PRIMARY CHARGE,

DELIVERED TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF EDIN-BURGH, IN THE SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BY On the 13th April, 1842.

that the present is an occasion which in some respect the purity of the apostolic doctrine. calle for both. The humble state of the Episcopate Now, though in most critical periods the via media this cannot be affirmed of the sum total of sincere have an especial reference to the occasion—to the uncompromising spirit.

all of you have been for some time convinced that we that she reformed too little,—that some should be sensible and visible. And such is a public profession are living at a critical epoch. The very youngest disposed exclusively to admire the homilies and of the true creed, whether so wrought into the heart

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vidence of God has decreed that we shall be progres- the subject—but by determining, by the best use of ordinance. And what is to be understood by this sive; and it is our duty to consider how we may best all our powers, to understand the subject thoroughly, very important word duly, we may infer from the 23d College, of the ultimate establishment of which I the fundamental questions—What is the Church of men who have public authority given unto them in efficacy for the consolidation and extension of our Christ? And if it was, with what main purpose was Lord's vineyard." word and sacraments.

sive movement of our Church. It was originated not sity are requisite to the same." called upon to consider the important questions con- derstand the Article to mean the Church on earth, ministry but that which is Episcopal. nected with the detailed organisation of the Col- as distinguished from the Church in heaven; that is,

As, then, it appears to me that our Reformers, require very careful consideration, and the assistance and not to one which is no where to be found in solution of the general question,—What is the but the law and the facts of the case. of divine grace; and for that end, the prayers of all Scripture. That the distinction which I have Catholic Church, and have only fixed the marks

divisions. No portion of those who minister at our the nature of the kingdom of God—under which latitudinarianism and from bigotry. altars are charging another portion of their brethren divisions. No portion of those who minister at our the nature of the kingdom of God—under which latitudinarianism and from bigotry.

The first consideration, then, to which I would ditional Churches:

discipline in a very different manner from that pur- of every sort, both good and bad:" and this also, it mission into that kingdom but by baptism; but then declared that they are taken out of Holy Scripture." body of English Theologians; it is not true even C.H. TERROT, D.D., BISHOP or EDINBURGH, sued by any of the other national churches which is evident, must be a figure of the Whole visible pro-My Reverend Brether,—Having been so recently selected by you to the post of precedency in of Rome and the other Reformed Churches. When impossible that any thing bad should enter. which I now address you, I cannot but feel some reform was absolutely necessary, and was called for But to return from the language of Scripture to diffidence when called upon to speak authoritatively by the voice of the whole European community, the language of the Article. It says that the visible to those with whom I have so long lived on terms of Rome and the adherents of Rome refused to reform Church is a congregation of faithful men. I have fraternal equality. I trust you will believe me when I any further than was compatible with the claim of already shown that the invisible Church, to which say, that while your choice of me as your Bishop infallibility—that is, to correct any fundamental the visible is here opposed, is in heaven, not on gave me all that satisfaction which naturally follows error into which she had fallen. The Protestant earth; and we might with as much authority and the unanimous approbation of those whose judgment | Churches, viewing her as apostate, and as no reason—that is, with none at all—talk of a visible I had so many reasons for respecting, I was well Church at all, set about the formation of new and invisible ministry in the Church; meaning aware that it was not honour merely that you were Churches altogether, linked to the primitive Church thereby to designate all the ministers of Christ on imposing upon me, but a deep responsibility, and in no way but by supposed identity of dogma. The the one hand, and, on the other, those only who labours which, though not onerous in their ordinary Church of England having no hopes of reformacourse, might upon occasions demand very great tion in substantials from Rome, reformed herself— may, in direct opposition to the language both of care, and even a very painful exercise of resolution. but not so as to break the visible perpetuity of the Scripture and of the Church, talk of a visible and As yet it is only by negative evidence that you can | Catholic Church. She did not drop nor abolish the invisible Church upon earth. satisfy yourselves of the fitness of the choice you Episcopate; she did not create a new succession of We must observe, farther, that the Article asserts have made, for no necessity has hitherto occurred to presbyters; but under great difficulties, and when the visible Church to be "a congregation of faithful call for the exercise of any nice discretion, or of any persecution had rendered it all but impossible, she men." It is visible, inasmuch as it is a congregaparticular boldness of resolution. I feel, however, maintained the apostolic succession, while she restored tion, that is to say, a society organised and dis-

in our communion brings with it this advantage, be the way most ronsonant to truth and to expe- practical believers, who do not form any congregathat the Bishop knows the feelings, the sentiments, diency, it is, no doubt, the most difficult to draw tion, or visible definable society, distinct from the and the opinions of his Clergy, far better than can with precision, and to maintain with consistency; general society of professing Christians. be done by the Bishops of England, who live much and, farther than this, it is that in which men are But then, it may be asked, How is the whole conapart from, and are elevated by temporal dis- least likely to combine and co-operate heartily with gregation, or aggregate of congregations, assembling tinctions much above the parochial clergy. And I one another. For myself, I have no hesitation in in Christ's name, to whom the pure Gospel is think I should not take due advantage of this my saying, that I do not believe that the formularies of preached, and the sacraments duly administered position, were I merely to address you now on the our Church, as we now profess them, contain the full how is it a congregation of faithful men? Cerordinary duties of the pastoral care, or by a laborious expression of the whole mind of the body of men tainly, in the highest sense of the word faithful, disquisition upon some point of dogmatic theology. employed in drawing them up; but that, on the that is to say, as possessors of a practical, and, Such topics of constant unvarying importance are the contrary, many parts of them were the subject of therefore, of a justifying faith, this cannot be affirmed proper subjects for books and treatises, which, if much discussion among men of opposing views, and of the visible Church. No human eye can see, no worthy of their subject, become a possession of the that many expressions are the result of compromise; human judgment can distinguish, what portion of any Church for ever. But an occasional discourse, like and for that very reason are unsatisfactory to those congregation or any Church are possessed or destitute that which I am now addressing to you, ought to men among us at the present day who are of an of such a faith; and therefore it is clear that the

time and the circumstances of ourselves, and of the If such be the character of the Anglican Reforma- stitute a visible Church. As, then, we are bound to Church over which God's providence has made us tion, it is not to be wondered at if there are, and interpret the Article so as to make the writers of it always have been, in the Anglican Church, some express themselves rationally and consistently, we I cannot doubt, my reverend brethren, but that who think that she reformed too much, and others must understand by faithful some quality that is among us has witnessed great changes in Church and articles for their eminent Protestantism, while they as to produce a practical, and therefore a justifying State, in the temper and habits of the people. You would willingly supply the Catholicity of the liturgy faith; or merely intellectually entertained and promust all perceive that men's minds are generally by extempore prayers,—and that others should long fessed. "Faithful men' must therefore mean prounsettled, either with the desire or the fear of farther to soften the asperity of the Protesting Articles, and fessors of the true faith; and if any one is disposed change; and while obstinately to insist upon keep- hope against hope for a fair reconciliation with Rome. to hesitate at the adoption of such an interpretaing things as they are would be a most impotent and I say, we are not at this time of day to wonder if tion, I would advise him to consider, whether he is fruitless endeavour, it seems to be the duty of every there be such parties in the Church; but we must not thinking about some supposed invisible Church, good citizen towards the State, and of every sincere wonder, and that with somewhat of indignation, if while the Article is treating expressly of a visible Christian towards the Church, to use all his influence, we are authoritatively told that there is no longer Church. whatever it may be, not to promote nor to forbid room for compromise or indecision; that we must no But now to go on with the description-"In change, but to provide that every change that is longer halt between two opinions; that we must which the pure word of God is preached, and made be in accordance with the revealed will of adopt one of the two extremes, or be classed by both the sacraments duly administered." If there be God, and have a probable tendency to the well-being parties with the Gallios who care for none of these any who limit their notion of the preaching of things. Now, my brethren, I am persuaded that the God's word to the sermon, they must have a very first be sure that there once was a Church of Christ mately empowered to administer her affairs. The immediate change which appears to be going great majority of the Bishops, the Clergy, and the indistinct and a very shifting notion of the limits on in our own Church, and without any plan or any laity of England are determined that they will sub- of the visible Church of Christ; for, on such a intention of God to raise her to much greater promi- as I have already observed, no such extreme parties parts. By the preaching of the word, I must never did happen—what may easily be conceived to fully do in the way of legislation, is to enact by-laws to salvation. uniformly refer not to the proselyting zeal, but to the than is to be found elsewhere, I must still remind one can readily supply for himself. But though we have not been aggressive, the pro- not by determining to hear and read nothing upon ments be duly administered according to Christ's ing of the body of Christ." great steps we have already taken. The one is the controversial tracts, but in and by the broad light of man to take upon himself the office of public preachof three years' duration, is already an integral and fountain of all light. And multifarious as are the Important member of our ecclesiastical polity. The points at present controversially argued in the the same. And those we ought to judge lawfully

tinguishable by the world and by one another; and

possessors cannot with any propriety be said to con-

Church will be most important. Respecting the first it instituted, and with what powers and functions was of these, it is scarcely necessary that I should say it by divine grace endowed? And these questions, realm of England, at the time when this Article was scheme in which something of the kind was proposed, times and to the particular occasion of our present within that territorial limit, we must necessarily who have watched and conducted all its proceedings, synodal meeting, I propose, Reverend Brethren, not understand the Article to say, that no ministration was lawful, that is, that the sacraments were hot

must identify ourselves, reformed her doctrine and a net let down into the sea, which gathered together tion except the kingdom of God; we know of no ad- have neither strength nor authority, unless it may be his place. But such a charge is not true against any about the same time threw off the usurped dominion fessing Church upon earth; and neither of an the necessary limit of our assurance, is not to be taken Church very low; and not improperly so; for what nion. Something very like it may be found in the about the same time three of the distinct agent and the residence of the distinct agent ag of the divine mercy under any circumstances, except power, the Universal Church is like the universal it is a fond and idolatrous error. on the other hand, is it for us, in the hopes of attain- and keeper of the revealed will of God;" the latter teristics of High and Low in the Anglican Church; God beyond the conditions which He has himself pro- upon the heart of man. As a nation which outrages controversy a greater importance than they deserve. of water and of the Holy Ghost, he cannot enter into ligious community which abandons the faith or disci- consider personal religion and divine grace as acts the kingdom of heaven." We read as a fact histori- pline of the Catholic Church, may be cut off from its immediate between God and the soul of each believer; nized, and had begun to exercise its saving functions cil, or by the separate consent of each Provincial each particular case. On the other hand, it is the upon a world lying in wickedness, those who were Church. And this is all that we can say of the power characteristic belief of High Churchmen that God has

> calling upon the name of the Lord." tized, according to Christ's ordinance, in the name of cial Churches must be amenable. the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost—
> always supposing that by no public act, either of the
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> But while we thus deny all authority of discipline depart from the truth as it is in Jesus, if it were to to the Universal Church, we must be careful to acceptant extent to the Universal Church, we must be careful to acceptant extent to the Universal Church, we must be careful to acceptant extent to the Universal Church, we must be careful to acceptant extent to the Universal Church, we must be careful to acceptant extent to the Universal Church, we must be careful to acceptant extent to the Universal Church, we must be careful to acceptant extent to the Universal Church, we must be careful to acceptant extent to the Universal Church, we must be careful to acceptant extent to the Universal Church, we must be careful to acceptant extent to the Universal Church, we must be careful to acceptant extent to the Universal Church, we must be careful to acceptant extent to the Universal Church, we must be careful to acceptant extent to the Universal Church, we must be careful to acceptant extent to the Universal Church, we must be careful to acceptant extent to the Universal Church, we must be careful to acceptant extent to the Universal Church extent to t local community or of the individual Christian, has knowledge with our Article its high authority of tes- Christ gave first the doctrine of his personal preachthe baptismal confession of faith been manifestly re- timony. And to what points is it that the Church ing, and then the sacrifice of his most precious life,

Church. And these two assertions he may make to say, that they know not what they do. Catholie Church of Christ.

occupy the field that is opening before us. Two and to examine it, not by the partial artificial light of Article, where it is declared to be "unlawful for any of our own Catholicity, I see not how it is necessary, public services, the peculiarities of dress which he shall the examiner, and ask how it appears that the Great formation of our Church Society, which, though only day flowing through the book of inspiration from the ling, or administering the sacraments in a congregation of our Church Society, which, though only day flowing through the book of inspiration from the ling, or administering the sacraments in a congregation of our Church Society, which, though only day flowing through the book of inspiration from the ling, or administering the sacraments in a congregation of our Church Society, which, though only day flowing through the book of inspiration from the ling, or administering the sacraments in a congregation of our Church Society, which, though only day flowing through the book of inspiration from the ling, or administering the sacraments in a congregation of our Church Society, which, though only day flowing through the book of inspiration from the ling, or administering the sacraments in a congregation of our Church Society, which, though only day flowing through the book of inspiration from the ling, or administering the sacraments in a congregation of the ling, or administering the sacraments in a congregation of the ling, or administering the sacraments in a congregation of the line o other is the scheme for the establishment of Trinity Church, they appear to me to be all grounded upon called and sent, which be lawfully called and sent by called and sent, which be lawfully called and sent by have now no doubts, and very little doubts that its Christ?—was it really founded and organised by the congregation, to call and send ministers into the what I trust we all abjure, that every man has a right signed to canonical obedience, for that signature imand orthodox Christians, without believing that our christians and orthodox Christians, without believing that our christians and orthodox Christians are considered. any thing to you, who were parties to the first rude suited, as I think, both to the general state of the drawn up, was vested in the bishops; and therefore, and of course all other Christians who possess the the personal opinion of individuals: and this leads We may be good Churchmen, and yet have no wish and to whose zeal and influence, with the laity, its present success and efficacy are mainly to be attributed.

In the first place, then, we have to inquire, what that while the fact of our separation is viewed with that while the fact of our separation is viewed with that while the fact of our separation is viewed with that while the fact of our separation is viewed with that while the fact of our separation is viewed with that while the fact of our separation is viewed with that while the fact of our separation is viewed with that while the fact of our separation is viewed with that while the fact of our separation is viewed with that while the fact of our separation is viewed with that while the fact of our separation is viewed with that while the fact of our separation is viewed with that while the fact of our separation is viewed with that while the fact of our separation is viewed with the fac It is sufficient to say, that, under its operation, no is that Church of Christ to which the general prominister of our Church, however poor his congregamises of the Gospel are addressed? And in this framers of the Articles to have held that the authotion may be carbonics, and yet professing Christians. We
may be Catholics, and yet professing Christians. tion may be, can now be in a state of destitution; and that no congression and that no congression and that no congression in discipline, and idolatry in worship; we may be and that no congregation, however poor, can be definition of the Church as given in the Articles of from anybody but Christ himself, so we must condebarred by their poverty from securing the services that religious communion to which we belong. The clude that they acknowledged a divine origin to the should be treated as illiberal, uncharitable, perhaps authority of the Church, like every other lawful auof a minister, and the regular administration of God's 19th Article, then, declares, that "the visible authority by which Bishops, priests, and deacons papistical. We ought in the present day especially, thority, involves not merely a right to punish, but a name of Protestant offensive to many who are Prot 19th Article, then, declares, that the visible authority by which Dishops, Proposition of faithful men, alone administered the sacraments within the realm to be on our guard against being swayed in this matter right to prescribe: and that the duty of individuals tants in deed and in truth. With respect to the College scheme, I presume in the which the pure word of God is preached, and of England. At the same time I cannot help conby any charges of illiberality or want of charity. It correlative to this authority, must be the duty, not so you are all aware that it partakes of the character the sacraments be duly administered, according to fessing, that it seems to me that a fear of offending is no doubt illiberal to deny the Catholicity of any much of submitting to merited reproof or punishment, Christian liberty, and refuse to be hemmed in to the which I gave a little [while] ago to the whole progress- Christ's ordinance, in all those things that of neces- the Non-Episcopal Reformed Communions on the body of professing Christians, merely because they as of adhering to the prescribed line of duty. I would, choice of one out of two exclusive extremes, I am wil-Continent, or perhaps a generous and overpowering are not the society to which we are attached: it is therefore; my reverend brethren, earnestly advise you ling to say that, so far as the choice of terms goes, by us, but for us. What we have done is merely to Now, the epithet visible, which occurs here as well admiration for their manly struggles in defence of still more clearly uncharitable to have a wish that any express our gratitude for the offer; to expres sense of its importance; and, when the scheme was to imagine that our Reformers had in view a distinc- English Articles from propounding their opinion in a rank which it has hitherto held. But when the ques- of them as law imposed upon you by that society and to talk of Protestant doctrines, is to use words to once started, to use our influence for its accomplish- tion between the visible and invisible Church, such more general form, so as to apply to the whole tion respecting of the which no precise ideas are to be attached. If a man

science and letters ministering, in their proper place, may be proved from Ephesians iii. 15, where Christ which was and is in England, to be determined; Provincial Churches, and that that is to be considered matters.

it is in reality. The facts of the case, undenied and taining both real and merely nominal believers. was founded. And in holding and word of God,) they may err, and sometimes have powers, he makes the Church the lieutenant, the isting covenant between God and man, this society

in England, with which, in all such organic acts, we are told that "the kingdom of heaven is like unto with extreme cases. We know of no state of salvathose of hardened wilful rebellion against God; nor, community of human kind. The former is "a withess | We must look elsewhere, however, for the characing an imaginary liberality, to extend the promises of is a witness and keeper of his natural law, written and among many minor points, which often attain in pounded in the covenant of grace. We read, as re- the law of nature and nations may be expelled from we shall find that the fundamental difference consists vealed by anticipation, that "except a man be born the community of international relations; so that re- in this, that it is the principle of Low Churchinen to cally revealed, that after the Church had been orga- communion, either by the decree of a General Coun- or, if mediate, by means variously chosen of God in anxious to know what they must do to be saved, were of the Universal Church. For as in temporal politics appointed under Christ one great channel, the Church, directed "to be baptized, and wash away their sins, we neither require nor admit of any universal Emperor, through which solely his grace may with full assurance to whom the governments of France and England and | be expected to flow. I see not therefore, how, when we speak of the Spain, and of all the other kingdoms and republics of So far as this may be considered a fair view of the Church Universal or Catholic, as a visible definable the earth, must render an account; so neither in ec- two opposing principles, there can be no doubt that society, we can give to it any other definition than to clesiastical discipline do we recognize any one earthly the Scottish Episcopal Church has, during its whole say, that it consists of all those who have been bap- head, to whom all Diocesan Bishops and all Provin- existence, been characteristically High Church; and

bears witness? It is, first, to the truth; secondly, to and then the gift of his Holy Spirit; yet all this was But there is one caution to be observed here, which the genuineness; and thirdly, to the meaning of not sufficient to complete the great work which he is not in general sufficiently attended to. Of any Scripture. To form some notion of the importance proposed to effect. In addition to and in co-operareligious community or sect, it does not follow that it of this testimony, it will be sufficient for us to ask tion with all this, he instituted a society of human is a branch of Christ's Holy Catholic Church merely ourselves, what we should have known of Christianity, beings, and gave to it officers, "some Apostles, and because all its members are baptized Christians, still if there had been no such society as the Church; if some Evangelists, and some Pastors and Teachers, holding ostensibly their baptismal faith, and thereby no authoritative care had been taken to multiply and for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the members of the Catholic Church. Take an easy correct the copies of Scripture; if we had never been ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ." illustration: Every regiment in the Queen's service instructed by a parent, never catechized by a pastor; From this and similar texts, it is clear that Christ apis a branch of the British army; but if a thousand if our sole acquaintance with Christianity had con- pointed officers to edify or build up a holy society, for solders were to congregate by desertion from different sisted in picking up a stray copy of the Bible, and the purpose of training upon earth those who were reginents, and form themselves into a new regiment, making out from it a system of doctrine and morals inheritors of the kingdom of heaven. This organized and elect and appoint officers for themselves, that to the best of our judgment, with no aid but its own society we call the Church, and consider as a great would be a collection of soldiers, but it would not be internal evidence. For all the difference between mean of grace, and as the great depositary of other a braich of the British army. And just in the same what we thus should have been, and what we actually means of grace. We speak, indeed, of the Scriptures way, a member of our communion may with perfect are, we are indebted to the Universal Church, to its as a mean of grace whereby men may "be made wise consistency assert of any of the numerous sects around testimony, guardianship, and exposition of the word unto salvation." We speak of private prayer as a us, that he does not believe it to be a branch of the of God; and if any are unthankful for this service, mean of grace whereby "those who seek shall find, Cathoic Church; and yet assert of all its members and overlook the agency of the Church in this matter, and those who knock shall have the door of heaven that trey are individually members of the Catholic the most charitable opinion we can express of them is opened unto them." We thus acknowledge certain

tholicity arises, not from their connection with their our own particular Church, by and through the opera- Jesus. We are thus convinced, and it is a blessed sect, but from their baptism, whereby they were ad- tions of which alone it is that Christians in general conviction, that in the depth of a solitary dungeon, mitted not into any branch or sect, but into the one can be put into communication with the Catholic or in the segregation of a single believer among sur-Church. She has the authority of evidence; not rounding infidels, there is still open a plenteous chan-As to determining whether certain sects and com- equally with the Catholic Church; but in her pro- nel for the communications of divine grace. nunions of professing Christians are to be considered portion as a constituent branch of it, and as referring, But equally with all this do we believe that Bap-

believers in the doctrine revealed by Christ and his tutional law of the Church Universal, and of every of Christ, he is in the midst of them."

