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The Church:

A WEEKLY PAPER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF

THE UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND,

IN THE

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

"her Soundations are npon the holy hills."

VOLUME VII.

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John the E very per stood for freel the fiel house if the oul who was wards I James care of age to talents gard of Andree Ely an whose from the discovery death. Had required the control of the control of the war a skill intended to accept the for his purity and, care pupils he was a skill intended to accept the for his partocol of the care the result of the control of the contro

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poetry. ORDINATION.

After which shall be sung or said by the Bishop, (the persons o be ordained Priests all kneeling,) " Veni, Creator Spiritus." Rubric in the Office for Ordaining of Priests.

'Twas silence in thy temple, Lord, When slowly through the hallow'd air The spreading cloud of incense soar'd, Charg'd with the breath of Israel's prayer.

Twas silence round thy throne on high,

When the last wondrous seal unclos'd,*

And in the portals of the sky

Thine armies awfully repos'd.

ad this deep pause, that o'er us now ps hovering-comes it not of Thee?

When with her darling on her knee, She weighs and numbers o'er and o'er

Love's treasure hid in her fond breast, To cull from that exhaustless store The dearest blessing and the best? And where shall Mother's bosom find,

With all its deep love-learned skill, A prayer so sweetly to her mind, As, in this sacred hour and still, Is wafted from the white-rob'd choir, Ere yet the pure high-breathed lay, "Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire,"

Rise floating on its dovelike way. And when it comes, so deep and clear The strain, so soft the melting fall, It seems not to th' entranced ear
Less than thine own heart-cheering call,

Spirit of Christ—thine earnest given
That these our prayers are heard, and they,
Who grasp, this hour, the sword of Heaven,

Shall feel thee on their weary way. Oft as at morn or soothing eve Over the Holy Fount they lean, Their fading garland freshly weave,

Or fan them with thine airs serene, Spirit of Light and Truth! to Thee We trust them in that musing hour, Till they, with open heart and free, Teach all Thy word in all its power.

When foemen watch their tents by night, And mists hang wide o'er moor and fell, Spirit of Counsel and of Might, Their pastoral warfare guide Thou well.

And O! when worn and tir'd they sigh With that more fearful war wit When Passion's storms are loud and high, And brooding o'er remember'd sin

The heart dies down-O mightiest then, Come ever true, come ever near, And wake their slumbering love again, Spirit of God's most holy Fear!

Keble's Christian Year.

* Rev. viii. 1. When He had opened the seventh seal, there was silence in Heaven for the space of half-an-hour.

(From The Church of England Magazine.)

John Hacket-who has sometimes been designated 4 the Ezra of his age," who was one of those who in very perilous times witnessed a good confession, and stood forth to stem, as far as in him lay, the flood tide of rebellion-was born in the parish of St. Martin's-inwho was a senior burgess of Westminster, and afterwards keeper of the robes to prince Henry, son of James I. Being a zealous protestant, he took great care of John's education, and sent him at a very early age to the college school, Westminster, where his talents and love for learning gained him the kind regard of his master, Mr. Richard Ireland. Dr. Lancelot Andrews, afterwards successively bishop of Chichester, Ely and Winchester, was then dean of Westminster, whose custom it was, when Mr. Ireland was absent from the school, to examine the scholars. He soon discovered the talents of young Hacket, continuing to shew him kindness from that period till his own death.

Hacket was elected, with George Herbert (the name requires no epithet), to Trinity College, Cambridge, A.D. 1608; and Dr. Thomas Neville, the master of the college, who gave him the appointment, is said to have been so impressed with a conviction of his acquirements, that he declared to his father, "he would rather carry him on his back to Cambridge, than lose him from his college." He was there so much noted for his studies and great proficiency in learning and purity of conduct, that he was shortly elected fellow; and, continuing there for a few years in the charge of pupils, was in high reputation as a tutor. In 1618 he was ordained by Dr. John King, bishop of London, a skilful divine and promoter of missions to the new English settlements in America, who seems to have intended his preferment; but in 1621 he was induced to accept an offer of a chaplaincy to Dr. John Williams, bishop of Lincoln, afterwards archbishop of York, keeper of the great seal; by whom he was recommended to be chaplain to King James, who in 1624 preferred him to the rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and afterwards added to it that of Cheam, in Surrey. These livings he held till the rebellion broke out in 1642, being constantly resident at one of them; "and at his church of Holborn he was distinguished as well for his excellent preaching as for his good order in his parochial charge. As a proof of his activity and zeal, it is related that, finding the Church in much decay, he eagerly solicited his great friends to contribute to the rebuilding, and had obtained some thousands of Long Parliament, chiefly consisting of presbyterians, most iniquitously seized upon that fund, as they did also on a large sum of money collected for the repair members, like that of all other republicans, were of a which Dr. Hacket acted, may be inferred from his

