TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1843.

A CHARGE.

DELIVERED TO THE CONVOCATION HELD AT BISHOP'S COURT, ON THURSDAY, MAY 19th, 1842;

THOMAS VOWLER SHORT, D.D., BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN.

ward in this movement.

they have not as yet shaken off.

must be founded. It requires some acquaintance with not, there will be an increase.

attempt anything among the laity.

examples of that which is to be avoided than to be from cathedral institutions.

when their ministrations are little esteemed by the of such of the presbytery as could be conveniently your thoughts, that you may be able to advise me as institution of this sort, and I could hardly mention people, because the teacher does not seem to be zea- assembled. In the ordination, some of you (accor- to the best use to be made of an institution which any instrument by which more good might be done to lously engaged in the work of the Lord. The sheep ding to the Canous), joined in the examination of the might, if properly regulated, prove so beneficial to the this island. betake themselves to unauthorized Pastors, because candidates, as well as in laying on your hands on those community. they who are vested with legitimate authority are not who were admitted to the priesthood. On other ocemployed as they ought to be. The fault, indeed, in casions, too, you have kindly added weight to my perhaps, with our Sunday Schools, is that constant received and laid up for the winter, are found very only remedy which we can seek for must be sought was doing. It was not my act alone, but our joint alone render it likely that the rite will prove spiritually of clothing funds, particularly when attached to schools.

that such blame does not extend to each individual authority shall not be lessened by being placed in tendence of the adult teacher, and the higher classes with the means, but they fall into improvident habits, and activity of one or two, which can remedy the evil. most efficient of the presbytery. of the present state of things in this Island.

provide. Let me not be mistaken. I believe that the introduction of the Wesleyan promote the glory of our common Saviour. I thank God for the good done by them.

poses, will ever continue to do good, or retain its spi- must endeavour to employ such means as are within tion, and if they be not, we can hardly hope that they in which our hearts are engaged? My Reverend Brethren,—When I first looked at My Reverend Brethrend My Reverend Bretnren,—when I have luny developed themselves, the office to which it has pleased God to call me, and the o we office to which it has pleased God to call me, and nation will narray pass through a saserting without showing forth its real character. If divisions without showing forth its real character. by St. Peter, St. Paul, and the other holy Apostles; be an evil, and schism a sin, they who neglect that The state of the second to the when I looked at the see in which I was destined to which, in my view of the subject, in the country, and folder the country t

and blessed with entire lay conformity. I thought of most sincere religion which was visible in their flocks, differ exceedingly as to their efficiency. I will state out one, each man may teach what is right in his own that which perhaps never existed in this world: of a was to be found among those who were less strict in what I conceive that a parochial school-master might eyes, and not the doctrines of the Church. diocese such as Bishop Wilson would have wished it. their Church membership, they naturally looked at be to his Clergyman, if things were properly managed, I cannot conclude what I have to say, without You all know what the actual state of the diocese is; the means by which the leaders of a party, which and I shall leave you to judge how far your own masbut you are hardly aware of its relative position, was gradually becoming estranged from the Church, tersfulfil these duties. If the master has resided in parishioners. It is impossible for any one to fulfil when compared with the state of the Church of Eng- drew off the congregation from their Parochial Minis- the parish a few years, he is more likely to be well the office of a parish priest unless he be well acquainted The condition of the Church of England has been to meet it successfully by his instructions—he must be a meaning to meet it successfully by his instructions—he must be a meaning to meet it successfully by his instructions—he must be a meaning to meet it successfully by his instructions—he must be a meaning to meet it successfully by his instructions—he must be a meaning to meet it successfully by his instructions—he must be a meaning to meet it successfully by his instructions—he must be a meaning to meet it successfully by his instructions—he must be a meaning to meet it successfull younger clergy are generally much better educated the edification—to expound rather than to catechise.— leading the people to look up to, and revere their than to catechise.— leading the people to look up to, and revere their than to catechise.— leading the people to look up to, and revere their than to catechise.— leading the people to look up to, and revere their than to catechise.— leading the people to look up to, and revere their than to catechise.— leading the people to look up to, and revere their than to catechise.— leading the people to look up to, and revere their than to catechise.— leading the people to look up to, and revere their than to catechise.— leading the people to look up to, and revere their than to catechise.— leading the people to look up to, and revere their than to catechise.— leading the people to look up to, and revere their than to catechise.— leading the people to look up to, and revere their than to catechise.— leading the people to look up to, and revere their than to catechise.— leading the people to look up to, and revere their than to catechise.— leading the people to look up to, and revere their than to catechise.— leading the people to look up to, and revere their than to catechise.— leading the people to look up to, and revere their than to catechise.— leading the people to look up to, and revere their than to catechise.— leading the people to look up to, and revere their than to catechise.— leading the people to look up to, and revere their than to catechise.— leading the people to look up to, and revere their than to catechise.— leading the people to look up to, and revere their than to catechise.— leading the people to look up to, and revere their than to catechise.— leading the people to look up to, and revere their than to catechise.— leading the people to look up to, and revere their than to catechise.— leading the people to look up to, and the people to look up to the than they formerly were, and have, as a whole, be- They threw aside the shield and the spear, and hoped Pastor. He becomes interested in the welfare of all, tempt to benefit his hearers by his sermons. The come much more intelligent, zealous, and active; and to gain the victory by the sling and the smooth stone. and acts under the Clergyman in bringing all, as one first step then towards doing our duty as we ought, the love borne to them by the people is consequently They did that which was wise in a special champion, family, to Christ. He is himself seeking heaven, and is to become personally acquainted with our flock. greatly on the increase. I thank God for it, and such as David; but which could hardly succeed when regards his Clergyman as the person, of all others in This is a task which cannot be performed with equal take courage, and pray God that we too may go for- extended to the whole body of the Church militant, the world, who is most likely to contribute to his ob- ease in all situations—but unless we make ourselves statements. except under a special command, and possibly some taining this object; he seeks to lead others to the as conversant with their condition as circumstances might have acted without the authority of those, same blessed haven whither he himself is steering his will permit, we shall in vain try to exercise our office Our people are estranged from the Church, I do whom the Lord had set over them. There is but course, and he hopes that his minister will prove the as we ought to do. When the parish is not large, not say alienated, for I believe that there does not one way in which we can hope to fight the good fight honoured instrument of bringing the little ones of the there can be no difficulty in following the advice of exist any feeling of hostility towards the Church, but as a body of Christian warriors, as the chosen servants flock to Christ, and, with this view, he works with Bishop Wilson—who directs that ministers should at the chosen servants flock to Christ, and, with this view, he works with Bishop Wilson—who directs that ministers should at the chosen servants flock to Christ, and the chosen servants flock to many have wandered from us; and they who still hold and ministers of our great Captain. There must be him, and under lim. The Clergyman superintends least once in the year visit every house in the parish, with us are bound to us in a loose, uncertain way.— systematic unity, not only of design but of operations. the whole of the education of the school, and gives and enquire into the spiritual state of each of the in-They often hardly know why they continue to retain We must proceed by the rules which the Church has assistance in raising the tone of every branch to a mates. I know from experience that in an ordinary that love for the Church of their forefathers, which laid down; using personal zeal in our own appropriate higher state that it could easily reach without his aid. sized parish this is an easy task; nay in a small parish Our people are fond of novelty and excitement, towards those who are without, or who oppose themand they are ignorant. They do not generally pos- selves; and if we will go on doing this, we may confisess that knowledge of our holy faith, or of the pecu- dently look for success at the hands of the Lord.— Christ Jesus. liar doctrines of our Church, which would lead them There may be along flight of toil, and we may not All this supposes two things. First, that the Cler- might take place thus frequently. In most of your to reverence the institutions on which the safety of be allowed to see the morning draught; but if we go gyman is able to carry on the education of the school, cures this would be impossible—but Bishop Wilson's all that is dear to us, humanly speaking, depends. on, as Christ has bid us, Christ will crown our labours in all branches, higher than the schoolmaster can; rule is one which might easily be complied with in It requires some knowledge of history to understand with success. It may be our lot to plough and sow, and, secondly, that he himself is seeking heaven, and almost every place in the island. The parish priest the principles on which the existence of a Church and we may never live to see the increase, but fear trying to lead others there too. It is not too much ought to be looked up to as the father of his parish.

that which is established among us; it will hardly be power for remedying these evils. Our object should being true. I will confess to you that I very much all of us so do our duty, that this may be the case. denied that our people generally do not possess this, be to reform ourselves, but the misery is, that we ob- fear, that so much use has not been made of our But in order to accomplish this, much is required, and it may be questioned whether, in some degree, serve the faults of others, instead of trying to reform schools, in this point of view, as there ought to have much unceasing labour, much forbearance, much pathe same fault do not belong even to the ministers of our own. We see what the laity do amiss—we see been. Some among you perhaps have not visited tience. We must make ourselves apt to teach—we God's word among us—whether many of us, who are what the subordinate officers of the Church do amiss— your schools so regularly as you ought to have done, must show ourselves ready and able to teach—forzealous for the purity and spirituality of religion, feel | we see what our brethren in the ministry do amiss and have thereby either not acquired or kept up that | bearing with regard to those who reject our authority, strongly enough the value of a Church establishment, we probably discover real evils, and suggest proper hold over your masters, which you would have otheror are sufficiently aware of the differences which exist remedies, but God does not enable us to employ them, wise possessed. The ground so lost cannot be rebetween us and those who dissent from us. And it while we overlook our own faults, of which the remedy gained in a moment. It may take many years to and unpleasantness of trying to win back an alienated is unquestionable, that in order to impress these truths is entirely in our own power—at least God will give recover it. Our masters have their rights as well as people. I have myself known what it was to preach

ritual guidance they are placed is obviously negligent | We are in want of discipline. I do not mean that hopeless a task it would be if a Bishop were to try to other cause. I mean not that each individual Cler- of my episcopal brethren in England has, I am pergyman has neglected his duty, but that, as a body, suaded, been diminished, because, if I may be allowed school, which the Canons require, I will speak when on these young persons in a religious course, than the we have been guilty, and that if we wish to see the to explain a paradox, ecclesiastical power has been we enter on the discussion of business.\* confess our own faults to God, and then strive to reearly Church the governing power is the Bishop with
equally apply to parish clerks. We possess an adestablish discipline in the Church; and in so doing, the presbytery, neither the Bishop alone, nor the we must re-establish it among the Clergy, before we presbytery without him. If we look at the actual make so full a use as we might. Many of our parish ing and instructing a class of teachers, he will be more constitution of the Church of England, the Dean and clerks possess glebes and incomes from which little or likely to establish a good school than by any other There are two species of faults for the prevention Chapter are the council, the advisers, the assistants no advantage accrues to the Church, i. e. to the people means in the world. of which Church discipline is required among the of the Bishop. And it is, perhaps, because Bishops of the parish. But I see no reason why this class of I must not omit to mention lending libraries, in have neglected so to use these bodies, that they them- men may not become effectually beneficial to the wants which books on religious and other subjects are fur-There are sins of commission, when the Clergy are selves have lost somewhat of their own authority, of of our people; and as each vacancy occurs, if I shall nished to the poor—to whom they provide a rational guilty of such offences against God or man as render their moral influence; and the people of England be able to persuade the parishioners, in whom the aptheir ministrations valueless, and themselves rather have failed to perceive the advantage to be derived pointment lies, to consult their own interests and the communication between the Clergyman and his pa-

yond the pale of any authority which can be exercised fluence—the Bishop and his elders, which I wish to constant course of spiritual instruction.

of religion-kept up the essentials of Christianity is instructive discipline. We are all aware of the suwhich would otherwise have been buried among us.

Which would otherwise have been buried among us.

There is something in the piety of Epissactive in our duty, more heavenly-minded? If this active in our duty, more heavenly-minded? If this period done by them generally, with regard to education and intercourse of every quarter, visit the petty schools, and take an account be not right—all the rest is vain—worse than vain. I thank God for the good done by them.

I believe that if these combinations had retained their original intention; if they had been assemblies their attendant dangers, but the absence of them calls their attendant dangers, but the absence of them calls their attendant dangers, but the absence of them calls their attendant dangers, but the absence of them calls their attendant dangers, but the absence of them calls their attendant dangers, but the absence of them calls their attendant dangers, but the absence of them calls their attendant dangers are not free from their attendant dangers, but the absence of them calls their attendant dangers are not free from their attendant dangers. of Churchmen meeting for mutual edification, and, on us, as a body, to use additional diligence to make chism.

Wilson and Hildesley, I thought of my own weakness, God frequently produces good out of evil. We may information as to the law of the island enjoin it, and yet and prayed for the help of God. When I looked at thank him, but we must answer for our own errors.

When god were the first of the law of the island enjoin it, and yet that the Hot of God. When I looked at thank him, but we must answer for our own errors.

When god were the first of the law of the island enjoin it, and yet that the Hot of God. When I looked at thank him, but we must answer for our own errors. the island, I thought of a united Church, the pattern

But to go on with the history.

When good men Master, and the good of those committed to our care.

I feel convinced that the neglect of the Church Cate
But to go on with the history.

sphere, and exhibiting proofs of Christian charity But his chief object is the religious education of the which I once served, I made it my rule to pass every are considerably improved, they are still far from re-

When I impute blame to us as a body, let me add so great an honour to his unworthy servant, episcopal School, in which they are placed under the superinamong us. It is not the negligence of one or two these hands. But sure am I that episcopal authority of which are under the more immediate personal care and throw away on some momentary personal indul-Clergymen which can destroy a church, nor the zeal will never be lessened by being participated in by the of the Clergyman. They constitute the class whom gence, that which ought to provide for their support he catechises every Sunday, and whom during the in the hour of necessity. I will lay before you what I believe to be the history The discipline which I wish to see established is whole year he is preparing for confirmation. It shall Lastly, my reverend brethren, let me state to you two-fold: it is either corrective or instructive. Cor- be my object in future years, if it please God to con- my own feelings-I see much among us which re-Bishop Wilson kept up ecclesiastical discipline full rective, when we are called upon to animadvert on tinue my life, to hold constant parochial confirmations quires alteration and improvement—it is an arduous as much as was required, and in his administrations the acts of commission of those who go astray, or on such as may fulfil the excellent Canon of our Insular and unpleasant task to reform others—it is a blessed he was more apt to perform things himself, than to- those who are grossly negligent of their duty. In- Church. But then on the other hand I must expect, and a joyful task to reform ourselves. I find when I lead his Clergy to carry on what was necessary in structive, when by judicious institutions we can bring that you, my Reverend Brethren, will fulfil your part look forward to the work which God has placed in their parishes. I do not pretend to blame him, for ourselves or others into the path of clerical efficiency. of the same Canon,—that you will enter on and my hands how much my own faults and weaknesses this is the fault of a great man, but it is a fault, for With regard to the first of these two, I would pray continue a regular system of catechising the children will probably stand in the way of my doing all that it leaves the service too dependent on him who is at God that we may never be called upon to use it. — of the parish. I know of no better plan of doing so, good which I am sure that God has sent me here to the head of it. It does not train up a race of successors, who will improve on what has been done— being of every parish must depend in a great degree Rubrics enjoin: viz., that after the second lesson in pardon in me any faults which you may discover, and this should be the object of a good man. I do on the state of those around it; it becomes the afternoon service you publicly question such young and never to allow any error of which I shall be guilty not pretend to blame Bishop Wilson, but I suspect bounden duty of every Clergyman to correct as far as persons as you have appointed to be present.† I have to stand in the way of the good of the diocese, and I that this was the natural consequence of his general he can, and to give information with regard to, every now during the whole of my ministerial life pursued this will pray God to pardon in me whatsoever doth offend evil-doer among our brethren. It is a very false view plan, varying in some degree according to the nature the eyes of his heavenly purity, and to give me grace When his successors gradually relaxed the discipline of discipline to regard the Bishop as invested with of the place where my ministry was exercised. I may to discover and to reform it. But as I verily believe which he exercised over the laity, they did the same the authority of a master, from whom it is the interest say that I have been catechising nearly thirty years, that he has commissioned me to try to bring this with regard to the Clergy, who, perhaps in some cases, of all below him to conceal whatever is wrong. The and I have uniformly seen a fruit springing from this Island into a sound state, both as to religious truth glad to be quit of an authority over them which must be, that the Bishop will species of cultivation for which I must always thank and to ecclesiastical discipline, so I would entreat esteemed severe, relaxed in their own exertions, beyond what they would have done, had they been less correct them. He may sometimes obtain evidence our Lord, to pursue the same plan. The advantage in this great and blessed work. We cannot expect restrained before. Then came scandal into our Church, which will enable him to punish, but the object of a of catechising over any other species of teaching conthat this will be done in a moment. It will take our and from our retired position, the Clergy here are not | Christian brother is not to punish, but to reform, an sists in this: that by it we give instruction, and not lives to do it, and when we go to render up our last acso subject to the controll of public opinion as our erring friend. The light in which I would regard merely exhortation. The great mass of irreligion count, we shall leave the work unfinished, happy for brethren in England: and when some of them fell discipline is this:—God has made me a Father in which prevails among us arises, I believe, from igno- us if we leave things better than we found them: into that which must alienate the people from the this part of his family, for which his dear Son was rance; and a superficial excitement of the passions We must all pray for God's blessing on the work. Clergy, the unauthorised preacher of vital religion content to die, and if one of our brethren be going may tend rather to increase than to diminish this evil. We must all strive, first to reform ourselves, and next found his way among our flocks, and set up the stan- wrong, and you by your advice, and I by my authority, Our people do not know the doctrines of our excellent to amend what we see wrong in others. Our object dard of a spiritual faith without those safeguards which or by a quiet and unseen combination of your advice Church, nor will they ever know them, till we, the ought to be to try to bring existing institutions into institutional religion can alone, humanly speaking, and my authority, we can turn the erring brother back teachers of that Church, are in the habit of explain- an effective state. We are the guides who must lead again into the path of duty, we shall do all we can to ing them. The Church Catechism is an excellent the people committed to our care towards heaven. compendium of these doctrines; but in order that it Unless we are going heavenward ourselves, we shall

tendence of the Clergyman of the parish, at least time may come, though at present it appears distant, plished so sure, as that of explaining a portion of it guides? We cannot help being engaged in earthly will form an exception. It will be time enough to never opposing him, I believe that they would prove when we shall be enabled to assist young men, who every Sunday in a familiar manner, by questioning the things. Do our people see that earthly things are suspect this, as Mr. Gladstone argued in a speech very great blessings, even now. But I do not believe are preparing for the Manx Church, in entering at the children of the parish. Till this is done, the catevery great blessings, even both that any unauthorised combination for spiritual pur- English Universities. But in the mean season we chumens will never be properly prepared for confirma- kingdom of heaven our joy, our real work—the work when those means have been fairly tried in support of poses, and the first generative our reach, in order to render ourselves as efficient as will become consistent Churchmen. I was myself If it be so—we shall labour in season and out of hitherto prevented in Scotland. tion there may be a great appearance of advantage— possible. To this end we require study and mutual never fully aware of the close connection between the season. Earnest in our exertions, more earnest in Of the gradual but certain increase, of what in tion there may be a great appearance of the control of the second the evils to be apprehended, may not communication. With regard to the first, we require Church Catechism and the word of God, till I drew our prayers. It is by men filled with this spirit that popular language is called episcopacy, there can hardly

of other dioceses, and the quiet retreat of ecclesiastical among us saw the evil which had been produced I intreat God to bestow a blessing on these meetings. law and Christian polity. I thought of Church printhrough these divisions, without perhaps fully oband Christian pointy. I mought of Church printing these divisions, which in the several parishes teach by a formulary we teach systematically. With-

to say any thing to me, an opportunity of doing so to take it for granted, that both these particulars are It is the fault of ourselves or our predecessors if we our own doctrines and discipline to be able to prefer Let us now look at the means which lie within our true of most of us. But the whole depends on their are not so regarded—and I pray God that we may on our flocks, we shall most wisely make the attempt, not by sounding forth the praises of our Church, but our flocks, we shall most wisely make the attempt, ourselves, and it is only when they are guilty of actual ourselv by exhibiting proofs of her utility. We must make every house in our parishes feel the blessing of their every house in our parishes feel the blessing of the every house in our parishes feel the blessing of the every house in our parishes feel the blessing of the every house in our parishes feel the blessing of the every house in our parishes feel the blessing of the every house in our parishes feel the blessing of the every house in our parishes feel the blessing of the every house in our parishes feel the blessing of the every house and the every house