ment. I presume also that you are aware, that in the short interval between November last, when the short interval between November last, when the scheme was first published. If indeed, there be any points of the body in Christ. If, indeed, there be any points of the body in Christ. If, indeed, there be any points of the body in Christ. If, indeed, there be any points of the body in Christ. If, indeed, there be any points of the body in Christ. If, indeed, there be any points of the body in Christ. If, indeed, there be any points of the body in Christ. If, indeed, there be any points of the body in Christ. If, indeed, there be any points of the body in Christ. If, indeed, there be any points of the body in Christ. If, indeed, there be any points of the body in Christ. If, indeed, there be any points of the body in Christ. If, indeed, there be any points of the body in Christ. If, indeed, there be any points of the body in Christ. If, indeed, there be any points of the body in Christ. 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If it is accomplished to the perfecting of the body in Christ. If it is scheme was first between November last, when the distinction by which the visible Church is considered silence into an assertion of the body in Christ. In indeed, there be any points who may elsewhere be called according to the Lutheran, and the Dutch Churches, with all their than they have in the judicial question, whether a man which you see to be generally, and to have been for a composing the whole body of professing Christian resolution by which the visible Church is considered silence into an assertion of the body in Christian resolution, the body in Christian resolution, the body in Christian resolution by which the visible Church is considered silence into an assertion of the body in Christian resolution, the body in Christian resolution by which the visible Church is considered silence into an assertion of the body in Christian resolution, the body in Christian resolution, the body in Christian resolution by which the visible Church is considered silence into an assertion of the body in Christian resolution, the body in Christian resolution by which the visible Church is considered silence into an assertion of the body in Christian resolution, the body in Christian resolution by which the visible Church is considered silence into an assertion of the body in Christian resolution by which the visible Church is considered silence into an assertion of the body in Christian resolution by which the visible Church is considered silence into an assertion of the body in Christian resolution resolution resolution by which the visible character is considered silence into an assertion of the body in Christian resolution resol sum of £15,000, more than the one-half of the tians; the invisible, as consisting of those only who of each particular nation; nor, on the other hand, be or be not a British subject. I may like a man very long time neglected, you may then lawfully consider of each particular nation; nor, on the other hand, be or be not a British subject. But even these do not constitute the reservence of the constitute the reservence of the same of the same of the same of the reservence of the same required amount, has been subscribed. At no dis- are Christians in heart and in deed, as well as in have we a right so to construe their assertion as to much, be sincerely desirous of doing him all the good whether such neglect by the enacting body does not what. But even these do not constitute the whole of tant period, therefore, it is probable we shall be name and profession. By the visible Church, I un- infer that it denies the possible lawfulness of any in my power, esteem his character, and enjoy his so- amount to a virtual repeal: and before attempting to Protestantism. The Racovian Catechism is a Prociety. But if I am ealled as a juryman to say, whee re-introduce any such antiquated and unusual practestant symbol; the English Socihians are Protestant ther he be or be not a British subject, all these feel- tice, however rubrical, I would advise you not only Dissenters; and may fairly claim a right of Christian lege—a matter of great weight, in which we shall to refer to a distinguished from some reason unknown to us, have avoided the lings must go for nothing: I have nothing to consider to study the temper and preparation of the congregation of the con tion among which you minister, but also officially to upon the broad basis of Protestantism. Taking, then, for granted, that the Church Uni- consult your Bishop, part of whose weighty duties it It is right, however, to observe, that any such obthose who wish well to our Zion, and desire to see supposed to be intended is a scriptural distinction by which they intended the particular branch of it, versal is the aggregate of all Catholic, National, or is to take upon himself the responsibility in such jections to the term Protestant, as a characteristic epi-

is declared to be the person "from whom the whole we may consider the general question as left open as the National Church in any country, which, with-These, my Reverend Brethren, are points on which family in heaven and in earth is named." The por- by the Reformers, and proceed to Consider what out respect to Establishments or Non-Establishments or Non-Establishments, to the Church, and might show that we owe to her a reference it has always out respect to Establishments or Non-Establishments or N we have reason to be thankful that the moving spirit tion of the family which is on earth is manifestly the are the marks of the Church principle is been used by the most learned and Catholic Doctors of the age has acted, and is still acting, for the good of visible Church; the portion which is in heaven is the world. Circumstances, I think, prevented our Reform- rity of creed, and it is only when the our Church. We have reason, moreover, to be invisible Church. And that there is in Scripture no ers from looking this question steadily in the face; cir- broken continuity of succession, I shall now proceed in the same category with, but far above, the noble two terms are improperly placed in competition with thankful, that in an age peculiarly marked by the warrant for any other double view of the Church principles of patriotism and loyalty. Considering, one another, that we are, I think, bound to prefer the virulence of its religious controversies, our Church appears, I think, very strongly from those parables steadily view it in all its bearings, and form, if we can, And this inquiry appears naturally to divide itself into however, the temper of the times, I fear, that in speak-positive and essential to the merely negative and acciis at one within itself. We have no parties,—no of our Lord which explain, under figurative imagery, a decided scheme, by which we may be secured from two heads :—1. The authority of the Universal ing thus of our relation and duties towards the Church, dental term. And still more are we forced to this Church, and then the authority of Provincial or Na- I may incur a charge that has been brought against preference, when we find the negative term used with certain associated theologians in England, that they a positive meaning, and Protestant applied, not to mark in the ministry with maintaining and disseminating are to understand him as speaking of the Christian rect your attention, is this—Who are we to consider First, then, of the authority of the Universal Church. put the Church in the place of Christ. This is of protestation against Rome, but agreement with, or soul-destroying heresies. We have not, thank God, Church. Thus, in Matthew xiii. 24, we are told as Christians? And I would certainly protest against The doctrine of our Provincial Church on this head is course spoken figuratively; and I do not think that complacency towards, schismatical circles. in our Church, a Catholic and a Protestant faction that "the kingdom of heaven is like unto a man who answering, all who profess to receive the Bible as the contained in the 20th and 21st Articles. "Though criminatory charges ought to be thus made in figuraarrayed against each other, with all the bitter passions sowed wheat in his field, in which afterwards an enemy word of God; or even all who profess to believe in the Church be a witness and keeper of Holy Writ, tive terms; under which form they must always be It implies that there is one, and but one Church of of a civil war. But do not, my brethren, suppose sowed tares." Upon this the owner of the field, in the Catholic doctrine respecting God as revealed in yet, as it ought to decree nothing against the same, subject to a direct denial. No English Theologian, Christ. It does not imply that of all the separate that while I say this, I say it with anything of unholy opposition to the wish of his servants, determined his Son. For just as surely as I am convinced that so, besides the same, ought it not to enforce anything or, to speak more plainly, no Oxford Tractarian, so communities in the world, one, and one only, is the triumph, as if by our wisdom, or for our righteousness, that both should grow together until the harvest, and Christ revealed a doctrine from heaven, so surely, and to be believed for necessity of salvation." And again, puts the Church in the place of Christ as to believe entire body of Christ; but that none of them can be we were as yet preserved from those divisions which that then a final separation should be made between upon exactly the same evidence, am I convinced that (in reference to General Councils, the only authoritative of its deriappear to be so deplorably dividing the unity of the Church of England. I here lay an emphasis upon the Church has any authority whatever over him, exthe word appear, because I am convinced that this parable given at the 37th verse. I only observe, sary for being a Christian, and of course for being in mandment and will of Princes. And when they be cept what she derives by commission from Christ. division appears much greater to us at a distance that "the kingdom of God' is here the visible a state of salvation, as belief in the doctrine for the gathered together, (forasmuch as they be an assembly If, indeed, any should maintain that this commission century, and were to abide with it, and it only, for than it does to those who are upon the spot, or than Church, in the sense of the Church upon earth, con- maintenance and dissemination of which the society of men, whereof all be not governed with the spirit amounts to a full delegation of all Christ's regal ever, that therefore, if there be such a thing as an ex-

unquestioned by any body, are these :- The Church Again, at the 47th verse of the same chapter, we this conviction, we most not be startled by being tried erred, even in things pertaining unto God; wherefore locum lenens of Christ, and may justly and with a de-

it is my conviction, that it would to a certain extent means of grace, immediate between God and the heart consistently, because he holds that their personal Ca
But we must reason very differently with respect to of every one who knows and loves the truth as it is in

as branches of the Catholic Church or not, we shall in confirmation of her evidence, to the concurrent tism is a mean of grace, "which also doth now save be very ill fitted to pronounce any judgment, unless testimony of the whole body. But besides this, she us;" that the Lord's Supper is a mean of grace, we are fully possessed of certain facts and principles has an authority of rule; because she is an organized wherein those who "eat the flesh and drink the blood which lie at the root of the whole inquiry. We must body, and has a constitution, laws, and officers legiti- of the Son of Man have eternal life." We believe that social prayer is a mean of grace, whereby, "when--not merely that there was an organized body of It is to be kept in mind, however, that the consti- ever two or three are gathered together in the manne particular co-operation on our part, seems to be this, mit to no such compulsion for themselves, and, notion, a congregation may be on one Sunday in Apostles, but a body organized by Christ and the particular Church which is a true branch of it, was lieve that there are also social means of grace, to be that after trying her for nearly a century with great moreover, that they will not permit the two extreme the Church, but by its great Founder; found in and through the Church, but by its great Founder; founder; found in and through the Church, but by its great Founder; found humiliation and poverty, it appears now to be the factions to persecute one another. Among ourselves, without any co-operation or consent on their ting that belief. Then we must be satisfied that there and that all which any particular Church can right-

nence, and to a much wider field of exertion, than have hitherto appeared. But though there is no therefore understand the constitutional and pro- have happened—a total failure in the continuous or- for the purpose of carrying out the great purposes of And thus, my reverend brethren, we may come to she has hitherto occupied. It might be flattering to open division, it would be unreasonable to imagine fessed founding of all religious instruction upon ganization or succession of this Church. Then we the original constitution. Thus, since Christ himself the satisfactory settlement of questions, which the our feelings if we could believe that this has in any that we are all exactly of one mind—that there way been produced by our personal talents and exer
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be constitution. Thus, since christ imissent the original constitution. Thus, since christ institution that there is a transfer to the original constitution. Thus, since christ imissent the original constitution in the original constitution. Thus, since christ imissent the original constitution in the original constitution. Thus, since christ imissent the original constitution in the original constitution. Thus, since christ imissent the original constitution in the original constitution sons; but to me, at least, it appears to have been other—that we are in no danger of catching the sons, Epistles and Gospels, or in such explanations of his providential care maintained its continuity to the in the ordinary newspapers, the supposed opposition done not by us, but for us. We have made no infection of controversy, and imagining ourselves and commentaries as are contained in sermons. In the ordinary newspapers, the supposed opposition and commentaries as are contained in sermons. In the ordinary newspapers, the supposed opposition and commentaries as are contained in sermons. In the ordinary newspapers, the supposed opposition and commentaries as are contained in sermons. aggressive movement—we have studied to be quiet, bound to declare for Protestantism or Catholicity. I might powerfully confirm this argument by refer- that which had died out. Finally, we must be con- religious community, though embracing the whole po- and those whose wish it is in quietness and peace to and to mind our own business; and when those who While, then, I am thankful for our external unity, ences to the questions and answers contained in vinced that the ministry of our own communion is no pulation of a country, to establish a new order of do their duty, are called up by the sovereign power of are without wish to express their approbation of the and believe that it originates in a greater degree the Ordinal both for priests and deacons; but as such recent figment of human ingenuity, but in reality ministry, having like powers and promises with that the press, to answer to the questions, whether they conduct of the Epitcopal Clergy, I find that they of internal conformity upon the controverted points and by uninterrupted transmission the ministry, of Him already existing. It may regulate this true ministry, are Protestant of Catholic: that is to say, whether who appointed "some Apostles, and some Evangelists, so as to render it more effective for spiritual purposes, they are prepared to affirm, that our Reformation did sober peacefulness which has been the characteristic you that we are in danger; and this danger will be some Pastors and Teachers, for the perfecting of not than it was originally, but then it was originally the leaves of the perfecting of the most reasonably and effectively guarded against— requisite, according to the Article, that the sacra- the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edify- through neglect or abuse. For example, it may fix such inquisitorial demands, let us, as members of the age at which a candidate shall be admissible to If, my reverend brethren, we can conscientiously the age at which a candidate shall be admissible to Holy Orders, the course of study which he shall purmaketh his people free, entirely decline to answer. and assuredly proceed so far in the affirmative proof sue, the forms according to which he shall conduct the Let us, in the first place, object to the authority of either for our security or comfort, that we should be be required to wear in his public ministrations or in Head of the Church gave to the anonymous editors of nities. To a certain extent, the being a member of as they tend to produce a pious, intelligent, orderly, whom they profess to act, any authority to examine the Episcopal communion in this country, is a practi- and effective body of clergy, or the reverse. But and judge the religious opinions of the faithful. Furwho are Non-Episcopal. For either we must hold, the conscience of every minister, not because he has lemma. I conceive we may be sound Churchmen to choose what form of ecclesiastical government he plied the previous conviction of the duty of submis- | Church has reformed too much or too little; without chooses; or else we must believe that there are rea- sion; but because the authority of the Church is in believing that the baptismal service is too Catholic. sons discernible in the revealed will of God why we, all such matters reasonably and rightfully superior to or that the Thirty-nine Articles are too Protestant. same revelation in common with ourselves, should be me to consider the proper nature of canonical obe- to fraternize either with Popery or with Schism. We Episcopalians, and neither Presbyterians nor Independience, which I fear is not universally felt and ac- may believe in one Holy Catholic Apostolic Church

thet for our religion, do not apply to the proper use of

that through it we are to expect from Christ the strengthening and refreshing of our souls.

I would, therefore, rather call myself a Catholic than a Protestant. Nor does the misuse of the former term in popular language to designate the Roman communion alter my view of this matter. If that corrupt communion had usurped the title of orthodox, and if before the Grand Jury of the Home District, and the ignorance or carelessness of other portions of the what transpired on that occasion is thus related and dence of all political parties, and they are therefore Church had suffered the claim to pass unchallenged, that surely would have formed no reason why we should call ourselves heterodox; nor why, when we began to see the real importance of a name, we should not claim that to which all along we had a just title.

It may be true, and I believe it is true, that in some minds this recurrence to the almost forgotten, but most true and important principle of Catholicity, has degenerated into a puerile anxiety about the restoration of mediæval practices and ornaments, to a dangerous hankering after a re-union with Rome, and to the existing Church which God has appointed to direct us in such matters; to shun all contact, and all wish for contact, with idolatry; to acknowledge in dence" might have prevented, if thereto inclined. the formulaties of our Church no sense but the literal | We know that Mr. Hincks devoted four columns mitted to our charge. If, by God's blessing upon our faithful endeavors, we are enabled to lead them to the Patriot made in maintenance of his original position: forsake sin, to love God, and to believe in Christ, all will be well. We shall then, without the trouble and the bitterness of controversy, produce the best eviwill be everlasting life.

# THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1842.

The Primary Charge of Dr. Terrot, the BISHOP OF EDINBURGH, most worthily occupies the entire space of our first page, and forms an admirable pendant to the Bishop of Oxford's most excellent Charge, and the Review of the Bishop of London's three Sermons on the Church. It is through the New York Churchman that we are enabled to present it to our readers.

The Episcopal Church in Scotland, tracing its encouraging circumstances which now surround it, after years of persecution, poverty, and depression, it assisted in hatching the rebellion into existence, is not the least providential blessing, that its most was consistent with his duty as a loyal subject,—if, important and conspicuous diocese should be presided over by one who unites sound principles with the the judgment to uphold them in such a way as not to offer reasonable offence. Grave solid thought, and now proclaim our repugnance to his elevation to office. unblenching moral courage in speaking the whole truth, are perhaps the leading features of Bishop all its unity and all the fulness of its divine character, and fearlessly proclaiming the sin of setting up human polities in opposition to its heavenly and Scripturally founded battlements.

Bishop Terrot is brother-in-law of the Rev. S. S. Wood, the excellent Rector of Three Rivers, -and many of our readers will recollect that an early number of our last volume contained a brief notice of his useful and honourable career as a scholar and a divine.

Depository of the Charch Society, and we hope, next | AGAINST LOUNT AND MATTHEWS, without a reference week, to announce the time about which the Society will be able to offer Tracts and Prayer-Books for sale, and also to communicate additional information respecting its operations.

We have various articles awaiting insertion,-Bishop McCoskrey's excellent Sermon, entitled Episcopal Bishops the Successors of the Apostles, -a Review of Ranke's History of the Popes, -and other shorter articles and communications. Some few months may elapse before all our correspondents and contributors are attended to, but they are not forgotten or under-

our smaller arrears.

It is part of our duty, in the conduct of this journal, to uphold the connexion between this Province and the Mother Country, and to remark upon any measures of the local Government that have a tendency to discountenance loyalty, and encourage disaffection .-We, therefore, two weeks ago, protested most strongly against the appointment of Mr. Hincks,-not upon the many, and by no means inconsiderable, secondary upon the broad and fundamental principle of allegiance. To speak as plainly as possible, we condemned and still do condemn his elevation to office, because his in any office of trust.

The Examiner asserts that facts do not entitle us to assume this position. We have scarcely written six political articles during the last twelve months, party distinctions and unite together to support the and always reluctantly approach political subjects .- Government, that is, to maintain the present party in But as we are now challenged and contradicted, we power. Every man of common sense knows that shall state our facts once for all, and then leave them ALL REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENTS MUST BE ADMIto defend themselves. It is not our intention to wage editorial controversies on matters of State: though we shall never shrink, whenever we think the occasion Review is the appropriate organ (A PARTY OF POLIcalls for it, from expressing our opinion on the poli- TICAL APOSTATES) is of the latter description,"—that tical questions of the day.

We repeat that the conduct of Mr. Hincks, during the Rebellion of 1837, was such as to disqualify him livan and Draper are of course included among these for serving Her Majesty in any office of trust. We adduce the proof from the Patriot of the 26th November, 1839. There can be no doubt that the subjoined document is faithfully copied from the official records of the Treason Commission:

"TREASON COMMISSION. Décember 13th, 1837.

The Hon'ble ROBERT S. JAMESON, ROBERT B. SULLIVAN, WILLIAM ALLAN, ALEX. WOOD, and JOHN G. SPRAGGE Esqrs.

Her Majesty's Attorney General in attendance.
"William Warren Baldwin, of Toronto, Esquire, appeared for the purpose of making a voluntary declaration. He de-clared his entire ignorance of the insurrection or of the con-spiracy which preceded it. He denied in the most explicit manner any participation in the Rebellion or any other participation in the treasonable proceedings which have lately taken place. He had had no communication of a political character with John Rolph for a length of time past. On Monday or

'and therefore refuses to disclose the name of the party."

(Signed.) W. W. BALDWIN. (Signed,) Bound in his own Recognizance in one thousand pounds, t appear before this Commission, when hereafter called up R. S. JAMESON. (Signed,)

Presiding Commissione On a subsequent occasion, Dr. Baldwin appeared commented on by the Patriot:

The Grand Jury theu examined Dr. Baldwin. He again refused to betray his friend. The Jury complained of his contempt, and the Doctor at length acknowledged that the name of his informant was Mr. FRANCIS HINCKS, Editor of the leading opposition Journal of the Province, and Candidate for the suffrages of the Freeholders of Oxford at the next Election.