Dr. Hacket next obtained the archdeaconry of Bedpeace; and consented to be named as one of a comfor the abolition of the cathedral clergy, he was chosen at least two centuries before the era the pleaders by the heads of that body of clergy to plead the cause of the Church at the bar of the house. He appeared there on the 12th of May, 1641, where, we are told, he spoke with such persuasion in defence of choral music, and in praise of the noble edifices supported by cathedral institutions, and the encouragement thus afforded to scriptural preaching and sound learning, that for a time the spoliation then meditated was deferred; the authors of the measure foreseeing that if it had been put to the vote, a large majority would

"Upon the ruins of the rewards of learning no structure up the stream than this, and think, that the identical they have publicly given. She has taken—and that Fisher, the Jesuit, had undertaken the task of manager confess it; but out of Rome there is, and out of a ture can be raised up but ignorance, and upon the and natural manner in which Tertullian alludes to it is with the most honest and simple-minded confidence— ing the lady, and he had succeeded so well, that she conventicle too. Salvation is not shut up into such chaos of ignorance no structure can be built but pro- a conclusive evidence of its being, not a new, but a their assurance, that the children entrusted to their was beginning to think favourably of the superstition. a narrow conclave. In this discourse I have, therechaos of ignorance no structure can be built a confusion and settled institution in the Church of his day. So much guardianship shall be all that they have promised they But the Jesuit's designs were reported to the king, fore, endeavoured to lay open those wider gates of the violence still increasing, the bishops were deprived of for the unnecessarily disputed point of its antiquity.— shall be; and she trusts, she expects that she will not who was himself not wanting in ability to argue the Catholic Church, confined to no age, time, or place, rayers to make their humble supplications to God for all these age, to the which prayers there shall be silence kept for a the which prayers there shall be silence kept for a those votes in the legislature which they had enjoyed to the office itself, it seems to me that those votes in the legislature which they had enjoyed to the office itself, it seems to me that the will not knowing any bounds, but that faith which was those votes in the legislature which they had enjoyed to the office itself, it seems to me that the will not knowing any bounds, but that faith which was the deceived. from the first conversion of these kingdoms to the our opponents, in taking up the ground they have professed a kindly subject. James, however, feeling interested in the once, and but once for all, delivered to the saints.— Christian faith; and Dr. Hacket retired to Cheam, done,—that is, in making the profession of the sponinterest, into her bosom; and she will not allow herself lady, and resolving to silence the Jesuit at once by And in my pursuit of this way, I have searched after, which he kept during the usurpation. St. Andrew's sors to be the mere declaration of their own personal to suspect that they, in whom she has confided, have and his dignities were taken from him; he was im- belief and religious intentions for the satisfaction of only spoken to delude, that they have obtained her rence between Fisher and a learned divine of the profess." prisoned for some time by the rebel army, under the the Church—have assumed as unsound a position as gifts on false pretences, and were resolved, while making Church, on the errors of the Romish superstition. earl of Essex; but the committee of the Long Parlia- ever was occupied by ministers, and shewn themselves them, to trample on their obligations. And therefore The Duke agreed, and Dr. Francis White, then Recment, then sitting in Surrey, and labouring for the unequal to embrace the masterly theology of such does the Church tell them "that it is their parts and tor of St. Peter's, Cornhill, afterwards Bishop of Ely, removal of scandalous ministers, were unable to find divines as Hooker and Calvin. The sponsors are not duties to see that the children be taught, so soon as was appointed to meet the Jesuit.* Three disputes any pretext for ejecting him. Scandalous ministers, at the baptismal font to declare any thing concerning they shall be able to learn, what a solemn vow, promise were held in the presence of the Duke of Buckingham, indeed! If it had not been for these scandalous men, their own religion. The Church of England, by and profession, they have made here by them." This his mother, his lady, and the Lord Keeper Williams, what now would have been the spiritual state of our requiring that every sponsor should be a communicant is the point at which the sponsors are to aim, to realize on the 24th of May, 1622, the last was conducted by land? He continued to use the liturgy of the Church | —that is, a person who has ratified his baptismal the Church's expectations. The idea of what a young Laud. The result was as might have been expected: of England till its public use was forbidden. Of his in- engagements at the Lord's table, and is considered by Christian ought to be, as sketched out for them in the Laud was more than a match for the Jesuit in learntrepidity in so doing we have the following instance:— the Church in communion—satisfies herself as to his services, the means by which that picture may, under ing, and victory was declared on the side of truth. "Although subjected to heavy penalties during these personal orthodoxy. For what more could any man God, become a reality, are suggested, the sponsorial It is impossible here to give an abstract of Laud's barbarous and bloody times, he continued to read the proclaim respecting himself by a verbal confession of responsibility is solemnly announced, and the sureties admirable arguments. An account of the conference service in the parish church of St. Andrew's, Holborn. his faith, than what he declares by taking his place at dismissed in possession of their new charge, to act like was published in 1624, and a justification of it pub-One day while on his knees, like a second Daniel with the table. The Church has no more assurance of a men of probity, of honour, and of religion, and after a lished by the Archbishop himself in 1637, in conthe lions in view, a sergeant with a body of soldiers man's views being sound and his intentions pious, by while to had back that child from the font to the table, nexion with a pamphlet written by Dr. Francis White, yet cheaper implements of irritation, the ends are the entered the Church and threatened him with instant any reply he may make to questions, than she has by as one upon whom their labour of love has not been in entitled, "A Reply to Jesuit Fisher's Answer to entered the Church and threatened min with instant any reply he may make to questions, that see that they cannot command death if he did not leave off. 'Soldiers,' said the his adoption of the prayers and dedication of our vain. It is true, most true, that they cannot command with a more blustering malignity, whenever any public that they cannot command with a more blustering malignity, whenever any public true, that they cannot command the control of the prayers and dedication of our vain. It is true, that they cannot command the control of the prayers and dedication of our vain. death it is did not leave on. Soldiers, said the players and dedicated by his most gracious propounded by his most gracious with a more blustering maliguity, whenever any public distress inclines the lower classes to turbulence, and interplated soldier and servant of a higher and better communion service. It seems to me that the Church, all this result. The increase is of God; yet the plant-distress inclines the lower classes to turbulence, and detects the Jesuit's sophistry, the profound in putting interrogatories to the sponsors, and receiving in putting interrogatories to the sponsors and receiving in putting interrogatories to the sponsors. Master, 'I am doing my duty, do you do yours;' in putting interrogatories to the sponsors, and receiving and with a louder and firmer voice he continued the replies from them, goes on the principal of requiring from no man that which is beyond his power, he learning which he appears to have had with the Fathers