> being so engaged in promoting the work of the Lord. What I have said with regard to schoolmasters will In my late parish I always had a class or two of Sun-

good of their neighbours, I imagine that we shall be rishioners. I would observe that if they are to pro-In this Island, unfortunately, I possess no such able to confer a lasting benefit on the Church. In duce any good, they must be carried on with system There are sins of omission, when they neglect to do council; but in every important act of mine, since I the mean season I would request you, my reverend and regularity. I speak from experience. I never

this case is not confined to the Pastor alone; but the authority, by showing that you concurred in what I among ourselves, since we have comparatively lost our act, and as such carried with it an authority which it beneficial to our flock. If a parish were well managed, The real good effected is produced by managing for influence over those who have placed themselves be- would not have otherwise possessed. It is this in- all the younger members of it ought to be under a those who have not yet learnt to manage for themselves. It is not necessary that any large sum should see established among us. If it please God to grant The day school prepares them for the Sunday be added to what is thus subscribed; the poor will

Methodists here, as elsewhere, kept up a spirituality But the discipline which I wish to see established may be received as it ought, it must be understood, not lead others there. Are we personally on the way

\* Scripture Proofs and Illustrations of the Church Catechism, 206, Christian Knowledge Tracts.

THE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

to be, much misrepresented, and as they can hardly be rightly understood out of Scotland, permit me to make the following brief remarks on the Presbyterian

It is quite true that the Church of Scotland previously to the Revolution of 1688, comprehended fourteen bishops, and about nine hundred clergymen. It is equally true, that at the beginning of the present and sixty clergymen. It is also correct, that both the bishops and the inferior orders of the clergy were, at that time, miserably supported in regard to pecuniary emolument, and that, though now their circumstances No member of the Scottish Church will seek to conceal, that for nearly a century, the bishops, the clergy, and a great portion of the laity entertained strong feelings of attachment to the House of Stuart, and that, in consequence of this, a number of schismatical congregations were established, in which clergymen of English and Irish ordination officiated, who refused obedience to the Scottish bishops. Finally, it will at once be admitted, speaking generally, that there exists

These admissions will readily be made by every

drawn from them, are inaccurate. It is not correct that the Scottish Church sunk at ago, immediately on the "arm of persecuting power" clergyman celebrating divine service in the presence

which it is only beginning to emerge. clergy. Their liberality has probably not been such as came up altogether to their high privileges, and the noble and wealthy members of their flocks till

The accusation of disloyalty may well be thrown back with contempt by the members of the episcopal Church. Since the time when they swore allegiance to the reigning family, the House of Brunswick has This is a point on which the Kirk would do well to be silent. The insolent and rebellious language lately applied to our gracious Sovereign has not yet been forgotten.

It is not correct that the Scottish Church has frequently been rent by schisms, and that it continues exposed to calamities of that description. For more than a century there has not been the slightest disunion among the native clergy, and those of English CONGREGATIONALISM AND EPISCOPACY. and Irish ordination who officiated in the schismatical congregations have, with the exception of two, joined the Church. The solitary individual who at the present time has refused obedience to his diocesan and ated in one of the New England colleges. He was then the canons, was not ordained in Scotland.

absurd to deny that such is the case as it would be to hearing, about that time, of so many novel, and, as he allege that the Church of Ireland is not disliked by a conceived, arbitrary proceedings in the councils of that great body of the people of that country. The body. One case of unusual interest; was the famous strongest efforts are made at the present day by the Lebanon Convention. writers and preachers of the Presbyterian sect, to in- Having read Sclater's Draft of the Primitive Church, crease these feelings of ill will towards the Church, he became convinced, that if he wished to seek an and there is reason to fear that as they are sufficiently | Ecclesiastical government, free from the interference unscrupulous as to the means, so they are successful of irresponsible individuals and councils, and withal, in a considerable degree in attaining their object. It presenting the strongest claims to apostolic authority is impossible for strangers to have an adequate con- and practice, he should find it only in the Protestant ception of the load of prejudice which a Scotsman, Episcopal Church. and too many of the latter, it is to be feared, care lit- the Congregationalists."

wherever it was possible, regulated by the superin- up for the difficulties under which we labour. The and there is no method by which this will be accom- Do our people see and feel that we are heavenly prevail, and it is not to be supposed that Scotland

to the civil power, even if such were its wishes. The Church most certainly neither contemplates nor (From the Irish Ecclesiastical Journal, December, 1842.) desires the support of the State. She suffered too dearly for the last experiment that way to be very SIR,-My attention has been directed to a letter desirous to try it again. Should the period arrive which appeared in the Scottish Guardian, and which when the laws of the land would offer no obstruction, was copied into the Banner of Ulster, of the 11th and the Scottish people would show themselves desiand 14th of October last. The point which these rous of so great a privilege, it would then be time Presbyterian newspapers wish to make out, is this, enough for the rulers of the Church to think of it. The condition of the Church of England has been account of the weakness and unsuperstance before the can acc

A SCOTTISH CHURCHMAN.

THE JUDAISM OF POPERY. From the London Quarterly Review, of December, 1842.)

One more point we must briefly touch upon, in which the system of Popery stands out in strange contrast to that of Christianity-its Judaism.

It is a retrograde movement in that progressive development of Revelation, which, from the germ of the first prophecy given to man in Eden, has been gradually unfolded through the stages of the Patriarchal, the Mosaic, the Prophetical, and the Christian dispensation. Planted first in the bosom of a family, from thence it expanded in the tribe; then spread out in a nation; then shot forth its leaves and branches more fully, as the nation itself rose up in the maturity of its organization; and finally burst forth in the fulness of its form to gather every country and race under the shadow of a Catholic Church. But Popery would stunt this last development, and would retain or restore the system of a by-gone stage in an imperfect revelation. In the stage of Judaism, revelation was confined to a single nation; Rome would through Scotland, among certain classes of the population, a prejudice against episcopacy, and that this is spread throughout the world is no many control to be spread throughout the world is no many classes. so strong, as to render any immediate return of a Popery fixes her local centre also. As planted in a majority of the Scottish nation to the Church, very single nation, Judaism was placed under its one high priest-so each diocese in the Catholic Church is placed under its single bishop; but in the aggregawell-informed Scottish churchman, and the writers in tion of many bishoprics and many nations Popery connexion with the Establishment may save themselves would retain the practice, even where the analogy the trouble of proving what, in this country at least, ceases, by the reduction of all bishops to one. Judafew will seek to gainsay. I shall now point out how ism was addressed to human nature not yet spiritua far the Presbyterian statements, and the conclusions alized by a new creation; it had therefore, its carnal sacrifices-and Popery has hers; its carnal punisha ments-so are those of Popery; its morality of outonce into the low condition in which it was forty years ward acts -so is that of Popery; its ritual of forms to convince them of the benefit of an Establishment.

But it would be worse than useless to tell parishioners of the advantages arising from the superintendence of a Parochial Clergy, if the individual under whose spin and appear to road appear t that of Popery is the same. It made external splena Parochial Clergy, if the individual under whose spititual guidance they are should be if a Rishon were to try to gradually learn to talk to us of their spiritual contitual guidance they are should be if a Rishon were to try to gradually learn to talk to us of their spiritual contitual guidance they are should be if a Rishon were to try to gradually learn to talk to us of their spiritual contitual guidance they are should be if a Rishon were to try to gradually learn to talk to us of their spiritual conspecies of authority which is possessed by a Bishop regulate his Clergy by the terrors of discipline alone, I would next mention Sunday Schools,—I mean notwithstanding many vexatious enactments passed built upon its fathers in the flesh, for whose sake The remedy, therefore, of the evil of which I comThe remedy, the remedy is the same argue. plain is to be sought for among ourselves, as shall give combination and plain is to be sought for among ourselves, as shall give combination and plain is to be sought for among ourselves, as shall give combination and ment to yourselves and your schoolmasters, and try who have themselves acquired a knowledge of our plain is to be sought for among ourselves. I say not cause of love had been given, more than upon God that the whole fault arises from ourselves, though it energy to that which is done by us. The power of the man are best suited to improve them in the same way in which you would be a least suited to improve them in the same way in which you would be a least suited to improve them in the same way in which you would be a least suited to improve them in the same way in which you would be a least suited to improve them in the same way in which you would be a least suited to improve them in the same way in which you would be a least suited to improve them in the same way in which you would be a least suited to improve them in the same way in which you would be a least suited to improve them in the same way in which you would be a least suited to improve them in the same way in which you would be a least suited to improve them in the same way in which you would be a least suited to improve them in the same way in which you would be a least suited to improve them in the same way in which you would be a least suited to improve them in the same way in which you would be a least suited to improve them in the same way in which you would be a least suited to improve them in the same way in which you would be a least suited to improve them in the same way in which you would be a least suited to improve them in the same way in which you would be a least suited to improve them in the same way in which you would be a least suited to improve them in the same way in which you would be a least suited to improve them in the same way in which you would be a least suited to improve them in the same way in which you would be a least suited to improve them in the same way in which you would be a least suited to improve them in the same way in which you would be a least suited to improve them in the same way in which you would be a least suited to improve them in the same way in which you would be a least suited to improve them in the same way in which you would be a least suited to improve them in the same way in which you would be a is probably to be attributed to this rather than to any on this work among their fellows, and nothing wish me to endeavour to lead you into a better state. or shut up; when the use of the English Prayer-Book in a people who possessed but an eye of flesh—in was forbidden by an English Parliament, and every whom the eye of the spirit discerning and realizing the presence of invisible things was not yet awakened: Popery even if it could be rescued from the guilt of offence, liable to imprisonment for six months, and for actual idolatry, yet cannot live or worship without its the second, to transportation for life; -it was only images. Judaism was stern and unforgiving in its under the continuance for years of this harassing sys- authoritative voice, while, in its corruption by men, it tem, that the Scottish Church was reduced to the became a system of lax indulgence: the voice of Poweak, and in worldly eyes, contemptible state, from pery is known by its curses upon evil, while her practice is full of encouragement to it: Judaism, in its It is not correct, that the great body of the Scottish latest form, was based upon tradition, to the exclusion laity are indifferent to the just remuneration of their of the Scriptures: Popery is so likewise. Judaism admitted within its bosom the most opposite sects, and tolerated them under one condition-of their ralherein they have erred in common with the laity of lying round the visible temple: Popery permits and every Church throughout Christendom. Most of them fosters discordant societies and parties, content if they that which it is their bounden duty to perform; and have come among you, I have called in the assistance of the did not establish or extend an large large in one point—the recognition of her own paragrae in one point—the recognition whom it professed to reverence, while it reviled and lately gave little or nothing for their support, in com- disobeyed them; Popery appeals to the Fathers, and In many cases savings' funds, a species of small parison of the abundance which they themselves whenever the Fathers are opposed to her, condemns and insults them. Judaism feared to trust itself to the protection of an Almighty God, and desired to have a king over it, like the rest of the nations; and Popery, for the very same reason, has converted its bishopric into a throne. And Judaism goaded on by not possessed more ardent or devoted adherents. the bigotry of an exclusive secular ambition, concentred on one single spot, broke out into turbulence and rebellion against the constituted authorities of nations wherever it was scattered; while Popery, in the same spirit and with the same belief, has raised in every country the standard of revolt, and been scourged and persecuted in each as the firebrand of civil society.

(From the Boston Witness and Advocate.)

The subscriber, some fourteen years since, gradua member of the Orthodox [?] Congregational deno-As to the unpopularity of episcopacy among many mination. Whilst an undergraduate, he became inof the inhabitants of this country, it would be as terested in the subject of Ecclesiastical polity, from

brought up in the [Presbyterian] Establishment, or in any of the sects which have separated from it, must "——," said he, "I will hold up my both hands to throw off before he can even examine the claims of your going into that Church—that Church (with emthe Church. Still, there is no cause to be discouraged; phasis) of the Scotts, and Newtons, and Richmonds, any immediate change is not to be looked for, but bet- and Martyns." I passed from the study of the preter prospects open for the future. Within the last sident into his parlour, when his pious and excellent few years the number of churches and clergymen has lady, having heard of my intentions, observed, "I am been much increased. The [Presbyterian] Establish- truly glad that you think of the Episcopal Church. ment has no hold either on the highest or the lowest I have long been an admirer of that Church, and I am classes. The former at least profess to be churchmen, persuaded you will be far happier there than among

tle for any religious system whatever. Among the About the same time I had an interview with Promiddle classes, especially among the young and the fessor -----, of the same Institution, on the subject. educated, the Church is beginning to be appreciated, "I have been reading," said be, "the 'Life of Leigh possessing that divine and exclusive authority to the cant of the age, that I am really quite in love with which it has ever laid claim. Those who hold to the them, -and I will heartily add my concurrence with truth cannot doubt that the truth will, in the end, that of the president, in your choice."

In the archives of the Standing Committee of our warding the rebel, -to find we say, that neither powers, cautiously "feeling his way" back to the prayer-book. From president and professor-recommending me to the man. notice of the Episcopal authorities. They were no- Accounts of the formation of Parochial Associa-

very successful; one of whom is Secretary of one of fully preserved and introduced. our New England State Conventions. Three of his collegiate friends, also, who graduated in the three classes preceding him, have entered the Episcopal Church, all of whom are actively employed.

Mass , Feb. 6, 1843.

A PRESBYTER.

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1843.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page.

A Charge delivered to the Convocation held at Bishop's Court, on Thursday, May 19th, 1842, by Thomas Yowler Short D.D., Bishop of Sodor and Man. The Church in Scotland. The Judaism of Popery.

Congregationalism & Episcopacy.

Fourth Page.

F

We are instructed to insert the following Circular Letter from the Lord Bishop of Toronto: (Circular.)

"Toronto, 21st Feb'y, 1843.

"If it please God, I intend to hold confirmations in the Niagara District during the month of May-in the Home and Simcoe Districts, in June-and in the Lower Districts in the months of July, August, and Sep-

"Notice will be given you of the day I purpose to hold the confirmation in your parish, in sufficient time to warn your people.

"I trust that you will, in the mean time, be diligent in impressing upon the minds of your younger parishioners the propriety, as well as the necessity of their being informed of at least the Rudiments of their religion, before they apply for confirmation at my

and I wish no child to be inserted in such list, under fifteen years of age.

"I have only further to direct, that a copy of the list of all Persons confirmed, be recorded in one of the Parish books, to which reference may be made, when necessary, in all time to come.

"I am, Rev. Sir, Your faithful friend and brother,

"JOHN TORONTO."

The Charge of Dr. Short, the Bishop of Sodor and The Charge of Dr. Short, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, which appears on the first page, cannot be read by clergy and people, in any diocese throughout the Catholic Church, without reminding all of many things left undone, and of great spiritual blessings unthankfully and unprofitably received.

What has become of the Building Committee of the Building Committee of St. George? If any commencement is to be made in the Spring, it is surely time to think about it, to let the public know what is projected, and to invite public co-operation.

What has become of the Building Committee of St. George? If any commencement is to be made in the Spring, it is surely time to think about it, to let the public know what is projected, and to invite public co-operation.

That Messrs. Armson, Gintey, seconded by Mr. Geo. Hill, That Messrs. Armson, Gintey Senr., and Jeff, of West Gwillimbury; Mairs, David Evans, and Jas. Manning, of Tecumseth, be a Committee of Managers, with power to add to the number. That Mr. Armson be Treasurer for West Gwillimbury, and Mr. W. Mairs for Tecumseth.

3. Moved by Mr. Geo. Dewson, seconded by Mr. Geo. Hill, That Messrs. Armson, Gintey Senr., and Jeff, of West Gwillimbury; Mairs, David Evans, and Jas. Manning, of Tecumseth, be a Committee of Managers, with power to add to the number. That Mr. Armson be Treasurer for West Gwillimbury, and Mr. W. Mairs for Tecumseth.

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their holy example, has fallen, it would appear, into a Messrs. Rowsell. The American edition of Perceval other portions of the English Church.

a full understanding of the responsibilities devolved upon him, of the defects to be amended, and of the prescribed means by which that amendment is to be accomplished. He bears witness, from personal experience, to the efficiency of our ecclesiastical system when fully carried out, and points to a faithful observance of that in all its injunctions, especially in catechising, as the instrument of reform and resto-

It was, we confess, with a feeling of humiliation that we laid down the Charge, after we had read it for the first time; but it was that humiliation which prompts to renewed and more vigorous efforts in the path of duty, and which, while it reproaches for past neglect, extends encouragement to those who desire in the Church, and proportionate fruits of faith are required from them. The Churchman, who acts up to his responsibilities, will, we firmly believe, enjoy a greater degree of bliss in heaven, than the consciencondemnation than his Dissenting brother, whose the Rev'ds. J. Roaf, J. Allison, W. Jolly, W. Lyle, transgressions, but not whose privileges, have been J. Lacey, M. Nichol.