Of the actuating motives of the latter gentleman, we are of course ignorant, to the truth of the facts regarding him we willingly piedge ourselves. Except the giving a simple epitome of it, we wish to make no comment on the above strange trans-

Mr. Francis Hincks, on the Monday or Tuesday, the first or second day of the Rebellion, informed Dr. W. W. Baldwin, that an illegitimate attempt to interpret the Articles in what is called their most Catholic sense. Let it be our care, my brethren, to obey in all ritual matters the existing Church which God has appointed to di-

grammatical and historical. An adherence to these of the Examiner to an attempt at explanation, which any party. resolutions will tend, I believe, to preserve us from was pronounced by the Patriot "a Chinese puzzle of entering as partizans into the quarrel which is agita- intricacy and casuistry," and which did not induce ting the Church of England, and leave us some leisure our cautious and well-informed cotemporary to retract to attend to what is of much more importance than one iota of what he had written and stated on the any controversy-the daily care of the flocks com- 26th November. On the contrary, the following

(From the Patriot, 6th December, 1839.) Note-We take leave to ask Mr. Hincks, if by an effort of his memory, he might not by some possibility force to his recollec-tion some particular fact, which, by an association of ideas, dence of our unity with the body of Christ, even the bringing forth fruit unto holiness; and the end thereof would bring fully, clearly and distinctly to his view, all the circumstances of this astounding case, and fix it beyond doubt in his mind, that it MUST have been on the MONDAY, that he informed Dr. Baldwin that he had reason to believe that Doctor John Rolph was engaged in a traitorous conspiracy against the Queen's Government? Such, for instance, as Doctor Rolph's calling on him (Hincks) on the MONDAY, at the "People's him enjoy his £1000 a year. Mr. Sullivan has been for some Bank," and enquiring, with quivering anxiety, if any letters had come to him from the North, "beyond the Oak Ridges?" Does not Mr. Hincks know, that from his confidential conversation then and there with Dr. Rolph about Mackenzie's moves ments, he bolted straight off, to communicate his pretended gleanings, from it to Dr. Baldwin? We say pretended, for it would so under a full conviction that its adoption would disunite the be difficult, if not impossible to make any one believe, that Mr. Hincks was previously ignorant of who were the principals in a conspiracy, mainly comprising the directory of the Bank of which he was Cashier, although he might have had the most cogent reasons for making it so appear. Mr. Hincks will, per-dingly.—The 4th division in the Executive Council comprises

If Mr. Hincks can satisfactorily disprove the charges ministerial commission, by an unbroken line, from of the Patriot, and can, moreover, show that his acting Apostolic hands, is perhaps the most interesting por- as Secretary to the "Constitutional Reform Society with any administration that will maintain them Apostolic hands, is perhaps the most interesting portion of the Catholic Church,—at least of that part of the prime moves which contained among its find it necessary, but it is well known that all their secretefforts it which uses the English language. Amid the was the prime mover,—which contained among its members the leaders of the rebellion,—and which we say, Mr. Hincks can do this, and show that he came forward, during the rebellion, in defence of Her firmness to maintain them uncompromisingly, and with Majesty's Crown, we shall rejoice at his success, and be ready to proclaim his innocence as loudly as we

After what has just been stated on the authority of the Patriot, -and stated, we are sure, by that Terrot's Charge. No line of it is without a pregnant journal after much cautious examination of facts, and meaning: no line of it is otherwise than worthy of the communication with those about the Government best are office holders and office seekers, will attempt to delude best, the most learned, and the most orthodox days of qualified to furnish information,—it may seem but a the Church. It is refreshing and inspiriting indeed to observe in every direction the revival of that sound learning and primitive piety, which once adorned the pages of a Ridley, a Hammond, an Ussher, a Bull, a Barrow, a Barr a Barrow, a Beveridge, and a Jeremy Taylor: and to of making a few extracts from a file of the Examiner, perceive our Bishops,—our Bagots, our Blomfields, in order that the country may see the extraordinary and our Terrots,—exhibiting the Catholic Church, in position in which the leading men of the Province

execution of Lount and Matthews, and says, "we ing,-(we beg not to be understood as adoptsolemnly declare, we would not, for all their of- ing his language,)—he has joined a party of FICES PUT TOGETHER, EXCHANGE PLACES WITH ANY of the individuals, who, with these [viz. Lord mies of political rights," and maintainers of "des-Glenelg's] Despatches and Sir George Arthur's potic principles." He has joined a "preposter-Minute before them, RECOMMENDED CARRYING THE Preparations are being made for the opening of the EXTREME PENALTY OF THE LAW INTO EXECUTION to Her Majesty's Government." Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Hincks's present colleague, was the most prominent of the individuals thus solemnly denounced.

The Hon. W. H. Draper, then and at present, the very able Attorney General for Canada West, meets October 21st, 1840: "Our political principles are of which Mackenzie was the head, and when Mac-We DETEST both his [the Montreal Courier's] prin- the successor of Mackenzie's paper, the Constitution, ciples, AND THOSE OF MR. DRAPER, AND WE SHALL PPOSE THEM TO THE UTMOST OF OUR ABILITY." Yet Mr. Hincks now joins the administration of which Mr. Draper, - who, we are sure, will avow no change We hope next week to clear off a large amount of of principles since October, 1840,—is a prominent and influential member.

The Monthly Review, a defunct periodical, was established by Lord Sydenham as the organ of his Government, and Mr. Sullivan, and various members and friends of the Provincial Administration, wrote articles for it. In one of the numbers, the very rational principle of forming an administration out of all parties,—the disaffected alone excepted,—was strongly advocated. But this did not please Mr. Hincks. In the Examiner, 17th February, 1841, he grounds of objection which present themselves,-but attacks the Review and combats the principle in question. These are among his untoward remarks upon the occasion:

"Are they [the House of Assembly] to be satisfied. conduct during the Rebellion was such as, in our after all their struggles, to let the DRAPERS, SULLIjudgment, to disqualify him for serving Her Majesty VANS, Macaulays, &c. remain as the confidential advisers of the Government?"

"Among the absurd cries of the day, perhaps the most absurd is that calling on the people to forget NISTERED BY MEANS OF PARTIES."

"To prove that the party of which the Monthly is, "entirely destitute of principle,"—"we have only to refer to their avowed principles." Messrs. Sul-"political apostates."

"Let us imagine a Cabinet in Great Britain composed of Lord Lyndhurst, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Stanley, Lord John Russell, Lord Brougham, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Hume, and Mr. O'Connell, and we shall have some idea of the sort of Provincial Cabinet which our master-mind, the Governor-General, aided by his trusty Councillor the Monthly Review, would form in Canada, in order to unite all parties."

"We shall suggest a Cabinet for His Excellency's consideration, with which he may hope to carry an overwhelming majority in the new Legislature,-Bishop Strachan, Chief Justice Robinson, Mr. Draper, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Sherwood, Mr. Viger, Mr. Lafontaine, Mr. Morin, Sir James Stuart Mr. Ogden and Mr. Day. PREPOSTEROUS AS OUR CABINET MAY APPEAR, it is just such a one as would

be suggested on the principles of the Monthly Review.' \*Tuesday last he received a communication from an individual whose name he declines giving, which for the first time induced thim to believe that Dr. John Rolph was a party to those treathom to believe that Dr. John Rolph was a party to those treathom to believe that Dr. John Rolph was a party to those treathom to be lieve that Dr. John Rolph was a party to those treathom to be lieve that Dr. John Rolph was a party to those treathom to be lieve that Dr. John Rolph was a party to those treathom to be lieve that Dr. John Rolph was a party to those treathom to be lieve that Dr. John Rolph was a party to those treathom to be lieve that Dr. John Rolph was a party to those treathom to be lieve that Dr. John Rolph was a party to those treathom to be lieve that Dr. John Rolph was a party to those treathom to be lieve that Dr. John Rolph was a party to those treathom to be lieve that Dr. John Rolph was a party to those treathom has of any kind which would be of any importance. He has of any kind which would be of any importance. He has of any kind which would be of any importance. He has of any kind which would be of any importance. He has of any kind which would be of any importance. He has of any kind which would be of any importance. He has of any kind which would be of any importance. He has of any kind which would be of any importance. He has of any kind which would be of any importance. He has of any kind which would be of any importance. He has of any kind which would be of any importance. He has of any kind which would be of any importance. He has of any kind which would be of any importance. He has of any kind which would be served the change and growth of the first time induced the consequence of the village Church, commencing the chart of the page, and the Church of England in 1611.

The Greek text, which is remarkably bold, large, and the church of the page, and undersom them with an introductory hymn to their Maker, praying charter than the principles of the wind has the church of the page, and the has of a

must be existent upon earth at the present day; and betray what he thinks was told him in incautious confidence, their confidence, AND WOULD JUSTLY FORFEIT IT BY JOINING WITH THE BITTER ENEMIES OF POPULAR RIGHTS." According to Mr. Hincks, at that time, Messrs. Sullivan and Draper were "bitter enemies of at the conclusion: popular rights." If they deserved that character then, they deserve it now.

"They feel that they (the present officials are the real editors of the Review) have forfeited the confianxious to have a system adopted under which it will be impossible for men of principle to hold office, but which is peculiarly well suited for men who can change their course, provided they find it necessary,who can 'execute the policy of Government whether it accord with their private opinions or not,' and who do not form the character of the Government, but take their public character from it.' If the people of United Canada can approve of such a policy, and of such men, WE have, ON OUR OWN PRINCIPLES, nothing for it but submission; but we shall raise our warning voice in time. Under the flimsy pretence of being 'moderate men,' wishing 'to unite all parlies,' THESE PERSONS ARE SEEKING THEIR OWN SELFISH INTE-RESTS, AND IF THEY CAN SUCCEED IN DUPING THE PEOPLE, they will carry out no great measures of reform, nor will they place in office" [the following italics are Mr. Hincks's own] "a single honest man of

Here terminate our extracts from the Examiner of the 17th February, 1841.

Mr. Hincks has also recorded his opinion of his colleague, Mr. Sherwood, in the Examiner, March 3d, 1841: "I trust that no man of liberal principles would record his vote for an individual who has maintained the DESPOTIC PRINCIPLES which are to be found in of Canada. your" [Mr. Sherwood's] "Report on the state of the

In the Examiner of June 2, 1841, there are some more remarks by Mr. Hincks worthy of being transcribed. Mr. Sullivan, and a few more of Mr. Hincks's

present colleagues, are thus sketched off: "3rd. The Honourable Mr. Sullivan. We place this gentleman by himself because we really believe he is ready to go months back labouring with great assiduity to divide the Reform party, and to persuade some of its members that it would Reform party, destroy all confidence between its members, and Messrs. Draper, Ogden & Day, who are all Tories of the most determined character, and prepared to wage 'war to the knife' with Responsible Government, whenever they see a fitting appor-These MEN ARE ALL CORRUPT ENOUGH TO will be employed against the Reform party. We are not put-ting any imaginary case. The acts of the present administra-tion are before the country. Can they be vindicated in Parliament to the satisfaction of a Reform majority? We shall draw a veil for the present over the conduct of Messrs. Draper & Sullivan during the administrations of Governors Lead and Arthur. We rest our case on the administration of the present Governor General [Lord Sydenham]. Will any Reformer pretend to say that this has been satisfactory?—Can he hope that it will be satisfactory while Mr. Draper has the ear of the Governor General?-Those who can answer these questions in the affirmative will of course vote their confidence and that of their constituents in the present administration. We know that the advocates of a coalition ministry, the principal of whom

for hope that these gentlemen would agree in measures for the good of the country? We believe not, and we venture to assert that neither of the hon, gentlemen referred to would disagree

We now leave Mr. Hincks and his friends to the impossible task of reconciling his present conduct with denounces Sir George Arthur for consenting to the his past professions. According to his own ous Cabinet," composed of individuals " seeking their own selfish interests," men "who have forfeited the confidence of all political parties." He has acted in ludicrous and lamentable contradiction to his own declarations and opinions, and stands exposed to public scorn in his own editorial language. He commenced political life in Toronto as a supporter of Mr. Sullivan, when a candidate for the Mayoralty against William Lyon Mackenzie, - he then joined the party ENTIRELY OFFOSED to those of Mr. Draper. \* \* \* kenzie had been foiled, established the Examiner as he has now united with the men whom, as we have shown, he attempted to brand with political infamy, and a blood-thirsty character. What will be

his next change, we have yet to see. With these remarks we leave Mr. Hincks. We would only add that we are not the advocates for carrying on the Government on exclusive principles. We would employ loyal politicians of every shade of vinion, in the administration of public affairs,—the only disqualification for office that we know of (fitness and character being first duly ascertained) is evident want of attachment to the British Monarchy. However right it may be to forgive those who were mixed up in the late wicked revolt, and who have since lived peaceably and obediently, it seems to us to be temptng Providence to select such persons for offices of influence and emolument. We love political tranquillity, and would gladly promote it: but a tranquillity, produced by the death and entombent of all public virtue and consistency, will speedily be succeeded by hideous forms of popular turbulence and revolutionary violence. In politics, as well as religion, the end is the main thing to be looked to: the preservation of honour amid civil convulsions and party strifes is certain to produce ultimate good, while the surrender of loyalty and integrity, though it may induce a temporary calm, will hereafter expose the vessel of the state to a fearful storm, when all its best mariners are thrown overboard,-its chart, its compass, and its rudder lost. When will Canadian statesmen learn to look more to God, and less to man-to follow truth, no matter whither it leads,—and to wait in patience for those results which always have flowed, and always will flow, from a conscientious and undeviating adherence to integrity and principle?

# Notices of Books.

THE ENGLISH HEXAPLA, exhibiting the Six Important English translations of the New Testament Scriptures, &c. The original Greek Text after Scholz, &c., preceded by an Historical Account of the English Translations. Quarto. London. Bagster. 1841. Sold by H. & W. Rowsell, Toronto. Price £4. Handsomely bound in purple

This noble volume, worthy of an Archbishop's library table, is one of the finest specimens of modern printing ever exhibited. The binding is chaste, but exceedingly handsome and appropriate. To parishioners desirous of presenting their faithful pastor with a token of regard, or o clergymen anxious to mark their sense of the services

particulars might (as has been often shown) be concerted to the proceeded, arranged in brotherry and orderly arranged was a whole, is admirable. It to partake of refreshments, prepared under a canopy of simpossible to form any estimate of the blessing in result evergreens for the children in the beautiful grounds of the content of the as indeed faithful.'

by Origen, a Father of the third century, containing six different texts of the Old Testament, some in Hebrew, some in Greek. It amounted to between forty and fifty volumes, and is supposed to have perished in the year festival concluded with the Dismissal hymn, and I trust every year will add to the number both of Scholars and Teachers, and I for one shall never, with God's permission, omit being a spectator. deposited. This lamentable destruction, however, did not occur until the labours of the ardent-minded Origen had rendered inestimable service to the Christian faith; for even the writer of his Life, published under the auspices of the Religious Tract Society -a body, which, from its dissenting tendencies, evinces a frequent and irreverent disregard of antiquity, -even this writer of his life, adthat "his critical labours in the sacred text were, under God, the means whereby His Word was transmitted

put beyond the reach of similar destruction by the since tion the internal structure and affairs of the Branch discovered art of printing; and we trust that the copy, on which we have ventured these few remarks, will never adopted on this occasion. The meeting was no

The Parish Library, in 13 vols. 12mo. bound, published by the New York Protestant Episcopal Press. H. & W. ROWSELL, TORONTO. Price £2 10s.

Volume I. Leslie on Deism, West on the Resurrection. II. The Bishop of Chester (J. B. Sumner) on
Apostolical Preaching and Ministerial Duty.
III. Bishop Jewel's Apology for the Church of
England, and A Treatise of the Holy Scrip-

IV. Chevalier's Translation of the Epistles of Clement of Rome, Polycarp and Ignatius, and of the First Apology of Justin Martyr.

V. Bishop Gibson's Three Pastoral Letters, and Bishop Horne's Letters on Infidelity.

VI. Dean Sherlock's Practical Discourse concerning a future Judgment. I & XII. Bishop of Chester's (J. B. Sumner) Practical Exposition of the Gospels of St. Matthew, St. Mark, and St. Luke.

VIII. Dr. Bewden's Apostolic Origin of Episcopacy Asserted.

IX. Second Series of Dr. Bowden's Letters—Dr.

Cooke's Essay on the Invalidity of Presby-terian Ordination—Episcopacy tested by Scripture, by Bishop Onderdonk. X. The Protestant Kempis, by Bishop Jebb.

XI. Lives by Izaak Walton. XIII. Bishop Burnet's Lives, edited by Bishop Jebb. This is the cheapest collection of Standard Divinity et published: and far better still, it is the soundest. The rks are chosen with much judgment, and with an eye to the inculcation of practical holiness, as well as to the imparting of knowledge. Valuable notes are appended, and almost every volume has that excellent, but too rare, accompaniment, an Index. As a collection of Divinity, suitable for well-educated families or individuals, furnishing able evidences of Christianity, and of the divine Inution of the Church,-we can strongly recommend it. The type is very clear and legible, and the whole "getting up" of the volumes very respectable.

The Homilies, Constitutions, and Canons Ecclesiastical, Printed for the Prayer-Book and Homily Society. 12mo. pp. 717. neatly bound in calf. Sold by H. & W. ROWSELL, TORONTO AND KINGSTON. Price 10s. No praise of ours is required to promote the circulation of these Scriptural and soul-stirring formularies, many of them written by the Martyrs of our Church. The present edition of them is the most convenient, we believe, that has yet been printed, and when it gets known, we have little doubt, will come into general use throughout the two Canadian dioceses. It is well adapted for Prizes to be given to the elder pupils at Sunday Schools, or as

# Communication.

CHURCH TEMPORALITIES ACT. Sir, -May I be permitted to ask what construction is to be put upon the term "Member of the Church of England" as used in the Church Temporalities Act? Must it be underused in the Church Temporalities Act? Must it be understood to include persons who may attend the Church merely once a year, or who hold a pew; or is it to be considered as applying only to persons baptized within her pale, or to persons who become partakers of both sacraments? An official opinion on this point in The Church would I conceive be useful to the Church-wardens and Clergy throughout the Diocese. I ask it because a person claims to be the purchaser of a pew who I believe has partaken of neither sacraments, who does not attend divine worship, and who lets his pew for profit. Yet according to the act I do not see that the Incumbent can refuse to sign to the act I do not see that the Incumbent can refuse to sign-the deed of conveyance, if the Vestry and Church-wardens de-

# Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

COBOURG .- The Rev. A. N. Bethune, on behalf of the Congregation of St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, offers his best thanks to the "Friend of the Established Church," who has been kind enough to send him, for the use of that Congregation, a Font, of the model of St. Mary's,

TORONTO. - The Rev. Alexander Williams, Rector of Cornwall, preached a very sound and scriptural sermon, in St. James's Cathedral, on Sunday last, on the Power of the Keys,—shewing very clearly the marked distinction between the Churches of England and Rome on this important point. The Reverend Gentleman exhibited much ability and discrimination; and the imformation much ability and discrimination; and the information which he imparted respecting a subject too little considered and still less understood,—a subject also of great practical consequence,—was received with much satisfaction by his hearers. After the sermon a collection was made for the House of Industry; and we understand that

£33 1s. 6d. was the result.

Woodstock.—We are glad to perceive by the Wood.

this journal, to the Rev. W. Leeming, who is desirous of at the several Stations in these Districts, on Sunday, the conveying his own and the grateful acknowledgements of his congregation to those kind friends and benefactors for respective free-will offerings:-A Militiaman, 11. 5s.—H. C. 15s.—A Catholic Presbyter, 1l.—I wo Ladies, 2l. 10s.—Unknown Individual, 1l.—A Catholic, 10s.—
Rev. R. Whitwell, 15s.—Mrs. Brooke, 2l. 10s.—Mrs. Cox, in the course of publication at the Diocese, now in the course of publication at the Diocese, and 1l. 5.—A Friend at Cobourg, 1l. 5s.—[The Editor must that there be also printed and disseminated 1,000 copies apologise for the delay, entirely his own, in making this 5s.—H. C. 15s.—A Catholic Presbyter, 11.—Two Ladies,

acknowledgement.—ED. CH.]

Home District Clerical Association.—The Seventh Meeting of this Association was held on Wednesday the 13th instant, at the house of the Rev. G. C. Street, Incumbent of Newmarket. The members present were the Rev. Messrs. Street, Meyerhoffer, Osler, Gibson, Darling, Sanson, and Townley. Divine Service was held in the very neat Parish Church at 4 P. M.; Prayers were read by the Rev. Messrs. Osler and Darling, and the Sermon preached by the Rev. A. Sanson, from 2 Corinthians, ii. 3. Although the day was exceedingly oppressive, the number of the congregation gave cheering indications of their attachment to the house of God. The general appearance of the Church and Church-yard, and the recent the recent improvements, especially of the latter, afford also gratifying proof of the proper Church feeling of the congregation and their energetic Pastor. The Meeting was rendered peculiarly agreeable by the presence of two new members, the Rev. Messrs. Darling and Sanson, who have lately entered into Holy Orders. The discretion have lately entered into Holy Orders. The discussion upon the appointed portion of Scripture was exceedingly animated, and it may be hoped as profitable, as it was

certainly interesting.—Adam Townley, Secretary.
Thornhill Sunday School Festival.—(From of Lay Correspondent.)—On the 21st instant I witnessed one of the most pleasing exhibitions in this rising little village that the mind of a Churchman can contemplate, rendered to their body by a reverend brother, we can recommend this work as an appropriate and very beauti-German Mills, during the past year, and were then met ful present.

The six English versions are those of Wielif in 1380—
Tyndale, the Martyr, in 1534—Archbishop Cranmer, in 1539—the Genevan in 1557—the Anglo-Remish (Roman Catholic) in 1582—and the Authorised Version of the Church of England in 1611.

German Mills, during the past year, and were then met together to receive appropriate rewards for good conduct and attendance. With parents and spectators, there were upwards of 400 persons present. The ceremony of distribution took place in the village Church, commencing with an introductory hymn to their Maker, praying Him to be their ceretative world a through their ceretative career.

The Introduction alone contains 160 pages of appa- Mortimer!—one little girl was ready to faint with delight rently very valuable and well-digested matter, relative to the different English versions. The spirit of the writer may be judged from the very judicious and pious remark at the conclusion:

"If a testimony were needed to the general excellence of this remain find the support of the writer and as our blessed Saviour and the continuous states of the support of the writer and as our blessed Saviour and the continuous states of the support of the writer and as our blessed Saviour and the continuous states of the support of the writer and as our blessed Saviour and the continuous states of the support of the writer and as our blessed Saviour and the continuous states of the support of the writer and the continuous states of the support of the writer and the continuous states of the support of the writer and the continuous states of the support of the writer and the continuous states are states of the writer and the continuous states are states and the continuous states are sta version [viz. the authorised one, which we use], an appeal need only be made to the fact, that it has maintained its ground for two hundred and thirty years. It has been as highly esteemed by the learned as by the unlearned; and although many minor particulars might (as has been often shown) be corrected to advantage, yet the version, taken as a whole, is admirable. It which has flowed from this version: the translators acted in their labour as being the servants of Christ. They knew that ample justice to the tea and cake,—first having invoked, it was vain to trust in themselves, and thus, like Tyndale and Coverdale before them, they laid their work before the Lord in prayer, and found, in so doing, that He to whom they trusted air, how melodiously it sounded to the thinking m as indeed faithful."

