguments was the matching were probably about as good as the case admitted of.
Mr. C. BTLLER, however, felt no superstitious alarm at the "great galf."
"To his part, he wished he could see any sign among the proprietors that they were inclined to give over-much this age, when he contrasted the little that was given formerly. The Legislature should give some encouragement to men of property and to accumulate the nation to a certain extent the object of their bounty. As for any fear that agriculture would suffer from the posses four set of the provise and a differ from the posses of history. It is better to live under the erozier than the set of former times; and indeed it hed been stated it had been missing and build in a state of any other Gothic structure in this or any other country. As for any fear that agriculture would suffer from the posses of history. It is better to live under the erozier than the set of former times; and indeed it hed been stated it hed been formed by a contrasted the little that was given former times; and indeed it hed been founder the posses for a flam by the church, such fear was opposed to the whole with the provise of the provise of their boards. A Division product was given former times; and indeed it hed been found of the great divers down into the clay, metallic concrete, 10 for metal erozier than the structure, such fear was opposed to the whole was thrown in, and a good firm bottoo the performance of Divisions to absent themselves of the provision make for the services. In this particular, the Governors can constituent the set of the services. In this particular, the governors can constituent the services. In this particular, the governors can constituent the services. In this particular, the Governors can constituent the services. In this particular, the greatest incomparison of langest incomparison of the services in the services and constants. The services is the services and who had the

and magnificence exhibited in the design, the magnitude of the building itself, or the exquisite workmanship apparent in every

Colonial.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL .- On Monday evening last, His Excellency Sir Charles Metcalfe arrived in Cobourg, on his westward tour. He was accompanied into town by a number of the most respectable of the inhabitants, who had gone out as far as Grafton to meet him. On his arrival at the Albior Hotel a congratulatory address was read, to which His Excellency verbally replied in the kindest manner. Next morning early His Excellency visited Victoria College, and the Cobour Harbour, and then started for Toronto:

THE UNIVERSITIES .- The Kirk in this Province continues THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. (From the Times.) The interest which this extensive undertaking has excited in bis country and on the continent has modered any information is country and on the continent has modered any information is country and on the continent has modered any information the context of the Universities of Queen's College, at Kingston, origiseen that the undertaking is proceeding in a satisfactory erection of King's College was unnecessary and inexpedient in the present state of Education in this Province''! We con-

and outline as also the ground-plan of the building itself, it will be necessary only to call public attention to such parts of the works as are actually finished, or which are in course of pro-gression at the present moment. In the first place, looking at the river front, the divisions of which it is composed (com-mencing from Westminster-bridge) will be found in the follow-ing state:— The North Return, or Sergeant-at-Arms' Residence.—The greater portion of the parapet is completed and ready for the troof, which is now preparing, and which will be of cast iron, covered with Westmoreland slates. The present height from the ground level is about 70 feet. The North Return of Sergeant-at-Arms' Residence.—The greater portion of the parapet is completed and ready for the the ground level is about 70 feet. The North Return of Sergeant-at-Arms' Residence.—The greater portion of the parapet is completed and ready for the the ground level is about 70 feet. The North Return of Sergeant-at-Arms' Residence.—The greater portion of the parapet is completed and ready for the the ground level is about 70 feet. The North Return of Sergeant-at-Arms' Residence.—The greater portion of the parapet is a schedule with all the wealth and respectability of Montreat; the ground level is about 70 feet. The North Return of Sergeant-at-Arms' Residence.—The the ground level is about 70 feet.

the ground level is about 70 feet. The North Wing and Towers, or Speaker's House-which

The South Return, or the Lord High Chamberlain's apart-ents, are also about 63 feet above the ground level. The south feeding of the block the ground level. The exterior ornamental work and carving upon those parts the country in which he had accumulated his wealth, some extensive and lasting public benefit, he consulted his intimate friend and connexion by marriage, the present Lord Bishop of Toronto, in the year 1810, while on a visit to his Lordship at Cornwall, of which the Bishop was then Rector. To his Lord Extending throughout the whole length of the river front or ship, then, we are indebted for the suggestion of founding this institution, in fulfilment of the desire of Mr. M'Gill to leave behind him a valuable and permaneut testimonial of his gratibeining in a winder blessings which it had pleased a kind and bountiful Providence to bestow on him. Mr. M'Gill, therefore, bequeathed this property, on which we are now standing, then estimated to be worth £5,000, and the sum of £10,000 in money, towards the crection and endowment of an University.

"The testator bequeathed land and money to a corporate sceptres and ribands, with motioes and foliage peculiar to each house. Underneath the windows is a narrow band, with inscriptions in the style of black letter, bearing each king's erecting and maintaining an University "in such manner and against the assaults of the engines raised for their destruction. not merely produce leaf and blossom, will not merely give the Appearance of an educational establishment, but will yield sound, solid, precious furit of charitable options, of liberat best prop of pure morality. (Hear, hear.) LAW OF MORTMAIN. We are glad to observe that the Speech of Lord John Manners has published the source ontaining angels holding shields, with initials, &c. In the centre portion above the cornice, and over the two-pair floor with a pre-eminently able paper The Times, on the subject. In this bedges of the Order of the Gater, there, then, is the most and form, " and for "the regulations" under mother authority is to be conducted. Under this Charter, which makes provision for "the That has took of VESTING STRIKE, with labels and mottees. Sub-hall under the Royal gallery, which are about eight feet shove the ground level. nost invariably that the church and the corporations best landlords. It was so at the present time. Let The Sub-hall under the House of Peers is carried up nearly faithfully in accordance with the authority under which they him ask hon. gentlemen from Ireland what sort of landlords to the principal floor level, as are the central tower and adjoin- were acting, and fearlessly as to any possible consequences. "And they, moreover, confidently indulge the hope, a hope founded on the soundest principles of justice, that " the that he" can have no hesitation in granting aid to an Instituon which admits all, without distinction of creed, to a free participation, without test or subscription, in all the advantages to be derived from the knowledge of the arts, and of the Faculinnished, it will be remarked that the only parts completed are —the Public-hall, with its chimney-piece, with bold jambs enriched with the several orders of knighthood, with their appropriate motioes, foliage, &c., and having to other Seminaries of learning, in which the distinctive denong shields. Over each entrance are the present Royal arms, minational character is far more strongly marked, and exclu-But, without entering upon the principle of the opposition to charitable gifts and devises, the mere inconsistency of the present law is enough to condemn it. The only argument which strikes us as of any force against the total repeal of these main and other cognate acts is the danger of exposing a person's death bed to undue influences. The weakness of mind often at least incident to such a situation ought unquestiona bly to be protected; the dying man may as fairly be defended against himself by the Legislature as the minor or the "feme coverte." But what are the provisions by which this is at-tempted? As to personal property, it is not attempted at all. Stock in the funds may be bequenthed ad *Hibitu* no comporation college, or hospital,—may be fixed to a definite purpose through that corporation or college for ages:—only not a yard of land must be so given—not a yard of land must be directed to bought or sold. The death-bed of the landed proprietor is sabought or sold. The death-bed of the landed proprietor is sa-cred; the death-bed of the merchan or fundholder may be assailed by the elergy of all the parishes, the ministers of all the meeting-houses, the presidents of all the charitable societies in London, and the law crease not.