In conducting a journal like this, we have to contend so strenuously for the truth of our divinely-appointed system, and to attack so frequently the motley errors violate the unity of Christ's Holy Catholic Church, even the substance of it, to introduce in this communiby which it is surrounded and threatened, that we are as to take the chair at a meeting held by a body of cation. not left at liberty to advocate the work of reformation | Dissenters, notorious for their wild and raving fanatiand improvement within the Church. Its warmest cism. friends know that it has blemishes and stains: but if "We do not believe that Capt. Macaulay will insult of telling the public that the Church is conscious of in England, slandered the Church in this Province, point to them as her real natural features, and not is that there is but one non-Puseyite in Canada,"as scars and deformities which she herself is attempt- and who, in political life, has ever been identified with many others, of the untiring zeal and faithful labours of ing to remove. When the walls are being attacked, the republican and revolutionary party in this Province. it is almost impossible to repair them-it requires all our exertion to defend them,

will be great also.

The greatly increasing amount of Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence is a gratifying evidence of the growth of the Church, and is well calculated, by stirring up a spirit of emulation in every part of the two dioceses.

"We shall be delighted to have it in our power to state next week, that the name of Capt. Macaulay has been used in this business without his permission."

"We shall be delighted to have it in our power to state next week, that the name of Capt. Macaulay has been used in this business without his permission." to prove of continued usefulness.

In order that we may not appear to give an undue preference to one mission, or one clergyman, over another, we do not habitually call attention to this Intelligence, but leave it to produce its own effect. In a deviation from this practice we shall be excused we

are sure, upon the present occasion. The zeal and self-denying liberality of Mr. Fitchett, The zeal and self-denying liberality of Mr. Fitchett, the aged and warm-heared, U. E. Loyalist, as described by the Rev. J. Deacon, in his interesting of Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence, a very interesting article respecting the Rector of Cobourg, the Cure of our Theological Professor. This latter circumstance will cause the pleasing and too worthy of emulation to be passed over without briefly calling attention to it. It is indeed inspiriting to see so good and bountiful a disposition among the Churchmen generally of Adolphustown and Frederick an

Diocese, or rather of this State, will be found a letter nor persons in high places can utterly extinguish the from each of these distinguished individuals-the patriotic and religious fires of a U. E. Loyalist Church-

ticed at the time, as our worthy treasurer of the Contions are pouring in upon us in welcome showers. vention perhaps will recollect, as something remarkable. They shall appear in the order in which they are The subscriber has since baptized three young gen- received. All that we have to ask is that condentlemen from the same denomination. One of them, sation may be used,—that resolutions already printed after ordination, was, for a while, editor of one of our in some preceding account, be not repeated,-and journals. The other two are rectors of parishes, and that any fact, or remark, of a novel character be care-

1. The whole energies and resources of the Church in this city will be required during the approaching end, and of another Church which we trust will be commenced, in the spring, to accommodate the destitute population, in the West end. Our own wants, even with assistance from England, will absorb every shilling that we can spare.

I rayer, to the Carate.

In the second paragraph. Some Sundays are spoken of as being Communion-Sundays. The Church considers every Sunday as being such, and consequently the office of the holy Communion must be read by the Minister every Sunday, until the corpus to find that for want of a sufficient number of comend, and of another Church which we trust will be

II. In the second place, it is a violation of true scriptural principles to contribute money towards the support of Popery,—a practice, by the way, in which those who are very ready to charge individuals with a Romish bias, are most prone to indulge. To assist in propagating a faith which we believe to be corrupt, is to cast dishonour upon the Reformation, and to convict us of the greatest ignorance respecting the principles upon which it was accomplished.

We are happy to corroborate these few remarks by an extract from a letter which appears in the Achill

Communion must be read by the Minister every Sunday, until he comes to find that for want of a sufficient number of comestion in the that for want of a sufficient number of comestion in the section of the "fair linen cloth for the communion table" were regularly spread every Sunday, until he comes to find that for want of a sufficient number of comestion in that for want of a sufficient number of comestion in the time from a sufficient number of comestion in that for want of a sufficient number of comestion in the time from a sufficient number of comestion in that for want of a sufficient number of comestion in the time from a sufficient number of comestion in the time from a sufficient number of comestion in the time from a sufficient number of comestion in that for want of a sufficient number of comestion in the time from a sufficient number of comestion in the time from a sufficient number of comestion in the time from a sufficient number of comestion in that for want of a sufficient number of comestion in the time cloth for the comest of the "fair linen cloth for the comest of the "fair linen cloth for the comest of the "fair linen cloth for the comest."

This would put an end to the unpleasant, and I will venture humbly to add, the (most probably) needless distinction between the communion and non-Communion and non-Communion sonal properties.

As to the third paragraph. The prayer-book gives No authority whatever for making two collections before Sermo

an extract from a letter which appears in the Achill
Herald for December, written by the Rev. A. Campbell, and dated "Dublin, November 2, 1842:"

"I would now draw your attention, to another lamentable evil arising from the same cause, namely, the effect of Church des itution on the Protestant population generally, whether episcopalian or dissenting, in reference to Popery; shortly after my arrival in the province, I was much, grieved to find a general, yea, an almost universal compromise of principle, as to Popery, among Protestants of every denomination—the few who did not tly sanction the evil, yet permitting it to pass in silence, or so lemently opposing it, that the leaven has been, and is spreading itself among all classes of the community:—this was particularly brought under my notice from the fact of a large proportion of the Protestants continually subscribing towards religion, before they apply for confirmation at my hands, and I rely upon your using your best endeavours, by suitable instruction and examination, that they come forward thus informed.

"To each candidate so instructed, and examined, a Ticket is to be given, signed by you to the following effect:—

A. B., aged — years examined for confirmation, and approved by me.

Proportion of the Protestants continually subscribing towards the erection of Popish chaples; as soon as I was made aware of this, I took advantage of the first public opportunity that offered for exhibiting the gross inconsistency of such conduct, but so trange a thing was it, to have Popery spoken of publicly in any other way than with respect, that I was charged by very many Protestants with lack of charity, alledging at the same time, that speaking against Popery could only offend the Romish Inhabitants. Oh, dear friend, how melancholy a feature of the Protestants continually subscribing towards the creation of Popish chaples; as soon as I was made aware of this, I took advantage of the first public opportunity that offered for exhibiting the gross inconsistency of such conduct, but so that I was charged by very many Protestants with lack of charity, alledging at the same time, that speaking against Popery could only offend the Romish Inhabitants. Oh, dear friend, how melancholy a feature of the protestants continually subscribing towards the creation of Popish chaples; as soon as I was made aware of this, I took advantage of the first public opportunity that offered for exhibiting the gross inconsistency of such conduct, but so this, I took advantage of the first public opportunity that offered for exhibiting towards the creation of the Protestants as soon as I was made aware of the protestants as soon as I was made aware of the protestants are continually subscribed to the II. dvocate and act on such a fallacy, however they may profess (Signed) C. D., Minister of—

"A list of the Candidates is to be given by the Minister of each Parish to my Chaplain or Secretary,"

"A list of each Parish to my Chaplain or Secretary," would go, if she only possessed the power;—a few days after I had exposed this inconsistency, the Parish priest went up to the Rector of one of the Parishes, in the church belonging to which I had preached in, and called on him to account for permitting any one in his church, to preach against Popery.

We hope that Mr. Campbell's warning will not be thrown away: and we also hope that the zeal shown by the Roman Catholics, will stimulate the Church to great, and immediate efforts, towards supplying her spiritually destitute members in this city, with the pure bread of life.

What has become of the Building Committee of

Few such prelates, in succession, as a Wilson and a We beg to call attention to some advertisements, Hildesley have been vouchsafed to any part of the on the third and fourth pages, of Books and Tracts of February, as the Chairman of the Association shall Christian world: and yet the Isle of Man, which en- relating to Popery and Church Government, which see fit. joyed their faithful overseership and the benefits of are offered for sale by the Church Depository and by state of religious degeneracy, and of inferiority to on the Apostolical Succession is so cheap as to place it ther portions of the English Church.

Dr. Short, however, commences his episcopate with

within the reach of every body. The Enchiridion That a book be now opened to receive Subscriptions in aid of the Diocesan Church Society. within the reach of every body. The Enchiridion

> Several articles relating to "Kilndown Church," the case of the "Rev. B. Smith" of Leadenham, &c.

We must insist upon two rules with regard to Communications-1. That the writer's name be imparted in confidence. 2. That the postage be paid.

Many thanks to the Banner of the Cross. His kind notice has been observed and attended to. We meditate an early glance at the American Episcopal press, and the state of the Church in the Union.

The following article appeared as a Postscript in

"The following Hand-bill has been distributed in you think proper.

WM. LAWSON, Secretary.

Toronto, Feb. 14, 1843.'

"We do not believe that Capt. Macaulay will so far

we admit the existence of these defects, and by ma- his brother Churchmen throughout the Province, and king them the topics of public animadversion, take offer a marked indignity to our venerable Bishops and the first step towards amendment, our enemies rush the whole body of our Clergy, by standing on the down upon us, and exclaim, "See, according to your same platform, in a friendly relation, with Mr. Roaf, own confession, how corrupt the Church is!" Instead the Independent preacher—who, at a public meeting her deficiencies, and, anxious to supply them, they who said, on the same occasion, "the common notion

"We do not believe that Capt. Macaulay, as a gentleman, as an officer, nay, as an honest man, will lay of this pious missionary's labours are even yet discoverable The Charge of Bishop Short, then, we trust, will himself open to the very obvious and reasonable im- in various portions of the Bay of Quinté. When it was provoke us all, both clergy and laity, to renewed zeal, putation that, at a crisis of great public excitement, and impress this truth more firmly upon our minds, he trafficked with religion to promote his political views, that as our privileges are great, our responsibilities and lent himself to a sect with which, at other times,

"We shall be delighted to have it in our power to

We understand that Capt. Macaulay did not attend

# Communication.

## THE RUBRICS.

unication, elsewhere, is a circumstance too whole article to be perused with at least twofold attention by town and Fredericksburgh, parts of the country lying under great disadvantages,—and to find despite all that has been done by our local executive to blunt the moral sense of the people by punishing the loyal and re-

that any fact, or remark, of a novel character be carefully preserved and introduced.

We understand that persons are soliciting subscriptions from Churchmen in this city, towards the erection of a Roman Catholic Cathedral.

We trust that no Churchman will contribute the smallest sum towards the proposed object for two reasons.

Expression "an Afternoon Service at 3½ o'clock," many might suppose that there was an impropriety in calling the Service an Evening Service, when offered up at the hour of three, (the hour of the Evening Service, when offered up at the hour of the Evening Service. The Church knows no service as an "Afternoon Service."—Again; with respect to the time of giving proper notice to the Clergyman concerning the children to be baptized; many persons, not belonging to the rectory of Cobourg, would very naturally suppose that if they presented themselves at "the font", (never at the altar.) with such a certificate as is described, there would be no necessity for any previous intimation to the Clergyman. Whereas sity for any previous intimation to the Clergyman, Whereas THE CHURCH says plainly in her directions, "When there are children to be baptized, the parents shall give knowledge OVER year, for the building of Trinity Church in the East NIGHT, or in the MORNING BEFORE the beginning of Morning Prayer, to the Curate." We must prevent misunderstandings

collection, not collections, every Sunday; his Lordship has not, that I am aware of, recommended them to be taken up at a time different from that appointed by the Church herself.—

Neither does the Church give the Clergy any permission to introduce into the middle of her communion offices any hymr whatever. And with due deference to the superior taste of my Reverend brother, I must confess that if she had, I do think that the time selected is most inappropriate. I could no more that the time selected is most mappropriate. I could no more sing, than I could laugh upon such an occasion. This, however, is my private feeling. Let us avoid the introduction of novelties. It is true that metrical psalms &c. are "allowed to be sung in Churches", but no right is given to the Clergy to introduce them ad libitum into the very heart of the regular

With much respect for my Reverend friend, and gladness of

#### Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

WEST GWILLIMBURY AND TECUMSETH BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

On Monday evening, February 13th, a public Meeting was held at Tecumseth, for the purpose of establishing a Branch Association of the Diocesan Church Society.

The Rev. F. L. Osler A.B. having said Prayers, took the Chair, and commenced the proceedings of the evening by setting forth, in his plain and lucid manner, the noble ends proposed by the Parent Society. The Meeting was then addressed by the Rev. G. C. Street of Newmarket, Messrs. Hill, Bourn, Stuart, and H. B. Osler.

The following Resolutions were moved and carried:

1. Moved by Mr. Tinley, seconded by Rev. G. C. Street, That a Society be now formed in connexion with the Parent Society at Toronto, to be called the West Gwil-limbury and Tecumseth Branch of the Diocesan Church

That a public Meeting of this Association be held naturally in these Townships, on such day in the month

r. Brown, seconded by Mr. H. B. Osler.

At the conclusion, in accordance with the 5th Resolu-lution, the Subscription-book was opened, and the annexed amount subscribed on the spot: Donations ...

Annual Subscriptions,. ..... 9 4 6 £12 8 5 H. B. OSLER, Secretary.

ADOLPHUSTOWN AND FREDERICKSBURGH PAROCHIAL ASSO-CIATION, IN CONNEXION WITH THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Sir,—Not having the list of subscribers in Adolphus-town and Fredericksburgh, to our Parochial Association, completed in time to forward to the Branch Association at Kingston, previous to its last meeting, and aware that you have frequently expressed yourself desirous to obtain information on Church matters from the various Parishes to redeem the opportunities that have been lost.—
Divine and exalted privileges are bestowed upon those fore reprint it:—

The blowing are to determine the blowing are to some the privileges are bestowed upon those fore reprint it:—

The blowing are to determine the blowing are to some the blowing are to some the blowing brief account of the formation of the privileges are bestowed upon those fore reprint it: our Association: of these you may make whatever use

"The following Hand-bit has been distributed in St. Paul's clarch, at Fredericksburgh, on Thursday the 22nd of December, and the resolutions were the same as those tious Dissenter who makes the best use in his power Missionary Meeting in their Chapel, Bay Street, on adopted at Cornwall, with a few verbal alterations to suit of the means of grace placed within his reach; and the unfaithful Churchman, we also believe, unto whom at 6 o'clock, P. M. The Hon. J. S. Macaulay has kindly assisted on the occasion. The kindly consented to preside on the occasion. The second resolution, delivered a most lucid, able and company to the Rev. William Macaulay, Rector of the Rev. William Macaulay and the Rev. W cious sacraments, will receive a more severe eternal Meeting will be addressed by J. H. Price Esq., M.P.P., prehensive speech. It was deeply impressive, and covered the whole ground, enforcing, in language alike eloquent and suited to the capacities of the audience, all the objects embraced in that resolution, and it told well on our few members who listened to it in almost breathless silence. I regret exceedingly that there was no person present capable of taking it down, or that I could not prevail on the reverend gentleman to furnish me with a copy or

There is one circumstance, connected with the formation of our Association, which I feel myself called upon 1843 to notice in particular—the donation of one hundred acres of land, situated in one of the oldest settled districts in Canada West, by Mr. James Fitchett of Fredericksburgh. An aged U. E. Loyalist-a plain farmer in no very affluent circumstances—a true son of the Church, being a member of the late Rev. Mr. Langhorne's congregation, this venerable Churchman, the father of twelve children, three of them not yet being settled in life, unhesitating gives to the Church the above-mentioned donation Surely this gift, on such an occasion, and for so laudable a purpose, proclaims aloud the genuine Church-spirit of the donor, whilst it affords a clear evidence, amongst that single-hearted and devoted servant of Christ—now I trust with God—under whose ministrations Mr. Fitchett first became a member of the Church: indeed the traces delicately intimated to the donor that there was a poss bility of his inflicting some injury on himself and family by the donation, "No!" he exclaimed, "I have already een enabled to settle nine of them-I have a like portion he would most strenuously repudiate the remotest to give to each of the other three—and shall I withhold this small tribute of my gratitude for what God, through the Church, has done for me and mine? I have painfully fully contribute my mite towards so desirable and praise-worthy an object,—and I thank God that he has afforded me so favourable an opportunity for so doing." ot well say then to the more wealthy sons of the Church,

Go ye, and do likewise And, indeed, when I consider how few the members of our Church are in these Parishes, arising, in part, from the difficulty of access to the Churches (very injudiciously located in the front) by those residing in several of the rear concessions, cut off as they are from them by the various Bays intersecting these townships, and, in part, from these having been fully settled at an early day by persons for the most part not belonging to the Church, eaving no room for the introduction of Church-members y immigrants, -that these few are agriculturalists, there eing not one merchant nor influential person among them,-that not long since some even of these few have been added from other denominations, and that the prices of all kinds of agricultural produce are at present unusually low,—I cannot but feel satisfied with what all have done. I see no ground for despondency, but rather for encouragement. Let us bless God, therefore, and be thankful.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

P. S.—I have omitted to mention that I, as Chairman, the Straits, and pay a visit to Tangier, but we were obliged after the second lesson in the afternoon; that the church cautiously "feeling his way" back to the prayer-book. From my knowledge of him, he will not, I presume, be offended at the few observations I am about to offer. I do not deny that I appointed Secretary, because I did not deem it necessary to make this communication so formal; but should observe his poor brother taking a wrong step in his endeavour to return simply and hosestly to the Uses of the United Church of England and Ireland, he will not I presume, be offended at the few observations I am about to offer. I do not deem it necessary to make this communication so formal; but should observe his poor brother taking a wrong step in his endeavour to return simply and hosestly to the Uses of the United Church of England and Ireland, he will not I presume, be offended at the few observations I am about to offer. I do not deem it necessary to make this communication so formal; but should was appointed Secretary, because I did not deem it necessary to make this communication so formal; but should be opened for Divine Service every morning during to put back on account of the weather; and after remaining tossing in the bay of Cadiz for about twelve hours, we were glad to take advantage of a favourable change of wind, and make the best of our way to Gibraltar.—Since my return here I have consecrated both the burial grounds, and have held my first confirmation, besides in specting the schools, hospitals, &c. The confirmation in proper lace.

Roman Catholic Wills.—Our readers will recollect, that as short time ago we gave extracts from a petition of the church society for the prevent the second lesson in the afternoon; that the church opened for Divine Service every morning during to put back on account of the weather; and after the second lesson in the afternoon; that the church was appointed Secretary, because I did not deem it necessary to make this communication of the standard proper of a favourable change of a favourable change of a favourable change of a favourable change of the week at eight o'clock and every S

only be doing an act of love in trying to prevent the false step, and to shew him a more excellent way.