The term "Hexapla" was originally applied to a work, suggesting gratitude, for that where the ancient forest one of the greatest and most stupendous monuments of holy learning ever reared by the mind of man,—executed of man, a song of praise should now be raised with heart

THE NEWCASTLE AND COLBORNE DISTRICT BRANCH ASSOCIATION OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. (From the Cobourg Star, 13th July.)

In conformity with resolution 13, passed on the 13th June last, at the meeting by which the Newcastle and Colborne District Branch Association of the Church Society was organised, the Managing Committee of that arough those perilous times pure and uncorrupted."

Association met on Tuesday, the 5th instant, at the Parochial School House in this town, to take into considera-Association met on Tuesday, the 5th instant, at the Paro-We subjoin the resolutions proposed and which we have ventured these few remarks, will never be destroyed, except by the frequent use it may experience from pious hands in some modest parsonage-house of Canada.

The Parish Library in 13 yels 12mo, bound, published objects of the Society. We are sincerely rejoiced that this first step has been taken, and under such favourable circumstances, to bring our Branch Society into active operation,—and we devoutly trust that it may be rendered, with the Divine blessing, a valuable accession to the cause of our Church, and prove, by its future usefulness, no unworthy scion of the parent institution at Toronto.

The business of the meeting was opened and closed by the Reverend Chairman, in the prayers used by the great Church Societies in England, in accordance with the usage established by the Constitution of the Association. At the termination of the meeting, the subscription list for the town of Cobourg was formed, and the contributions which were made on the spot were very liberal and

Resolution 1. That the Rev. A. N. Bethune, senior

the township of Hamilton, in aid of the Church Society, viz.:-J. S. Wilcocks, Esq.; C. Butler, Esq.; G. S. Boulton, Esq.; R. H. Throop, Esq.; D. McKyes, Esq.; and Asa A. Burnham, Esq.

3. That the following gentlemen compose a Committee

for forwarding the interests, and collecting subscriptions in aid of the Church Society, in the township of Haldimand:—C. Hammond, Esq.; E. Barnum, Esq.; J. G. Rogers, Esq.; George Grover, Esq.; and Charles Vernon, Esq. The following for the township of Cramahe:—

non, Esq. The following for the township of Cramahe:

J. D. Goslee, Esq.; John Grover, Esq.; B. Spilsbury,
Esq.; George Burrell, Esq.; and Dr. Bayley.

The following for the township of Murray:—Hon.
R. C. Wilkins; A. H. Meyers, Esq.; S. Hawley, Esq.

The following for the township of Percy;—Isaac

Platt, Esq.; A. Maybee, Esq.; Jacob Stickles, Esq.

The following for the township of Seymour:—Major
Campbell; R. P. Boucher, Esq.; Captain Levesconte;
Dr. Denmark; Henry Rowed, Esq.; and B. Ranney,
Esq.

4. That the following gentlemen, in addition to the

Clergymen and Churchwardens, do constitute the Parochial School Committee for making collections in aid of the Church Society in Peterboro' and the vicinity, viz.:— Maurice Clark, Esq.; J. G. Armour, Esq.; B. Y.
McKyes, Esq.; James Wallis, Esq.
The following for the township of Douro:—Hon. T.
A. Stewart; R. Reid, Esq.; Walter Crawford, Esq.;
Samuel Strickland, Esq.
The following for the township of Otonabee:—C. Rubidge Esq.; P. Roggers, F. R.

The following for the township of Otonabee:—C. Rubidge, Esq.; Thomas Carr, Esq.; R. Rogers, Esq.
The following for the township of Asphodel:—R. Birdsall, Esq.; Mr. J. Wildeman.
5. That, for the same purpose, in Port Hope and the township of Hope, the following gentlemen, in addition to the Clergyman and Churchwardens, be appointed, viz.:—Thomas Ward, Esq.; M. F. Whitehead, Esq.; J. T. Williams, Esq.M.P.P.; N. Kirchhoffer, Esq.; Mr. James

Laing; and Mr. Dunbar.
6. That the following gentlemen, in addition to the 6. That the following gentlemen, in addition to the Clergyman and Churchwardens, be a Committee for Darlington and Clarke, viz.:—For Darlington—H. S. Reid, Esq.; J. Lamb, Esq.; Richard Jones, Esq.; Wm. Warren, Esq.; and Dr. Cubitt. For Clarke—J. S. Wilmot, Esq.; Captain Montgomery; J. Beavis, Esq.; Dr. Evatt; and W. Mackintosh, Esq.

For Cartwright :- Mr. James Cæsar, and Mr. William 7. That the following gentlemen, in addition to the Clergyman and Churchwardens, be a Committee for Cavan:—Thos. Kelly, Esq.; Mr. Dawson; Mr. Robert McAmber; Mr. Thorne; Mr. McCall; and Mr. Robert

For Monaghan: - Joseph Graham, Esq.; Mr. Perrin; For Monaghan:—Joseph Graham, Esq.; Mr. Perrin;
Mr. Baker; and Mr. John Lang.
For Manvers:—Mr. Preston, and Mr. James Vance.
8. That the following gentlemen, in addition to the Clergyman and Churchwardens, be a Committee for Emily:—George Hughes, Esq.; Richard Marmion, Esq.; and Mr. Gerard Patterson.
For Ops:—Mr. Richard Shaw; Mr. Rea; and Mr. Wm. Rec.

9. That the Clergyman and Churchwardens be a Paro-

chial Committee for Fenelon Falls and vicinity.
For Verulam:—Rev. Mr. Dunsford; T. Need, Esq. and Captain Fraser.

10. That the various Committees nominated to committees and the committees are also committees and captain Fraser.

operate with the Clergyman and Churchwardens in making collections for the Church Society in each township or parish, have in each case power to add to their 11. That the Chairman, the Secretary, Henry Rut-

tan, and Morgan Jellett, Esqrs., be a Committee for ascertaining and reporting the books and funds on hand belonging to the Newcastle District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, at the next Quarterly Meeting of this Society, antecedent to the formation of depositaries in the several parishes of these WOODSTOCK.—We are grad to perceive by the woodstock Herald that tenders are advertised "for the erection of a spire on St. Paul's Church" in that village.

Chippawa Church —The following contributions for Chippawa Church have been transmitted by the Editor of Chippawa Church have been

21st August next, and that the amount of the same be paid into the hands of the District Treasurer.

13. That there be ordered from the Parent Society 200 copies of the Constitution of the Church Society and Discount Letter of the Lord Riskspa of the Discount new parts. of the resolutions of this meeting throughout these Dis-friets, accompanied by such remarks from the Chairman

The thanks of the meeting were expressed to the Rev. A. N. Bethune, for his superintendance of the pro-The following is a list of the annual subscriptions made

H. Ruttan, .....£5 0 0 [Also, 200 acres of land, for the Grafton Parish.] [Also, 200 acres of land in Hamilton, for the parish of th G. S. Boulton, ..... ton, for the parish of Cobourg; 6 acres in Bond Head, Clarke, for

Church and Parsonage there; 10 acres in the 10th Concession, Murray, at Percy Landing, for a Church and Parsonage.] Mrs. A. G. Allan, . 5 0 0 J. C. Townsend .. [For the increase of the revenue of St. Peter's Church, Cobourg.]

D. Campbell, ..... T. B. Read... J. G. D. McKenzie, J. V. Boswell, ..... W. M. Shaw, .... Mrs. Shaw, ...... Jonathan Shortt,. Thomas Fidler, ..... William Bradbeer, ... Charles Hughes,... C. H. Morgan,

0 5 0 Don. pd. Robert Grandy, Cavan, wright, for a Church, if built there upon Lot No. 11, 7th Condrove ro

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### Later from England.

The Royal Mail Steamship Acadia left Liverpool on the 5th nst., and arrived at Boston on the 21st, bringing English papers the morning of the 5th.

Lady Bagot, and the three Misses Bagot were among the assengers. Capt. H. Bagot, R. N., His Excellency's private ecretary and nephew, escorts the ladies from Halifax to Quebec. The fine mail steamer Columbia, which arrived in England on the evening of the 28th, made the run home in nine days and a half from Halifax, to Liverpool, being the shortest passage yet accomplished across the Atlantic; the Great Westernarrived at Bristol on the morning of the 29th ult., after a passage of twelve and a half days from New York.

PARDON OF FRANCIS-ANOTHER ATTACK UPON THE QUEEN The convict Francis, who fired at the Queen, has been rerieved. There does exist a doubt that the pistol was loaded with a destructive substance. He still asserts that he had not intended to injure her Majesty, but did it with a view to get provided with a home for life similar to that of Oxford. He will be transported for life to a penal settlement.

The announcement of his reprieve had scarcely been made known when the public were alarmed by a report that another and exactly similar attempt had been made upon her Majesty's life. The details are almost too farcical for notice. It appears that as the royal cortege was returning on Sunday from the Chapel Royal, in St. James's, to Buckingham Palace, a detailed to the sunday of the sund formed youth presented and snapped an old rusty pistol at the carriage in which her Majesty was seated. He was seized by another youth, who wrested the weapon from his hand, but the policeman in attendance refused to take him in charge, believing policeman in attendance refused to take him in charge, betternie it to be a hoax, on which he was permitted to escape. He was apprehended in the course of the day, when it was discovered that he had recently and repeatedly been heard to say that he admired the conduct of Francis, and regretted that he had not succeeded in his attempt; that Francis was a brave fellow, and he wished he had been in Francis's place, for he would do for the Queen; that he had a prime air-gun and pistol, and he wished the properties of the same cause. The pistol had an old would use them in the same cause. The pistol had an old flint-lock, with a screw and rifle barrel. Upon detaching the barrel, which was done with some difficulty, from the si having become exceedingly rusty, owing to its long disuse, there were found in it a portion of very coarse powder, a piece of to-bacco-pipe, and some paper wadding. His motive is supposed to be the same as that of Francis.

Her Majesty the Queen and Prince Albert had honoured the

Duke of Buckingham and Chandos with a visit at his magnifient mansion at Stowe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the London Correspondent of the Montreal Courier.) At the conclusion of a long discussion at the India House on the 22nd, on Mr. Weeding's motion in deprecation of the systems of emigration of Coolies from the East Indies to the Mauritius, Resolution 1. That the Kev. A. N. Bethune, senior Clergyman of those resident in the Districts of Newcastle and Colborne, be Chairman of this District Branch Association of the Church Society.

2. That the following gentlemen, in addition to the Clergymen and Churchwardens, do constitute the Parochial Committee, for making collections in Cobourg and the twentyling of the Rumilton, is add the Church Society. be defrayed by the British Government, after a long discussions was carried on a division by a majority of 3.

Earl Stanhope has protested against the 3d reading of the Income Tax-Bill. Sir R. Vyvyan, the \* \* \* \* Tory member for Helston, has ldressed a letter to his constituents (which occupies almost one entire side of the daily papers) upon the several subjects of the Corn Laws, Income Tax and Tariffs, condemning the mea-sures of Ministers with reference to all these.

Mr. D. H. Farrell declines to defend his seat for Athlone. There is a vacancy in the representation of the County of Buckingham, in consequence of the death of Sir W. Lawrence Young, Bart. The Hon. Captain Fitzmaurice, brother of Lord Orkney, comes forward in the Conservative interest, and is un-

opposed.

The Session is expected to close in about a fortnight, the the Hudson Bay Company, in the North Pacific Ocean, have parchased the whole of that extensive line of coast including the Russian possessions, on the northwest coast of America, from Mount Saint Elias south, to the latitude of 54° 40° north, with the sole rights and exclusive privileges, of all bays, osts, sounds, rivers, &c. within the said territory, together with all the established forts and trading with the Indians for the term of ten years, from January, 1842, and for which the Russian American Company are to receive annually 4000 fur seal skins or £6,400 sterling. The Russians retain the Island of Sitka or New Archangel, where they have a large settlement. The emigrations from Germany to the United States of America continue unabated. Three vessels have recently been

chartered at Antwerp to carry 498 of these emigrants to New Amongst the Parliamentary papers recently issued, we find the following notice under the head "Canada": — Estimate of the further amount that will probably be required for the year ending the 31st of March, 1843; to defray the expenses of the Colony. For pay, clothing, &c. of Militia and Volunteers, £108.000.

The average price of Wheat for the last six weeks having risen to 62s. 3d. per quarter, the import duty on Foreign Corn is now reduced to 10s. per quarter, which approaches nearly to the rate proposed by the Whig Cabinet for a permanent impost. It is understood that Government has determined to allow the grinding of Foreign Corn in bond for the manufacture of biscuit to be got about for the manufacture of biscuit. to be sent abroad for Government use. Large orders for reign Oats have, it is said, been sent out on the strength of the

jury caused to spring corn by the late drought.

THE COINAGE.—There is a great scarcity of silver felt in mercantile transactions, in consequence of the extensive demand which has been created owing to the popular prejudice against gold coin, owing to the recent Government proclamation. The new coinage of half farthings will not be ready for some months; they are principally intended, it is said, for circulation among the negroes in the West Indies and the Colonies generally. There has been within the last faw days an extensive issue of new half sovereigns, dated 1841. These are now to be had at new half sovereigns, dated 1841. all the banks, and consequently the necessity for silver will be in a great measure superseded. A new coinage will immediately be struck, as the Master of the Mint has received a notice from the Changle of the Mint has received a notice from the Changle of the Mint has received a notice from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that Government will call in the gold coinage from 1817 up to 1835—on what condition is not stated. Counterfeit 5s. pieces are in circulation; they purport being of George III.

THE COAL DUTY.—It is considered probable that the duty on the export of coals to foreign ports will come into operation on the 5th July instant, although every effort is being made to postpone the measure until October. The attempt to obtain a drawback on the coals consumed by British steamers has been negatived in the House of Commons.

The REVENUE.—The Leeds Mercury says, it is anticipated that the exponent of the measure will be the coals of the measure of the same of the s

that the revenue, for the quarter ending the 5th instant, fall short to the amount of a million. This is a very large assumed decrease, but as the accounts will be published in a day This is a very large or two, we shall soon know the worst.

The act for the discontinuance of climbing boys in chimney sweeping came into force on the 1st instant.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.—Major George Graham, private secretary and brother to Sir James Graham, has been appointed to the office of Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in the room of the late Mr. Liston. Mr. T. Graham, Postmaster of Carlisle, a cousin to Sir James, has been appoint

ed British Consul at Bayonne.

Mr. W. Wordsworth, Jun., has been appointed Distributor of Stamps for the Counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland, in the room of his father, the great poet, who retires upon a

The Queen has promoted the gallant General Sale to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

The election for the Town Clerkship of London took place on the 23d, and the poll closed as follows:—For Mr. Sergeant Mereweather, 105; for Mr. Under Sheriff Pritchard, majority for Mr. Sergeant Mereweather, 25. Alderman Hooper and Mr. Pilcher were elected, on the 24th ultimo, to serve offices of Sheriffs for London and Middlesex, for the year

ensuing, without opposition.

RESIGNATION OF EARL DE GREY, VICEROY OF IRE. RESIGNATION OF EARL DE GREY, VICEROY OF LAND.—His Excellency Earl de Grey, accompanied by the Countess de Grey, intend leaving Ireland this week, en roule for the German spas, which have been recommended by the physicians, for his Lordships' health. His Excellency conphysicians, for his Lordships' health. His Excellency of rheumatic gout, at least so say the papers. It is currently reported that the Earl retires from the Vice-Royalty of Ireland, reported that he will be succeeded in his high office by the Duke of Beaufort. No better man could be selected for the post cives and that he will be succeeded in his high office by the Dust than Beaufort. No better man could be selected for the post than the consistent and popular nobleman to whom rumour gives the appointment. Some "airy tongues who syllable men's names" have mentioned the Earl of Jersey and other noblemen.

The London papers announce the death of the Countess. The London papers announce the death of the Countess. Dowager of Galloway. Of the Earl of Leicester, better known Dowager of Galloway. Of the Earl of Leicester, better known as "Coke of Holkham," in his 91st year. Of Sir Joseph Litas "Coke of Holkham," in his 91st year. Of Sir Joseph Litas the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, in his tledale, one of the Judges of the Court of the Marquis of 75th year. Of Lord James Townsend, uncle of the Marquis of Fownsend, and one of the Queen's naval aids. Of Sir William Townsend, and one of the Queen's naval aids. Alexander, formerly Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, 87. Of Sir William Young, M. P. for Buckinghamshire, Quer, 87. Of Sir William Young, M. P. for Buckinghamshire, of Lord Rodney, et. 60. And of Frederick Henry Yates, Esq., of Lord Rodney, et. 60. And of Frederick Henry Yates, Esq., of the Adelphi Theatre, and very celebrated as a performer in the line of Mathews, with whom he was at one time in partnership.

in partnership.

The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived, on a visit to her Majesty, on the 20th ult. They are expected to leave this

week.

Her Majesty the Queen-Dowager has taken Rothsay Castle at High Cliff, near Christchurch, Hants, the seat of Lord Stuart de Rothsay, for three months. As our city correspondent alluded last week to a stock

exchange rumour that Louis Philippe is ill, we may as well mention, that we have reason to believe the rumour to be totally unfounded. A friend of our own, who is in Paris, dined with the king, at the Chateau de Neuilly, a few days ago, 1 0 0 Don. pd. and the monarch is described as entertaining a numerous 0 10 0 Don. pd. party, with all the case and gaiety of a man in health. Ha

drove round the park after dinner; in the evening he desired some of his guests not to go away early; and an agreeable little scene occurred, on his presenting a complimentary gift to an English gentleman, who had rendered some service, by suggestvements in one of the departments. These are not

the ways of a sick man.—London Spectator.

The ratifications of the long-pending treaties between Great Britain and Texas were exchanged on Tuesday, the 28th June, by the Earl of Aberdeen, Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, and the Honourable Ashbel Smith, Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Texas. These treaties are three in number-a treaty of amity, navigation, and commerce; a treaty undertaking mediation by Great Britain between the Republic of Mexico and Texas; and a treaty granting reciprocal right of search for the suppression of the African Slave Trade.

A bad accident happened to the newly married Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford, on the 25th of June. The Marquis vas driving his bride in the grounds of Curraghmore, when one of the horses of the phaeton, stung by a hornet (it is supposed), ran away, with his yoke-fellow, and the riders were thrown The Marquis was unburt; but the lady suffered a slight contusion of the brain, and a severe contusion on her left side. The most exaggerated reports reached Dublin, where, as well as in the immediate neighbourhood, the most lively interest was excited; the recent nuptials of the pair, the Marquis's kindness-he had just forgiven his tenants a whole year's stances which gave more than usual interest to the accident. From the latest accounts, it appears that the Marchioness is recovering, by slow degrees.

#### PARLIAMENTARY. (From the N. Y. Albion.)

Of Parliamentary Intelligence we observe that in the House of Lords, on the 21st ult., the adjourned debate on the third reading of the Income Tax Bill was resumed. The Marquis of Clanricarde moved that the bill be read a third time that day three months, when the same was negatived by 99 to 28. And on the 30th, the Earl of Mountcashel drew the attention of the House to the vast number of emigrants from Great Britain and America to Canada, and asked if the government would guarantee the fulfilment of the pledge given by the House of Asmembly, in 1841, to execute certain public works in Canada? The Duke of Wellington said there was no intention on the part of the government to depart from any of the pledges given on the subject referred to.

Majesty's 44th Foot.
So far as our informs

moved for copies of the correspondence of Sir Alexander Burnes with the Governor-General of India during his mission to Cabul, in the year 1837 and 1838, with other documents connected with the ted with the occupation of Affghanistan. The honourable gentleman and Mr. D'Israeli severely attacked the Indian policy of the late Government, which was defended by Sir John Hob-house, Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell. Sir Robert Peel objected to the production of the papers moved for, on the ground that it would be inconvenient to the public service.

Mr. Baillie then wished to withdraw his motion, but Mr. Hume Aur. Ballie then wished to withdraw his motion, but Mr. Hume pressed it to a division, when it was lost by a majority of 75 to 9. The following resolution was, on the motion of Mr. W. E. Gladstone, agreed to in committee on the Customs' Duties Bill,—"That it is expedient to permit foreign wheat to be delivered, under certain regulations, from the warehouse or the ship duty free, upon a substitution into the warehouse, or the delivery for exportation of equivalent qualities of flour and biscuit."