may deem proper. There is another way in which many may contribute usefulness of the College, viz.-by presents of books apparatus,-and we are satisfied that the Governors will th ully receive any donations of this sort from their friends many and good friends they have in this city, who will d

less exert themselves to promote the interests of an Instit which has already shewn to the public that it is to be a ble o the Province. For our parts, we most cheerfully respond to the call of

"We wish you good luck in the name of the LORD."

Montreal Co

A COLONIAL KNIGHTHOOD .- We are gratified to find our few remarks on the subject of a Colonial Knighthood, have lrawn forth the following observations from that excellent paper, the Kingston News :-

The establishment of an hereditary Legislative Conneil, or the creation of a Colonial Nobility or Knighthood, are projects by no means new to the people of this Province: yet, strange to say, at the very moment when the erection of such a barrier as either of these institutions would present to the progress of democracy was rendered most necessary; by the introduction of "Responsible Government" into the Provincial Administration, the press and the people were alike silent with reference to a principle of the most vital importance to the preservation of monarchy on this continent. Of the press, this journal alone has driven the attention of its readers to the indispensable ne-cessity of applying to this Colony, and accompanying the exercise by the people of the powers granted them in the conces-sions of "Responsible Government," those checks which the British Constitution happily provides to its operation in the mother country. We shall be glad, if to those of *The Church*, we shall hereafter be enabled to acknowledge the exertions of these for the constructions of the constant of the sections of

perience of each succeeding day will convince them how futile is the hope that a monarchical form of government will be maintained in the midst of democratic feelings, passions, and excite

the Bouse of Commons, are advanced to about the same height as the North Refurn? The centre portion; which will comprise the conference-hall, the public waiting-hall, the opper waiting-hall, the staires of the Royal Charter, by the Rev. Mr. Abbott, the and various large committee-rooms, is fast proceeding, its pre-sent level being about 66 feet above the ground, but it will be eventually carried up considerably above the Curtain portions, thus forming beautiful and effective towers over the Peers and Concernent to the terrare. The curving upon this thus forming beautiful and effective towers over the Peers and thus forming beautiful and effective towers over the Peers and commons' entrance to the terrace. The carving upon this part of the work will be of the most elaborate character. The South Curtain or Peers' Libraries and Committee Rooms We have since received the Montreal papers containing the We have since received the Montreal papers containing the We have since the the source of honour and power, as the direct be-stowers of all, those who aspire to place and distinction court their favour with the most disgusting adulation; and it is pairi-fully evident we are fast arriving at that state so forceibly de-fully evident we are fast arriving at the state so force are state at a so force are state at and at a Librarian's of the House of Lords residences, stand about 63 feet above the ground level, and will be precisely the same as the North Wing. The South Return, or the Lord High Chamberlain's eract, merchant in this site, where here the same as the existing condition of Ameri-can democracy—¹⁴ Those who aim at place and power are cor-rupt and corrupters. The masses who bestow them are igno-

Council, intended as an initative of the British House of Lords, made more subject to the democracy than strengthened. Take, for instance; the rumoared recent nominations to that body; and can any of our readers entertain a doubt that the Council has been succamped for the purpose of rendering it subservient to the "corrupt" majority of the present Assembly? or that even the semblance of an aristocracy that we have hitherto had, has been prostrated before the advancing democracy of the day? Thus much for the necessity which exists that an endeavour should be made by the loyalists of this Province to interpose a power sufficient to preserve the great interests of the country

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the lance,' said the serf of former times; and indeed it had been were the best landlords. It was so at the present time. Let were the London comparies who possessed the soil in the north? Our colleges were uniformly accounted good landlords; the lands of Greenwich Hospital were said to be admirably managed." So it always has been, and so it is. We will venture to call that one of the worst aristocratical prejudices of aristocratical times, which cannot bear to see property tied otherwise than by the legal course of hereditary descent-which cannot bear to see property permanently given to the public, -- nay, doubly given finished, it will be remarked that the only parts completed are to the public; first, in that it is given to purchase public benefits,-the care of the sick, the instruction of the unlearned, the presence of a clergyman, the ministrations of the church; se-condly, in that any man, the poorest and most Jow born, has at least a possibility, with advantage of ability and circumstance, of becoming its actual possessor.

But, without entering upon the principle of the opposition

g buildings. The Sub-hall under the House of Commons is about six feet above the ground level, as are the Commons' residences, com-prising those for the chief clerk of the House and the librarian. The clock tower at the north-west angle of the building has the foundation and groining to the vaults completed. As regards the internal decoration of those parts already

the supporters holding banners with their respective cognizan-ces. The spandrils and enriched mouldings are filled in with

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In the TAILORING DEPARTMENT, it will only be necessary to say that no exertions will be spared to merit a continuance of the distinguished patronage with which he has hitherto been favoured. N. B. — A variety of styles of GOLD AND SILVER LACES AND CORD, suitable for Military Uniforms, or Liveries. Socks, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, Servagte Livery, &c. &c., executed in a superior style. 14th September, 1843. TUEL COLUMN. WARTSCHEED

 14th September, 1843.

 14th September, 1843.

 14th September, 1843.

 14th September, 1843.

 110 A Letter to Scholars

 Scholars</

Just received, the following publications of Messrs. BAGSTER & Sons, London, in addition to those previously advertised ; BIBLIA ECCLESIÆ POLYGLOTTA; being the proper Lessons for Sundays; from the Scriptures of the Old Testament, together with the whole of the Book of Psalms, in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English, in one volume 4to., in extra cloth binding...... NOVUM TESTAMENTUM POLYGLOF-.: £2 2 6 TUM: being the New Testament in nine languages, vis., Hebrew, Greek, English, Latin, German, Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, in one vol. foolscap Svo., bound 2 10 0

SYRIAC NEW TESTAMENT, bound in pur-0 15 0 POLYGLOT BIBLE, English version, with 0 18 1 Index, bound in purple morocco....... THEOPNEUSTIA, the plenary inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, from the French of L.