In the first paragraph of the Professor's Circular he speaks of holding an Afternoon Service monthly, at half-past three cypression "an Afternoon Service at 3½ o'clock," many might expression "an Afternoon Service at 3½ o'clock," many might suppose that there was an impropriety in calling the Service. Names of Subscribers to the united Parochial Association of

Loronto:				
£ s.	d	£	S.	d.
Job Deacon, 1 5	0	Samuel Casey, 0	5	0
Mrs. Deacon, 1 0	0	Philip Dorland, - 0	5	0
Miss Deacon, 1 0	0	Charlotte Dorland, 0	5	0
Duncan McKenzie, 0 10	0	James Dorland, 0	5	0
Mrs. McKenzie, - 0 5	0	Thomas A. Turner, 1	5	0
Elinor McKenzie, 0 2	6	John J. Walton, - 0	7	6
Mary McKenzie, 0 2	6	John C. Jeffries, 0	5	0
John Davy, 0 2	6	Margaret A. Jeffries, 0	5	0
Mrs. Davy, 0 2	6	Mrs. Jane Dennee, 0	2	6
Peter B. Davy, - 0 2	6	John R. Dennee, 0	1	3
Peter V. Dorland, 0 5	0	T. P. Dennee, 0	2	6
Ellen Dorland, - 0 5	0	Sarah Jane Dennee, 0	1	3
John Dorland, 0 5	0		i	3
Thomas Dorland, 0 2	6		2	6
Betsy M. Dorland, 0 2	6		10	0
Matthew Ruttan, 0 10	0		2	6
William Ruttan, 0 10	0			6
Mrs. Wm. Ruttan, 0 10	0	George M. Davey, 0		
	6	John W. Davey, 0		6
	6		5	6
Anne Neilson, - 0 1	3			0
	3	Francis Depreay, 01	0	0
	3			0
	3	William Humelty, 0		6
	3	Jno. Defoe (donat'n) 0		0
Wm. R. Allen, -1 0	0	Jas. W. Allen, do. 0		6
	0	Geo. Brough, do. 0	5	0
	0	Richard Lowe, 0		0
Jonathan Allen, 0 2		William Lowe, - 0		0
Parker Allen, - 0 5	0	Isaac Sowbey, 0	2	6
	6	Geo. Huffman (do- nation), 0	L'en	STATE OF
William Church, 0 10	0	Ina H Class (de	3	0
	0	Jno. H. Clapp (do- nation) 0	0	-
	100		2	6
James Fitchett, On	e l	Jundred Acres of Land, E	. h	alf
Elizabeth Fitchett, of	No	. 18, in 4th Concession of	Bu	r-
David Fitchett,   ges	88,	Johnstown District, as an	E	n-
Moses Fitchett, do	wm	ent for the Church and Re	cto	ry
Mary Ann Fitchett, of	Fre	edericksburgh.		
II D	100	- Personal Control of the Control		sales !
HOME DISTRICT CLERI	CA	L ASSOCIATION -On T	1270	01

DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday Evening, the 17th January, the Rev. Messrs. Meyerday Evening, the 17th January, the Rev. Messrs. Meyerhoffer, Osler, Townley, Street, Macgeorge, and Ardagh, assembled at the house of the Rev. J. Gibson, Georgina, Lake Simcoe. The meetings were useful, and marked by much kindly intercourse. Divine Service was held on Wednesday afternoon, in the neat little Church which forms so holy and picturesque an object on the Lake shore; Prayers were read by the Rev. S. B. Ardagh, and the Sermon preached by the Rev. F. L. Osler. The highly respectable and comparatively brog congregation highly respectable and comparatively hrge congregation afforded pleasing evidence of the hold which the Church has upon the reverential regards of these who, for many long years were deprived of her services, and was calculated to excite strong hopes that now under the nurturing care of their highly esteemed Pastor they may become a flourishing portion of Christ's Holy Catholic Church. On Thursday Evening most of the Clergy attended a Public Meeting in the Church in Newmarket for the purpose. ong years were deprived of her services, and was calcupose of forming a Parochial Branch of the Diocesan hurch Society.

BROCK, HOME DISTRICT .- Divine Service was held for the first time in the new Church erested in the south-west part of this Township, on Sunday the 12th of February. The congregation completely filed the Building. It is a little more than a year ago since the inhabitants of the northern part of this Township also erected a Church in the 11th concession. Church in the 11th concession.
St. George's Chapel, Montreal.—(From a Corres-

pondent.)—My curiosity has been excited week after week on perusing your valuable paper, at not once seeing the slightest notice taken of the new style of Church building which has been adopted in the erection of St. George's Chapel now nearly completed, the corner-stone of which was laid early in July last. I allude to the rustic and ancient appearance of the rough stone of which the front and tower is composed: it is called quarry-faced, the stones exposed to view are of one height, and chiselled on four sides to form close joints, the same as fine cut ashler, but the outside is left rough as it comes from the quarry, some parts projecting from two to three inches beyond the joint: the appearance has obtained very general approbation. In this country where economy is a dee fit.

4. Moved by Mr. T. Duke, seconded by Mr. Stuart,
That the Townships be divided into Districts, and colectors appointed to act.

(A. Moved by Mr. T. Duke, seconded by Mr. Stuart,
That the Townships be divided into Districts, and colectors appointed to act.

(A. Moved by Mr. T. Duke, seconded by Mr. Stuart,
The Charles and the Holy Sanctuary is the more distinguished from the mart and the mmon dwelling. The Chapel has been built on the proprietary principle in not less than 251. shares-the proprietors having the presentation, subject to the approval of the Rector of the Parish and the Bishop of the Diocese. As this is probably the first Church built on the above system, it is hoped that the choice made of an Incumbent will be such as will be no impediment in again resorting to the same system; a sound orthodox minister is always essential, but above all, let him be one who is not only orthodox, but who holds also the doctrine of faithfulness to his solemn engagements, and who will show it not only by his Sabbath ministrations but after the example of his Divine Master and His Holy Apostles who went about from house to house doing good.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS OF MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

(From the Quebec Mercury.) [We have already inserted the statistics of Montreal, but we here repeat them, side by side, with those of Que-bec. The exclusively civil portion of these statistics will be found among our Canadian Intelligence.—ED. CH.] Persons belonging to the Church of Eng-

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ect statement of the number of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages which have taken place in the

2:-				01 011	15 (1	y, u	uring	CII
	Baptisms						1839	
	Burials						1403	
11	Marriages		***				399	
Mon	treal Heral	d. F	eb. 11	6				

RELIGIOUS AND OTHER STATISTICS OF LONDON. (From the London Herald, 11th January.)

We are indebted to a friend for the following statement of the population of the town of London, compiled from the official returns for the previous year, we can form no idea of the ratio of increase.
British Canadian

British Canadian	***	***	1163	
French do			8	
English			489	
Irish			530	
Scotch			231	
United States			174	
Total			2595	
RELIGIOUS DENOM	INAT	IONS	. 15 15 19	
Church of England			1139	
Roman Catholic			294	
Scotch Church			243	
British Methodists			231	
Canadian Wesleyans			16	
Episcopal Methodists			61	
Other Methodists			195	
Presbyterians			131	
Congregationalists			112	
Baptists			65	
Lutherans			1	
Quakers			10	
Moravians			4	
No Policion	1000	MENTE.	100	
no Religion			100	
Total			2595	

## English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

At the General Meeting of The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, held on Tuesday, the 6th of December, 1842, the following portions of a letter from the Lord Bishop of Gibraltar to the Rev. W. Parker were

inspecting the schools, hospitals, &c. The confirmation was interesting, not only as the first, but on account of the variety of the persons who received the rite: the number was above a hundred, and they consisted not only of the ability of the airli inhabitor. Adolphustown and Fredericksburgh, as part of the District only of the children of the civil inhabitants, but of soldiers of the garrison, and some of the young officers and diers of the garrison, and some of the young officers and seamen of one of the ships of war. A few of the civilians were the children of Roman Catholic parents who had were the children of Koman Catholic parents who had joined our communion previous to my arrival, and who, together with many others who are still members of the Church of Rome, attended, and appeared to take great interest in the service. On my arrival here I found the Spanish congregation, under the care of Mr. Lucena, in a languishing state, for want of a spitable please of were a languishing state, for want of a suitable place of worship. It was found very difficult to induce the respectable part of the community to attend divine service in a schoolpart of the community to attend divine service in a schoolroom; I therefore determined to adopt a suggestion made
by Archdeacon Burrow and Mr. Lucena, of trying the
effect of giving them an evening service in Spanish at
the cathedral. The result has been much greater than
we expected. Not only have Mr. Lucena's own congregation all attended, but a great portion of the respectable
Roman Catholics. On the two evenings at which I was
present, it was estimated that there were between form present, it was estimated that there were between four and five hundred persons of Spanish origin in the church, the greater part being members of the church of Rome. We can hardly expect this to continue, but there seems no reason to doubt that we shall be able to keep up a conno reason to doubt that we shall be able to keep up a considerable congregation. The service was very impressive, and the sermon was listened to with the most profound attention. At the conclusion I gave the blessing in Spanish; and from all that I have heard, I think that the effect of the whole has been very good. It has served to remind some of the misconceptions and prejudices which have prevailed here, as to the nature and character of our Church, and has raised us as a Church in the estimation of those who do not belong to our communion; and I cannot but think that the continuance of a service in which the pure word of God is read and preached, and the rites of the Church duly administered, in a language understood by the people, must be productive of still more beneficial results. At all events I consider that our Church is bound, as the Established Church of the place, to make its ministrations available to all who the place, to make its ministrations available to all who may be willing to accept them. I have delayed my departure longer than I expected; but it is now finally settled that we are to sail for Malta on the 24th, in he Majesty's ship Formidable, 84. I shall leave Gibralta with regret, not only on account of the kindness and at tention which I have received from all classes of the in habitants, but because there still remains so much to be done. On this last account, as well as on account o having been obliged to leave Lisbon and Oporto unvisited I must return to this part of the diocese earlier than had intended. The contingencies in moving about, as I must move in ships of war, are so numerous, that it is very difficult to adhere to any plan laid down beforehand; but it is my present intention to proceed to the East, at least as far as Constantinople, as soon as I have made such arrangements as I may be able at Malta. Hoping to hear from you soon I was to hear from you soon. to hear from you soon, I remain, ever your's most trul, "G. GIBRALTAR."

> EPISCOPAL CHARGES .- One fact, we have often obsered, is worth a million of arguments; and we are happy to have to state one which is conclusive as to a great and important change in the public mind Some 20 years back the publication of a clerical change created no attention beyond the immediate circle to which it had been addressed, and perhaps awakened no very particular interest there. The number of copies struck off was limited to 250, and if 100 of these were disposed of, the sale was accounted good. Now, no less a number than 2500 are commonly printed; and the average sale is at least 1500. The fact speaks volumes.—John Bull.
>
> INTERESTING AMERICATE—At the triangulal meeting of

The fact speaks volumes.—John Bull.

INTERESTING ANECDOTE.—At the triennial meeting of the Salisbury Diocesan Church Building Society, held last week at Salisbury, the Lord Bishop of the diocese said, there was an anecdote connected with the building of the church at Whitchurch Canenicorum, which he could not forbear relating:—"The first proposal for this undertaking (said his lordship) was made to me soon after I became hishop by a farmer in that heighbourhood. after I became bishop by a farmer in that neighbourhood of the name of James. He was a man not of the more opulent, rather, I believe, of the hamble class; nor did either his appearance or manner indicate anything superior to that ordinarily found in his sphere of life. But he felt deeply the privation under which he and his neighbours laboured in their separation from the house of God, and the means of grace provided therein. He lamented to see many around him falling into ungodliness and disregard of all religion—others supplying the want for themselves in an irregular manner, by forming conventi-cles of one or another denomination of dissent. His heart was stirred within him to endeavour if by any means those with whom he was connected and his neighbours generally, and obtained promises of assistance to a conself very clearly and accurately, in order to demonstrate the want, and a subscription list amounting to 400%, raised by his almost unaided efforts; and, indeed, in the face of the opposition of some, from whom he might naturally have expected encouragement and help; and to this he had himself contributed the sum of 50l. I think I am stating these things correctly, but I am speaking only from memory, and after the lapse of some years. There were greater difficulties to be surmounted than I have ever known to occur in a similar case-legal and technical objections of various kinds, consents necessary to be had, but impossible to obtain—so that in spite of my best efforts, the business made no progress for nearly two years; but still this earnest-minded man was not disheartened. He wrote to me from time to time. He disheartened. He wrote to me from time to time. He came once to London to see me on the subject. He said he would draw stone and begin building himself, if I would only promise to consecrate the building when raised. At length all obstacles were overcome, and the

courts of God's tabernacle on earth, may we not humbly trust that he joined in purer worship and in more joyful strains in the blessed company of the saints who rest in the Lord?" NEW CHURCH IN St. PANCRAS.—Yesterday morning he fine new Gothic church, recently completed in Gordon-street, Gordon-square, New-road, St. Pancras, was consecrated by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lono'clock, and was received by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, the Incumbent, and late Minister of Bedford Chapel, Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, the churchwardens and trustees, and by them conducted to the vestry-room. The Bishop, assisted by the Chancellor and Registrar of the dioc went through the ceremony of consecrating the sacred edifice, and his lordship subsequently preached an eloquent and impressive sermon to a numerous congregation from the 10th chapter of St. Luke, and 18th verse. The service was preformed without the aid of a clerk, the psalms and hynens being given out by the minister, and the congregation joining audibly in the responses. The following, relating thereto, was printed on the cards of admission to the ceremony,—"It is particularly requested that all who are present at the service will join andibly in the singing and in the responses, according to the direction of the Rubric. This is the more necessary as the services of a clerk are dispensed with." The church, which is from the design of Mr. Stevenson, architect, provides accommodation for upwards of 1400 persons. It was greatly wanted in the parish, and was built by valurious enlegations.

ALSTON .- The Rev. Blyth Hurst Curate of Garrigillgate, in the parish of Alston, Cumberland, has been presented by his hearers, residing in the village of Nenthead, with a handsome crimson velvet cushion for the pulpit, and the London Lead Company, who have extensive mines in the district, have also furnished a new quarto bible and prayer book. It is worthy of notice as, evinthat at Nenthead where there is no church or chapel of the establishment, and where the services of the Church of England have only been introduced a few months, upwards of seven hundred persons frequently attend the service conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hurst in a school-room, service conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hurst in a school-room, service conducted by the strandange at church has

Roman Catholic Wills.—Our readers will recollect, that a short time ago we gave extracts from a petition signed by 194 members of the Roman Catholic congregation of Brindle, addressed to their Bishop, requesting him to prevent confessors from making the wills of their penitents in their own favour, and to oblige the Rev. Thomas Sherburne to restore the Brindle property to the natural and legal heirs. This petition having met with no attention from the Bishop, a copy of it, we hear, has been sent to the Pope as the petitioners are determined to be heard. From what we learn, on good authority, a person high in office may be expected in these parts from the Court of Rome, to investigate the accusations which have been so Rome, to investigate the accusations which have been so perseveringly brought against certain members of the Roman Catholic clergy, and which have created so great a noise in this part of the country .- Preston Chronicle.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND THE DISSENTERS. There is usually not a little talk and boasting among the dissenters of the present day, respecting their great anxiety and efforts for educating the poorer classes; with the accompanying assertion, of course, that, as to the national Church and the Clergy of that Church, they would impede the course of advantage as which as they are able. impede the course of education as much as they are able. Now it is always well to bring dissenting statements to the test of actual facts, when it can be done, not only for the truth's sake, but with the view, if possible, of shaming the dissenters the medical product. the dissenters themselves into more reputable conduct towards the Church. Accordingly, we furnish the public with a summary of the returns for all the English counties, taken from the parliamentary documents, printed by order of the House of Commons, and we now submit our account to their impartial paties. It is as follows:

'n	account to their in	npar	tial notic	ce.	It is as	follows:	-
e	The state of the state of					tions of the	
0	Counties.	To	tal of Chile	dren	cec	ling in Sc	ho
1	Codiffics.	8	inder daily truction.	7 1n-		ablished by	y D
f	Bedford		6,632			285	
	Berks		16,574			120	
:	Buckingham		10,834			42	
	Cambridge		15,269		1.1	343	
,	Chester		32,139			1,308	
	Cornwall		31,629			249	
f	Cumberland		21,531			225	
	Derby		21,508			334	
F	Devon		54,971			1,076	
)	Dorset		18,158			394	
	Durham		30,656			550	
	Essex		32,977			1,235	
	Gloucester		32,274			1,272	
	Hereford		8,815			218	
	Hertford		14,752			433	
	Huntingdon		5,805			153	
	Kent		53,321			844	
1	Lancaster		97,534			9,284	
	Leicester		19,267			283	
	Lincoln		38,124			413	
	Middlesex		101,220			9,747	
	Monmouth		6,646			136	
	Norfolk		35,128		•••	590	
	Northampton		18,295			392	
	Northumberland		24,582			461	
	Nottingham		21,439		***	1,134	
	Oxford		15,939		***	637	
1	Rutland		2,701			12	
	Salop		19,179			580	
	Somerset		35,891			1,260	
	Southampton	***	38,733			1,562	
	Stafford		35,710			2,079	
1	Suffolk		28,042			390	
	Surrey		45,915			2,146	
	Sussex		32,877			1,637	
1	Warwick		20,041			1,116	
	Westmoreland		7,256			795	
1	Wilts	***	20,375			285	
	Worcester		17,858			1,000	
-	York, East Ridir		20,106			257	
1	City & Air	nsty	4,325			555	
1	North Ric	ling	22,825			387	
1	West Ridi	ng	73,932		100	2,170	
1		-	-		A STATE OF	,	
-	Total	. 1,5	222,107	***		48,470	
-	Out of nearly on			da			14

supplied with schools by the dissenters! Not a twenty-fifth part of the whole owes any thing to them! These are stubborn facts, let the dissenters say what they will.

—Cambridge Chronicle.

## From our English Files.

THE LATE DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT GALWAY. The Galway paper of Wednesday states that the number of persons who perished in the catastrophe at the chapel on Christmas morning is 33, and of the wounded or injured 20, 11 women and 9 men, being considerably less than might have been

r such circumstances. John Blakeney, Esq., the Coroner, John Ireland, J. P., and Sylvanus Jones, Esq., R.M., attended at the Town Court House, siderable extent. He came to me at Salisbury from the further part of Dorsetshire, bringing with him a map of the causes which led to this disaster. On taking their places the parish and of the neighbouring district, drawn by him- on the bench the Coroner stated that he would then but empanel and swear a jury, and bring them to view as many of the dead as were within the precincts of the town, and that he would afterwards adjourn the proceedings to a future day, in order to afford in the interim an opportunity of obtaining satisfactory evidence, if such could be had, to establish that the melancholy catastrophe was the result of an alarm naturally raised, and not wantonly or wickedly provoked. "I cannot," he added, bring myself to believe that any person would be demon enough to enter a temple dedicated to religious worship in order to create panic and confusion amongst those assembled there; but the various reports abroad, may of which have reached my ears, require to be set at rest, and the public mind satisfied as far as possible to the origin of this truly fatal tragedy." The jury being sworn, proceeded to view the bodies, and on their return the Coroner adjourned the inquiry till Friday next (to-morrow) at 11 o'clock. There is something dark in the sayings of this worthy Coroner, as to the origin of the accident, as if it were possible that it might be discovered to have been caused by some evil-disposed persons-some malicious alarmists who were bent upon destroying the worshippers at mass on Christmas morning. It is to be regretted that a public officer should have building was commenced, and advanced rapidly towards indulged in such insinuations. The purport of them is not difficult to understand; but there is no knowing to what frightful jector to see the labour of his own hands, to rejoice in his work.—He was taken ill and died a short time, I mischief they might lead. Doubtless, it is intended to charge believe a few weeks only, before the termination of that the fatality on the unhappy Protestants; for nothing can hap-pen in this country which the alchemy of party does not imwork which he had so long and so earnestly desired to media:ely convert to its own use.