On the 24th Mr. Lawson moved that the Poor Law Amendment hill be divided into two parts. Sir James Graham said

ment bill be divided into two parts. Sir James Graham said, there was no excuse for such a factious opposition, and Mr. Lawson withdrew his motion. Mr. T. Duncombe moved that, considering the distress of the nation, and the little time there was for consideration, it was expedient to adopt temporary measures, and postpone the consideration of the Poor Law Amendment Bill until next session. Mr. Roebuck supported the bill, but attacked ministers for allowing it to be supposed during the last election, that they would repeal it. Sir Robert Peel expressed the determination of government to carry the measure as it stood. Mr. Fielden moved the adjournment of the debate. Motion lost by 297 to 29. Sir Charles Napier then repeated the motion for an adjournment, which was agreed to, Sir Robert Peel remarking that the responsibility of the obstruction thus caused to the progress of the public business would rest on the honourable gentleman opposite.

was resumed. Mr. Fielden spoke at leng the house dividing, the numbers wereamenment 37, against it 156, majority 119. Mr. Wakley moved the postponement of the first clause of the bill; for 74, against 206. Mr. B. Wood moved that the words "assistant ommissioners" be left out; for 45, against 228. The new

Tariff Bill was read a third time.
On the 29th, Sir Robert Peel disclaimed any responsibility on the part of the government for acts done by the Turkish government, except where this government had been bona fide a party to engagements. The five powers, however, were acting in unison; and all must see that it was the policy of the Turkish government to administer the government of Syria in a lenient spirit. He did not abandon the hope that the appointment of Omar Pasha (arenegade Christian, whose rule is hateful to the Christians of Syria) would be only temporary; and that the Albanian troops, if not withdrawn altogether, would at least be confined to the coast, as he was assured they had been.

On the 1st instant, members were occupied with a discussion on the state of the country. The distress was generally admitted to be overwhelming. The debate was adjourned till Monday, when Mr. Bannerman was to move for the Crown to have

The accounts from all parts of the country respecting the prospects of the harvest are of the most cheering description. The rains have been moderately copious in every direction, and vegetation, which on the light soils was in many places feeling the effect of the drought, with some severity, has already got an extraordinary stimulus. If the weather continues equally propitious, we shall have the wheat harvest on the average a tnight to three weeks earlier than last year.

There appears to be no foundation for the report of the dan-gerous illness of Sir Robert, Peel, as mentioned in a daily paper We find him in his place in the House of Con on Friday the 1st inst., and there is no mention of his illness in any of the daily papers up to the 5th inst., when the steamer | 100 yards.

The overland mail reached London on the 3d inst., bringing advices from Bombay to May 23, from Calcutta to the 12th, from Cabool to April 17, and from Macao to April 4. We give

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General Pollock arrived at Jellalabad, and effected a junction with the troops composing the garrison of that fortress, on the 16th of April. The British force met with no opposition or

dras army, arrived at Jellalabad. This officer had been released on his parole by Akhbar Khan, and was the bearer of proposals General Pollock, for the release of the ladies and other persons General Pollock's reply, has not yet transpired. The whole of the prisoners were confined in two small forts in the Texeen valley, and were tolerably well treated by their captors. Captain Mackenzie brought intelligence of General Elphinstone's death which took place either on the 23d or 24th of April. The general's remains were to be brought to the British camp for interment, Akhbar Khan having offered to forward the body to Jellalabad, which place it was expected to reach on the night following Captain Mackenzie's arrival. The day previous to his death the unfortunate general signed a document containing a detailed account of the proceedings connected with the Caubul insurrection. All doubt as to who took the most active part in the assassination of Sir W. Macnaghten is now at an end; Captain Mackenzie having asserted that he saw Akhbar Khan perpetrate the murder.

The brigade under Colonel Bolton, having under their charge a large quantity of treasure, to the political considerations and who can have no perleaving the correctness of their statements, and who can have no perleaving the correctness of their statements, and who can have no perleaving the correctness of their statements, and who can have no perleaving the correctness of their statements, and who can have no perleaving the correctness of their statements, and who can have no perleaving the correctness of their statements, and who can have no perleaving the correctness of their statements, and who can have no perleaving the correctness of their statements, and who can have no perleaving the correctness of their statements, and who can have no perleaving the correctness of their statements, and who can have no perleaving the correctness of their statements, and who can have no perleaving the correctness of their statements, and who can have no perleaving the correctness of their statements, and who can have no perleaving the correctness of their statements, and who can have no perleaving the correctness of their statements, and who can have no perl taken in the disastrous retreat from Caubul. How far the ne-

a large quantity of treasure, together with the whole of the ordnauce and commissariat stores, as also the greater part of the private baggage of General Pollock's army, reached Ali Musjid on the 20th of April, without having received the slightest molestation from the Khyberries. On the following day Colonel Bolton effected a junction with Colonel Monteath, the latter officer having been detached by General Pollock, with the 33d and 35th Regiments Native Infantry, for the purpose of 33d and 35th Regiments viative manny, for the phose of assisting in guarding the passage of the stores and treasure through the defiles. It was generally understood at Jellalabad immediately the convoy arrived, preparations would be made for the advance of the army toward Caubul. There is no doubt of Shah Soojah having been murdered. The city and adjacent country is in a state of anarchy consequent on the dissensions between the rebels and the partisans of the late king. It is not probable, therefore, that the British will meet with

GHUZNEE.—The following officers who were quartered in Ghuznee at the time of its capitulation are said, on the authority of a native horsekeeper, to have escaped with their lives, and to be now in the hands of some of the insurgent chiefs. Colonel

Lieutenant Barnes, Lieutenant Crawford, of the Bombay establishment; a doctor, and another officer whose names were not known. Lieutenant Lumsden and his wife were killed. The greater portion of the sepoys, after having been plundered and otherwise maltreated by the Ghilzies, were permitted to take

shelter in the adjoining villages.

Scinne.—From Scinde our latest intelligence is also of a

Scinne.—True Scinde our latest intelligence is also of a

The large quantity of mace (the Chinese brass coin) which

The large quantity of mace (the Chinese brass coin) which Scince.—From Scinde our latest intelligence is also of a favourable nature. Pursuant to peremptory orders from General Nott, Brigadier England, with 2500 men, left Quettah on the 26th of April for Candahar, a portion of the force at the latter place having been detached so as to meet General England, and aid him in getting the convoy through the Kojuck land, and aid him in getting the convoy through the Kojuck pass. On the 29th of April the general reached the heights of Hykulzie, the scene of his late discomfiture. No time was lost in attacking the enemy's position, and we are happy to say the attempt was successful. A well-directed fire from the artillery compelled the insurgents to evacuate their outposts while the British infantry were ascending the hill. The enemy lost five British infantry were ascending the hill. The enemy lost five standards, and had above 50 killed. The casualties on our side

were very trifling, no lives having been lost.

THE PRISONERS.—It will be recollected that on the evacuation of Caubul, on the 5th of January, 1842, about 300 sick and wounded soldiers were left behind the retiring army, the charge of whom was undertaken by the provisional Government; and that besides these, six officers were detained as hostages for the investigation. the immediate abandonment of Jellalabad, Ghuznee, and Can-

written very rarely, and all we know of them is, that they are alive, and said to have been tolerably well treated. In the converse of the retail of the payment of the converse of the retail of the payment of the converse of the retail of the payment of the payment of the payment of the retail of the payment of the

written very rarely, and all we know of them is, that they are alive, and said to have been tolerably well treated. In the course of the retreat which commencing on the 6th, terminated about the 13th of January, by the total annihilation of the army, the following fell into the hands of the enemy, and were detained prisoners:

Major General Elphinstone, Commander-in-Chief of the armies; Brigadier Shelton, her Majesty's 44th Foot; Major Gratin Anderson, 59th Native Infantry; Captain Boyd, 65th Native Infantry; Captain Johnstone, Captain Boyd, 65th Native Infantry; Captain Johnstone, Captain Lawrence, Captain Troup, 48th Native Infantry; Surgeon McGrath, Lieutenant Eyre, Artillery; Lieutenant McKenzic, Madras army; Lieutenant Eyre, Artillery; Ensign Milen, her Majesty's 13th Regiment; Captain Bygrave, 5th Native Infantry, paymaster; Captain Gray, her Majesty's 44th Foot.

Major Griffiths, 37th Native Infantry; Lieutenant Souter, her Majesty's 44th Foot.

Software of the terval will be, that Goods may be warehoused without the payment of will be, that Goods may be warehoused without the payment of will be, that Goods may be warehoused without the payment of will be, that Goods may be warehoused without the payment of will be, that Goods may be warehoused without the payment of will be, that Goods may be warehoused without the payment of will be, that Goods may be warehoused without the payment of will be, that Goods may be warehoused without the payment of will be, that Goods may be warehoused without the payment of will be, that Goods may be warehoused without the payment of the turn, that Goods may be warehoused without the payment of the turn, until they are actually required for consumption.

LIGHT BREAD.—On Saturday morning, Alderman Dr. King, the tigh Bailiff, and accompanied by the Inspector of Weights, the High Bailiff, and accompanied by the Inspector of Weights, the High Bailiff, and accompanied by the Inspector of Weights, the High Bailiff, and accompanied by the Inspector of Weights, the High Bailiff,

on the subject referred to.

In the House of commons, on the 21st ult., on the motion for going into committee on the Poor Law Amendment Bill, three months. Sir R. Peel, declared that measure was the measure of the months. Sir R. Peel, declared that measure was the measure of the months. Sir R. Peel, declared that measure was the measure of the months. Sir R. Peel, declared that measure was the measure of the months. Sir R. Peel, declared that measure was the measure of the months. Sir R. Peel, declared that measure was the measure of the months. Sir R. Peel, declared that measure was the measure of the months. Sir R. Peel, declared that measure was the measure of the months. Sir R. Peel, declared that measure was the measure of the months. Sir R. Peel, declared that measure was the measure of the months. Sir R. Peel, declared that measure was the measure of the months. Sir R. Peel, declared that measure was the measure of the months. Sir R. Peel, declared that measure was the measure of the motion the force, that their lives might be preserved, when the army was in the act of perishing among the mounth of the committee on the Poor Law Amendment Bill, when the army was in the act of perishing among the mounth of the current of the college of St. Anne—The Corporation of the College of St. Anne—The Contract of the mounth of the current of the mou of her Majesty's government; he gave his cordial support to the bill.

The amendment was rejected by 219 to 48. Mr. Ferrand moved its adjournment for a week. Negatived by 275 to 18.

On the 22d of the 22d of the cordial support to the bill.

The amendment was rejected by 219 to 48. Mr. Ferrand it is from fragments of her letters that all our information rejected by 210 to 48. The amendment was rejected by 219 to 48. Mr. Ferrand moved its adjournment for a week. Negatived by 275 to 18.

On the 22d, the Commons went into committee on Lord Ashley's bill respecting the mines and collieries. The noble lord made many interesting statements, showing the acceptance the bill had met with from the operative miners, and their employers as well. His lordship had made one alteration in the bill: he proposed to limit the labour of children in mines from between nine to thirteen years of age to three days in the week, instead of excluding it altogether until the age of thirteen.

On the 23d Mr. Ainsworth gave notice that before the Mines and Collieries Bill again came before the House he should move for the appointment of a select committee to inquire how far the non-employment of boys under thirteen years of age would moved for copies of the correspondence of Sir Alexander Burnes with the Governor-General of India, during his mission to Cabul, in the year 1837 and 1838, with other decuments connect.

comfort and salvation were read to them. Twelve of them were huddled together in a single apartment.

The evenings were spent without light, and seemed very long and dreary. Mrs. Sturt, daughter of Sir Robert Sale, and widow of the bravest officer who fell amidst all our disasters where so many of the brave had perished, gave birth to a child; the mother and the babe of sorrow survived and were doing well. On the 7th of April, the victory at Jellalabad was source of farther suffering to the wife and daughter of the conqueror. Mahomed Akhbar Khan driven from the field, seems to have fled to the mountains; and determined that the prison-queror days are source of farther suffering to the wife and determined that the prison-queror, which is a sum of the field, seems to have fled to the mountains; and determined that the prison-queror days they cannot view, without alarm, the expenditions of a navigation so best with proposed the sum of the field of the sum of the field of the mountains; and determined that the prison-queror, they cannot view, without alarm, the expenditions of the sum of the field of the sum of the field of the field of the field of the sum of the field of the sum of the field of the sum of the field of the to have fled to the mountains; and determined that the prisoners should be immediately removed, they were mounted on horseback, and hurried away, they feared to Caubul or beyond the Caucasus, and they knew not whither. About April 24, General Elphinstone died of dysentery. It seemed that their ourney was destined to terminate more speedily than they apprehended, and that a place of greater security, and ne vicinage to Caubul, was sought for the purpose of probably first object of that power would be to secure the possession of treating for their ransom without apprehension of their being the Canal, the more easily to transport their army and muni-

A letter has been received from Lady Macnaghten from Buddiabad, dated the 27th ult., in which she says that Akhbar Khan has treated her most kindly, and promises that she and Mrs. Trevor shall be immediately released. The time is approaching when we shall know whether these accounts result

opposition from the British troops. This did not, however, arise from any neglect on the part of the garrison, all the necessary preparations having been made some time previous.

The following official notification of the success of the British forces has been propulated by her Majesty's Plening.

" To her Britannic Majesty's subjects in China.

daylight on the morning of the 10th of last month.

"During the whole of February almost daily intelligence reached the head-quarters of her Majesty's forces, showing "During the whole of February Trached the head-quarters of her Majesty's forces, showing reached the head-quarters of her Majesty's forces, showing that the Chinese high authorities contemplated some active operations, but they were from time to time deferred on such frivolous pretences, that it appears their Excellencies the naval and military commanders in-chief have gone over the naval and military commanders in-chief have gone over to Chusan, to make arrangements at that place preparatory to Chusan, to make arrangements at that place preparatory to Chusan, to make arrangements at that place preparatory to Environment of a portion, at least, of her Majes improductive, to be hereafter abandoned, or only made available unproductive, to be hereafter abandoned, or only made available unproductive, to be hereafter abandoned, or only made available unproductive, to be hereafter abandoned, or only made available unproductive, to be hereafter abandoned, or only made available unproductive, to be hereafter abandoned, or only made available unproductive, to be hereafter abandoned, or only made available unproductive, to be hereafter abandoned, or only made available unproductive, to be hereafter abandoned, or only made available unproductive, to be hereafter abandoned, or only made available unproductive, to be hereafter abandoned, or only made available unproductive, to be hereafter abandoned, or only made available unproductive, to be hereafter abandoned, or only made available unproductive, to be hereafter abandoned or only made available unproductive, to be hereafter abandoned, or only made available unproductive, to be hereafter abandoned or only made available unproductive, to be hereafter abandoned or only made available unproductive, to be hereafter abandoned or only made available unproductive. Power during the recess to relax the corn laws, if such relaxation to a forward movement of a portion, at least, of her Majes-

above mentioned, when a considerable body of Chinese, estiabove mentioned, when a considerable body of Chinese, estimated at from 10,000 to 12,000 men, advanced upon the south and west gates of Ningpo, got over the walls, and penetrated to the market-place, in the centre of the city, where they were met by our troops, and instantly driven back with great loss; in fact, it would seem that the moment the Chinese troops found themselves so warmly received, their sole object was to get out of the city as fast as possible, and in their retreat to the south gate, the field guns, drawn by ponies, came up and opened on the dense mass with grape and cauister, at the distance of less than guns, drawn mass with grape and canister, at the distance of less than ascertained 100 yards. Above 250 dead bodies were found inside the All which walls, and, when the accounts came away, her Majesty's 49th Regiment had not returned from the pursuit of the last

discomfited and flying enemy.

"While these operations were progressing on shore, a number of fire-boats (sampans), lashed togethea with chains, were floated down the river, and were towed into the mud by cotean du Lac, June 29, 1841. the boats of the Sesostris steamer. In the meantime a gun was brought down a lane in the eastern suburb (across the river), and as the inhabitants had been previously warned that any such attempt would bring chastisement upon them, her Majesty's ship Modeste opened her guns, and did great nect the Lakes St. Francis and St. Louis.

want of supplies, &c.

"The Emperor had ordered that the provinces which are the seat of the war should bear the expense of it, and as the inhabitants seem resolved to make no farther sacrifice, possible hostilities; nor do I see any reason for delaying the possible hostilities; nor do I see any reason for delaying the possible hostilities. there appears every probability of the army dissolving itself, commencement of the work till the meeting of the Legislature, and becoming totally disorganised.

" God save the Queen. " HENRY POTTINGER, " Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

" Dated at Macao, on the 1st day of April, 1842." It is not probable, therefore, that the British will meet with any serious opposition in their progress to the Affghan capital.

The numerous followers who formerly adhered to the standard of Akhbar Khan, have dwindled down to a small party of about the Chinese will be suffered to use their own discretion in fortifying the bank of the river between Whampoa and Canplessure that we turn to the town of Brockville, which has the general golom, which seems to eclipse our commercial and mercantile enterprise of its wonted buoyancy, it is with feelings of sincere pleasure that we turn to the town of Brockville, which has the general golom, which seems to eclipse our commercial and mercantile enterprise of its wonted buoyancy, it is with feelings of sincere pleasure that we turn to the town of Brockville, which has the general golom, which seems to eclipse our commercial and mercantile enterprise of its wonted buoyancy, it is with feelings of sincere pleasure that we turn to the town of Brockville, which has the general golom, which seems to eclipse our commercial and mercantile enterprise of its wonted buoyancy, it is with feelings of sincere pleasure that we turn to the town of Brockville, which has the general golom, which seems to eclipse our commercial and mercantile prosperity, and to deprive our commercial and mercantile prosperity, and to deprive our commercial and mercantile prosperity and to deprive our commercial and mercantile prosperity. ton; but that if they venture to erect new works below the steadily maintained its character, and which, at this moment,

Another party of two or three officers and some men went was rescued by the approach of the others.

It is said that the only terms about which we will treat at of erection.

present are the payment of twenty millions of dollors, half to be paid before we leave Ningpo; and farther, that Sir H. Pot-

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT .- The Canada Gazette, of the 23rd instant, contains a notice to members of Parliament to meet His Excellency the Governor-General at Kingston, on the 8th day of September, for the DESPATCH of business. LADY BAGOT, and her three daughters, have arrived at

TORONTO AND HAMILTON. - By an order of Her Majesty of this party little has been heard for five months; they have in Council these places,—Toronto, on the petition of its Board of Trade,—have been declared free ports. The benefit of this

well do the people of Cobourg merit success, and sincerely do we congratulate them on the present appearance of the town.

pounds towards the completon of the building .- Quebec Mer-

natural dangers, they cannot view, without alarm, the expenditure of so large a sum in such near proximity with the American erritory, without offering their most earnest remonstrance against a risk, which no obstacles or difference of cost on the North shore, render it expedient or necessary to incur.

That, in the event of hostilities with the United States, the

tions of war, thereby the more speedily to invest the city of That, by the possession of the Canal, the more easily ac

by its land and water proximity to the American frontier, the enemy would command both lakes, and at once cut off all communication between the upper and lower parts of the Province whether by the River St. Lawrence or the Rideau Canal.

"Her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary in China has great pleasure in announcing to her Majesty's subjects the complete repulse of two bodies of Chinese troops, which attacked the British positions at Ningpo and Chinhae, at daylight on the mounting of the 10th of last month. ting, in a straight line, from the upper lake to the rear of the church at the Cedars, a distance of eight miles, through an easy soil, principally of clay and sand—there it falls into a deep ravine, forming a natural and deep Canal from the rear of that village to Lake St. Louis, within about ten acres of the

s combined forces.

"In this state matters remained until the date and hour over mentioned, when a considerable body of Chinese, esti-

All which is most respectfully submitted, &c. (Signed) John Simpson, Chairman, R. U. Harwood, G. Beau et, W. Duncan, J. Watier, Robert M'Intyre, Orton Peass J. J. Loy, J. B. Christin, A. Perey, Edward Sullivan, Char

REPLY. Gentlemen,-I have considered with much attention the

the attempts of a few marauding bands of Kyberries to plunder and carry off the baggage. With the exception, however, of a few camels, everything belonging to the troops was brought in safety to Jellalabad.

On the 26th of April, Captain Colin Mackenzie, of the Madras army, arrived at Jellalabad. This officer had been released on his parole by Att. who killed 30 men and two mandarins in the pursuit.

From this report, commune that a Canal can be made

Simultaneously with the attack on the city of Chinhae,

fire sampans chained together were set adrift, to burn the shipping at the anchorage, but they all went on shore above the shipping of war and merchant vessels, and did no sort of the physical obstructions to such a work. Incompetent myself the physical obstructions to such a work. "Shortly before these repulses occurred, the Nemesis rely, and I do so with confidence, on the representations I re-

measures.

"It affords her Majesty's Plenipotentiary the highest satisfaction to close the circular by stating, that, in these attempts of the enemy, her Majesty's combined force had not lost a man.

between Upper and Lower Canada by the Rideau Canal would still remain open, and the enemy would derive no greater facilities for his operations by possession of the Canal now in question. The munificence of Great Britain has provided the Rideau line of communication as a defence in time of war, and "The latest intelligence from the head quarters of the Chinese army, south of the Hangchow River, speaks of the troops being almost in a state of insubordination, and in want of supplies, &c.

"The latest intelligence from the head quarters of the Chinese army, south of the Hangchow River, speaks of the Upper and Lower parts of the St. Lawrence cannot be cut off.

Under these circumstances, I must decline to interfere with the decision already taken in this matter. I cannot consent

> whereby we should lose the whole of the present season. PROSPERITY OF BROCKVILLE.