Gaussen, Svo. cloth 0 9 6 H. & W. ROWSELL, 163, King Street, Toronto.

September 7, 1843.

		Miramichi, by the Rev. James Hudson, B. A., Mr. Sylvanus
	SCHOOL BOOKS!	Dutcher, to Miss Christiani Fetheron, all of the above-named
st	CANADIAN EDITIONS.	parish.
ry		DIED.
as	Canadian Primer.	At Hamilton, on Friday the 28th ult., Ada Emily, infant
	Manson's Primer.	At Hamilton, on Friday the 20th art, Ada Burry, many
e-	First Reading Book.	daughter of Edmund Ritchie, Esq.
1g	Second do.	At Fort William, Calcutta, on the 15th March, 1843, of
in	Canada Spelling Book, by A. Davidson,	coup de soliel, after the very short illness of two days, Francis
ng	Mavor's Spelling Book.	Augustus Cook, Esq., Paymaster of Her Majesty's 10th Regi-
it	Webster's do.	ment, (son of the late William Cook, Esq., Staff Sargeon in
ut	Murtay's English Reader.	His late Majesty's service.) So sudden and heart-rending a bereavement has plunged his
	Shorter Catechism.	inconsolable relatives into the deepest affiction. Universally
e-	Do. with proofs.	heloved and lamented, his irreparable loss will ever he felt. In
st	Eatechism of Universal History.	the bloom of youth his military career was parsued, and though
	Do. History of England.	surrounded by every sublanary pleasure, he was animated with
he	Walker's Dictionary.	spiritual ardour; and in the performance of his professional du-
of	Walkingame's Arithmetic.	ties, he never forgot his duty to his God. In him plety and
	Ewing's Geography.	gentleness, virtae and genius, were all combined. Nature in-
u-	Canadian School Atlas.	deed had been lavish in her endowments, bestowing on him
d;	For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the Publishers' prices, by	talents rarely to be met with, which were highly cultivated at
nd a	H. & W. ROWSELL,	the Royal Military College. He possessed a superior sensibi-
ed	163, King Street, Toronto.	lity of mind, an innate sweetness of disposition, and gentleness
to	September 1, 1843.	of manners, which endeared him to all.
fi-		"What is life? It is even a vapour, that appeareth for
	MAPS	a little time, and then venisheth away."-[Communicated.
	COMPLETE SET, as far as published, of the coloured	
:	A Maps of the Society for Promoting Eseful Knowledge.	Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Sept. 14 ?
2.	There are one hundred numbers, each containing two large	metters received during the need chung indiaday, sophis is a

Toronto, 29th July, 1843.

THOMAS WHEELER,

FROM MARLBOROUGH, ENGLAND,

AVING just arrived in Toronto, informs the Gentry, and Inhabitatis 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,

CLEANED AND REPAIRED WITH ACCURACY AND Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Scals, Silver Plate, Door and Coffin Plates, and

Window Tablets,-Engraved.

JEWELLER NEATLY REPAIRED ; CHINA AND GLASS RIVETED All favors received from the country shall have immediate attention, and be returned according to promise.

Reference for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

August 1st, 1843. 317-3m PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES,

DURING THE APPROACHING SESSION OF PARLIAMENT,

THE NEWS

Will be issued TWICE A WEEK, and contain ample and correct Reports of PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS, by a Stenographic Reports of A remittance, free of expense to the Publisher, of One Dollar, will secure the paper during the Session. Orders should be sent in early by those who wish to secure a completo journal of the sayings and doings in Parliament. Address; "To the Publisher of the News; Kingston."

Kingston, Sept. 1, 1843.

BIRTHS.

At Toronto, on the 5th instant, Mrs. Thomas Champion,

of a son. At Tyrconnel, on the 31st ultimo; the wife of Mr. Joseph Patterson, Cedar Grove Howard, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At the Cathedral, Toronto, on Saturday the 9th instant, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., John H. Hagarty Esq., Barris-ter-at-Law, to Anne Elizabeth, cldest daughter of the late Henry Grasett, Esq., M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Army Hosp

On Wednesday, August 20th, at Langsdale, Hope, the resi-dence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Jonathan Shortt, Doc-tor Howe, of Port Hope, to Caroline, youngest daughter of Jas.

Lang, Esq., J. P. At Helensville, Township of March, on the 31st August, by the Rev. Matthew Ker, John Bower Lewis, Esq., Barrister, Bytown, to Helen, second daughter of the late Captain Benjamin Street, Royal Navy, and step-daughter of the late Captain

Robert Stephens, 37th Regt. On the 17th August, at the Parish Church of Glenelg, Miramichi, by the Rev. James Hudson, B. A., Mr. Sylvanus ther, to Miss Christiani Fetheron, all of the above-named DIED.

40

THE MODERN GERMANS.

Perhaps no country contains so vast a body of educated and intelligent men; they seem annually and Church of Santa Maria ad Martyres, or, more comdaily to increase; and their yearly productions in monly, by that of La Rotonda. It was dedicated by literature and all branches of art are quite astonish- Pope Boniface IV. to the Virgin; "and as he moved ing in point of number. Indeed, the prolific char- to this place the remains of saints and martyrs from the acter of the German press is one of the phenomena different cemeteries, enough to fill twenty-eight wagof this age of the world-and a melancholy one gons, it received the additional title of ad Martyres. enough, considering the wild, ungoverned, sceptical Gregory IV, in 830, dedicated it to all the saints. spirit which prevades its productions. It may be, Upon the subject of this change of name from "all the that there is something in the cast and elementary gods" of antiquity, to "all the saints" of the Popish constitution of the German language peculiarly adapt- Church, the remarks of Middleton, in his celebrated honours; yet he endured them, in the hope of obtaining it to the expression of subtle distinctions or ab- letter from Rome, will be read with interest. "The ing what he desired. He then said to them, "Spare stract notions; a circumstance which has given to noblest heathen temple," he says, "now remaining the philosophy in which their learned men take pecu- in the world, is the Pantheon, or Rotunda, which, as all men; an old man, half dead, and uuworthy of these liar pride the advantage of being made unintelligible the inscription over the portico informs us, having honours: it is rather my part to prostrate myself FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES, to ordinary minds. Thus the impenetrable bulwark been impiously dedicated of old by Agrippa to Jove before you, and to honour your supreme dignities." of a most capacious language nobly defends the and all the Gods, was piously consecrated by Pope adytum of their science from profane and uninitiated Boniface the Fourth to the Blessed Virgin, and all the had become seriously relaxed in discipline by the intruders, and protects its mysteries from all except saints. With this single exception, it serves as exactly wealth, numbers, and renown, which his sanctity had BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. the chosen few who are at the pains so to tutor their all the purposes of the Popish as it did for the Pagan given to it, he departed and went to a place near minds that at last they come to understand; hence worship, for which it was built. For as in the old Gaëta. "The monks of these times," he said, "do the high repute which a university life of scientific temple, every one might find the god of his country, not employ their leisure in prayer, meditation, and seclusion bears amongst them. In fact, the philoso- and address himself to that deity whose religion he reading of Scripture, but in vain discourse, evil phy of their universities may be said to have given was most devoted to: so it is the same thing now; thoughts, and useless curiosity. These and many if even an "enlightened" cra were compelled to bear witness, by some little token or outbreak, how indiswitness, by some little token or outbreak, how indis- same time at different altars, with distinct congrega- eating our bread in the sweat of our countenance." pensable some portion of the monastic principle is to tions around them, just as the inclinations of the The princess of Gaëta came to visit him, out of all human societies. The monks of the middle ages people lead them to the worship of this or that partual protection in the practice of austerities, which "And what better title can the new demi-gods show always unpleasant to him to meet the great: he Physician's and Family 14, 1842. formed themselves into societies, for the sake of mu- ticular saint.