> of his episcopal functions, and being a regular and constant preacher. The times in which he lived were masters in Chancery. A great bell was raised by him to its place in the steeple of the cathedral; the

first knell it sounded was for his own departure. have been published under his name, is "A Century of Sermons," which had been preached by him; to name affixed as the author.t

THE INSTITUTION OF SPONSORS. (From "Episcopacy and Presbytery," by the Rev. A.

It is somewhat difficult to understand, why such an institution should be censured by any at all versed in the usages of the ancient church, and perfectly incomprehensible why it should be condemned by presbyterians, who stand committed to respect it, not only by the reformation usages of the Church of Scotland, but pounds for that purpose; but the members of the by the importance attached to it by some of the more eminent authorities of their own denomination. With regard to the office itself, the Church of England has never, to my knowledge, placed it upon the foundation of St. Paul's cathedral, to carry on their rebellious of a divine ordinance. It is regarded by her as one of war against king Charles." The consciences of these those ecclesiastical regulations which a church has a right to make on the score of their propriety and tenmost accommodating character. The spirit with dency to edification, and in favour of which she can undoubtedly claim the sanction of the Christian Church motto-"Serve God, and be cheerful." Little indeed from a very early period. Bent, as it would seem, on does the world know of the cheerfulness of serving the destruction of an institution, as much their own as God-of the joyfulness of the children of Zion in their ours, our opponents struggle to limit the time of its creation to the age of Augustine. A slight investigation of antiquity might have saved them from this ford and a canon residentiaryship of St. Paul's; he was error; or if they shrunk from the labour of that diligent in promoting every effort that was made for enquiry, a reference to the centuriators of Magdeburg ability to confer, but to labour upon a principle already -upon all sides confessed to be most accurate annamittee, with several eminent bishops and presbyters, to lists of the progress of usages and opinions-would consider certain reforms then proposed in the liturgy and government of the Church. While thus employed, upon Tertullian's Treatise on Baptism, have admitted a bill being brought before the house of commons the sponsorial institution to have been in the Church

† "Christian Consolations, &c.;" by John Hacket, D. D.,

dates to the memoir attached to this edition. ‡ "There is no mention made of them by the early Fathers

§ "Pro cujusque personæ conditione et dispositione, etiam ætate, cunctatio baptismi utilior est; precipue tamen circa have refused their sanction to the act of sacrilege. ingeri," &c.—Tert. de Bapt.