The Galway Vindicator's version of the melancholy occurbehold. But were his efforts therefore thrown away? No: rather was his work finished, and he was taken to his reward; and if he was not allowed to worship in the rence is as follows:—

"On Christmas morning, as has always been customary, in order to gratify the religious inclinations of the town and suburbs of Galway, the tremendous mysteries of the altar were to have been celebrated at six o'clok in the parish chapel of St. Nieholas. At that hour the gallery and aisle of this spacious temple were thronged almost to suffocation by the thousands who attended, and although no danger whatever should have been apprehended, even were the number greater, a cry was raised, either through panic or malicious intent, that the galleries were falling. The instant it was heard the entire mass of the human beings present rushed from their places in the wildest disorder; some raised up the windows and precipitated themselves into the street, when their brains were dashed to eces; others pressed up to the railings before the altar, leaped into the sanctuary, and almost killed one another in the efforts to escape through the sacristy; but the greater number rushed down the stairs leading from the galleries, and through the door which communicated with them from the aisle, and at the junction of these three passages most of the deaths took place. Nothing could exceed the terror of the crush on the From the highest lobby on either side down to the pl entrance, the entire were wedged together—men of the most athletic frames strangled and suffocated—women dead in the arms of their husbands and relatives—boys, whose bones were broken in every part, and men, women, children trampled on until their bodies could be identified in no other way than by the clothes they wore.

"As to the origin of the terrific occurrence," adds the Vindicator, "we can at present give no decided information. Various rumours are afloat, which require the most cautious inrestigation, and which, if proved to have any foundation in truth, must greatly tend to damage the good understanding that has hitherto subsisted in Galway, between all classes of

There is a curious coincidence, with a difference, recorded

by the correspondent of an evening Journal, with reference to the above fatality. It seems that on the same day, the gallery of a church or rather the church itself, made use of by the mem-bers of the establishment, fell on the same day whilst the people cing the zeal and talents of this respected clergyman, that at Nenthead where there is no church or chapel of that at Nenthead where there is no church or chapel of the zeal and talents of this respected clergyman, were collected for morning service, but that no person was killed, or even seriously hurt. This extraordinary event took place and at Garrigill-gate also, the attendance at church has been increased more than tenfold.

Conducted there. On Christmas Day the congregation was unusually large, every corner filled to suffocation—several hungles of the conducted there. THE RUBRICS.—The directions contained in the recent dreds crowded together. Service ended, the sermon closed, and Charge of the Lord Bishop of London are complied with the clergyman having sat down in the pulpit (waiting until the Charge of the Lord Bishop of London are complied with by a large number of the metropolitan clergy. On Sunday morning the Rev. Dr. Spry, the Rector of St. Marylebone, preached for the first time in his surplice. The bishop, it will be remembered, recommended that the clergy should preach in their surplices at morning service and in their academical gowns in the afternoon and evenings. At the close of the communion service the Rev.

Dr. Spry accorded the pulpit and commenced his sermon of the long loft in which the people were crowded, in the act of going out, was seen sinking! A beam had given way, and all—men women, children, forms, beams, rafters, commingled—were crushed into an under story, lately excavated, 12 feet deep, covering the communion service the Rev. Dr. Spry ascended the pulpit, and commenced his sermon without the introduction of the usual psalm or hymn for which no provision is made in the rubric or canons. At "Gibraltar, Nov. 22, 1842.

"My dear Sir,—You have no doubt heard, through Mr. Hawkins, of my visit to Cadiz, and the consecration of the burial-ground at that place. I left that city on the 11th, intending to cross over to the African side of the lith, intending to cross over to the African side of the same parish, notice was given on parish, notice was given on the subject of preaching would be adopted; at the contemplation of. It is calculated that 150 went down, nearly one-half the congregation. But here came the cause of that all notices would be read by the clergyman from the desk, instead of by the clerk, as heretofore; that the same parish, notice was given on nearly one-half the congregation. But here came the cause of that all notices would be read by the clergyman from the desk, instead of by the clerk, as heretofore; that the same parish, notice was given on nearly one-half the congregation. But here came the cause of the bishop on the subject of praise to every tongue; not a man, woman, or child, that I can learn, was killed, nor a bone that 11th, intending to cross over to the African side of the same parish, notice was given on at the contemplation of. It is calculated that 150 went down, nearly one-half the congregation. But here came the cause of the bishop on the subject of praise to every tongue; not a man, woman, or child, that I can learn, was killed, nor a bone the 11th, intending to cross over to the African side of the same parish, notice was given on at the contemplation of. It is calculated that 150 went down, nearly one-half the congregation. But here came the cause of the bishop on the subject of praise to every tongue; not a man, woman, or child, that I can learn, was killed, nor a bone that all notices would be administered immediately rigging on the air is s is perfectly playing the be happy to shore the co though, in but otto of stranger. almost ever ment. To

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Thas been the annual castons, for many years, to present provides to the lays at Mr. Thomas Watton's School, Albany Illous, Rentrocal, London. This grafting and really we see Clerks of the Peace, and others, when the present the present of the present the prese cuits, which were far from bad; under the counter were binns of large loaves of very good wheaten bread; overhead was a tin box with small string, to tie the biscuits after they had been wrapped in the brown paper which was lying on the desk—and really, had it not been for the long-tailed vagabond who stood smoking bis pipe with a greater air of security and consequence now that he is under English law than ever he did when fire a correct the second posses were the searched his house, and took away been converted a complaint ngainst Bennett, and the Sheriff of Linn county of the Covenment, whose daily prayer is for official station—who carp at public officers in order to ruin them dear old England again. There are tallow-chandlers, with records red, which look very pretty. Also sweetment shops, ficial station—who carp at public officers in order to ruin them with the Government, in the lopes of securing the loaves and friends. It is not necessary to call names, nor would it do any good to do so; the fact, however, fish stalls, poulterers, and everything you ever saw in tengland. I bought some artificial flowers which the ladies were in their hair, which I intend to send or bring home; would succeed in getting the reward at the only pity is that such places of the citizens to hold ambition, in being chosen by the suffrage of the citizens to hold ambition, in being chosen by the suffrage of the citizens to hold ambition, in being chosen by the suffrage of the citizens to hold ambition, in being chosen by the suffrage of the citizens to hold ambition, in the loeps are remained from places of honour or profit; but the hole and-corner, sneakings.

These desperadoes then searched his house, and took away some money—all that they could find. Johnson entered a complaint ngainst Beanett, and the Sheriff of Linn county on their carrival here, obtain instant and profitable employment, so frequently dreaded from large immigrations; as emigrants with very limited means, will on their carrival here, obtain instant and profit wear in their hair, which I intend to send or bring home; but they were all the ladies' society we could find—the dear little creatures had nearly all flown. There are plenty of the poorer class, all most atrociously ugly, but not one feminine mandarin could we find. One girl about 16, after no end of coaxing, and a dollar in her father's hand, consented to shew us her foot. The first operation was to take off a shoe, two use from the surplus population of older and richer countries.

The story of the galled horse that begged that the swarm of flies should not be disturbed, because a new and hungrier set would soon alight upon the sore, may perhaps with some justice be applied to certain incumbents in office; but be this as countries.

The plan of "The Settler's Provident or Savings Bank Actions of the Canada Compute the means of attracting to this great agricultural Province a large portion of the surplus population of older and richer downtries.

The plan of "The Settler's Provident or Savings Bank Actions of the canada Compute the means of attracting to this great agricultural Province as the countries.

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The plan of "The Settler's Provident or Savings Bank Actions of the Savings of the surplus of the surplus of the sur inches and a half long; then came bandages as long as a frigate's pendant; then some more nondescript clouts, and then, oh ye gods! what we saw, it cannot be expressed in words; but had she been more beautiful than Venus I could not have touched whether he be an office-holder, Protestant or [Roman] Camanaged; and we are convinced will be of marked general benewhere they had quarters, and fed all their soldiers. The place was immense, about four times the size of the new market in Liverpool, and full of barracks. There were their bows and bald is designed and full of barracks. There were their bows and bald is designed and for the same period and full of barracks. There were their bows and bald is designed and we are convinced will be of marked general benefit to the Western potition of Canada especially. We are gratified to learn that during last year the Company and efficiently do his duty? If he does, then no plotting, no false principle of rotation, no new-fangled notion of Responsibilities and full of barracks. There were their bows and bald is during controlled to eject him from office. He should bald is during a stream of the controlled and the cont Liverpool, and full of barracks. There were their bows and arrows, clothes, beds, and everything as they had left them when they topped their booms in such a hurry. There was the cooking-place, consisting of some fifteen or twenty immense, fire-places and coppers for boiling and cooking rice. They were half full of prog, so the poor devils had to run without their dinner; the other half being strewed about, mixed up with dishes, chopsticks, &c. &c. in very pretty confusion. The stock of grain was immense, room after room piled up to the roof, in each of which was as complete a winnowing-mandould as soon as I saw them, they seemed like old friends, so perfectly like were they to yours at home; and yet without a doubt they have been invented here as well as in England. doubt they have been invented here as well as in England. In other rooms they had large quantities of tents ready to replace any which might have been burnt. They were admirable things. I have got one on board which will make a suit of sails for every boat in the ship. Powder and shot were strewed about knee-deep. It is now destroyed, which ought to have been done at first, for a spark would have blown up the whole place.—Corespondent of the Britannia.

#### Canada.

DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE BY FIRE IN EMILY. To the Editor of the Church.

has ever, I believe, occurred in this section of the district.

On Tuesday morning last, the house of William Cottingham Esquire at Williamstown in Emily, was burned to the ground. Four of his children, one child, adopted by Mrs. Cottingham, and a female servant fell victims to the devouring element. Having just returned from the melancholy funeral of the innocent sufferers, I lose no time in giving you the facts as collected by myself on the ground. About 3 o'clock in the morning Mrs. Cottingham awoke with a sense of suffocation and aroused her husband, who, perceiving a dense smoke, ran hastily down the destruction of the North. Let us abolish the feudal system—otherwise the vassal will never awake from his lethargic slumber."

Alexander Maurice Delisle, Esq., of the city of Montreal being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, deposeth and saith that he is well acquainted with the hand-writing of Loui Hypolite Lafontaine, Esq., of Montreal, having frequently see him write. A letter bearing date the 18th of February last addressed to "J. J. Gironard, Esq., Notaire Public, M. P. P. Mrs. Cottingham awoke with a sense of suffocation and aroused her husband, who, perceiving a dense smoke, ran hastily down stairs to see what was the matter. Mrs. Cottingham three herself out of bed at the same time, and taking her infant in her arms, hurried through the adjoining room to the lobby at the head of the stairs, whence, she saw Mr. Cottingham throw open the parlour door below, and the flames bursting through it into the heal; perceiving that the house was on fire, she it into the heal; perceiving that the house was on fire, she it into the heal; perceiving that the house was on fire, she in the signature at the foot of the said letter, and further saith not (Signed). A. M. Delisle. open the pariour door below, and the lattice of the signature at the foot of the said letter, and the signature at opened on the lobby, and awoke him up, calling upon him to opened on the lobby, and awake third of the children. Observing that the infant in her arms was by this time convulsed for want of air, she ran to a window and broke out a pane to let the child air, she ran to a window and broke out a pane to let the child air, she ran to a window and broke out a pane to let the child air, she ran to a window and broke out a pane to let the child air, she ran to a window and broke out a pane to let the child air, she ran to a window and broke out a pane to let the child are the children. breathe, and looking out, she saw as she thought, light in all the windows of her father (George Hughes Esquire's) house, on another side of the square on which her own stood. The thought immediately came into her mind, "what can I do with thought immediately came into her mind, "what can I do with the confidence of this babe in my arms, if my father were here he could render more effectual aid in saving the children than I can;" and feeling persuaded that there was still sufficient time to remove them from danger, she seized the sash, pulled it into the room and threw herself out on the roof of the back kitchen, from which she leaped to the ground with her baby in her arms, comparatively uninjured, shricking for aid, and while making her way to her father's she met him coming, he having been startled out of bed by her screams. She cried to him in agony to save her children, he tried to do so, but also it was too late.

awoke him, he ran down stairs and conceiving that the smoke came from the parlour, immediately under his bed-room, he house. He instantly shouted out to alarm the persons sleeping in the East end of the house, and rushed to the kitchen to alarm the servants sleeping there, and get their assistance; immediately turning round he ran again into the now flaming hall, and rushed through the flames up the stairs, to re-gain the hed-room where the children still lay. On gaining the head of the stairs, he experienced some difficulty in opening the door of the large bed-room, through which he must pass to get to the bed room. In the large room he found his father, almost suffocated, feebly endeavouring to find the door of the bed-room. Mr. Cottingham made a rush toward that door and stumbled over a sofa, being then nearly suffocated, they both made to one of the front windows, dashed it out, and having inhaled a breath or two of fresh air, again rushed toward the bed-room door; and again, stumbled over something, but recovering himself, he reached the wall in which the door stood, and felt in every direction for the door in vain. The smoke and flame had now rendered the room impossible to exist in, and retreat by the stairs being completely cut off, he was forced to throw himself from a window into the street. Old Mrs. Cottingham says, that he found the door of the bed-room, and on opening it, the flame struck him in the face and went down his throat, causing him to fall on the floor, along which he crept to a window from which he threw himself into the street. His face is very much burned as well as the back part of his thighs and legs, down to his heels. There were about 20 persons sleeping under the roof at the time, and had it not been for the merciful interposition of Providence in arousing Mrs. Cottingham from the first effects of suffocation, in all probability every life would have been lost, as the flames spread with such fearful rapidity before the strong Westerly gale, that the whole building was wrapt in flames in the course of two or three minutes after Mr. Cotting ham's awaking, and had the wind blown from any other dire tion, many other buildings must have been destroyed. The ages of Mr. Cottingham's children were as follows: Letitia Jane, 8 years and 5 months, Henry William, 6 years and 10 months, George Hughes, 5 years, Charles Wellington, 3 years and 9 months. Mr. and Mrs. Cottingham, have both been much injured, and Mr. Cottingham's father still more severely. The loss of property was very great: not an article of Mr. Cottingham's property was saved, not even his account books or papers, nor was there a thought of such a thing at the time. His loss cannot be less than 1,000*l*, of which, 200*l* is covered by insurance. Mr. Blackwell estimates his loss at 900 dollars. The remains of the unfortunate sufferers were found immediately under where their beds stood, and were interred on Wednesday morning. If any circumstance could alleviate the misery of their surviving relatives, the sincere sympathy evinced by the immense concourse who assembled to pay the last sad duties to the innocent sufferers, would afford it: and

EXECUTIVE TYRANNY TOWARDS OFFICE-HOLDERS.

indeed the high respect in which both Mr. Cottingham's and

Mr. Hughes's families have been so long held in this section of

the district, has cast a deep and general gloom over all. D.

we need not here stop to enumerate, it is pretty evident that still more rapid strides in this downward direction may be looked for unless some very stringent remedies are soon applied to the body politic. In the meantime we may glance at one very prominent and very permicious doctrine, which is now being introduced in relation to public officers—that the main, if being introduced in relation for office, is that of staunch not the only test of qualification for office, is that of staunch not the only test of qualification for office, is that of staunch not the only test of qualification for office, is that of staunch not the only test of qualification for office, is that of staunch not the only test of qualification for office, is that of staunch not the only test of qualification for office, is that of staunch not the only test of qualification for office, is that of staunch not the only test of qualification for office, is that of staunch not the only test of qualification for office, is that of staunch not the only test of qualification for office, is that of staunch not for the Royal Gollege of Surgeons—that the main, if the noble decision approved of by the Corporation. The work so auspiciously begun, and why did his correspondent excite "les Bon-not the corporation. The work so auspiciously begun, and why did his correspondent excite "les Bon-not the corporation. The work so auspiciously begun, and why did his correspondent excite "les Bon-not the corporation. The work so auspiciously begun, and why did his correspondent excite "les Bon-not the corporation. The work so auspiciously begun, and why did his correspondent excite "les Bon-not the corporation. The work so auspiciously begun, and with the noble design approved of by the noble design ap

MR. LAFONTAINE'S "JOKE" ABOUT REBELLION. (From the Montreal Gazette, 9th February, 1843.) Extract of a letter, addressed by L. II. Lafontaine, to J. J. Houses vacant ...

"Rien de nouveau, si ce n'est qu'on parle de coercion: con-solez vous; Viger et Papineau vous donneront vingt mille louis pour armer les Bonnets Bleus du Nord.—Abolisons le systeme federal; autrement le vassal ne se reveillers jamais de son sommeil letharique.

(Signed) L. H. LAFONTAINE. J. J. Girouard, ecuyer, ? St. Benoit.

We translate this for the advantage of such of our readers a

Peterboro', Feb'y 9th, 1813.

Dear Sir,—With feelings absolutely indescribable, I take up any pea to inform you of the most heart-rending accident which has ever, I believe, occurred in this section of the district.

On Tuesday morning last, the house of William Cottingham Enquire at Williamstown in Emily, was burned to the ground.

(Signed) P. E. LECLERE, J. P. We take upon ourselves to say, that the writing and sending

REMARKS OF QUEBEC GAZETTE.

The extract from Mr. Lafontaine's letter to Mr. Girous of the 18th February, 1837, has been repeatedly published by fore. The letter from which the passage is selected, we have heard, was a business letter found among Mr. Girouard's pape which were seized at his house in St. Benoit after the affair St. Eustache, 14th December, 1837. If the suspicions again startled out of hed by her screams. She cried to him in agony to save her children, he tried to do so, but alas it was too late. All this occurred in less than two minutes, from the time of may be said to be "utterly unworthy of the confidence of her first awaking.

To return to Mr. Cottingham. When Mrs. Cottingham Crown or the people.