perplexity which it has already occasioned in his own. Magazine.

This, however, would be harmless enough, were it to proceed no further than the production of innocent subtleties, such as multiplied treatises upon logic, and other philosophical labyrinths. For then, whatever power of mischief there might lurk within them, it could take effect only where they were understood,a circumstance sufficient to obviate the danger of any seriously extensive consequences.

But, unhappily, although the universities bear a system or other, they are far from being exclusively monastic institutions for the cultivation of science.— They are the resort of a lawless, independent body of students, who educate themselves by the instrumen-tality of their exclusively to the variable of the science during his recovery from a violent fever. He then resolved to devote himself wholly to the worship and service of God, and to all the exercises of a reli-tality of their exclusively to the science during his recovery from a violent fever. He then resolved to devote himself wholly to the worship and service of God, and to all the exercises of a reliwhen they enter into life, do either really learn their frequent and long.

THE PANTHEON AT ROME.

The Pantheon is now known by the name of the was so great, that he was offered the bishopric of that me, for the sake of God. I am the greatest sinner of

purity, almsgiving, and the fear of God. It was were little calculated to be much approved of by the to the adoration now paid to them, than the old ones avoided it carefully, as a source of vanity and danger, world. They set themselves to bear witness against whose shrines they have usurped? or how comes it to and had no intercourse with them even by letter, the world by a life of greater seclusion and self-denial be less criminal to worship images erected by the Pope, except to assist them in their necessities and their than could be maintained beyond the cloister; and than those which Agrippa or that which Nehuchad- misfortunes. Nilus died soon after, in 1002, aged they had, to say the least, a definite and intelligible nezzar set up? If there be any difference, most ninety-five.-Palmer's Ecclesiastical History. object in view. But the German professor is a strict people, I dare say, will be apt to determine in favor recluse in order to attain an object which dies and is of the old possessors; for those heroes of antiquity buried with him; he is not the less a monk because he were raised up into gods, and received divine honours, does not wear a cowl, and carry a bunch of keys, and for some signal benefits of which they had been the is as little known to the world without, as were any of authors to mankind, as the invention of arts and those laborious convent scribes, by whose labour we sciences, or something highly useful and necessary to now possess our remains of classic and christian anti- life; whereas, of the Romish saints, it is certain, that quity. A great philologist, now alive, has been many of them were never heard of but in their own known to say with the utmost satisfaction, "I have legends or fabulous histories; and many more, instead spent thirty years of my life in the study of my own of any services done to mankind, owe all the honours language; and if I am spared to live thirty years now paid to them to their *vices* or their *errors*, whose more, I shall then hope to understand it." Such unerit, like that of Demetrius in the Acts, was their application is surely not unworthy the laborious days skill of raising rebellions in defence of an idol, and of the middle ages—would that the task were as praiseworthy! Most commonly, all that is known of some gainful imposture. And as it is in the Pantheon, the modern recluse is, that he occupied a certain room, it is just the same in all the other heathen temples parties advertising. was very learned, and died on such a day. If the that still remain in Rome; they have only pulled subject of his solitary studies ever comes to light, it is down one idol to set up another, and changed rather but to perpetuate in the minds of others the same the name than the object of their worship.-Saturday BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIAL

NILUS OF CALABRIA.

Handsomely printed on superior Paper, and on Parel St. Nilus was born in Calabria, of Greek parentage, in the tenth century. His natural abilities were carefully cultivated by study in his youth. He read holy Scripture continually, and delighted in the lives of the fathers: but when he was in the flower of his youth conducted by Mr. G. BILTON, Merchant Tailor,

he fell into sins, from which he was after a time tality of their professors, and acknowledge far less gious life; and with this mind he entered a monastery lawful restraint than robbers. Four faculties,- in Calabria, where he was joyfully received; but theology, jurisprudence, medicine, and philosophy, _____ wishing for more quiet than he found there, he retired and conducting the business on the same liberal terms as theology, jurisprudence, medicine, and philosophy, wishing for more quiet than he found there, he fettered and conducting the static to a last the fact that as a share of public support. to a cavern near at hand, where he spent his days predecessor, to merit a share of public support. Messrs. T. & M. Burgess having purchased for cash