(From the Statesman.) Amidst the general gloom, which seems to eclipse our

On Saturday evening last, we took a hurried walk through the chief part of the town, and were really struck not o with the rapid improvements making in the streets, but also with the number and elegance of the buildings now in course

To enumerate all would be a task beyond our recollection but some of the most prominent may here be mentioned. First, then, we may allude to the new Jail and Court-House, now in course of erection, of hewn stone, and which, when completed, will exceed, not alone in architectural beauty, but so in expense, beauty of situation, security, health, and ecommodation, probably any similar building in the British ossessions on the continent of North America. Next to the Court-House, in point of expense, importance

and beauty of situation, is the splendid mansion, now nearly finished, of Sidney Jones, Esq. This building, when completed, will be one of the most commodious in this country, and will not be surpassed by any in its scite, and the neatnes and elegance of the gardens and pleasure grounds by which it is surrounded. In succession to Mr. Sidney Jones, we may place the residence of Mrs. Charles Jones, on King-street, place the residence of Mrs. Charles Jones, on King-street, which has been thoroughly remodelled, within and without, and presents to the eye one of the most pleasing objects in town. In addition to these, we also find on King-street the most active preparations being made, by Paul Glasford, Esq., for the erection of a splendid stone building, between the residence of Mr. Buell and the shop of Mr. Flint. Nor is this all, on King-street Mr. Joseph Taylor, Mr. James Kincaid, and Mr. Fields have each contributed their mite to the beauty of the town, and to the employment of mechanical labour, by the erection of buildings, which we earnestly hope may amply

Passing north from King-street, we find that on Perthstreet Richard Baker and Thomas Wright have each erected two or more buildings, which are (particularly Mr. Baker's) of a substantial kind. From Perth-street, proceeding east along Church street, it is amazing the great improvements which strike the eye. There we find four new stone buildings in

making all necessary preparation for the erection of eight stone buildings, which are to occupy the vacant space between Mr. Glasford's and Mr. Poulton's. On the east side of the Right Church in a Christian State, by Thorndike, A.M., 12monew edition... east market square, Ormond Jones, Esq., has placed a building, which is now being finished, and which is, we understand, intended for a hotel. To the east of the wharf of Messrs. H. and S. Jones, Mr. Houghton and Mr. Coulton have erected a arge stone building, intended for a foundry; while, close to the north-west of the wharf, the Messrs. Jones are now busily menaged in execution as additional store building, intended and the store of the wharf, the Messrs. Jones are now busily menaged in execution as additional store building, intended and the store of the wharf, the Messrs. Jones are now busily menaged in execution as additional store building, intended and the store of the wharf, the Messrs. Jones are now busily menaged in execution as additional store building, intended and the store of the wharf of the Church in a Christian State, by Thorndike, 12mo...

[Right of the Church in a Christian State, by Thorndike, 12mo...

[Collect's Clergyman's Almanack and Churchman's Miscellany for 1842.

[Collect's Clergyman's Almanack and Churchman's Miscellany engaged in erecting an additional stone building, intended, we believe, for a forwarding store and office. On the west of Mr. Sanderson's, the Messrs. Chaffy have lately erected several baildings, enlarged their wharf, and enclosed the vacant lot of Nr. Fliut, with a view to carrying on their extensive business is that locality. Mr. McSwene has also very much enlarged the wharf in front of his house, while to the house itself he has bilt a very handsome addition. To this, we may add, that Ormond Jones, Esq., has lately, we understand, sold several lds in front of his residence, which have been purchased by Mr. John Taylor, the Messrs. Stewarts, and others, with a view to the immediate erection of stone buildings upon them. Nor should we omit to mention the enclosure of the burial-grand of the Established Church, by one of the best and most substantial walls in the Province; also the thor repair and additions within, and the enclosure without, of the Ronan Catholic chapel: while the draining, by underground severs, of the streets, the levelling of their surface, the flagging of the side walks, and the great pains taken in the

denonstrate the taste and enterprise of the people, and their desire to add to the comfort, beauty, and health of the town. GRAFTON, IN THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

plaiting of acacia, locust, maple, and other shade trees, amply

(From the Cobourg Star.) A few days since, business and pleasure uniting, we visited the rillage of Grafton, about eight miles east of this town. Grafton is certainly one of the most pleasantly situated and happy looking villages along the mail route between Kingston and foronto, and its beauty has been very much enhanced by the improvements lately made. The inhabitants have, by public subscription among themselves, constructed side walks rough the whole extent, and two churches are in a state of great forwardness; one belonging to the Congregation of the Church of England; and annexed, we believe, to the Coborg Rectory, is a heat and substantial frame building, showing great taste; the other a Presbyterian church, holds a the bill, but attacked ministers for allowing it to be supposed there is a post-office, along the last election, that they would repeal it. Sir Robert Peel expressed the determination of government to carry the measure as it stood. Mr. Fielden moved the adjournment of the debate. Motion lost by 297 to 29. Sir Charles Napier then repeated the motion for an adjournment, which was agreed to, Sir Robert Peel remarking that the responsibility of the obstruction thus caused to the progress of the public business would rest on the honourable gentleman opposite.

On the 27th, the debate on the Poor Law Amendment Act was resumed. Mr. Fielden spoke at length against the bill, but the louse dividing, the numbers were—for Mr. Duncombe's paper. The centre of the city, before they met with any the house dividing, the numbers were—for Mr. Duncombe's paper. The carry the supprehension of compulsion. He might have restored his prisoners long ago had be vince whether by the River St. Lawrence or the Rideau Canal. That, in communicating the apprehensions entertained by the County of the contingent danger of the selected route, they should ill discharge the duty entrusted to them, if they should ill discharge the duty entrusted into a doubt of the power of the Crown to maintain the integrity of the Empire, or of the Crown to maintain the integrity of the Empire, or of the Crown to maintain the integrity of the Empire, or of the Crown to maintain the integrity of the Empire, or of the Crown to maintain the integrity of the Empire, or of the Crown to maintain the integrity of the Empire, or of the Crown to maintain the integrity of the Empire, or of the Crown to maintain the integrity of the Empire, or of the Crown to maintain the integrity of the Empire, or of the Crown to maintain the integrity of the Empire, or of the Crown to maintain the integrity of the Empire, or of the Crown to maintain the integrity of the Empire, or of the Crown to adout of the power of the Crown to adout of the power of the Crown to adout of the power of On the whole, this neighbourhood, from its vicioity to Cobourg, its natural beauties, and its promising appearance, presents a most eligible situation for respectable immigrants to purchase lands in. The village is about a mile and a half om the lake shore, or rather, we should say, from the site of Grafton harbour, a work now in process of completion, an of navigation between these two lakes, restricted the province in the province line of Upper Canada, on the North chine and the Province line of Upper Canada, on the North shore.

Grafton harbour, a work now in process of complex manship which for beauty of position and stability of workmanship stands second to none in the province, and which, when stands second to none in the province, and which, when stands second to none in the province, and which, when stands second to none in the province, and which, when stands second to none in the province, and which for beauty of position and stability of workmanship stands second to none in the province, and which for beauty of position and stability of workmanship stands second to none in the province, and which for beauty of position and stability of workmanship stands second to none in the province, and which for beauty of position and stability of workmanship stands second to none in the province, and which for beauty of position and stability of workmanship stands second to none in the province, and which for beauty of position and stability of workmanship stands second to none in the province, and which for beauty of position and stability of workmanship stands second to none in the province, and which for beauty of position and stability of workmanship stands second to none in the province, and which for beauty of position and stability of workmanship stands second to none in the province, and the province is the province is the province and the province is the province is the province and the province is the province is the province is the will soon call into operation the several surrounding mills. But one thing is necessary for the rapid advancement of this pleasant village, and that is, the opening of good roads into the interior, and uniting it with the townships east and in rear of the Rival Research of the Riv of the Rice Lake; and as some of the most influential person connected with Grafton, and interested in its welfare, have determined to take the subject in hand, we trust soon to see it accomplished. We cannot conclude without noticing the munificent donation of 200 acres of land, lately made by Mr. Sheriff Ruttan, for the endowment of the village Church. To that gentleman Grafton is indebted for many of its improve ments, particularly its harbour .- [ We can fully substantiat

From the Toro	nto	and	H	ami	lton	Ad	ver	tise	r, Ju	ily !	27.		
TORONTO	w	P ]	RI	C	ES	1	CI	U	RR	E	N	T	į
TORONIO	æ						£		d.		e		
							1				7	10	
Fine Flour, & barrel,		100		40			0	7	6	Sp		10	
Wheat, to bushel,					-			*	0	000	0	5	
Barley, ditto, -		-					0	1		0	0	2	
Oats, ditto,			-				0	0	10	0	0	-1	
Pease, ditto, -						*	0	1	8	00	0	2 2	
Oatmont 70 hand					-		0	17	6	(0)	1	2	
Oatmeal, & barrel,		1				100	0	12	6	(0)	1	0	
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Mutton, (qr.) # fb -		-					0	0	2	(1)		0	
Veal, ditto,							0	0		(0)			
Butter, (fresh), 39 10						*				0	0	0	
Ditto, (tub), ditto			-		*		0	0		0	0		
Cheese, 19 1b.		10				14	0	0		(1)	0	0	
Fowls, & pair,			1 4				0	1	3	(0)		2	
Pores 72						4	0	0	5	(0)	0	0	
Eggs. P dozen,	37.4		1		1		2	10	0	(0)	2	15	
Hay, ton, - Straw, ditto, -	100			100			1	5	0	0	1	10	

The Thurch Society of the Biocese of Toronto THE MONTHLY MEETING of the Central Board of Manage ment will be held on Wednesday next, the 3rd August, at the DEPOSITORY, 144, KING STREET,

Toronto, 28th July, 1842.

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

Toronto, 25th July, 1842. 264-tf

NEW CHINA AND EARTHENWARE. THE Subscriber offers for sale a large assortment of the above Ware, which he has lately received per Prince of Wales and Airy, from Liverpool, of the latest style and best quality: Groceries, Stationery, Dyc-Stuffs, Paints, Oils,

Colours, Brushes, Window Glass, &c. All on the lowest terms for prompt payment-Wholesale and

ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES.

ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

The stock consists, in part, as follows, viz:

Ladies' Boots, in Silk, Merino, Prunella, Cloth, Merocco, fur mmed and lined; Ladies' Shoes, in Morocco, Silk, Prunella, Kid, onze and Black; together with a beautiful assortment of Victoria ppers, of the latest fashion, Dressing Slippers, in Worsted, Velvet, rocco, Carpet, Lamb Skin, &c. &c. Gentlemen's Dress Morocco (Scapet, Lamb Skin, &c. &c. Gentlemen's Dress Morocco ots (patent fronts), Cloth ditto, Clarence Boots in great variety, slington ditto; Patent Dress Shoes, Albert's Dressing Slippers, an elegant assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes. To be Sold WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES FOSTER, 4, City Buildings, Sign of the Golden Boot. N.B.—A separate Ware-room is fitted up for the use of Ladies.

Toronto, July 29, 1842.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, In the Township of Bexley, Colborne District. TEN LOTS, with frontage on Balsam Lake, comprising about 1500 Acres.

ALSO:
Block B., 300 Acres, and Block D., 233 Acres, both in said

J. W. BRENT. ownship.

And eight lots south side of the Portage, 700 Acres.

The above will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers.

Application to be made (if by letter post-paid) to

J. STEVENSON, Esq.

Bexley, Colborne District.

LECTURES ON THE HISTORY AND PROGRESS OF

MODERN EDUCATION. A ND the effects of Literature, Science and Legislation, upon Religion, Morals, and National Character; written with a view of improving the Educational, Literary, and Public Institutions of British North America, by George R. Young, Esquire, of Halifax, Nova Scotla, Barrister at Law, &c, to be completed in 3 volumes,

each.
Work will be printed in the best manner, and on the finest
h paper, and the first volume will be published early in August.
as desirous of obtaining the above Work, are respectfully red to put down their names immediately, as the number of copies ested to put down their names immediately, as the number of copies inted will be limited.

Subscribers' names received by the publishers, J. H. Croskill & Co. alifax, Nova Scotia; and by 11, & W. Rowsell, Toronto; Armour Ramsay, Montreal; H. & W. Rowsell, and Ramsay, Armour & Co. lingston; A. H. Armour & Co., Hamilton,

THEOLOGICAL WORKS JUST RECEIVED. ENGLISH EDITIONS.

VALUABLE AND HANDSOME BOOKS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND. Sir Walter Scott's Life, by Lockhart, royal Svo. half-bound in morocco, cloth sides, with twelve engravings.

Sir Watter Scott's Poetical Works, complete in one volume, royal 8vo, half bound in morocco, cloth sides, Turner's illustrations.

royal 8vo. half bound in moroeco, cloth sides, Turner's illustrations.

Common Prayer, by Bishop Mant, 4to. bound in calf...
D'Oyly and Mant's Bible, 3 vols. imp. 8vo. purple calf...
Pictorial Book of Comuon Prayer, imp. 8vo. cloth...
Pictorial History of England of the Reign of Geo. 111, vol. 1
Bishop Mant's History of the Church of Ireland, 2 vols. 8vo.
bound in calf and git

Gurwood's Selections from the Despatches of the Duke of
Wellington, cloth, royal 8vo.

The English Hexapla, being the Greek Text and six important English Translations of the New Testament, with an Historical Preface, 1 vol. 4to. handsomely bound in purple moroeco...

H. & W. ROWSELL,

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto and Kingston.

SPLENDID RUBRICATED PRAYER BOOKS. Adapted for Presents.

TWO copies in crimson Morocco extra, in old style of binding, inlaid with rellum and different coloured morocco leather, the binding and the edges very richly gilt, and each page (besides the rubrics being printed in red) surrounded with red lines, 18mo. each £2 10s. Three copies, bandsomely bound in morocco and gilt, and rubricated as above, 18mo. each, 17s. 6d.

H. & W. ROWSELL.

In aid of the funds of the House or Innerray in this City will be of Toronto are respectfully requested. The resources of the charity are at this time entirely exhausted, and it is with the greatest difficult that the House is kept open. It is hoped therefore that a general effort will be made to render the proceeds of the Bazaar as large as possible. Due notice will be given of the exact day and place.

The Newspapers in the City are requested to aid the cause by giving he above a few insertions. A BAZAAR

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

N.B.—A Handseine Harp for sale, just received from Eugland,

49. BISHOP'S BUILDINGS, Near Upper Canada College. N. B.—Three or four Ladies can be accommodated with board, \$c. at £8 15s. per quarter.

PEMALE EDUCATION.

A LADY, the wife of a Clergyman, residing in a beautiful village in the North of England; proposes to receive young Ladies from Canada for the purpose of EDUCATION. They will be instructed in all the most desirable female accomplishments, on moderate terms. All other particulars may be known by addressing the Lord Bishop of Montreal, at Quebec,—if by letter, to be pre-paid.

May 12, 1842.

45-3m

HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THIS Institution will be re-opened, after the Christmas recess, on Monday, the 3rd of January, 1842.

The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed on M. C. CROMBIE,
Principal, H. D. G. S.
25

MR. ELLIS, (From 15, Broad Street, Bank of England, London) BANK NOTE AND COMMERCIAL ENGRAVER, KING STREET, NEAR GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

N.B.—COPPER PLATE AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING July 1, 1842. 52-6m

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

Toronto, June 20th, 1842. ENGRAVING.

J. BROWN, SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER,

Next door to Messrs. Paterson & Son, Hardware Merchants. KING STREET, TORONTO. HAS a good assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles Carriage and Team Harness, Portmanteaus, and Patent Water proof Travelling-bags, Shooting-guiters, Military Belts, Horse Clothing, Stable Utensils, &c. &c.—all at the most moderate prices.

Toronto, 20th July, 1842. THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR. No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, TORONTO:

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

Also—a selection of Superior Vestings, all of which he is prepar
to-make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moder

LIQUORS, WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &G. AGENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF MADEIRA. FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA.
May 20, 1842.

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

KING STREET, TORONTO: DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Gold and Gilt Jewe arry, Jet Goods, German Silver Britannia Metal, and Japanned Vares, Fine Cutlery, &c. Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery carefully repaired, Engraving and Dye-Sinking executed. July, 1842.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. 262-tf

A. V. BROWN, M.D. ONE DOOR EAST OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK

KING STREET. FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE property of John Barwick, Esq., at Thornhill, Yonge Street, in all respects one of the most desirable residences in Canada for a genteel family.—A SAW MILL, in full operation, about the centre, with a quantity of Pine.

Reference to CAPT, Lak, on the spot, or Messrs. GAMBLE & BOULTON, King Street, Toronto.

A PORTRAIT of the Hon. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Chief Justice of Western Canada. drawn by Mr. Hoppner Mexer, 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 Eugraving therefrom. The opinious expressed by the Press, as to the Likeness, &c., have been extremely favourable. Coronto, June 3, 1842.

1842.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE POLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGE-MENTS FOR THIS SEASON: LAKE ONTARIO, BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO,

Princess Royal, Colcheugh; Niagava, Elmster; City of Toronto, Dick;

From Kingston : At 7 o'clock, Evening-Monday, and 8 Thursday, PRINCESS ROYAL;

At 8 o'clock, Evening—Tuesday and Friday, NIAGARA; At 8 o'clock, Evening—Wednesday and Saturday; CITY OF TORONTO; -and arrive at Toronto early next day. From Toronto:

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

The above Sicamers call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way. Toronto, June 24, 1842. LAKE ONTARIO. NEW LINE OF STEAMERS,

FOUR TIMES A-WEEK, FROM TORONTO AND HAMILTON TO ROCHESTER

THE STEAMER AMERICA; CAPTAIN TWOHY, WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg, every Sunday and Wednesday Evening, at 9 o'clock; will leave Rochester for Toronto, touching at Cobourg and Port Hope, every Tuesday and Saturday Morning, at 9 o'clock.

THE STEAMER GORE,

CAPTAIN KERR,

WILL leave Toronto for Rochester, every Tuesday and Friday,
at 12 o'clock, noon; and will leave Rochester for Toronto,
every Monday and Thursday Morning, at 9 o'clock.
The above Steamers will also ply between Toronto and Hamilton.
\$\frac{1}{2}\$ As Travellers may proceed by Rail-road from Rochester to
Albany and Bostos, this will be found the most agreeable and expeditious route for Travellers from the western parts of Canada, who
may desire to visit New York, Boston, or Albany.
Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and
rotid for. CAPTAIN KERR,

STEAMER BRITANNIA,

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

REITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

August next.

August next.

The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock, at noon, precisely.

By Order of the Board.

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Managing Director.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY. OF HARTFORD, CONNECTIOUT. Newgate Street, near Bishop's Enthulogs.

N.B.—A Handsdime Harp for sale, just received from England, very cheap.

Toronto, July, 1842:

EDUCATION.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, BY MRS. KING,

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

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

THOS. D. HARRIS, ESq., Messrs. J. Mulholland & Co. Messrs. Lyman, Farr & Co. Applications to be made to the subscriber, at his residence, New treet, where they will meet with pointed attention.

Toronto, 27th June, 1842. THE PRONIX 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.

Toronto, July 1, 1841. RETTISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated under an Act of the Third Session of the Eleventh Parliament of Upper Canada:

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

T. W. BIRCHALL,

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

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

(Empowered by Act of Parliament.) ROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS, No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. THE CANADA GAZETTE,

PUBLISHED by Authority at Kingston. Subscriptions, &c. February 16th, 1842. ORDERS IN CHANCERY. R E G U L A T I N G the Practice in the Court of Chancery in Canada West, for sale by
H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

February 16th, 1842. STATUTES OF CANADA. C OPIES of the Statutes passed in the late Session of the Provincial Parliament, for sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto

At Montreal, on the 22d instant, the lady of C. L. Rudyerd, Esq of a son.

In the Township of Trafalgar, on July 9th, the Lady of Alexander Proudfoot, Esq. of a daughter.

At Cobourge on the 22rd Instant, Mrs. Alfred Rubidge, of a son. At Cobourg, on the 23rd Instant, Mrs. Ass A. Burnham, of a son.

MARKIED.

At Cobourg, on the Stream Research At Cobourg, on the Stream Research At Cobourg, on the Stream Research Resear

DIED. On the 23rd instant, the infant son of F. W. Barron, of Upper Canada College, Esq.
In this city, on che 20th instant, Mrs. Sarah Holliwell, (mother of the Messrs, Helliwell), in her 70th year. Mrs. II. was a native of Yorkshire, England.
At his residence, at Markham, on the 17th instant, after three days "Imess, Mr. John Hunter, aged 30, son-in-law of the Rev. V. P. Meyerhoffer.

Meyerhoffer.

On the 10th instant, at the residence of her son, Duncan McGregor, Martha, widow of he late John McGregor, Esq., of Sandwich, after a long and painful illuoss, in her 68th year.