What are the contents of the extract? A warning of came from the parlour, immediately under his bed-room, he opened the door, when the flames were driven violently into his face by the strong Westerly gale then blowing into the apartment, through the already burned down windows of that part of the large than Mr. Lafontaine thought then, and think still, is required to the cawake the "vassals" from the "lerhargic slumber," which was the "vassals" from the care of the correction; a sneer at Mess-rs. Viger and Papines opinion in favour of a proceeding, which many other persons the proceeding which many othe so far from thinking there was any danger of popular insurre

tion, he supposed to exist.

Those who know anything of Mr. Lafontaine, know a well that his sentiments were averse to the agitations which preceded the outbreak of 1837. He neither approved of many of the actors, nor of their doings, and when the truth comes to be fully known, it will be found that there were many persons who were included in the suspicions entertained by the infuriated among the opposite party, who were equally guiltless as Mr. Lafontaine; but in the excitement of the times, and the appeals to prejudice which were resorted to on both sides, it is not surprising that even honest and intelligent men should have been led to form and act upon hasty and erroneous conclusions.-That attempts are made to perpetuate them, is to be regretted. If it is thought to serve a party, it ought to be recollected that error is more dangerous to those who fall into it, than to those it Number of Colleges, Academies, and Conmay be sought to injure .- Neilson's Quebec Gazette.]

FARTHER REMARKS: (From the Montreal Gazette of the 14th Feb.)

The republication by us of Mr. Lafontaine's letter to Mr. Girouard, has made a sensation among the Governmental "organs" in this city. They are quite indignant, that we should persist in reading the Attorney General's words just as they are written. They blame us for obtuseness of intellect, in not being able to discover, that the whole was a mere squib, an inno cent pleasantry on his part. If so, we must say that it is the cent pleasantry on his part. It so, we must say that it is the heaviest piece of wit we have ever seen, since the time when the elephant Chuny so playfully attempted to pull down Exeter Change. Had the joke been carried a little farther, it is like it would have had a termination as fatal, as that which rewarded poor Chuny, for his elaborate but dangerous gambols.

Now if this letter had already been published "times without number," why should we have been beholden to Mr. Attorney General Ogden's papers for a copy of it. Nay rather let us ask how we were to get a sight of these papers. Has our contemporary already forgotten, what we told him so very lately, of the transmission of them to Kingston, out of the custody of the proper officer in this District, to whom they were confided -that very officer, by the way, being the same gentleman, who swore to the authenticity of Mr. Lafontaine's innocent squib.—
It will save the Times farther trouble, conjecturing where we obtained our information, if he will consult the documents printed, by order of the House of Commons in 1840—Part 1. pages 66 and 67. There he will see the squib at full length, side by side with a few more of a kindred combustible character. As many of these have not yet been published, we may possibly make room for them at an early day; meantime, we will merely remark, that it wills difficult to make out from these documents, that Mr. Lafontaine was, as the Times says, "the advo-tect, G. Browne, Esq, the Contractor for the mason work, Mr.

(From the Montreal Transcript.)

The advances towards Radicalism in the Province, have of late been neither few nor unimportant; and for reasons which we need not here stop to enumerate, it is pretty evident that we need not here stop to enumerate, it is pretty evident that the more rapid strides in this downward direction, may be nondent so desiringly, that the "thows and in the Montreal Transcript.)

or having, would have risked so large a sum for so patriotic a purpose, we have nothing to do with them. Let Mr. Lafon-taine answer the questions himself. If no such plan was in containing the following that the "thows and in the care was excavated of a building which, we for having, would have risked so large a sum for so patriotic a purpose, we have nothing to do with them. Let Mr. Lafon-taine answer the questions himself. If no such plan was in containing the such plan was in containing the such plan was in containing to do with them. Let Mr. Lafon-taine answer the questions himself. If no such plan was in containing the such plan was in containing the such plan was in containing the such plan was in contained to the care where the dark was excavated of a building which, we for having, would have risked so large a sum for so patriotic a purpose, we have nothing to do with them. Let Mr. Lafon-taine answer the questions himself. If no such plan was in containing the such plan was in c

The plan of "The Settler's Provident or Savings Bank Ac- only four miles off .- N. Y. Plebeian.

1-	Proprietors of real property Non-proprietors of real property	1251
is	Non-proprietors of real property	4662
1e	Total number of inhabitants, male and	
1-	female, then resident	40,136
	Persons belonging to the city, male and	
	female, then temporarily absent	220
	Natives of England	2994
	Do, of Ireland	8839
as	Do. of Ireland	2645
i-	Do of Canada French origin	16,999
-	Do. of Canada, French origin Do. of Canada, British origin	7411
ke	Do. of Continent of Europe	184
u-	Do. of United States	514
	Do. of United States Aliens not naturalized	462
us	Aliens not naturalized	
ke	Number of persons in the family, five	3085
	years of age and under-Male	3000
al,	Number of persons in the family, above	3000
h,	Number of persons in the family, above	
iis	hve and under tourteen years of age-	2012
en	Male	3953
st,	Male Female Males, fourteen and under eighteen	3964
P.,	Males, fourteen and under eighteen-	
ng	Married Single	4
ng	Single	1898
of	100, under eighteen and not twenty-one	
so	Married	31
ot.	Married Single Do. twenty-one and not thirty—Married	1201
	Do. twenty-one and not thirty-Married	1578
	Single	1622
	Do. thirty and not sixty-Married	4589
ng	Single and and single	690
of	Do, sixty and upwards-Married	508
ps,		94
0-	Single	
he	Married Single	5879
	Married	5916
he	Single	1545
	Do. forty-five and upwards-Matthed	646
	Deaf and Damb persons—Males	3
ird	Dear and Damo persons—Marcs	9
e-	Females	13
we	Blind persons—Males Females	
ers	Females	
of	Tarors Marcs	
nst	Females	
of	Lunatic persons-Males	
	Females	
er,	Male coloured persons  Female coloured persons  Male farm servants employed	
ion	Female coloured persons	
the	Male farm servants employed	
	Other male servants in private families	743
the	Female servants in private families	2221
au,	Persons engaged in trade and commerce	925
ons	Persons subsisting on alms, or paupers	28
red	Acres or arpents of land occupied	
ch,	Acres or arpents of improved land occupied	1383
ec-	Produce reignd during the last year and	
	estimated in Winchester bushels—	- 39 3 3
ery		. 294
ich		
ınv	Barley	None

1648 ... 800 Oats ... ... Pease ... ... ... 123 ... 124 ... Indian-corn ... Buck-wheat ... ... Potatoes ... Number of hives of bees kept last season Live Stock-Neat Cattle ... ... 1202 ... 993 Horses ... ... Sheep ... ... vents
Number of Elementary Schools
Scholars attending such Colleges, Academies, Convents, Elementary Schools

352

166

152

Male ... ... ... Female ... Taverns or houses of public entertainment ... Stores where spirituous liquors are sold ... Grist mills Pairs of mill stones used in such mills ... Oatmeal mills ... ... Oil mills None ... Fulling mills ... ... Carding mills ... .... Paper mills ... Iron works ... None ... Trip hammers Nail factories ... ... Distilleries ... ... Pot and pearl-ash manufactories None ... Manufactories of any other sort, contain-

ing any machinery moved by wind, water, steam, or animal power ...

Kingston.—It gives us pleasure to record, that yesterday, being St. Valantine's day, His Worship the Acting Mayor, Mr. Alderman Williamson (in the absence of the Mayor, J. Counter, cate for constitutional freedom, and that he would be but little disposed to seek through a revolution, the realization of his of the new City Hall and Market House, the contracts connectivities principles." As to the questions, whether Messrs. Viger and Papineau lad 20,000l. to give "pour armer les Bonnets Bleu du Nord," or having, would have risked en large a sum f.

the means of attracting to this great agricultural Province a would succeed in getting the seat of justice for Buchanan large portion of the surplus population of older and richer county, located at his place in the geographical centre, was the countries.

SUMMARY.

The health of Sir Charles Bagot, to the satisfaction of all, continues to improve, and we are gratified to add that there is every prospect of his Excellency's being enabled to return to

A few days will inform us whether a successor has been appointed. That such may be the case is our earnest hope, for the further administration of this government by His Excellency will, we are well assured, neither conduce to his own health or comfort, nor to the welfare of the Frovince.

Rumours float about, and to some we are inclined to attach a little credence. It has been surmised in one or two of the Conservative Journals, that during the illness of Sir Charles, his nominal, but unconscious assent may have been obtained to sundry proceedings; and such suspicions have reached us from other quarters. It would, indeed, somewhat soften the stern feeling of mistrust and dismay with which we regard His Excellency's policy, were we to learn that he had beg in to think and set for himself, and to resist being made the further instrument of Anti-British and arbitrary measures. But the con-

Census of Montreal. Quebec.

4333 ... 3865

22 ... 83

... 186 ... 68

... 186 ... 68

dreperty ... 1251 ... 1774

real property ... 4662 ... 4160

ababitants, male and silent ... 40,136 ... 31,747

belief the property ababitants and silent ... 40,136 ... 31,747

of the people, be soon granted unfortunate men detained so long in captivity."

Considering who now enjoy the confidence of her Majesty's representative in this Province, and who have been promoted, of late, to offices of emolument and trust, we really do think that William Lyon Mackenzie, Duncombe, Gibson, and others, ought, in justice, to be recalled! It has been argued that ought, in justice, to be recalled! It has been argued that the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary by the Church of Rome.

H. & W. ROWSELL.

King Street, Toronto. 5023 because many of the promoters of the Great Rebellion in Eng-735 land, were pardoned at the Restoration of Charles II. in 1660, 19.251
the instigators of the Canadian Rebellion ought also to be forgiven. But there is this important difference between the two cases,—the English Rebels were in the ascendant, and they 78 did something towards deserving a pardon, by lifting up Church 21 and State, Mitre and Crown, from the ruin into which they had been cast down by Democracy and Dissent. Here the 2547 Canadian Rebels were a most contemptible vanquished mino-2438 rity, and there was not even the plea of necessity for resusci-

tating their prostrate force.

The County of Simcoc, having been proclaimed a separate

District, its Municipal Council lately met for the first time, and
was opened with a speech from the Warden, Æmilius Irving,
Esp.

was Mr. Hincks then? Contrary to his duty as a loyal subject, 1146 he stood, at least, neutral; - and neutrality and something more 1100 now seems to be the greatest recommendation to a seat in the 3914 Executive Council.

The Nomination of Candidates for the vacant seat in the

representation of this city is fixed for Monday next: the polling will commence in the various Wards a few days after.

4916
4471
1396
411
6
tricks are seems to be committing its ravages in every direction, inducing every species of instanty, and exhibiting a thousand extravagancies, far bayond those incidental to Protracted and Camp Meetings. At Hamilton, if we remember rightly, some proselytes of this new sect were playing their fantastic tricks as a few days after. tricks, when a mob violently assaulted them: and at Kingston, a cross, lately erceted on the ground intended for the new Romish Cathedral in that place, was cut down by some unknown persons. We couple these two cases, to mark our condemnation of any attempt to interfere, by way of brute force, with the condemnation of any attempt to interfere, by way of brute force, with the condemnation of any attempt to interfere, by way of brute force, with the condemnation of any attempt to interfere, by way of brute force, and the condemnation of any attempt to interfere, by way of brute force, and the condemnation of any attempt to interfere, by way of brute force, and the condemnation of any attempt to interfere, by way of brute force, and the condemnation of any attempt to interfere, by way of brute force, and the condemnation of any attempt to interfere, by way of brute force, and the condemnation of any attempt to interfere, by way of brute force, and the condemnation of any attempt to interfere, by way of brute force, and the condemnation of any attempt to interfere, by way of brute force, and the condemnation of any attempt to interfere, by way of brute force, and the condemnation of any attempt to interfere, by way of brute force, and the condemnation of any attempt to interfere, by way of brute force, and the condemnation of any attempt to interfere, by way of brute force, and the condemnation of any attempt to interfere, by way of brute force, and the condemnation of any attempt to interfere, and the condemnation of any attempt to interfere, and the condemnation of any attempt to interfere, and the condemnation of any attempt to interfere the condemnation of any attempt with the religious opinions of any class or sect of men. The outrage upon the cross, -that fitting emblem of our religion,is one which can admit of no palliation, and will be repudiated by every one deserving the name of a Churchman.

In New Brunswick, the Hon. Mr. Weldon has been elected Speaker of the House of Assembly without opposition, and on old Conservative principles." In the Legislature of Nova Scotia-the Hon. Joseph Howe has resigned his office of Speaker 842 of the Assembly, and a resolution has been passed, declaring the offices of Speaker of the Houses and Member of the Execu-78 tive Council, to be incompatible with each other. The Hon. Wm. Young has been elected Speaker by a vote of 24 year to 22 mays, having first pleaged himself to resign his office of Executive Councillor if elected Speaker.

## POSTSCRIPT.

The packet-ship North America, which left Liver-... 1700 York. No lives were lost. The following is among

state.

reached the Punjaub after some fighting. The forces under General England had also reached

Scinde. Both Generals destroyed the fortresses they passed on their march, and laid waste the country.-General Pollock blew up the great bazaar at Cabul before he evacuated that city.

The Dublin Packet gives the most unqualified contradiction to the report that Lord Eliot would succeed
Sir Charles Bagot as Governor of Canada. Lord

THE Third Annual Public Examinat on of the Candidates for the Exhibitions, founded by the Council of King's College, will commence on Thursday, January 4th, 1844. Eliot will, it says, retain his post as Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The Right Rev. Alexander V. Griswold, Bishop of the Eastern Diocese, and senior of the House of Bishops in the United States, is dead. He fell upon a side walk before the window of Bishop Eastburn's tudy, and, upon being carried within, expired in a few minutes. "The cause of the Bishop's death," says the Boston Witness and Advocate, "was probably an attack of disease in his heart, to which he has been accustomed, aggravated by his fall. He was in the seventy-seventh year of his age, and the hirty-first of his Episcopate." We only receive his intelligence upon going to press, and next wee hope to give farther particulars of the departure of his holy and venerable successor of the Apostles, whose memory will for ever be revered.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EASTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. Reverend Brethren,—You are hereby respectfully informed that the next Meeting of the Association will be held (D. V.) on Wednesday and Thursday, March [st and 2nd, 1843, at Bytown. The Rector of the Parish requests that his Brethren would appear in their robes during Divine Service.

Rectory, Kemptville,

The March March 18 and 2nd, 1843, at Bytown. The Rector of the Parish requests that his Brethren would appear in their robes during Divine Service.

Your faithful brother,

Rectory, Kemptville,

TENRY PATTON,



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, 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 Purchise the Frechold, and take his 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:—

outo	De res	pectivi	ery as folio	WS, VIZ.										
	Updn	100 A	cres, upset	price being	2s. p	er Acre	, the whole	yearly	Rent would	be		0 1	8. D	
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		Do.		do.	58.	do.		do.			01	1 1	10 (	, "
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		Do.		do.	10s.	do.		do.				3	0 (	) "
		Do.		do.	11s. 3	d. do.		do.	21	D.		3	7 1	3 "
		Do.		do.	12s. 6	d. do.		do.	CALL SECTION	12.783	and the same	3	15 (	) "
		There		1000	120 0	Borton Co.		200				1916 6	1	2 September 19 Sep

In order to afford every assistance to industrious and provident Scttlers, the Canada Company will receive any sum, no matter how small the amount may be, for which their Scttlers are not have immediate want, on Deposit,—allowing interest at the rate of Six per cent, per annum for the same; but it is clearly understood, that the full smount with interest accrued, shall at all times be at the disposal of the Scttler, without notice. For this purpose the Company have opened in Account, which is termed "Scttler's Provident or Savings Bank Account,"—thus affording to the provident Settler, every facility for accumulating sufficient money to purchase the Precibid to the land which he leases, whenever he chooses to do so, within the term of Ten years; but should bad Harvests, or any other unforeseen misfortunes visit him, he has always the amount deposited, with Interest accrued, at his disposal to meet them.

The Lands are slso to be disposed of upon the Company's former plan, viz.—for Cash down, or by One-fifth Cash, and balance in five equal Annual Instalments, with Interest accrued, at his disposal to meet them.

The Company will remit from Canada any sum of money, however small the amount, to any part of the United Kingdom and Europe, free of all charge. The Company will also remit any sum of money from Europe to Canada, by Letters of Credit upon their Confissioners in the Province, free of expense, thus insuring the benefit of the premium of Exchange to the Emigrant, and likewise saving him from the inconvenience and too frequent loss arising from bringing his money with bim in coin.

The Company, with a view to accommodate Emigrants having no immediate use for their funds, will allow Interest, at Four per Cent. per annum, for Money left with their for any period not less than Ninety Days)—the money, however, being always at the Emigrant's disposal without notice.

Every kind of information upon Canada, and directions, that can possibly be useful to intending Emigrants to Canada, will be readily furished, free of all charge, by applying, personally or by letter, to the Company's Office in England,—Canada House, St. Helen's Place, Binopsiate-Street, London.

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 btained, free of charge, upon application (if by letter, Post-paid,) to the Company's Office at Toronto.

Canada Company's Office, Frederick-Street,

Toronto, 17th February, 1843.

H. & W. BOWSELL,

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, AND PRINTERS: DEG to inform their friends, and the public in general, that their NEW STOBE in King Street, lately occupied by MISSIRS. BRYCE, McMURRICH; & Co., will be open for business on Mospay next, the 27th Instant. The present Store will also continue open for a few weeks, and at both places will be found an excellent assortment of Account Books, Writing Papers, and every article in their line of business, both of the best and of the cheapest description. Toronto, Feb. 23, 1943.

The East District Branch of the Church Society. THE Committee of Management of this Association will meet, (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. S. S. Strong, Bytown, on Tuesday 7th March, at 7 o'clock, P. M.; and the General Meeting of the District Branch Association, will be held in the Church, on Wednesday (the 8th), immediately after Morning Prayer.

J. G. BEEK LINDSAY,

Parsonage, Williamsburg, 8th February, 1843.

PRIVATE TUITION. 

NOTECE

Port Credit, Feb'y Sth, 1843. TO LET, THE PREMISES AT PRESENT OCCUPIED BY

H. & W. ROWSELL, Booksellers, Stationers, and Printers,

TOREMOVE TO THE STORE IN KING STREET; Lately in the occupation of MESSES. BRYCE, MCMURRICH & Co.

THE Premises are large and commodious, with good yard, (in which is a Well.) Coach-house, Stable, back Store-house, &c. &c. There is a good Cellar, the full size of the Store, and also an excellent Erick-vaulted Cellar in addition, rendering the Premises well adapted for a Grocery or Wholesale Store. Apply on the Premises. Possession can be given on the 1st of March, or earlier, if desired.