at work that is scarcely credible. The professor maintains a crowded audience by his popularity alone; and the fathers. In the evening he left his cell to N. B.-T. BUR is shaving had long experience in the and when this resource fails, his assembly ceases: he has no moral power of control or rebuke whatever, and for the most part knows scarcely so much of his pupils as to be certain that their names are on his list. tion. After sun-set he took his frugal meal, and in time Foreman to Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and since then to Mr. Now students in philosophy, jurisprudence, and medi-G. BLITON, he flatters himself, from his general knowledge of the business in all its branches, that he will be able to please cine, having a tolerably practical course before them recited the psalms till day-light. His fasts were ny of the most fashionable who will favour him with a trial 電子 Ladies' Riding Habits, Clergymen's Gowns and Cas-sock*, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, Servants vocation, or else sink into obscurity; but theology is One of the brethren, having obtained his permission Livery, &c. &c., all got up in the neatest manner. Toronto, July 12, 1843. the refuge city of the very refuse of the whole body. to live along with him, said to him, "My father, I 317-tf If there is a student whose reckless braggadocio have three pieces of silver; what wilt thou that I THOMAS J. PRESTON, demeanour, stunted cap, and uncommon dress, dis- should do with them?" Nilus replied, "Give them WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR tinguishes him from others, he is a "student in theo- to the poor, and keep only your psalter." He did so; No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING-STREET. logy." None so fond of low haunts, immoral songs, but some time after, being wearied of such a life, he TORONTO. beer-drinking, smoking, and brawling, as the student sought to quarrel with Nilus, and demanded the T J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the be in theology; and from these clements in due time money which he had given to the poor. "My brother," arises the future professor, whose usual course is to said the holy man, "write on a piece of paper that I West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimercs, recommend himself by some talent or aptitude of shall receive the reward of it in heaven, and place it Doeskins, &c. &c. ALSO-a selection of SUPERIOR VESTINGS, all of which he is prepar to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moder speech to the notice of the government minister. A on the altar." Then he departed, borrowed the cautious statesman will be studious to provide proper money, which he gave to the man, and in twelve days erms. Stor Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWN barristers, ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior variety upon so exciting and dangerous a topic as copied three psalters, with which he paid his debt .--The new professor is therefore chosen Nilus afterwards refused to be made abbot of the tyle. Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. expressly for some eminent points of difference in his neighbouring convent. One of the principal inhabi-WM. STENNETT, system of teaching from that of his colleagues; in tants of that part of the country having resolved to short, the object specially sought for is variety, with live a religious life, and desiring to place himself MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH, at the intermediate Ports. The above Boat has been built short, the object specially sought for is variety, with JEWELLER AND WATCH-MAKER, a view to practise the student's mind in judging for under his direction, and imitate his mode of living, himself. The professor is selected and appointed, Nilus dissuaded him from it, saying, "My brother, it STORE STREET, KINGSTON, that he may differ from his colleagues; and unless he is not for our virtue that we live in this desert, but it KING STREET, TORONTO: does differ, he fails to fulfil the design of his appoint- is because we cannot bear the rule of common life, DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Gold and Gilt Jewellery, Jet Goods, German Silver, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c. ment. This, I was told, was highly desirable, in that we have separated ourselves from men, like lepers. order that the truth might be finally elicited. But You do well to seek your salvation. Go to some Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery carefully repaired, Engraving and Dye-Sinking executed. time has been silently progressing; and if the truth community where you will find repose of body and has ever been uppermost, it has certainly come to the mind." As the Saracens were making many inroads The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver. 262-tf surface without having been recognised; as a drown- into that country, Nilus departed to another place,

 July, 1842.

 OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, To-ronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

 ing man now and then comes up, only to sink at last where several disciples joined him, and a monastery beyond all recovery. But observe how this affects was formed. Some brethren in the neighbourhood the imperfect form of Church-constitution which still spoke evil of him as a hypocrite and impostor, but he lingers in Protestant Germany. The country still returned it only by giving them blessings and praise; MARBLE GRAVE STONE FACTORY, maintains something of the ancient ecclesiastical land and one day, when they had extremely maltreated No. 2, Richmond Place, Vonge Street, division into parishes; and the little country churches, him, he came to them as they were eating, placed NEXT DOOR TO MR. J. C. BETTRIDGE'S. with their rural population, are full of lingering himself on his knees, and asked their pardon. By JAMES MORRIS has always on hand Tombs, Monuments, Pedes-tals, and Grave Stones; and Marble Work, of every description, promptly executed to order. attachment to their old Church associations. Now this conduct he entirely subdued them, and gained the only ministry they possess are the progeny of these their friendship. He would not allow any member of 288-t Toronto, January 5, 1843. philosophical divinity-schools; their only service is a his community to possess any thing but what was long discourse, full perhaps of many undeniable pro- barely necessary, saying that any thing more was avapositions, preceded and followed by a meagre hymn. rice. When the society increased, he would never IGER, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) Jeroboam, it appears, went through some form of assume the title of abbot or hegumenus. One day, RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occu-pied by Mr. POPPLEWELL, vio. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of priestly ordination, although he chose the lowest of the metropolitan of Calabria, accompanied by several the people to be priests. But the Protestant prea- great men, magistrates, clergy, and a number of peochers have not even a form of ordination; a royal ple, came to visit him out of curiosity. He caused license empowers them to practise theology; and a one of them to read part of a book in which it was patron's presentation opens the way to a cure; and written, "that of ten thousand souls, scarcely one at 25th May, 1842. 47-tf in this manner they enter upon their task of teaching the present time departs into the angel's hands."-TORONTO AXE FACTORY. from the pulpit the same philosophic doctrine, what- Many began to say, "God forbid: this is heresy.-HOSPITAL STREET. E Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgmentsto his frien ad the public for past favours, and would respectfully info-hat in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the abo-ishment, formerly owned by the late HARVEY SHEPPARD, a by CHARDEN BEATHERS & Co. where he is now ever this may be, that they have learned from the Where then is the use of baptism, adoring the cross professor whose lectures pleased them the most. of Christ, receiving the communion, and bearing the the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thank-ceived and promptly executed. The notion of a faith once delivered to the saints, name of Christians?" Nilus replied, "What if I and earnestly to be contended for, is no part of their show you that the fathers, St. Paul, and the Gospel, system; which is really little or nothing more than a say the same thing? God is under no obligation to Aly received and prompty Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order SAMUEL SHAW. periodical task of declamation. And if it be asked you for what you speak of. You would not dare to to what this sad state of things is originally owing, the profess any heresy: the people would stone you .--Toronto, October 6, 1841. answer must needs be, to that stormy period which But know ye, that if ye be not virtuous, yea, exceed-RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. first introduced the principle of private judgment into ingly virtuous, ye shall not escape eternal punishment." IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, faith, and deprived the followers of Martin Luther of Being asked of what tree Adam eat in Paradise, he the Christian blessing of an apostolic hierarchy .-- | said, " How should we speak of what Scripture has ARE RECEIVING AT THEIR Protestant Germany is, in consequence, now fallen not revealed to us? Instead of thinking how ye were BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON away to a mere battle-place of the wildest theories and created; how ye were placed in Paradise; of the WAREHOUSE, most lawless extravagances, which make but affimsy | commandments ye have received, and have not kept; CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO, covering for the gulf of infidelity that lies below them. of what has driven you from Paradise, and how ye NEW SUPPLIES OF

The Church.

his hand. The old man groaned at receiving these

Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. 'd., first insertion, and $7\frac{1}{2}d$. each subsequen nsertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each ubsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount i made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time

for Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary (post-paid) inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Casino, which St. Benedict had founded. On his RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, way thither, he passed through Capua, and his fame WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, city. Nilus lived near Mount Casino for fifteen years Opposite the City Hall. Teronto, February 2, 1843. with his community. In 997, when very aged, he 201-tf went to Rome to beseech the emperor and the pope SANFORD & LUNES,

to have mercy on the anti-pope Philagathus, whom he WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS, BEG to announce to the Public that they have LEASED those Premises lately occupied by Messrs. ROSS & Co., and have laid in a well selected and choice Stock of Teas, Wines, and Spirits, with a general assoriment of articles in the Line, which they offer low for cash or approved credit. Toronto, February 23, 1842. 34-tf had known formerly. The emperor and Pope Gregory, having heard of his arrival, went to meet him, and each taking him by a hand, led him to the patriarchal palace, and seated him between them, each kissing

SMITH & MACDONELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Finding at length that his community at Valdeluce

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE,

No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co 282-1y December 1, 1842.