At Mount Blairy, Blandford, on the 26th instant, in the 65th year of his age, James Barwick, Esq., late Major in the 79th Regiment, or Cameron Highlanders, and Colonel of the 3rd Regiment of Oxford

Letters received during the week ending July 28:—
Rev. S. S. Strong, add. sub.; Rev. H. J. Grasett; J. Holden Esq. much obliged]; D. McGregor Esq., rem.; Rev. R. Flood, rem.; Rev. A. N. Bethune (8), add. sub. and rems.; Rev. N. Guerout. rem.; P. M. Hamilton; J. Knowlson Esq., rem. in full, vol. 4 and 5; Rev. W. Leening, add. sub.; G. Hall Esq., add. sub. and rem.; Mr. W. H. White, add. sub. and rem.; Rev. G. C. Street (2), add. subs.; P. M. Dundas, rem.; Rev. R. G. Plees, rem.; Mfs. W. Boulton, rem. in full, vol. 6; Rev. T. B. Fuller, add. sub.; Rev. G. R. F. Grout, add. sub., and rem.; H. Charles Esq.; Rev. J. Pentland; D. G. R. Grasett, rem. in full, vol. 6; Rev. J. Hudson [please see Church, 25th June]; A. Menzies Esq., rem.; Rev. T. Fidler, rem.; G. Hughes Esq., rem., Rev. H. Patton, tem.; P. M. Kingston.

REMS. ON ACC. Dioc. PRESS .- G. S. Boulton, Faq.; B. Clark, Esq.

WILDE'S TRAVELS IN PALESTINE. (From the Jewish Intelligence.)

The following animated description of the Jews at Jerusalem deserves notice, as the author\* states many a great number of that wonderful nation who are now

very name of Jew has associated with it cunning, deceit, | their native city. usury, traffic, and often wealth. But here, in addition to poverty, and wear the aspect of a weeping and a mourning people; lamenting over their fallen greatness as a nation, and over the prostrate grandeur of their once proud city. Here the usurer is turned into the pilgrim, the merchant into the priest, and the inexorable creditor into the weep-

I think I am warranted in stating, that the number of

sing out in the morning; besides, here the number of pilgrims varies daily.

sing out in the morning, besides, pilgrims varies daily.

The entire resident population of the city is about 35,000; of which 10,000 are dews, 10,000 Christians, 10,000 Madical Conference of partial residence. hommedans, and about 5,000 foreigners, or partial resi-

As a rough guess would but little approximate to the truth, and as many contradictory accounts have been published of the number of Jews resident in Jerusalem, I have used every means of procuring correct information on this subject. The Latins, and the Jewish rabbies themselves, whom I severally consulted, both agreed in stating, that the number is greater now than at any other period in latter times of which they have any record, and that at the lowest calculation it amounted to the number I

The period is not very distant when the Turkish law itted no more than 300 Jews to reside within the valls. The celebrated Jewish historian, Benjamin of Tudela, gives a lamentable account of the state of the Jews in Palestine about the middle of the twelfth century and "we may safely select," says Milman, in his "History of the Jews," "his humiliating account of the few prethren who still clung, in poverty and meanness, to

There is an air of sad truth about the statement, which seems to indicate some better information on this subject than on others. In Tyre, Benjamin is said to have found 400 Jews, glassblowers. The Samaritans still occupied Sichem, but in Jerusalem there were only 200 descendants of Abraham, almost all dyers of wool, who had bought a monopoly of that trade. Ascalon contained 153 Jews; Ti-

This account of Benjamin is confirmed by the unfrequent mention of the Jews in the histories of the later crusades in the Holy Land, and may perhaps be ascribed,

It is high time that the rulers of the countries where in great measure, to the devastations committed on the first of these depopulating expeditions.

A vast concourse of this people flocked to Jerusalem at the time that Syria was occupied by the Egyptians; and afterwards on the conquest of Algiers. Within these two or three years, however, the extreme scarcity of provisions has deterred others from going there, and the number has not been so great as heretofore. (Vol. ii., p.

With all this accumulated misery, with all this insult With all this accumulated misery, with all this insult and scorn heaped upon the Israelite here, more even than in any other country, why, it will be asked, does he not fly to other and happier lands? Why does he seek to rest under the shadow of Jerusalem's wall?

Independently of that natural love of country which lade to the shadow of Jerusalem's wall?

Independently of that natural love of country which exists among this people, two objects bring the Jew to Jerusalem,—to study the Scriptures and the Talmud,—and then to die, and have his bones laid with his forefathers in the valley of Jehoshaphat, even as the bones of the Patriarchs were carried up out of Egypt. No matter what the station or the rank,—no matter what, or how far distant the country where the Jew resides, he still lives upon the hope that he will one day journey Zionward. No clime can change, no season quench, that patriotic ardour with which the Jew beholds Jerusalem, even through the vista of a long futurity. On his first and the station of the rank,—and the station of the parapet walls are curiously constructed of small evil deep the parapet walls are curiously constructed of small evil deep the parapet walls are curiously constructed of small evil deep the parapet walls are curiously constructed of small evil deep the parapet walls are curiously constructed of small evil deep the parapet walls are curiously constructed of small evil deep the parapet walls are curiously constructed of small evil deep the parapet walls are curiously constructed of small evil deep the parapet walls are curiously constructed of small evil deep the parapet walls are curiously constructed of small evil deep the parapet walls are curiously constructed of small evil deep the parapet walls are curiously constructed of the parapet walls are curiously constructed of small evil deep the parapet walls are curiously constructed of the parapet walls are curious through the vista of a long futurity. On his first approach to the city, while yet within a day's journey, he puts on his best apparel; and when the first view of it He visited the Rev. J. Nicolayson frequently, and palms: fine crops of corn, beans, and most luxuriant

to weep and pray over the long-sought object of his pil-grimage, and with dust sprinkled on his head, he enters the city of his forefathers. No child ever returned home after long absence with more yearnings of affection; no proud baron ever beheld his ancestral towers and lordly halls, when they had become another's, with greater sorrow than the poor Jew when he first beholds Jerusalem. This, at least, is patriotism.

"It is curious," says the learned author from whom I

have already quoted, "after surveying this almost total desertion of Palestine, to read the indications of fond attachment to its very air and soil, scattered about in the Jewish writings; still it is said, that man is esteemed most blessed, who, even after his death, shall reach the land of Palestine, and be buried there, or even shall have his ashes sprinkled by a handful of its sacred dust. 'The air of the land of Israel,' says one, 'makes a man wise;' nother writes, 'he who walks four cubits in the land of Israel is sure of being a son of the life to come.' 'The great wise men are wont to kiss the borders of the Holy Land, to embrace its ruins, and roll themselves in its dust. The sins of all those are forgiven who inhabit the land He who is buried there is reconciled with God, as though he were buried under the altar. The dead buried in the land of Canaan first come to life in the days

It is worthy of remark, as stated by Sandys, that so strong is the desire this singular people have always manifested for being buried within these sacred limits, that in the seventeeth century large quantities of their bones were yearly sent thither from all parts of the world, for the purpose of being interred in the valley of Jehoshaphat; for the Turkish rulers at that time permitted out a very small number of Jews to enter Palestine .-Sandys saw shiploads of this melancholy freight at Joppa, and the valley of Jehoshaphat is literally paved with

Jewish tombstones. (Pages 362-364.)
In Jerusalem alone, of any place upon the earth, is the Hebrew spoken as a conversational language; for, although the Scriptures are read, and the religious rites performed in Hebrew, in the various countries in which the Jews are scattered; yet they speak the language of the nations among whom they are located. And, as the last link of that chain which binds them to home and to happiness, they, like other oppressed nations, cling to it with rapturous delight. And it is the only door by which the Missionary there has access to the Jew; for they have themselves said to me, "We cannot resist the holy

Most of the Jews are learned, and many spend the principal part of their time in studying the Scriptures or the Talmud, while others are engaged in discussing the law, and disputing in the synagogues, or in weeping over Jerusalem. They are particularly courteous to strangers, and seem anxious to cultivate intercourse with Franks.

One morning while inquiring about some medicine at the shop of a poor Jew, I was accosted by a venerable rabbi in English, who invited me to see their new synagogue, of which they are now very proud, inasmuch as it is built on a piece of ground lately restored to them by Mehemet Ali, after a judicial investigation of their right; and after having been withheld from them for upwards of two centuries, it was covered with heaps of rubbish and old ruined houses; and it is curious that in excavating among them, they found the remains of some very old arches and pillars, which they strongly affirm were portions of a synagogue in days gone by. They were clearing these away at the time of our visit; and some tolerable houses and baths were also being built upon the spot. The altar or holy place, in which are kept some ancient manuscripts of the Pentateuch on parchment rolls, was adorned by representations of the different musical instruments mentioned in Scripture, as the harp, sackbut, Dalton. psaltery, &c., belonging to Hebrew melody. A compartment was railed off on the left hand for females.— This very remarkable increase of the Jews in Palestine, and particularly in the city of Jerusalem, must strike even those who do not look upon it as a literal fulfilment

of prophecy.
Great and mighty events must, however, come to pass ere their restoration is accomplished; but though the "times and the seasons knoweth no man;" yet the day shall come when, to use the metaphoric language of the East, those broken pillars, the prostrate columns and ornamental capitals of that noble edifice that once reared its head within that land, shall be raked from out the debris of a world where they are now scattered and trodden under foot, to deck the polished corners of that gem-studded temple that shall once more crown the hills of Salem.

One day during my stay, the whole congregation met important particulars concerning the present state of a great number of that wonderful nation who are now where so many of their brethren were destroyed. It was living as strangers in the home of their forefathers:

The Jews inhabit a particular portion of the southern part of the city, the Harat-el-Youd, between the foot of Zion and the enclosure of the mosque of Omar, and are not the least interesting of the objects presented to the traveller in the Holy City.

Where so many of their brethren were destroyed. It was a touching sight, and one that years will not efface, to Songs of David, in the full expressive language in which they were written, beneath Mount Zion, on which they were composed, and before those very walls, that in other times rang with the same swelling chorus. But not now are heard the joyens tones of old: for here This extraordinary people, the favoured of the Lord, the descendants of the patriarchs and prophets, and the aristocracy of the earth, are to be seen in Jerusalem to greater advantage, and under an aspect, and in a character. greater advantage, and under an aspect, and in a character totally different from that which they present in any other would not vibrate to the thrilling strains of Hebrew song, place on the face of the globe. In other countries the when chanted by the sons and daughters of Abraham, in

Much as they venerate the very stones that now form the usual degradation and purchased suffering of a despised, stricken, outcast race, they bend under extreme its precincts; for the crescent of the Moslem is glittering from the minaret, and the blood red banner of Mahomet

would say, that it was a Jew mourning over the sto Without wealth, without traffic, they are supported solely by the voluntary contributions of their brethren may be asked, that can thus keep the Hebrew, through so many centuries, still yearning towards his native city, still looking forward to his restoration, and the coming Jews now in Jerusalem is greater than at any other period of the Messiah? Hope, hope is the principle that supports modern times.

The population of any eastern city is with great diffifor his inheritance, sorrow and sadness for his certain culty accurately ascertained, owing to the total absence of statistical or municipal tables, as well as to the immense anguish, years of disgrace, and a life of misery; without floating population, hundreds arriving at night and pas- a country and without a home, scorned, robbed, insulted,

The author proceeds in his account of the present state of Jerusalem, to remark as follows:-

Independent of the death-like stillness that prevails without the city, as we remarked upon first approaching it, there is a stillness and solitude within its walls, that could hardly be imagined in a place containing so many thousand souls. This may arise from the inhabitants not peing engaged in manufacturing or commercial pursuits; for except those things absolutely requisite for supplying the common necessities of the population, there is little bought or sold in Jerusalem; and consequently the bustle of traffic and the busy hum of men are never heard within its streets. As religious worship in some form or another is the object for which the greater number of the inhabitants have come to Jerusalem, they make it the daily business of their lives; and so much respect do the Moslems pay to their Sabbath, that the city gates are always closed during the hours of prayer, and no inducement could prevail upon the officer of the guard to open them for us one day that we wished to go out, until their servi-

That portion of the town that encloses a part of the brow of Zion, is almost a waste, sunk in pitfalls or thrown up into mounds by ruined buildings, and overgrown with

weeds and enormous cacti. This sacred spot is now the district allotted to lepers, great numbers of whom are constantly met near the Zion gate, or seated by the road side among the nopals. These wretched people are most disgusting objects, and some of them exhibited the worst cases of this dreadful malady that berias, the seat of learning and of the kingly patriarchate, but fifty.

I ever beheld; many had lost fingers, toes, noses, nay whole hands and feet; and several were absolutely white as snow, from the peculiar scaly appearance that some

eprosy exists should exert themselves to prevent its exion, by providing a separate asylum for these unhappy eings, instead of allowing them to congregate in sma communities, where the disease is sure to be propagated

The streets of Jerusalem are narrow, ill-paved, and generally very dirty, particularly in the Jewish quarter. The sides of the houses fronting the streets are little beter than dead walls, with a few small latticed windows.

condition of the Jews during his stay in the Holy City. situated, surrounded by thick groves of olives and some heart, to stifle and steal away the word from it; how many bursts upon his sight, he rends his garments, falls down states the results of his observations concerning the nature and importance of missionary undertakings.

I was not long in the Holy City until I found my way to the residence of the Rev. Mr. Nicolayson, the Jewish Missionary and was received by him and his family with the greatest kindness and affection. Their dwelling is on the side of Mount Zion, in rather an unfrequented quarr of the town, and nearly opposite David's castle. In the evenings, after the fatigues of the day, in attend-

ng processions, or exploring ancient remains, it was eed a comfort to sit and enjoy an hour's conversation with that interesting family; to talk about the land we had left, or consider the state and prospects of that in which we sojourned; and then to close the day with the service of our holy religion, and to hear the Scriptures read and expounded within these walls of Salem, and on the sides of Zion, was indeed a privilege. (Page 377.) Missionary labour must ever proceed slowly among the Jews in Jerusalem. and although I do not see that Scripture warrants the belief that the Israelites will be converted as a nation till after their restoration, yet some have ome out and embraced Christianity in despite of the persecution which they knew awaited them from their brethren. For my own part, I only wonder that a Jew resident in Jerusalem ever becomes a Christian; for, perhaps, in no other place upon the globe is Christianity presented to m in a more unchristian spirit; the character and conduct of those who generally profess it, is neither calculated to gain his confidence nor respect. Indeed both Jew and Mahometan can justly point to the different religious sects, and ask, Is this your religion? Is this the creed you would have us adopt? I am sure that if any of my enlightened Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen were to witness the scenes, and to know the real state of Christianity among those persons belonging to their Church in Jerusalem, they would blush for their superstitious practices, and be ashamed to acknowledge them as fellowworshippers.

The erection of the Hebrew church, in which the ser-

vice of the Church of England is to be celebrated in the Hebrew tongue, will, I trust, under the Almighty's blessing, work much good. The Jewish Society have reason to rejoice in being privileged to commence such a work, it is an undertaking worthy of the high cause in which they are engaged. The Hebrew language, in which the service will be read and the Scriptures expounded, together with the simplicity of our Liturgy, will form a striking contrast to the mockery and impious miracle-mongering handicraft that the Jew has been heretofore told was Christianity; and will doubtless attract many of that people to attend the services of our holy religion, and lead them to believe in that Saviour whom their fathers crucified, and they

Considerable delay has no doubt, taken place in its erection; but great difficulty was experienced, first in procuring the ground, and subsequently in conveying the ecessary materials from Jaffa, as no timber of sufficient size for such a building grows in Judea at present. The ground which has been purchased for the purpose is just peside the missionary residence on the side of Zion. (Pa-

To preach with effect, or indeed at all to gain access to the Hebrews upon religious subjects, the missionary must be not only acquainted with their language and peculiar opinons, but also versed in their laws, traditions, Targums, nd Talmuds; for the Israelites in Jerusalem are generally a learned people, and spend their time in discoursing upon these subjects. I know no man possessing the requisite qualifications for this office in a higher degree than Mr. Nicolayson, who is indeed eminently fitted for the holy work in which he is engaged. (Page 380.)

Mr. W. visited the grave of the late lamented Dr.

My young guide having pointed out those of several foreigners who had died at Jerusalem, led me up to a plain unadorned slab, "And here, Sir," said he, "is the grave of my papa." We sat down beside it; it was that of Dr. Dalton, the first Jewish missionary who visited Jerusalem, where he died of fatigue, fever, and want of medical aid, for at that time there was not a properly educated physician in the whole of Syria. The relinquishment of wordly prospects, the patient endurance of hardship and fatigue, the untiring perseverance, the enthusiasm, Christian devotedness, and holy zeal of this good man in the promotion of Judah's welfare, for which he laboured, and in the cause of which he did will make his more constant. in the cause of which he died, will make his memory long revered at home, and his grave at Mount Zion be sought out by all who visit Jerusalem.

I trust the day is not far distant, when some medical man will be induced to reside in Jerusalem. The value \* W. R. Wilde, M.R.I.A., &c. in his work published under the following title:—"Narrative of a Voyage to Madeira, Teneriffe, and along the Shores of the Mediterranean," &c. In two volumes—Dablin: William Curry & Co.; and Longman, Orme, Brown & Co., and Lo

But of all the phases under which the Jews can be of the daily influx of travellers. Science would be bene- of the lawns and hedge-rows of our own far distant who was named of the angel before he was conceived in the seen, the most deeply interesting is that exhibited when they collect to weep over the stones of Jerusalem, that I have already described as belonging to the ancient city, and situated in the western wall of the court of the temple. vations and collections in natural history that he might make, would be of great importance to that branch of science, which as yet has been too much neglected in Pa-

We cannot close these interesting volumes without quoting at some length from the animated description given by Mr. W. of the country between Jaffa and sterile and barren appearance which it now presents to Jerusalem. In giving an account of his journey from the traveller. The plough in use in that cou the sea-coast to the city of David he says-

Our party which consisted of ten persons, all armed and accoutred made a very formidable cavalcade as we left the town about twelve o'clock at noon. For nearly two miles after leaving the town our road lay through the richest and most beautiful gardens of orange and lemon

gardens of the Eastern Hesperides.

The inhabitants of Jaffa, who, though mostly Christians, are dressed in the eastern costume, have bowers and summer-houses in these gardens, and as we passed, we observed.

On the broad sandy track that winds through this fertile spot we passed numbers of pilgrims hastening towards salem, with the wild Arab of the desert seated on his camel and wrapped in the folds of his voluminous burlooking down with disdain upon the richly caparisoned horse and glittering accourrements of the Egyptian

From hence to Ramlah our way lay through one of the most fertile and extensive plains we had yet beheld in the

Although not a sixth part of this plain is cultivated, yet where it was tilled, the crops of corn which were about a foot high looked most luxurant. I do not think we passed a dozen head of cattle of any kind, but the mofirst object that attracted our attention was a line of dead

Numbers of tall white storks paced about through the groves like so many spectres enjoying their solitary grandeur amid the scenes of other days. The day was lelightful; a light breeeze refreshing the traveller and he weary pilgrim as they journeyed to the Holy City; he fields were decked with thousands of gay flowers; the scarlet anemone, and a beautiful specimen of red tulp,\* intermingled with the white cistus, the pink flox, and the blue iris, and with crimson and white asters, asphodels, and liles, forming an enamelled carpet that perfumed the air, and offered a scare walk to reight and solitude seemed to reight within its walls. air, and offered a scene replete with everything that could every thing we saw appeared lone and desolate; so quiet

gratify the eye or charm the imagination.

This plain of Sharon is about fifteen miles broad, and nearly twice as many long, bordered on one side by the blue waters of the Levant, and the rugged hill courtry blue waters of the Levant, and the rugged nilt country blue waters of the Levant, and the rugged nilt country of Judea on the other. How writers could have described this "goodly land" as so unfertile as to warrant the assertion of Voltaire, that he would not receive a the assertion of Voltaire, that he would not receive a the assertion of Voltaire, that he would not receive a the assertion of Voltaire, that he would not receive a the assertion of Voltaire, that he would not receive a three country of the second of the rugged nilt country approached the seen opened out and extended to the right.

We passed the upper pool of Gihon, and met a few Arab crones going with their pitchers on their heads to draw water from a neighbouring well. They appeared the assertion of Voltaire, that he would not receive a three crones going with their pitchers on their heads to draw water from a neighbouring well.

been described by Solomon (Solomon's Song ii. 1) in the sweet strains of Hebrew poetry. Around us wis an atmosphere such as can only be perceived and breathed in the East—no palpable sky, no cloud traversing a canopy definite in extent, but an ethereal expanse.

The same of Hebrew poetry are the powers at a proposed above to the power strains only where the powers are also provided by a few powers at a power to the power than the power to the about and above us, terminating only where the powers of vision fail, and creating the thought that we looked into the regions of boundless space. No detached houses, and but two villages, are within view on this part of the plain. One of these, Gazoor, and another called Betafafa, are but a few cottages standing upon low hills, as the few rising grounds on this immense plain would be always made use of in a country so ong the seat of war. The former was originally fortified, and some of the works still remain standing. It has a pretty mosque, and by the road side a handsomely constructed fountain, containing the clearest water. side the fountain is a chained cup, for the traveller's use.

lay Lyda—the scriptural Lidda,—the minaret of whose mosque may be seen at a great distance. Ramlah, the ancient Arimathea, is about twelve or fourteen miles from Joppa, or about three hours' ride, distance being with the strongest faith; how many thorns, stones, birds, do Mr. W. paid considerable attention to the religious | measured in this country by hours. It is pleasantly | haunt and cover the best ground, the most honest and good by the impenetrable nopals. It was the Christian Sab. the sublimest judgments; how much vanity in the severest bath, and numbers of the inhabitants were lying in groups among the plantations, basking in the sun. The men in their long silk gowns, fur-trimmed cloaks, and dark wide-spreading turbans; the children, some of whom were exceedingly beautiful, frisking about in the warm sunshine; and the women, clothed in long white robes with a red border, and black silk face covers, sitting the shady clive of compassion and melting affections in our greatest alms; of by themselves in little coteries under the shady olives these, with the surrounding country and its associations, and dispensation to iterate and reiterate our smaller errors; if formed a highly picturesque and imposing scene as we in these and a world of the like advantages, God should be entered the town. (Pages 174, 175.)