University of King's College.

THE Professors in the Faculty of Arts will commence their regular Courses of Lectures in Easter Term. 1843.

The first Mariculation of Students will take place on Monday, April 24th, at 11 o'clock A. M., and the Inaugural Lectures will be delivered on the three following days. These proceedings will be open to the Public.

The Vice President will receive Candidates for admission at his Chambers, in the former Parlament Buildings, on Wednesdays, at 11 o'clock, A.M., from March 8th to April 19th, and on the two following days, Thursday and Friday, the 20th and 21st, at the same hour.

York. No lives were lost. The following is among the intelligence brought by her:—

The finances of England are said to be in a bad state.

In India all was conquest. General Pollock had reached the Panipuly of or some finance, which left Liver in Michaelmas Term, 1843. On the completion of the requisite arrangements, due notice will be given, by public advertisement. JOHN MCCAUL, LL.D.,

King's College, Toronto, January 12th, 18-f3. The Editors of those papers, in which the Advertisements of Upper Canada Coilege have usually appeared, are requested to insert the above, twice in each of the next three months from this date, and send heir accounts to the Registrar of the University.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

NUMBER OF VACANCIES, 1844. NUMBER OF VACANCIES, 1884.

Four—tenable for three years; to two of which (the 3rd and 4th) is attached exemption from College dues for Tuition—to one (the 2nd) in addition to the above, the annual stipend of £10—and to one (the 1st) exemption from College dues for both board and Tuition, with liberty to commute the privilege of Boarding for an annual stipend of

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION, 1844. Greek: Valpy's Delectus. Latin: Extracts from Ovid's Fasti in "Electa ex Ovidio et Tibullo" Eton, 1840, pp. 107 to 138.—These are to be considered as text-books, on which questions in Grammar, Prosody, History, Geography, and Mythology, will be founded — Geometry: Euclid's Elements, Book I. Algebra: to Simple Equations, (inclusive,) and Arithmetic.

EXTRACT FROM THE REGULATIONS. At Woodhouse, in the District of Talbot, on the 4th instant, by the good conduct and qualifications from the Principal or Head Master of any institution for education in Canada.

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

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

JOHN McCAUL, LILLD,

Principal I. C. C. II.

Of whooping cough, at the Rectory, Adelaide, on Tuesday the 14th Principal I', C. College

B. TUTON, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST No. 8, WATERLOO BUILT INCS. KING STREET, TORON, TO. Prescriptions accurately prepared.

PREVATE "ULTION.

To the Independent Electors of the CITY OF TORGNTO.

GENTLEMEN,—It is generally rumoured and believed that Isaac Buchanan, Esquire, has resigned his situation as your Representative in the Provincial Parliament. Having resided here at various periods since my first arrival in 1796, I cannot be accused of presumption in now offering myself to your notice as a Candidate at the next Election.

tion in now offering myself to your notice as a Candidate at the next Election.

My political principles are, I believe, so generally known, that I need scarcely notice them, nor would I, were it not my anxious desire, that no individual who may homour me with his vote, may entertain any doubt, as to the course I would pursue, if returned to Parliament as your Representative.

With reference to the present advisers of the Government, I would shape my course precisely on the principles, and in the manner adopted by Sir Robert Peel towards his opponents—a course which has met the general approval of the people of Great Britain.

As regards the composition of the Government, and the more prominent subjects which will be discussed in Parliament, I am of opinion that all the members of an Administration should profess the same political principles, and should act together with unreserved cordinality,—that when a change in the political character of the Government is made, all the members thereof (representatives of the people) should go to their constituents for re-election, to avoid any combination of parties, entered into merely to enable those who no longer enjoy the confidence of the public, to retain their situations,—that our present Government is carried on upon a scale of unnecessary extravagance,—that the Colonial Legislature has neglected one of its most important duties, in not having long since protested against the imposition of Taxes on this country by the Imperial Parliament, in the form of a civil list,—that a permanent provision should be made for the administration of Justice, and that all charges unconnected therewith should be brought, periodically, under the notice of the Colonial Legislature.

Believing that the British form of Government is best fitted to pro-

should be brought, periodically, under the hotice of the Coloural Legislature.

Believing that the British form of Government is best fitted to promote the happiness and prosperity of mankind. I carnestly desire that the British American Provinces may become a willing and permanent appendage to the Parent State; a result to be obtained only by carefully fostering and encouraging that spirit of loyalty and attachment to the British Crown, for which the Conservatives of this Province have been at all times conspicuous.

I have the honour to be;

Gentlemen;

Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
Elmstey Villa, 6th February, 1843.

J. S. MACAULAY

To the Conservative Electors of the City of Toronto.

City of Toronto.

CENTLEMEN—In my recent canvass amongst you, the question "why do you oppose Mr. Sherwood and divide the Conservative interest." has been so frequently put to me, that I feel called on publicly to state my reason to be, that I consider Mr. Sherwood too inconsistent a politician, to represent the Conservative constituency of Toronto in Parliament.

I believe him to be inconsistent, because on a recent occasion he deserted his Conservative friends, to accept the office of Solicitor General, after he had publicly approved of Mr. Cartwright's refusal of the same office, under an administration in which reither he nor Mr. Cartwright had any confidence; and after he had also publicly stated, "that if that office were tendered to him he would indignantly reject it." He did however accept it, and sat at the same Council board with men whom he had always previously opposed.

The immediate and disastrous consequence of this acceptance of office with the late administration, by a leading member of the 'onservative party, was, that the able and indignant remonstrances of the entire Conservative press, at the proceedings of the Executive, were altogether unheeded.

Upon thiese grounds therefore, I now oppose Mr. Sherwood, and rely upon that Conservative support on this occasion, which has always been cheerfully rendered to me at other times, when I have stood forward as the champion of the Conservative cause.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen, your obed't serv't.

Elmslev Villa, Feb. 13th. 1843.

DR. SPEAR,

DACHELOR OF MEDICINE, and Licentiate of Medicine in the University of Cambridge; Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Inscribed in the Faculté de Médecine, Paris; and late Physician to the London Isliugton Dispensary; may be consulted daily at his residence, in WRITE'S BUILDINGS, North of Lot and Yonge Streets. MRS. A. R. LAWRIE.

PROFESSOR OF PUSIC
PROMEONON, ENGLAND.

Begs to announce to the Gentry of Toronto and its vicinity, that for the purpose of giving

Lessons in Music and Singing. Time and Style, so very essential to a just and effective execution of Vocal or Instrumental Music, particularly attended to.

Mrs. L. takes this opportunity to state, that she is ready to receive Engagements for her Son (and Fupil) as Planist to Music or Quadrille Parties. He has attended the fashionable circles in London with Toronto, January 19, 1843.

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

Opposite the City Hall. Toronto, February 2, 1843. LAND SURIP. A NY persons having Land Serip to dispose of, will find a purchaser, by applying to the subscribers,

STRACHAN & CAMURON.

Barristers, King Street, Toronto.
290-tf FIRE INSULLINCE: ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONNECTIOUT,

CAPITAL \$200,000.

THIS well known Company, for many years in active operation in Montreal, insures again at loss or dainage by Fire, on terms as liberal as those of the F. stat Ashed Companies of the Province.

J. WALTON, Agent, New Street:

Toronto, Feb. 3. 1.843.

CAPITAL\_\$200,000.

MARBLE GRAVE STONE FACTORY, No. 2, Michmond Place, Yonge Street, NE AT DOOR TO MR. J. C. BETTRIDGE'S.

JAME'S MORRIS has always on hand Tombs, Monuments, Pedesta's, and Grave Stones; and Marble Work, of every description, promytly executed to order.

Torouto, January 5, 1843.

Of whooping cough, at the Rectory, Adelaide, on Tuesday the 14th February, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. D. E. Blake, aged 2 years and 9 months.

In Quebec, on the 15th instant, Fanny Bayfield Brown, aged 22 months, youngest child of the late Rev. Joseph Brown, Evening Lecmonths, youngest child of the late Rev. Joseph Brown, Evening Lecturer at the Cathedral.

Suddenly, at his residence in Cobourg, on the evening of the 7th instant, George Ham, Esq. Mr. H. was a native of Canada highly respected, and had for many years been extensively engaged in business as a Merchant and Miller. His loss will be much felt in Cobourg.

THE Reverend the Rector of Both purposes receiving into his house four young pupils, who will be treated in every respect as members of the family. Frue, for Board and Instruction in the Classics, Mathematics, and the usual branches of English Education, 240 per annum; Frence, and Italian languages, each £1 per quarter. A limited number of Pay Scholars will be received, at 12s. per quarter each; Classics, Mathematics, French, and Italian, each £1 10s. per quarter, extra.

January, 1843.

LETTERS received during the week ending Thursday, Feb y 23ed;

Rev. H. Patton; Dr. Mackelean; G. Burns Esq., add, sub, and rem.; R. Garrett Esq., add, sub.; E. Ermatinger Esq., rem. in full Vol. 6s. Italian to the series of the Esq., add, sub.; P. M., Mourreaf; J. W. Brent Esq., add, sub.; P. M., Mourreaf; J. W. Brent Esq., add, sub.; P. M., Mourreaf; J. W. Brent Esq., add, sub.; Rev. C. C. Brough, add. sob. [the book is not to be had in Toronto, but shall be sent for to England.]

The Terman Rev. H. Patton; Dr. Mackelean; G. Burns Esq., add, sub.; E. Ermatinger Esq., rem. in full Vol. 6s. P. M., Mourreaf; J. W. Brent Esq., add. sub.; P. M., Mourreaf; J. W. Brent Esq., add. sub.; P. M., Mourreaf; J. W. Brent Esq., add. sub.; Rev. C. C. Brough, add. sob. [the book is not to be had in Toronto, but shall be sent for to England.]

To Correspondents. LETTERS received during the week ending Thursday, Feb'y 23rd To Cornespondents.—A South Carolina Layman, shall have ample justice done to him next week. An Unknown Friend, though a shrewd observer, has omitted to send his name, and to pay his postage. He is

ther-fore inadmissible.

Obrostroky of three or ther-fore inadmissible.

Depositors of the Cauren Society.—21 5s. has been received from the Rev. T. B. Fuller, without any intimation of the purpose to which it is to be applied.

STANZAS

ON HEARING THAT THE BISHOP OF JERUSALEM HAD LAID THE FIRST STONE OF A PROTESTANT CHURCH ON MOUNT SION.

JERUSALEM, Nov. S .- Extract from a private letter .- "The Bishop of Jerusalem laid the first stone of the Protestant Church moved in sinking the foundations."

Clear it away, 'tis the ruin of ages; Let the mattock and bar on the sterile ground ring; And the earth, once the birth-blace of prophets and sages, Again rear an altar to Israel's King.

Away with the dust of the Ishmaclite stranger! This is not his home, and shall not be his rest;
And the ashes of those who, in toil and in danger,
For the "Holy Land" fought, be, with joy, dispossessed. Scatter the fragments of cornice and column.

The relics of temples a Pagan world built; When the curse had commenced—how tremendous, how solem "Be on us and our children the blood and the guilt!" Dig deep, and away with the wrecks of His slayers
Who came and who died a world's ransom to pay—

Of Christ, the Redeemer, who answering our prayers, Has strengthened our hands in the work of to-day. We are down to the rock, and the dust yet remaining,

It may be of martyrs and prophets of old, While Urim yet shore, all its virtues retaining, And the priest to the people their God's message told.

We are down to the rock, and, with Christ our foundation, Our Church shall be reared for the spread of His word! Till the Jew and the Christian unite as one nation Then hasten the work in the name of the Lord! -United Service Gazette.]

THE ADVENTURES OF DR. HEYLYN IN THE GREAT REBELLION. (From his Life written by his son-in-law John Barnard, D.D.)

RICHARD JOHNS.

who always loved him in the time of his prosperity and breathing and rest after his former troubles, and, to Gospel are general, that none should despair; but yet condiadversity, because of his affable and courteous be- his heart's delight, the sweet enjoyment and conver- tional, that none should presume. Eternal life by the minishaviour, his hospitality among them and relief to the sation with loyal persons, for Winchester was then a try of the Gospel is offered unto all, but upon condition of poor, his readiness to do his neighbours any kindness strong garrison for the King; and being near Alres- faith: "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten during all the time of his abode with them, and in his cld neighbours, whom he knew were true and faithful have everlasting life,"—John iii. 16. Pardon and remission absence, when he was called to court, his supplying to him. But those halcyon days quickly vanished, as of sins is promised unto all, but upon condition of repentance them with an able curate. He was resolved now to seldom prosperity continues so long a time as adver- and new obedience: "If the wicked will turn from all his sins spend his days among them [at Alresford] and his sity; for that town and castle especially, which was that he hath committed, and keep all my statutes, and do that parishioners at South Warnborough, where he had thought invincible to be taken by force of arms, were which is lawful and right, he shall surely live, he shall not die. was soon driven away from his flock by the unhappy three days' time. And now every house full of sol- be mentioned unto him; in his righteousness that he hath done wars following. For the seeds of schism and separation diers quartered amongst them. Poor Dr. Heylyn he shall live."—Ezekiel, xviii. 21, 22. Rest is offered unto all, amongst the Saints [as they called themselves] taking was in more danger than ever, had not Mr. Lizard but upon condition of submission to Christ's yoke: "Take my root, quickly sprang up into open rebellion, put all taken care of him as his dearest guest, and hid him yoke upon you, and learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in into disorder, dispersed families asunder, parted nearest in a private room (as Providence ordained) to save heart: and ye shall find rest unto your souls,"-St. Matthew, relations, forced people from their houses, and minis-ters out of their churches, and necessitated him to fly for formerly for the hiding of Seminary Priests and Je-perseverance; "he that shall endure unto the end, the same

And first they fetched away his Library (for they thought he was too great a scholar,) the plunder of which he took deeply to heart, and ever accounted it the greatest of his losses. For nothing is dearer to a good scholar than books, that to part with them goes as much against his nature and genius, as to lose his life; for he spendeth that a horrible night of ignorance, worse than Egyptian darkness, would overshadow the world without their learning. Yet neither had he suffered the out their learning. Yet neither had he suffered the loss of his library, nor his library, nor his household goods, so suddenly library, nor his household goods, so suddenly | faithful friend. as he did, but for Colonel Norton his neighbour, a And now he must again seek his fortune, which without an enemy. Who then are our enemies? Nay, rather, gentleman of the Parliament party, by whose commands his soldiers seized on all that he had at Alresford for the use of the Parliament, as they pretended, but sold as they passed along to any chapman at inconsiderable rates,—Robin Hood's penny-worths, what they had a mind to; some of which goods his honest they had a mind to; some of which goods his honest paighbours bought on purpose to restore them again to reighbours by suggestions, men by sequences on provecations, and ourselves by caral imaginations, lusts, and affections, fight against the spirit of grace, and kingdom of Christ in us. Against all these the reighbours by suggestions, men by suggestions, men by suggestions, men by su from whence they could never be redeemed.

of a plentiful and noble estate, £800 per annum in against the Puritan faction, was the grand cause of or unworthiness of the minister.—Rev. Roger Hutchinson, one ecclesiastical preferments, as he tells us himself, be- all his flights and sufferings in the time of war. sides his own temporal estate, the wheel of fortune At what friend's house he was now secured from down from the top of it to the bottom.

knowing well whither he should go. Disguised both must think of some honest way for a livelihood. and not discovered by his enemies; his habit changed

on Mount Sion, on the 2nd instant. Forty feet of rubbish, the wreck of ancient buildings mouldering into dust, had to be remountain; but the Cathedral Rat (as they then called parish minister, but his Easter offerings. friends of the Royal party, at whose tables he was fed, so willingly and unnecessarily cherished,-the sin of for he had none of his own. His children [were] dis- rebellion.—Ep. Cu ] posed of into several friends' hands, his wife among her relations, himself depending upon the courtesy both of friends and strangers, till he grew weary, and tired out with this kind of life.