MR. HOPPNER MEYER,

CHEMIST KING S

S. TI			N, M.D ENTI	
Toronto, De	No.	6, BAY S		2

S U R G E CHEW

Toronto, February 5, DR OPPOSITE

Toronto, 7th August

DR. GEO

From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of anada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Bruns-ick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, s well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a rofitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be idely and generally diffused. Newgate Street

Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands of the Agent of this Journal, THOMAS CHAMPION, Esq., 144, King St. and will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the parties advertising.	
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church." (ALSO, BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND,	1843.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING A THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THIS SEASON: LAKE ONTARIO, BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO.
WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER, Handsomely printed on superior Paper, and on Parehment.	Princess Royal, Colcleugh; Sovereign ELMSLEY; City of Toronto, Dick;
Messrs. T. & M. BURGESS, RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have taken the Establishment lately conducted by Mr. G. BILTON, Merchant Tailor, No. 128, King Street, Toronto, where they purpose carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and will be happy to receive the commands for the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the formation of the strength of the strength of the strength of the formation of the strength of the strength of the strength of the formation of the strength	From Kingston: PRINCESS ROYAL; • Åt 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.
of Mr. Bilton's numerous customers, as well as those of the public in general. They hope by punctual attention to busi- ness, and keeping a superior stock of the BEST WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS &c. &c. and conducting the business on the same <i>liberal terms</i> as their predecessor, to merit a share of public support. 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.	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 Stramers call at Cobourg and Port Hore each way.

Toronto, May 4th, 1 1843. DAILY MAIL LINE



EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND TO BE DISPOSED OF IN CANADA WEST (LATE UPPER CANADA.) No Money is required down.

TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS.

THE CANADA COMPANY offer about EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF THEIR LANDS, mentioned in the printed List of this year, which are in Blocks containing from 2,000 to 9.º 00 Acres each, situated in the Western District, and in scattered Lots, containing from 80 to 200 Acres each, situated in almost every Township in Canada West, on terms, it is believed, the most liberal and advantageous that have yet been made public. By this new plan, the Company dispose of their Lands by way of *Lease* for a term of *Ten Years*,—

NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN.

The Rents payable annually being only equal to the Interest upon the present upset value of the Lands—thus for example, suppose 100 Acres, being now worth 10s, per Acre, is ± 50 , the Interest thereon is ± 3 , which latter sum, and no more, is the amount of Rent to be paid each year— full power being secured to the Settler to *Purchase the Frechold*, and take bis Deed for the Land he occupies, at any time during the Lease, when most convenient to himself, at a *fixed* advance upon the *present* upset price: and of course, thereby saving all future payment of Rents. Assuming the value to be as above, (10s, per Acre) the advance required for the Deed would be 1s. 3d. if paid within the first five years from date of Lease—or 2s. 6d. per Acre, advance, if paid subsequently and previous to the expiration of the Lease. The Lands offered (excepting only the Park and Town Lots in Guelph) vary in price from 2s. up to 13s. 9d. per Acre—the Rents upon which would be respectively as follows, viz:—