St. Nicodemus, the brethren of which are now reduced to in his presence, or abide his coming? Say the Papists what three Spanish Franciscans. These were Carlists, and appeared very auxious to hear news from their native ntry. (Pages 175, 176.)

were anxious to hear news of their native country and of Europe, while we were anxious to learn something of the neight.

History and Society and Soci iquities and Scripture localities of the neighbourhood. But they were not able to gratify our curiosity, or communicate to us any information; for on these subjects they, as well as all, or nearly all, the monks whom we met in the Holy Land were lamentably ignowing the recognization of them would let their salvation run a hazard upon that trial. So then there is polrant, and knew nothing of either the geography or the enthnography of the places around them, or if they had any tale to tell it was that of some hackneyed tradition, best men .- Bishop Reynolds. or some saintly legend equally false and absurd. The life led by these three monks was one of extreme indolence. The two elder seldom left the convent walls. The younger, who was the curé and cook, informed us the awful heresy of reading the Scriptures, which had made considerable (and in his eyes lamentable) progress bosom of the mother Church, yet many, he regretted to say, were incorrigible, and, like the Bereans of old,

however, retaining its verdure, its beauty, and its fertili- in that tower of strength whom you call Jesus Christ your from extreme drought, for no rain had fallen for a long was not more than eighteen inches high.

The hill country is entered by a narrow pass at a place called Ladron, where are the remains of an old fort and the gothic arches of a large church. The former was

silken hair and beautiful pendant ears almost reaching the ground, followed the steps of the goatherd as he led

of the plain which we had traversed after leaving Joppa. The hum of bees, the low of cattle, and even the music of the goat's-bell, was no longer heard. the hills of which rise in amphitheatres, or rather in concentric circles, one above another. The strata of to pass abreast; yet the dreariness and monotony of the

thorn becoming white with blossom, and reminding us \* The tulip is a flower of eastern growth and highly esteemed; thus the Ode of Messhe, "The edge of the bower is filled with the light the ahmed, among the plants the fortunate tulip represents its com-

A few fields of corn showed by their fertility, caused by the moisture which is more abundant on these elevate egions than on the plains, what could still be effected y cultivation on the limestone soil of Judea, and on the terraces between each band of rock, which act as so many retaining walls. Much was originally, and much could still be effected in the growth of the viue and the olive on the sides of these hills. Those who exclaim against the unfertility and barrenness of this country should recollect, that want of cultivation gives it much of the plough, and it does little more than scratch the soil, making a furrow scarcely three inches in depth. (Pages

An hour and a half's ride brought us to the Terebinthine Vale, memorable as the battle-field on which trees, then covered with fruit and flowers, and tall waving cypresses, corals, and fragrant mimosas, intersected
with enormous nopals, or prickly pears, with the scamwith enormous nopals, or prickly pears, with the scamving cypresses, corals, and fragrant mimosas, intersected with the normous nopals, or prickly pears, with the scammony in flower, twining through their invulnerable armour. Goliath in the dust, and achieved a glorious victory for the scene instantly calls to mind. the army of Israel. The scene instantly calls to mind the position of the two armies placed upon opposite hills, with a valley running between.

The hill to the left is now occupied by a considerable village of low square Arab huts. Along the banks of wer-houses in these gardens, and as we proved them enjoying their sherbet, seated in the cool shades of those lovely retreats.

Vinage of 10w square Arab late. Arab late. In the cool shades of the rivulet are some lovely gardens, adorned with appletives, apricots, almond-trees, orange and acacia-groves. gether with rose-laurels, figs, and sycamores. (Pages

185, 186,) Hippolite, our guide, now informed us that we were approaching near the Holy City, when all became excitement; enthusiasm appeared in every face, anxious hope beamed in every eye, each pressed forward beyond his neighbour. We quickened our horses paces, and every turn and rising ground upon the road was gained with accelerated speed, in order to catch a distant view of the city. At length we arrived at an old marabut, where the country became more level, but still presenting the ony of the plain is occasionally relieved by groves and wall, flanked by two or three square towers, above which notony of the plain is occasionally relieved by groves and clumps of aged magnificent olives, which give it quite the appearance of a well laid out English park or demesne. Most of these olives must be centuries old from their great size and proverbial slowness of growth, and are, probably, the lineal descendants of those we read of in David's time, which were so plentiful in the low plains that Baal-Hanan the Gadite was placed as overseer over shrubby plants, exhibited s brown and rugged aspect. This is the memorable Mount of Olives. Our party reined their horses, and stood in motionless silence fo some minutes, gazing on the scene,

The expectations we had formed respecting the appear ance of Jerusalem were disappointed, but our enthusiasm had not in the least degree abated. For myself, I confess that as I gazed upon the north-western angle of that solitary wall, sorrow came over my heart; no living and solitary did the city appear, that it looked as if its inhabitants had been asleep for years, and that we had come to awaken them from their slumbers. As we

appearance of this plain would alone the misrepresentation. (Pages 170-173.)

We rode over the lovely vale of Sharon, still producing those roses† whose beauty and fragrance have ducing the control of the wall, we reached a large massive square building, commonly called the Castle of David, and now the citadel of the modern city. To the

# The Garner.

HUMAN RIGHTEOUSNESS.

In itself our best righteousness is a rag. If God should lay righteousness to the line, and judgment to the plummet, should conscience how short it falls of that total perfection which his Smalridge. pure eye requires, how many loose thoughts, how much dead. ness, weariness, irreverence, diffidence, vitiateth our purest After two hours' ride, we got a view of Ramlah, marked by its high tower; and a few miles to the left prayers; how many by-ends, corrupt respects, ignorances, oversights, forgetfulness, worldly intermixtures, deface and blemish our brightest actions; how much unbelief consists weeds do mingle with the purest corn; how much ignorance in The the most sad and composed thoughts; how many impertinences and the different groups of pilgrims, in the costume of their several nations, resting after their morning's toil—

there with the groups of pilgrims, in the costume of their several nations, resting after their morning's toil—

there with the groups of pilgrims, in the costume of the following their several nations, resting after their morning's toil—

there with the groups of pilgrims, in the costume of the beautiful tidings of peace in our largest contributions; how much self-allowance We were hospitably received at the Frank convent of exact to mark what is done amiss, who were able to stand padres came and sat with us in the evening; they most pure and jealous God; yet let the conscience of the hoissue with God's justice, to perish or be saved, according as that most perfect of all his works shall appear righteous or

THE STAINS OF SIN.

There is nothing that produces stains of so deep a dye as that of late he had frequently been obliged to go out among his flock, consisting of a few Maronites, to correct the awful heresy of reading the Sarintures, which had shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me." since the English and American missionaries and Bible- yet there they are, deeply engrained in the guilty, burthened conscience; and they are numbered in heaven, ready to come agents had been labouring among this simple people.

Some of them, he said, he had brought back to the forth as swift witnesses against us; and they will be as fresh in the divine remembrance when years shall have been lost in were determined to search the Scriptures, "to see eternity, as they were at the first defilement that they gave the were determined to search the Scriptures, to see whether these things were so." (Pages 178, 179.)

We again set forward on our journey towards Jerusalem. The plain on which Ramlah stands extends furgive scarlet the whiteness of snow, nor crimson the appearance out-offices, &c. are commodious and comfortable, and would make a ther eastward for about five or six miles, and then the land rises in gentle slopes towards the mountains, still, of wool. The power of working this wonderful change resides This part of the country was well cultivated, but the Lord. He has only to summon the foul and spotted leper crops of wheat, oats, millet, and barley were all suffering before him, and to say, "I will, be thou clean," and he goes On this account the barley was in ear, though it out of his presence cleansed and made whole of his leprosy.— Rev. F. G. Crossman.

BEHAVIOUR ON LEAVING CHURCH. Ministers have often occasion to regret the change which for the pilgrims, as this spot has ever been the haunt of takes place among their hearers when they are dismissed from HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, the house of prayer: many who appeared deeply impressed with Several flocks of gazelles bounded across our path, and numerous herds of small black goats, with long as soon as these are ended frivolous and careless; their conas soon as these are ended, frivolous and careless; their conversation is unprofitable, their manner light, and their general them along the different mountain-passes. The tinkling of their little copper bells, when heard among those solitary hills through which our road lay, had a pleasing effect, and helped to beguile the tedium of the way.

We had reached the hill country of Judea, and a complete change came over the score. The core roce was the requisite to observe decency and order while we are in the plete change came over the scene. The eye was no longer refreshed with the verdant sward and the beauty of the plain which we had traversed after leaving Jappa. of our retiring from that holy place and employment: this should not resemble that of a gay, tumultuous throng, who A solemn wildness reigns in those elevated regions, have just quitted scenes of fashionable dissipation, or public entertainment. Whoever desires to obtain permanent advangrey limestone protrudes its naked head through these tages by the public celebration of religious ordinances, must hills at regular intervals, like so many seats in a stadium. retire from it with a serious mind to the performance of private There is no vestige of human beings, and the road duties; and, above all things, endeavour to preserve a lasting becomes a mere horse-track, with scarcely room for two becomes a mere horse-track, with scarcely room for two remembrance of that which hath been spoken unto him by the view is occasionally relieved by valleys and ravines clothed with low woods of dwarf oak, which was then putting forth its young leaves and long green catkins; and here, for the first time in our travels, we met the

TYPES IN THE PATRIARCHAL CHURCH. I might tell of Adam-whom St. Paul himself calls "the figure" or type "of Him that was to come" (Romans v. 14). metans; and no doubt but in a short time he would be amply remunerated. Our Consul and the three resident families of the missionaries, would afford him society, independent of the missionaries, would afford him society, independent of the missionaries of the man panions."

I might tell of the sacrifice of Isaac—of that Isaac whose birth the was preceded by an annunciation to his mother (Genesis xviii. 14)—whose conception was miraculous (Genesis xviii. 14)—whose conception was miraculous (Genesis xviii. 14)—

womb (Genesis xvii. 19), and Joy, or Laughter, or Rejoicing HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER, was that name (Genesis xxi. 6)—who was, in its primary sense, the seed in which all the nations of the earth were to be blessed (Genesis xxii. 18)—whose projected death was a rehearsal (as it were), almost two thousand years beforehand, of the great offering of all-the very mountain, Moriah, not chosen by chance, not chosen for convenience, for it was three days' journey from Abraham's dwelling-place, but no doubt appointed of God as the future scene of a Saviour's passion too (Genesis xxii. 2)-a son, an only son, the victim-the very instruments of the rudest instruments of any implement of the kind that I have ever seen. It resembles the ancient Egyptian carried by the ass which they had brought with them, but laid carried by the ass which they had brought with them, but laid on the shoulders of him who was to die, as the Cross was borne up that same ascent of Him, who, in the fullness of time, was destined to expire upon it .- Rev. J. J. Blunt.

> UNION OF GOOD MEN WITH BAD. There is nothing that can give a more fatal wound to the

reputation of men otherwise good, than too close an intimacy with persons of infamous and profligate characters. It is so natural for all kinds of men to consort with those of their own dispositions and principles, that it is generally looked upon both as a compendious and sure way of forming a right judgment concerning any persons whom we would know, from their familiarity with those whom we do know. Where therefore the union between good and bad men is open and visible, whilst the bond, which unites them, is secret and invisible, most are apt hastily to conclude, that there is no great difference between them; but that the former inwardly are as wicked as the others outwardly apppear to be. Good men may flatter themselves that they are not responsible for these false judgments that are passed upon them; that if men will, through ignorance, misconstrue their actions, or, through perverseness isrepresent them, there is no reason they sho for other men's mistakes or prejudices. This is indeed a plea, which, where it is truly made, ought to be readily admitted: but which those men must not hope to reap the benefit of, who by too familiar a converse with persons of loose principles and ill manners take no care to prevent mistakes that are so obvious, and to remove such reasonable prejudices. Our conduct as well as our language, is capable of a double construction; what truth is in words, that goodness is in actions; and as a down-right honest man will take all possible care that his words be true, not only in his own sense who speaks them, but in their sense also who hear them: so a perfectly good man will be equally concerned that his behaviour be right, not only in his own opinion, but also in the esteem of all who shall observe it. Whosoever therefore enters into the secrets, and unites himself to the assemblies and interests of wicked men, when he is aware of the scandal of such an alliance, is justly accountable to God and man for all the mischief of that scandal, which is not only taken, but given. What opinion must all lookers on entertain, when they see the professors of religion unequally yoked together with its declared enemies? How unnatural,

how monstrous must the alliance be, when the clean are paired with the unclean? for, what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness? or what communion hath light with darkness, or what concord hath Christ with Belial? or what part hath he that believeth with an infidel? (2. Cor. vi. 14, 15). Can it be thought that religious ends will be promoted, and righteous purposes carried on by the servants of unrighteousness? Will it not be a disparagement to a good cause, that the champions of it should be thought to want the concurrence of wicked and hellish instruments? Let therefore the endeavours of good and well-designing men to promote the honour of religion be never so sincere; let their lives and conversations be in other respects never so exemplary; let them use all other means possible to allure mankind to the love and practice of virtue; yet the encouragement and support they give to vice, by such an union with vicious persons, as hath been described. will in the issue be found to do more disservice to virtue, and take such exceptions as he justly might, at the most holy to bring a greater dishonour upon religion, than the most action that any saint can offer to him; if he should shew the scandalous actions of the most notorious sinners .- Bishop

## Advertisements.



TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF LAND, of the finest description, in Canada West, late Upper Canada, are on Sale, by the CANADA COMPANY, upon the lowest and most favourable

rems possible.

About 1,000,000 Acres, scattered throughout every part of the Province, payable one-fifth in Cash, the balance of the purchase-About 1,000,000 Acres, scattered throughout every part of the Province, payable one-fifth in Cash, the balance of the purchase-money by Five Annual Instalments.

About 1,000,000 Acres, in the Huron District, which are disposed of by way of Lease. No money is required down. The Rents are spread over Twelve years, commencing at 5d. per Acre, payable at the end of the first year. When the Rents are paid, the Settler will receive a Deed for the Freehold. The last and highest Rent is 40d. per Acre. These Lands are distant Ninety miles South of the Owens Bay Settlement.

The Huron has already a population of upwards of 7,000 souls.—Full particulars may be had, upon Application (if by Letter post-paid) to the Company's Offices,—to RICHARID BIRDSALL, Esquire, Asphodel, Colborne District, and to Dr. ALLING, Guelph, Wellington District.

Canada Company's Offices, Toronto and Goderich, 1st June, 1842.

LAND FOR SALE. NORTH HALF of Park Lots No. 1 and 2, in the First Concession from the Bay, in the Township of York, within the Liberties of the City of Toronto, (known as part of "Castle Frank Farm,") containing about 100 acres, on which there is a quantity of valuable pine and hard wood timber. The land is beautifully situated, commanding an extensive view of Lake Ontario, the City of Toronto and Harbour, and within twenty minutes drive of the Cathedral, the Bank, and the Market, and is a delightful situation for a Gentleman's Country Seat. On the eastern boundary there is fine Meadow land, watered by the River Don. There is also a stream running through the lot, capable, at all seasons, of turning light machinery, and there are many good sites for Breweries or Distilleries along the banks of the stream. A plan of the above property may be seen, and particulars known by applying (if by letter, Post paid,) to the Editor of The Church.

Toronto, 6th April, 1842.

#### LAND FOR SALE, Near London, U. C.

out-offices, &c. are commodious an desirable residence for a gentleman.

Twenty Acres on the Thames. ABOUT ONE AND A HALF MILE FROM THE BARRACKS. The above valuable property would be sold extremely low, by paying half Cash down, and the other half in four yearly payments, with interest. Apply, post paid, to L. Lawrason, or John Wilson, Esqrs., London; or to the proprietor, John Hawkins, Port Albert, Goderich; or to H. Rowsell, Esq., Toronto.

18th May, 1842.
46-3m

MR. HOPPNER MEYER. ARTIST, Toronto, June 24, 1842. MR. SAXON, Attorney, &c. 179, KING STREET, TORONTO. March 3, 1842. Mr. S. WOOD,

SURGEON DENTIST. CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET. Toronto, February 5, 1842. A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, KING STREET. ONE DOOR EAST COMMERCIAL BANK.

Toronto, December 31, 1841. DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

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

I might tell of the sacrifice of Isaac—of that Isaac whose birth was preceded by an annunciation to his mother (Genesis xviii. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

CHARLES MARCH,

Voi

GLAZIER, GRAINER, AND PAPER-HANGER, (Late of the Firm of HART & MARCH), Late of the Firm of Hart & March,

BEGS respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, that he intends continuing the above business in the Old Stand, No. 206, King Street, nearly opposite the Farmers' Bank, where he will, at all times, be happy to attend to any orders he may be favoured with, and which will be executed with the greatest punctuality and despatch.

C. M. takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to those friends who have so liberally patronised him, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of the favour hitherto shown him.

Toronto-May 26, 1842

Toronto, May 26, 1842. JOHN HART.

PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH.) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell, No. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of sublic preservance.

CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND PAPER-HANGING.

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

Toronto, April 13, 1842.

Toronto, April 13, 1842.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, one thousand pieces of ENGLISH
PAPER HANGINGS, cheap for cash.

\*\*Rooms hung by Contract.\*\*

\*\*EDWARD, PORSON.\*\*

Yonge Street, No. 44, May 27th, 1842. EDWARD ROBSON.

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH WILSON, UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER. UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKE PCINCERELY thankful for the liberal patronage he has received,
be desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has now
REMOVED INTO HIS NEW BRICK PREMISES, corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, (directly opposite his old residence), where he he stited
up superior accommodation for the carrying on of the above business,
and hopes, by strict attention to the manufacturing of his goods,
punctuality in executing orders entrusted to him, and reasonable
charges, to still merit the kind support he has heretofore received, and
that a continuance of their favours will be thankfully acknowledged
by him.

by him.

Feather Beds, Hair and Cotton Mattrasses, &c. furnished on the hortest notice. Window and Bed Draperies, and Cornices, of all lescriptions, made and fitted up to the latest fashions with neatness Toronto Nov. 1, 1841

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

WATERLOO BUILDINGS, FOUR DOORS WEST OF THE CHURCH OFFICE, and solicits a continuance of that support which he has heretoford received. His constant study shall always be to give to his customers are reliefed to the control of the customers are reliefed to the customers.

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

45-tf G. BILTON. WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR,

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

R NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFORMS: CLERGYMEN'S GOWNS AND BARRISTER'S ROBES, made in the best Toronto, 27th April, 1842.

> TORONTO AXE FACTORY, HOSPITAL STREET.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above Establi-hment, formerly owned by the late HARVEY SHEPPARD, and recently by Charmers, 2002 and the complete of the comp rently by Champion, Brothers & Co., where he is now manufac-ing CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quality. Orders t to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thank-y received and promptly executed. Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description man

Toronto, October 6, 1841. Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OPPOSITE 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.

Toronto, October 30, 1840.

SANFORD & LYNES. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS,

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

Toronto, February 23, 1842.

Tea, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse. No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO.

No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE Subscribers having now completed their extensive Winter Strock of Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, offer for Sale the undermentioned articles, which having been purchased on the most favourable terms in the best European and American Markets, they can confidently recommend to the attention of City and Country Storekeepers:

200 hhds Porto Rico and Cuba Sugars,
30 hhds London Refined Sugar,
25 hhds and 70 bbls London Crushed Sugar,
25 hhds and 70 bbls London Crushed Sugar,
400 chests Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Souchong,
and Congou Teas,
200 bags and bales Mocha, Java, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee,
200 boxes, half boxes, and quarter boxes, fresh Muscatel Raisins,
20 tierces Carolina Rice,
120 boxes and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tobacco,

20 tierces Carolina Rice,
120 boxes and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tobacco,
185 pipes and hhds Port, Madeira, Sherry, and Marseilles Wines,
from the most respectable Houses in Oporto, Cadiz and
Madeira,
20 pipes and 40 hhds pale and coloured Cognac Brandy,
40 hhds Spanish Brandy,
20 puncheons East and West India Rums,
100 barrels London Porter and Edinburgh Ale,
Also, an extensive and general assortment of articles connected with
their business.

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co. Toronto, December 8th, 1841. ENGLISH BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

Draught of the Primitive Church, by the Rev. W. Sclater,

Dean Stanley's Faith and Practice of a Church-of-England-

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto and Kingston. July 22nd, 1842. BISHOP OF CHESTER'S WORKS, &c. Just received from England,

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do. of the Acts of the Apostles, 2 vols. 7
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do. Abraham
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The Church

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