It pleased God, afterwards, to send him some sup-Welcome was he to his parishioners in the country, a good while, where he had a comfortable time of mised to every one that is so qualified. The promises of the order for sequestration of all his goods and chattels. where he could hear all their raillery and mirth, their And first they fetched away his Library (for they gaming at cards and dice; for those idle lurdains thought he was too great a scholar,) the plunder of [clowns] spent their time only in riot and pleasure at

took to his own use, as the Doctor was informed. His some of the Parliament's scouts, who said to their books [having been] carried away to Portsmouth, many fellow-soldiers, "Look to yourselves; the cavaliers THE SACRAMENTS NOT VITIATED BY THE UNWORTHINESS of them were sold by the way, as folios for a flagon of are coming." At which words being affrighted, they ale apiece, which some of his good parishioners bought took that little money that was in his pocket, and of the soldiers, that the right owner might come to so rid away without further search. He, good man, them again. The carters, and such fellows as were employed in the carriage of his library and household of gold that he had hid in his high shoes, which, if goods, were paid off in books, instead of money; for the rogues had not been so hastily frighted away, which are made to such as repent and believe Christ. Be he the Parliament soldiers loved that, as they hated learn- would have been undoubtedly found, and might have ing. Yet, notwithstanding the books were so em- cost him his life by further suspicions of him, as it bezzled and wasted by them, they were appraised at did the poor Jews, though not in the same manner, near a thousand pounds, and put into a public library, at the siege of Jerusalem, who flying from their city After the loss of them, those Sabeans (Job. i. 15) gold \* \* \* (Josephus, Wars of the Jews). Had the fell into a worse calamity, by one of them swallowing drove away his goods and chattels, they seized upon doctor been then apprehended by the soldiers, and his corn and hay, for immediately, by order of the sent up prisoner to London, or could they have taken Committee, the tithes of both his livings were seques- him at any time, he had intelligence from a friend in tered and the profits of his prebendary in Westmin- the House of Commons that the Parliament designed ster, and what temporal estate he had within their to deprive him of his life, in revenge of the punishreach taken from him; [so] that being asked by one ment inflicted upon Prynne, who, for his seditious of his acquaintance, How he lived? he answered him libels written against the King and Church, was senreadily, By horse-flesh and old leather; which seeming tenced not only to lose his ears, but was stigmatized the difference is in them which come to the minister, and not a riddle, he explained afterward his meaning,—that also upon his left cheek with the letter S., to signify in the ministration of good or evil, which doth make one print; he saved only his coach and horses which brought he was a Schismatic.\* Whence Cant, the zealous for ministration is a scal. Why doth Paul rebuke the Corinhim to Oxford, which he was forced to sell and live preacher at Glasgow, prayed to God after his sermon thians (1. Cor. iii), because one saith he held of Paul, another upon the money. But that being spent, as the poet to take away the King's idolatry, and said that the dear said he was of Apollos, but because they thought the virtue of said, he could not live like a cameleon upon the air, saints in England had their nose and their ears slit for the sacraments to hang of the worthiness of the minister? If he must find out some way of subsistence for himself the profession of the Gospel. The Parliament then their worthiness or unworthiness make the sacraments effectual and family: and that was, first of all, to live upon might pretend the revenge of Mr. Prynne's suffe- or not, then, of two good, the more worthy maketh them more credit, which seldom holdeth long, without an estate rings, by a retaliation of a worse-punishment upon Dr. effectual: and it were better to be christened of John, than of to support it; and afterward, upon the charity of Heylyn; but the real cause that exasperated them Thomas of Ind; better to be sent of Cephas, than of Timothy; friends, which is shorter lived, for the heat of that was the good doctor's loyalty to his King, and fidelity better to receive the commission at Paul's hand, than of Apollos. love soon groweth cold. Being put to hard straits to his Archbishop, the two great pillars of the Church, But their ministration different not. And we are forbidden to that he never knew before, he must now learn a new to whom all true sons of the Church of England ought rejoice in men; for "neither he that planteth is anything, neither lesson how to shift in the world for a mere livelihood. to be faithful. And, finally, the many books the be that watereth." Wherefore all hangeth of God, who giveth And more miserable he was that, having been master doctor had written, and still likely to write more the increase, who only forgiveth sin; and not of the worthiness

should bring such a sudden alteration to turn him danger, though I have heard it named, indeed I have Yet now he is but in the beginning of his misfor
Yet now he is but in the beginning of his misfor
Mill, a loyal person of great worth and ancient family,

Is it not strange that men who subscribe the articles of the Church of England, so destructive of all the errors of Popery, tunes, and he hath a long race to run through them where he continued and sent for his wife and daughter which were the occasion of the Reformation; that renounce with patience. Not being able to maintain himself from Winchester to him; and thence removed to transubstantiation, Pope's supremacy, idolatry, rebellion for the and family in Oxford, he sent his wife to London to Minster Lovel, in Oxfordshire, the pleasant seat of cause of religion, adoration of images and saints and angels; get what money she could amongst her nearest friends his elder brother, in the year of our Lord 1648, which that, notwithstanding all this, these men must be Papists and and relations. Himself went out of Oxford An. Dom. he farmed of his nephew Colonel Heylyn for six years. Popishly affected, and let them say or believe what they will,

gentleman, as indeed he was. The peril of the times made him such a Proteus in his garb, because the Parliament and the peril of the times in the sentence, including come who were decular in the sentence, including come who were decular implicated in the sentence, including come who were decular implicated in the sentence, including come who were decular implicated in the sentence, including come who were decular implicated in the sentence. Parliament was resolved, if they could take him, that he should follow his good lord [Land Archhishon] in the sentence, including some who were deeply implicated in the intrigues against the State; and as little was it considered the easy people can swallow the cheat. But these Papist-mahe should follow his good lord [Laud, Archbishop] the intrigues against the State; and as little was it considered that the principles which these criminals (Prynne, Burton, and kers of ours will present them with thousands together, and that the principles which these criminals (Prynne, Burton, and Bastwick) disseminated tended directly to excite rebellion, and that they aimed at nothing short of the destruction of those wandered like a Jew, with a groat in his purse, and sometimes without it, till he got to some good friend's house.

It at the principles which these criminals (Prynne, Burton, and Bastwick) disseminated tended directly to excite rebellion, and that they aimed at nothing short of the destruction of those who opposed them. Prynne himself lived to be sensible of this, and to acknowledge in his old age that 'if the King had cut off his head, when he only cropt his ears, he had done no more than justice, and had done God and the nation good service.'' Book of the Church, p. 448. Bastwick also lived long enough to abate his acrimony against Episcopacy, and to smart under \* [Dr. Heylyn,—who was a voluminous and learned author, to whom every true Church of England man owes much,—wrote a work on Geography, or Cosmography,—ED. CH.]

\* [Dr. Heylyn,—who was a voluminous and learned author, to abate his aerimony against Episcopacy, and to smart under tical, than that which had provoked his earlier opposition.—

At his first setting out, he was betrayed by a zealous with-hold his pen from writing, and that in an acute they but make their words good. Surely the Papists are not she-puritan, one Mrs. Mundy, at her house in Oxford- and as sharp a style as formerly, after he had done now to learn how to make the best use of a fictitious title; they shire. Her husband was a true-nearted Cavalier, with his frequent visits of friends, and long perambula- will not fail to boast of that strength which Dissenters give unto whose protection he committed himself. He tions. For the public good of the Church, to uphold them, and have no reason to discover the falsehood of a calumbeing one day gone from home, she saint-like, un- her ancient maintenance by tithes, being robbed then, ny that is so much to their credit and advantage !- Dr. Hfaithful to her husband and his friend, sent intelli- of allher other dues and dignities, - (though himself was Maurice. gence to some Parliament soldiers, that there was a sequestered of both his livings and made incapable of Cavalier Doctor in her house, of which he had notice receiving any benefit by tithes,)—yet for the common her pure [i. c. puritan] qualities. So that as soon as Presbyterian Clergy, though his professed enemies [and the family was all in bed, he went out at a back-door, the supplanters of the loyal Episcopal clergy] he pubdown a pair of garden stairs, from whence he took his lished at that time, when tithes were in danger to be march that night, and, by the help of God Almighty taken away from them, an excellent little tract, to unand the good stars, he got safely to another friend's deceive the people in the point of tithes; and proveth house by morning; at which time the soldiers beset | therein, that no man in the realm of England payeth Mrs. Mundy's house, as the country-men did the anything of his own towards the maintenance of his

him and the dignified Clergy) was run away, so that The reader will rejoice to learn that Dr. Heylyn Mrs. Mundy's plot with the soldiers proved a silly survived the Rebellion, was re-instated in all his prenever to come within the doors of a Holy Sister, whose house may be compared to that which Solomon describeth, Is the way to Hell, going down to the chambers of death; that he had not Discovered to the Repellion, was re-instated in all his preference of the GOVERNMENT OF CHURCHES, a Discourse pointing at the Principle Form, by the Rev. Headard of the righteous," aged 63, on Holy Thursday in the year of our Lord 1663, and his remains were interest. the righteous," aged 63, on Holy Thursday in the scribeth, Is the way to Hell, going down to the chambers of death; that had not Divine Providence protected him from the treachery of that base woman, he had fallen into the hands of those Nimrods that hunted the old travels of the patriarchs, and, in pity to his necessity, found a hearty entertainment amongst his friends of the Royal party, at whose tables he was fed.

The old travels of the patriarchs, and, in pity to his necessity, found a hearty entertainment amongst his friends of the Royal party, at whose tables he was fed.

The old travels of the patriarchs, and, in pity to his necessity, found a hearty entertainment amongst his friends of the Royal party, at whose tables he was fed.

The old travels of the patriarchs, and, in pity to his necessity, found a hearty entertainment amongst his friends of the Royal party, at whose tables he was fed.

#### The Garner.

SALVATION ONLY CONDITIONAL. blies of money, so that he settled himself, wife, and Though the promises of the Gospel are general without exeldest daughter at Winchester, in the house of a right ception, yet they are not absolute without condition. The honest man, one Mr. Lizard, with whom they tabled hidden manna, and the white stone, and the new name, are proby counsel or other assistance, his constant preaching ford, he would go sometimes in disguise to visit his Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but the same respect and love. But the good shepherd most treacherously delivered up to their enemies in All his transgressions that he hath committed, they shall not his life; which room was supposed to have been made formerly for the hiding of Seminary Priests and Jeby Ahab. Being sent for by a party of horse, under the command of Sir William Waller, to bring him prisoner to Portsmouth, he fairly escaped their hands; but, continually disturbed with new alarms of drume and trumpets sounding about him, he could find no other way of safety like going to Oxford, there to take sanctuary with his brethren the persecuted clergy who, in the words of the historian Tacitus, were only comforted with the sight of their prince in the sad time of their crosses and adventures.

The news of his flying to Oxford quickly took wings to the old [Parliamentary] Committee in London, who for the sed to the old [Parliamentary] Committee in London, who for the sed to the old [Parliamentary] Committee in London, who for the sed to the old [Parliamentary] Committee in London, who for the sed to the old [Parliamentary] Committee in London, who for the condition of all his goods and chattels.

And first they fetched away his Library (for the value) and proposed to have been made formerly for the hiding of Seminary Priests and Jebs and J to enter in at the narrow gate, we must search for wisdom as for Tracts published by the Bristol treasure, we must stir up the graces of God in us, we must work overcome. There can be no conquest without a fight, nor fight mands his soldiers seized on all that he had at Alreshe met with a hard adventure not many miles from angels by suggestions, men by seduction and persecution, the THE RELIGION OF PROTESTANTS a safe way to Salvation, by W. Chillingworth, M.A........... 14 0 11 6

The Anabaptists and Donatists teach, that evil ministers cannot loose [sins], because God saith that he heareth no sinners. I grant, that God heareth not their prayers. Yet the good or bad, God performeth the words spoken of him, not presuming beyond his commission. Doth God's mercy depend on the goodness of the minister? then our faith cannot be stedfast and sure, but wavering and uncertain; forasmuch as no man can discern who is a good minister; for he that seemeth good may be an hypocrite. The Scribes and Pharisees were evil ministers; and yet were we commanded to believe them, "whatsoever they say, sitting in Moses' seat" (Matt. xxiii); that is "as long as they teach Moses, and not their own inventions." Sacraments be seals. Doth not the seal make like print, whether it be of gold, silver, or iron? If it seal deeper or shallower, that which is sealed is cause thereof, not the stuff. So of the Reformers.

1645, walking as a poor traveller in the country, not Being deprived of his ecclesiastical preferments, he they must be accounted so? What shall a man do to these men, at £35 per annum. who instead of pulling down Popery strengthen it, by reckoning in his name and habit, he sometimes went under the Yet, notwithstanding, he followed his studies which so many learned and godly persons of that side, and, whilst name of Barker, at other times took the name of Har- were his chief delight; for, though the usurped powers they endeavour to dishonour these persons by so odious a name, ding, by which he was well known among his friends, had silenced his tongue from preaching, they could not do no small honour to the Papists by making the most eminent and not discovered by his enemies; his habit changed from a priest to a layman, and in the likeness usually of an honest countryman, or else of a poor decayed cither too small or too great for the offence. In commenting cither too small or too great for the offence. In commenting the first change in every variety of norm both for learning and integrity that pernaps is now in the world, to be favourers of their way? Hoc Ithacus now in the world, to be favourers of their way? Hoc Ithacus of the first change in every variety of norm, she will merit a share of public patronage.

Teams moderate. Represence for character and abilities to the velit. The Jesuits, indeed, are apt to feign several death-bed commenting of the commenting of the commentary of the comment of of Rome that ever it had since the Reformation, nay, not inferior to the forgers of Constantine's Donation. These men would deserve better of Rome than Francis or Dominic, could

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neth at the font, and endeth at our grave .— Daniel Featley, D.D.

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GEORGE SAVAGE & Co., Clock and Watchmakers, Jewellers, and Silversmithe.

Clock and Waltimatkers, Jewellers, and Silversmithe,

West end of King Street, and next door to H. & W. Rowsell's,

Church Printing Office,

DEG leave to return thanks to their friends and the public generally, for the distinguished patronage evinced towards them; at the same time beg to inform them, that they have just received, direct from the Manufacturers, a large addition to their Stock, viz.:—Gold and Silver Lever and Verge Watches, Jewellery, Plated Branches, Cruit Frames, Cake Baskets, Trays, Toast Racks, Camdlestices, Wine Coolers, Communion Services, Snuffers and Trays, Tea Setts, Egg. Stands, &c. &c. Also Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacles, Thimbles, Setts, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, and Dressing Cases; Spiked Walking Sticks; also a Cauteen, containing 77 oz. of Spoons, Forks, &c. &c.; 7s. per oz.; also 19 doz. Nests Crueibles, 1s. 3d. per Nest; all of which they are determined to sell at unusually low prices for Cash.

N. B. Chronometers, Clocks and Watches, remised Level.

DR. PRIMEOSE, OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S.

DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841. Mr. S. WOOD, S U R G E O N D E N T I S T, Toronto, February 5, 1842. A. V. BROWN, M.D.

SURGEON DENTIST, No. 6, BAY STREET.

MR. HOPPNER MEYER, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET,

FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET J. W. BRENT. CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON

WAREHOUSE CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO, Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods.

DIRECT from the Manufactories in England, which, with their stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment including every article usually forming a part of the frommongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of simonths, for approved paper, or in Retail at their customary low price Toronto, September, 1842. JOSEPH B. MALL,

GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT, WHOLESALE DEALER IN AND IMPORTER OF LIQUORS. WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &C. AGENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF MADEIRA.

FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA.

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

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

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 17-4f

Toronto, October 30, 1840. SANFORD & LYNES, 267-tf WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

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

Toronto, February 23, 1842.

UNIVERSITY HOUSE,

FORWARDING FOR 1843.

H. JONES & Co., Montreal,

H. JONES & Co., Montreal,
H. & S. JONES, Kingston and Brockville,
Forwarders of Goods and Produce to and from
the above places.

MERCANTILE HOUSES, Private Individuals, Banks, and other
tion from England, by directing their Correspondents, Agents, or
Friends, to consign them to H. Jones & Co., Montreal, at the same
time enclosing them by ship, or mail, or by both, a Bill of Lading and
Invoice, will receive their property (accidents excepted) without further
trouble, as they undertake to pass them through the Custom House,
pay duties, and forward them to their destination.

P.S.—All Letters from persons in Carolina in the same through the Custom House, P.S.—All Letters from persons in Canada to be addressed to H. & S. JONES, Brockville.

BRITISH ANDERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY orporated under an Act of the Third Session of the Eleventh

Parliament of Upper Canada.
OFFICE, DUKE STREET, CITY OF TORONTO. A SSURANCE against Loss or Damage by Fire is granted by this Company at the usual rates of premium.

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Managing Director.

A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had
a application at the Office.

Toronto, March 11, 1842.

287. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-

PANY OF LONDON.

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

ALEX. MURRAY. ALEX. MURRAY. Toronto, July 1, 1841. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDO

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.) PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to

FRANCIS LEWIS,
General Agent.
48-tf No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS,

Wishing to send Money to their Friends THE CANADA COMPANY, anxious to afford every facility in furthering settlement in this country, will REMIT any sum of money, no matter how small the amount may be, to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, or Europe. Canada Company's Office, Frederick Street, Toronto, 29th Nov., 1842.

BUILDING LOTS. LEVEN splendid Bullding Lots for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Dou, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburn bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price extremely low. extremely low.

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

To Let, and immediate possession given, a genteel Corrage, with to acres of Meadow Land, within four miles of Toronto.

Toronto, October 27, 1842.

NORTH AMERICAN BROTEL.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment begs to call the attention of ents will ensure them.

The well known character of this long established house will be dulously maintained, and no exertion will be spared to promote the

seculously maintained, and no exertion will be spared to promote the comfort of visitors.

A part of the house having been expressly fitted up for the use of families, offers more than ordinary finducements to those who wish to secure quict and retirement. The rooms appropriated to this purpose are at a distance and entirely distinct from the public part of the house, with private entrance.

Toronto, Dec. 8th.

PORTRAIT of the Hon. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON.

Chief Justice of Western Canada, drawn by Mr. Hopping Meyer, is now being exhibited at J. E. Pell's Picture Shop, King Street, for the purpose of receiving the names of Subscribers to a highly finished Engraving therefrom. The opinions expressed by the Press, as to the Likeness, &c., have been extremely favourable. Toronto, June 3, 1842. BANK STOCK.

FOR SALE Twelve Shares in the Bank of British North America Apply to this Office. Toronto, September 17, 1842. SIR JAMES MURRAY'S

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

Stands, &c. &c. Also Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacles, Thimbles, Pencil Cases, &c.; Solar Lamps, Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee Setts, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, and Dressing Cases; Spiked Walking Sticks; also a Canteen, containing 77 oz. of Spoons, Forks, &c. &c.; 7s. per oz.; also 19 doz. Nests Crucibles, 1s. 3d. per Nest; all of which they are determined to sell at unusually low prices for Cash.

N. B. Chronometers, Clocks, and Watches, repaired.

WMI. STENNETT,

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

KING STREET, TORONTO:

DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Old and Gill Jewellery, Jet Goods, German Silver, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Ware, Fine Cultery, &c.

Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery carefully repaired, Engraving and Dye-Sinking executed.

\*\*Extra Messers.\*\* BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE,

MESSERS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNESS, &c.

OPFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 1344, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co.

December 1, 1842.

We have been trying for some months, as an aperient anti-acid in dyspeptic complaints, attended with acidity and constitation, dyspeptic complaints, attended with acidity and constitation, and with water great previous graphs of the specific was all of which they are determined to sell at unusually low prices for the specific was 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."

Sir Philip Crampton, Bart, says, "Sir J. Murray's Fluid Magnesia of Sir James Murray to be a very graduable and convenient ened;" as a very valuable and convenient en

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N.B.—With the Acidulated Syrup the Fluid Magnesia forms the most delightful of saline drinks.

Physicians will please specify Murray's Fluid Magnesia in their prescriptions, to avoid the danger of adulterations and substitution

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J. Birk & & Co.

Montreal.

J. Heath, Kingston.

Messrs. Gravely & Jackson, Cobourg-Charles Hughes, Port Hope.

Toronto. September 24, 1842. CHURCH DICTIONARY. A DICTIONARY OF THE CHURCH, containing an Exposi-tion of Terms, Phrases, and Subjects connected with the External Order, Sacraments, Worship, and Usages of the Protestant Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Wm. Staunton. Price, 7s. 6d.

H. &. W. ROWSELL, Toronto. February 10, 1843. ONLY ONE COPY LEFT. A RUBRICATED PRAYER-BOOK, handsomely bound in the old style, and inlaid with morocco of various colours,—suitable for a present. Price £2 10s.

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

ASTRONOMY. A N Introduction to PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY, containing
Tables for facilitating the reduction of Celestral Observanons, and a popular explanation of their construction and use, by the
Rev. W. Pearson, L.L.D., F.R.S., &c. 2 vols. 4to., and 1 vol. of The above work is perfectly new, and is published at £7.7s. sterling-one copy only for sale for £6.5s. currence.

H & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. THE CANADA GAZETTE, PUBLISHED by Authority at Kingston. Subscriptions, & H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto

February 16th, 1842. GLOBES FOR SALE. A PAIR of very handsome Mahogany-mounted, thirteen inch Globes, fitted up with Compasses &c., complete. Price £15, CASH. Appply to H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

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