9. 51-t	which would be respectively as follows, viz:	£ s. p.
	Upon 100 Acres, upset price being 2s. per Acre, the whole	yearly Rent would be 0 12 0 and no more.
. W. BRENT,	Do do. 3s. do Do do. 4s. do	do 018 0 " do 1 4 0 "
AND DRUGGIST,	Do do. 5s. do	do 110 0 "
STREET, KINGSTON.	Do do. 6s.3d.do Do do. 7s.6d.do	do 117 6 " do 2 5 0 "
LY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. 262-tf	Do do. 8s. 9d. do	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Commence of the second s	Do do. 10s. do	do 3 0 0 "
7. BROWN, M.D.	Do do. 12s. 6d. do	do 3 7 6 " do 3 15 0 "
EON DENTIST,	. Do, do. 13s.9d. do	do 4 2 6 "
No. 6, BAY STREET. 31, 1841. 26-t	In order to afford every assistance to industrious and provident Sett	lers, the Canada Company will receive any sum, no matter how small
	the amount may be, for which their Settlers may not have immediate annum for the same; but it is clearly understood, that the full amount v	VILD-Interest accrued shall at all times he at the disposal of the Sottler
Ir. S. WOOD,	without notice. For this purpose the Company have opened an Accou thus affording to the provident Settler, every facility for accumulating s	nt, which is termed "Settler's Provident or Savings Bank Account,"-
ON DENTIST,	thus affording to the provident Settler, every facility for accumulating s whenever he chooses to do so, within the term of Ten years; but shou	sufficient money to <i>purchase</i> the Freehold of the land which he leases,
'ETT'S BUILDINGS,	always the amount deposited, with Interest accrued, at his disposal to n	neet them.
KING STREET. 1842. 31-tf	The Lands are also to be disposed of upon the Company's former pla Annual Instalments, with Interest	n, vizfor Cash down, or by One-fifth Cash, and balance in five equal
1842. 31-tf .	The Company will remit from Canada any sum of money, however s	mall the amount, to any part of the United Kingdom and Europe, free
. PRIMEOSE,	of all charge. The Company will also remit any sum of money from	Europe to Canada, by Letters of Credit upon their Commissioners in
(Late of Newmarket,)	the Province, free of expense, thus insuring the benefit of the premiur convenience and too frequent loss arising from bringing his money with	him in coin
E LADY CAMPBELL'S,	The Company, with a view to accommodate Emigrants having no im annum, for Money left with them for any period not less than Ninety	mediate use for their funds, will allow Interest, at Four per Cent. per
DUKE STREET. 1841 7-tf	annum, for Money left with them for any period not less than Ninety without notice.	Days,-the money, however, being always at the Emigrant's disposal,
	Every kind of information upon Canada, and directions, that can pos	sibly be useful to intending Emigrants to Canada, will be readily fur-
ORGE R. GRASETT,	nished, free of all charge, by applying, personally or by letter, to the C shopsgate-Street, London.	Company's Office in England,-Canada-House, St. Helen's Place, Bi-
ATE OF AMHERSTBURGH,)	The new printed Lists of Lands, (which may also be seen in every	Post-Office and Store in Canada West,) and any particulars, may be
t, near the Rectory, Toronto.	obtained, free of charge, upon application (if by letter, Post-paid,) to th	e Company's Office at Toronto.
308-tf	Canada Company's Office, Frederick-Street, Toronto, 17th February, 1843.	294-6m
Cattern.	Toronto, then reordary, 1845.	204-011
	TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,	Home District Mutual Fire Company.
B Deserver A. B. + III -	THAT delightfully situated COTTAGE residence, on Division	OFFICE-NEW STREET,
	L Street, one wile from the Church and Post Office, now occupied	OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,
AT MAIL OTDAMEDO	by Mr. Neville. The house contains Dining and Drawing Rooms, five good Bed Rooms, China Closet, large Kitchen, Wash House, a	TNSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in
AL MAIL STEAMERS.	five good Bed Rooms, China Closet, large Kitchen, Wash House, a Rain Water Cistern under, which holds a six months' supply, with	general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-
and an and a start of the second start of the second	Pump attached, a very extensive Wood House adjoining Wash House, a capital Well of Water, Cellar under a greater part of the house.	factories, &c.
INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE	Also a large Barn and Three Stall Stable, Cow House, &c. &c., all	DIRECTORS.
NGEMENTS FOR THIS SEASON :	of which are new. Attached to the House is a good Garden, well	James Beaty, Thomas Clarkson,
	stocked with all kinds of Fruit Trees, &c. &c. The Garden, Lawn, and Stable Yard contain Two Acres. The House commands a beau-	Benjamin Thorne, Charles Thompson,
IE ONTARIO,	tiful view of the Lake and Harbour	P. Paterson, Jun'r. James Lesslie,
KINGSTON AND TORONTO,	A Farm of 56 Acres of Land adjoining to be sold or rented. For further particulars, apply to D'Arcy E. Boulton. Esq., or J. C. Boswell, Esq., Cobourg ; M. F. Whitehead, Esq., Port Hope; John	J. B. Warren, B. W. Smith, T. J. Farr, John Eastwood.
yal, Colcleugh; Sovereign,	Boswell, Esq., Cobourg ; M. F. Whitehead, Esq., Port Hope ; John	
City of Toronto, Dick;	Verner, Esq., Post Office. Montreal; Messrs. Rowsell, Toronto; or the occupant on the premises.	J. RAINS, Secretary. T. D. HARRIS, Pres't.
and the state of the second seco	Cobourg, April 26, 1843. 303-tf	All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be
From Kingston:	FOR SALE,	vost-paid. July 5, 1843. 317
PRINCESS ROYAL;		NOTICE.
Evening-Monday and Thursday,	N the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing One-	the second s
SOVEREIGN ;	fourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to	BRITISH AMERICA
k, Evening-Tuesday and Friday,	WM. BOSWELL,	FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
CITY OF TORONTO;	Solicitor, Cobourg.	Authorised by Act of Parliament to grant
Evening-Wednesday and Saturday,	Cobourg, 12th July, 1843. 313	INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE.
rrive at Toronto early next day.	A FARM FOR SALE IN MARKHAM.	TTHIS Company will be prepared, on the 25th instant, to take risks
From Toronto:		in the MARINE DEPARTMENT, as empowered by Act of the Provincial Legislature, 6th Victoria, cap. 25.
	L OT 32, on Yonge Street, Thornhill, opposite to the Episcopal Church, 190 Acres, with Houses, Barn, Stables and Sheds, a	the Provincial Legislature, 6th Victoria, cap. 25. The Rates of Premium, and other information, may be obtained at
SOVEREIGN ;	large part of which is under cultivation and now in crop: a small	this Office, or of the undermentioned, who have been appointed Agents
ck, Noon-Monday and Thursday,	stream of Water runs across, near the centre of the Lot. Apply to—	of the Company, and are authorised to grant Assurance, either in the
CITY OF TORONTO;	GEORGE CROOKSHANK,	FIRE OR MARINE DEPARTMENTS, in the name and on behalf of the Company, viz. :
Noon-Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday,	Toronto, 25th May, 1843. 307tf	JOHN MACAULAY Kingston.
PRINCESS ROYAL;		JO EPH WENHAM Montreal.
k, Noon-Wednesday and Saturday,	BUILDING LOTS.	WILLIAM STEVEN Hamilton.
ve at Kingston early next morning.	ELEVEN splendid BUILDING Lors for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River	By order of the Board,
s call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way.	Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for	T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.
843. 304-tf	the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the	British America Assurance Office,

or a s those Toronto, 13th April, 1843. guide 302-tf impro BRETTINE AMERICA preac FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY the p Incorporated under an Act of the Third Session of the Eleventh fessed Parliament of Upper Canada. OFFICE, DUKE STREET, CITY OF TORONTO. Chur ${\rm A}^{\rm SSURANCE}$ against Loss or Damage by Fire is granted by this Company at the usual rates of premium. now e moniz T. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director the g RF A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had Ou application at the Office. Toronto, March 11, 1842. 287. ment THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMof the PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. ronisi ley's It is : labou Toronto, July 1, 1841. lief in FIRE INSURANCE. land. he su ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, never OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT doctr CAPITAL-\$200,000. THIS well known Company, for many years in active operation in Montreal, Insures against loss or damage by Fire, on terms as liberal as those of the Established Companies of the Province. instit disci J. WALTON, Agent, New Street. Toronto, Feb. 3, 1843. 291-tf nexic and BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, his ti No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LON acted CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. Chu (Empowered by Act of Parliament.) disco PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS, merg Wesl No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. them conn SIR JAMES MURRAY'S Chu FLUID MAGNESIA. THIS elegant preparation is now in general use in all cases of Bile, Accidities, and Indigestion. Gout, and Gravel. Dr. J. Johnston states, in his Review of Dr. MURRAY'S INVENTION :--- "PLLUCED SOLUTION OF MAGNESIA.-- This very useful and elegant preparation, we have been trying for some months, as an aperient anti-acid in dyspeptic complaints, attended with acidity and constipation, and with year great bandt " Let V in re esser tural byter ery great benefit." Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., says, "Sir J. Murray's Fluid Magnesia a very valuable addition to our Materia Medica." Mr. Mayo, "It is by far the best form in which that medicine has an blither for me?" its p is a very valuable addition to our Materia Medica." Mr. Mayo, "It is by far the best form in which that medicine has been hitherto prepared for use." Dr. Ke nedy, Master of the Lying in Hospital, Dublin, considers "the Fluid of Magnesia of Sir James Murray to be a very valuable and connexient remedy in cases of irritation or acidity of the Stomach, but more particularly during pregnancy, febrile comptaints, infantile diseases, or sea sickness." Dr. S. B. Labatt, Richard Carmichael, and J. Kirby, Esqrs., Sur-geons, of Dublin, "consider the exhibition of Magnesia in Solution to be an important improvement on the old method of mechanical mixture, and particularly well adapted to correct those adds which generally prevail in cases of gout, gravel, and hearthour." Sir James Clarke, Sir A. Cooper, Dr. Bright, and Messrs. Guthrie and free from the danger attending the constant use of soda or polass." Deputs Inspector of Hospitals, and Surgeon Hayden, of Dublin, have given letters to the same effect. Sir J. Murray has been solicited by the heads of the profession to superintend the New Process of this preparation, and has appointed Mr. Bailey, of North-street, Wolverhampton, to conduct the commer-cial department of the business with all agents. Sold in bottles, 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. The Acidualed Syrup, in bottles, 1s. 10, d. each. Cartnos.—Sir James's preparation being imitated by a retail druggist, formerly an agent in London, the public is cautioned that hone is genuine that does not bear the name of Sir J. Murray on the label. N. B..—With the Acidulated Syrup the Fluid Magnesia forms the or s pleas that Wes perf Bibl all t assa B follo beco com Wes which mus the . they label. N.B.—With the Acidulated Syrup the Fluid Magnesia forms the most delightful of saline drinks. *Physicians will please specify* MURRAY'S FLUD MAGNESIA in their prescriptions, to avoid the danger of adulterations and substitution ofp A G E N T S: A G E N T S: Messrs. LYMAN, FARR & Co. " J. BREKETT & Co. " J. CARTER & Co. J. HRATH, Kingston. Messrs. GRAVELY & JACKSON, Cobourg. CHARLES HUGHES, Port Hope. September 24 1849 nor mul schi to a fron mar avoi Toronto, September 24, 1842. 273-tf that JUST PUBLISHED, sam THE ANNUAL DIGEST of Cases decided in the Queen's Bench and Practice Courts during the year 1842. By JOHN HILLYARD CAMERON, ESQ. BARTISTER-AL-LAW. For sale, price 2s. 6d., by the Publishers, H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. tinc one ther January 24, 1843. cust SCH The Church WE

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This is a melancholy, but unhappily a true, picture | may enter it again; instead of all this, ye inquire the

Visit to the East.

of the spiritual state of Protestant Germany. I went name of a tree!" Many great officers offered him to Berlin with a high idea of German learning; but a large sums of money for the benefit of his community; short time satisfied me of the entire baselessness of but he said to them, "My brethren will be happy, their system. Nothing could be so wearisome and according to the psalm, if they live of the labour of fruitless as their incessant arguings and disputes; no their hands; and the poor will cry against you for Toronto, September, 1842.

two persons were to be found with the same belief, retaining their goods. and no two teachers with the same doctrine; their few When the archbishop of Rossano died, the magischurches thinly and miserably attended, and even the scanty liturgy they possess, obliged to be imposed by the military power of the late king; and yet such is the indelibly devotional turn of the German character that, with all this disadvantage, they are far from being either a profane or a trifling people.—Formby's churches thinly and miserably attended, and even the trates and principal clergy came to seek for St. Nilus, was obliged to take refuge at the monastery of Mount | Toronto, October 30, 1840.

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PAINTER	GLA7	IFR	GRA	INFR	AND	PAPER-HAN

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	The Steamer GORE will ply regularly between Roches ter, Cobourg, and Port Hope.
e	Toronto, August 15, 1843. 318
	ROYAL MAIL STEAMER
d	ECLIPSE,
e	CAPTAIN JAMES SUTHERLAND.
s, r	THIS NEW and FAST Sailing Steamer will, until furthe
tf	notice, leave Hamilton for Toronto, at 7 o'clock, A. M

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Toronto, 31st July, 1843.

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Leaves	Kingston ever	ry	Monday,	at	40	clo	ck, P.	м.	
66	French Creek	66	do	66	6	66			1
66	Prescott,	66	Tuesday,	66	3	66	А.	м.	
"	Ogdensburgh St. Regis,	66	do	66	33	46	51		
66	St. Regis,	**	do	46	8	"	61	· · · · · · · ·	
66	Coteau du Lac	. 46	do	"	1	**	Р.	м.	
And arri	ves in Montre	al	the same	eve	ening	3, 1	at 5 o'	clock.	
	TH	E	BYTOV	VN	ł				1
Leaves	Kingston eve	ry	Wednesd	lay	, at	4	o'clock	k, P.M.	200
"	French Creek	66	ob		46	7	66	66	
"	Prescott	66	Thursday	y,	61	3	66	A.M.	
46	Ogdensburgh	66	do		66	33		46	
"	Prescott Ogdensburgh St. Regis	66	do		"	8	66	66	
66	Coteau du Lac	66	do		**	1	66	P.M.	
And arr	ives in Montr	eal	the same	ev	renit	ng	at 5 c	o'clock.	
		U	PWARDS.						
	THE	C	HARLO)T	TE				
Leaves	Montreal eve	ry	Wednesd	av	, at	6	o'cloc!	k, P.M.	
66	Lachine Carillon	46	Thursday	V.	66	4	66	A.M.	
66	Carillon	66	do		65	1	66	P.M.	
11	C 111		the second second		11	200	11	11	1000

Carillon "	do	" 1	66	P.M.
Grenville "	do	" 7	66	46
Bytown "	Friday,	** 8	66	AM.
Kemptville "	do	" 2	46	P.M.
Merrickville "	do	" 7	"	46
Smith's Falls "	do	"11	**	"
Oliver's Ferry"	Saturday,	" 4	66	A.M.
Isthmus, ""	do	" 7	66	66
arrives in Kingsto	on the same	evening.		
	and the second	Sales and the second		

THE BYTOWN

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	Real Providence		1337		
ry	Friday,				P.M.
44	Saturday	66	4	"	A.M.
66	do	66	1	r 66	P.M.
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66	Sunday	\$6	8	44	A.M.
66	do	46	2	66	P.M.
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Kingston	, July,	4th 1843.	3
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