was leading his troop to summon them to surrender. tain is not whether the offspring of her members have into all pledges made on behalf of others. puritan, and had formerly said he hoped to see with his eyes the ruin of all the cathedrals in England. It was a superstitious remark of the loyalists that he was a superstitious remark of the loyalists that he was killed on St. Chad's day, by a shot from St. Chad's day, by a sh

office of the sponsor. the ground that "the sponsors do not intend to fulfil that we may be assured that you, the father and the doubt of that; one in substance, but not one in coneditor, Thomas Plume, D. D., afterwards archdeacon them," I shall leave such a gratuitous charge of intenof Rochester, fol. 1676. The life of archbishop Williams, in folio, abridged by Ambrose Philips, is also contempt it merits; and as to the objection built upon child.' The difference then between the practice of and he a Syrian still; but leprous with them, and principles which it is the trade of these wicked men to the ground of the impropriety of any pledges being given, I shall leave our opponents to contest that point with Calvin, with the ancient Church, and with the with Calvin, with the ancient Church, and with the reason of things. If they themselves baptize without reason of things. tian Consolations," has been ascribed to him; a new the ground of the impropriety of any pledges being Geneva and Scotland, and the church of England is cleansed with us: the same man still. And for the edition of which has lately been published, with his given, I shall leave our opponents to contest that point this, that, all recognizing the propriety of the spon- separatist, and him that lays his grounds for separareason of things. If they themselves baptize without require parents to be present at the time of making can say, be, in truth of divinity, and among learned thing, that the Press should be constrained to call out for stipulating that (as far as lies within the power of the engagements, and the latter regarding them as men, little better than ridiculous; yet, since those the harsh curb of the law against the Press!—for how consistent and orthodox Christians, they have the assurance of their very highest authority, that the "ordinance is a mockery," and the whole proceeding "preposterous." They pretend that their denomination is a Christian Society, and yet have no universal than those of the French church:—'Sith it is a very tool of the society and public or the chiral tool of three others, distinct from and people, to such among them as are wilfully set to such among the day and such as a surface of the s test of membership. They require that its population shall be a Christian one, and yet take no security that wit, to testify the sureties' faith and the baptism of shall be a Christian one, and yet take no security that it shall be come such. They take children into covenant, and take them without pledges. This is of a with the care of educating the child, in case it should be nant, and take them without pledges. This is of a with the care of educating the child, in case it should be piece with their whole system. But with us, so far are deprived of its parents by death, and for that it doth who have acquired power in and over their consciences. sions heaped upon them, that they are, of all others, conjunction of friendship-they who will not observe there will be I know not." eminently calculated (if honestly carried out) to ensure it, but will by themselves present their own children, "The Scripture," continues Laud, in another place, Spirit is bestowed upon the baptized infant (and the it being very good and profitable.'\$ possibility, nay, the probability of that, our opponents labour in the religious education of their spiritual children. For there is placed before their eyes the (From Life and Times of Archbishop Laud, by J. Parker grounds of a persuasion that they have within that child a material whereon to work, that their duty is not to cultivate the untilled and unsown ground, or to implant a principle of grace which it is beyond man's supposed to be existent, and so bring all likely means to bear upon it, as that in time it may exhibit itself in those thoughtful frames and serious impressions which indicate that the spirit is gradually assuming a supremacy over the flesh. And still further, the Church, them lies) the objects of their pledge "shall believe shop of Lichfield and Coventry. London: Burns. 1840. the flesh and the devil, shall obediently keep God's

> * Cent. Quarta, p. 86. † Epis. Farello, p. 80. § Epis. (Johan. Cnox.) ccii. Epis. to Bishop Grindal.

JESUIT. Lawson, M.A.)

The situation of the Church at this period was truly hazardous. Attacked on the one hand by the Papists, and on the other by the Puritans, it required of contending for it. And while they thus contend, the greatest skill in those who regarded the interests neither party consider that they are in a way to induce of the Reformation, and the welfare of Church and State, to restrain the hostile intentions of those factions. No sooner had the Parliament been dissolved, than the Papists began to exert themselves with the by requiring the sponsors to promise that (as far as in among the lower classes, who were sufficiently illiteall the articles of the faith, shall renounce the world, higher orders of the kingdom. The Papists, however, The compiler of this biography is indebted for many facts and dates to the mamois attached to this days are tached to the mamois attached will and commandments," supplies to them a most constraining incentive to exertion. For upon them adherents among the rabble, were more ambitious, and endeavoured to secure adherents among the of an infallible church, which, says Heylin, "was the chief and endeavoured to secure adherents among the second conference, nothing had been said on the dogma and endeavoured to secure adherents among the of an infallible church, which, says Heylin, "was the chief and endeavoured to secure adherents among the second conference, nothing had been said on the dogma and endeavoured to secure adherents among the second conference, nothing had been said on the dogma and endeavoured to secure adherents among the second conference, nothing had been said on the dogma of an infallible church, which, says Heylin, "was the chief and endeavoured to secure adherents among the second conference, nothing had been said on the dogma of an infallible church, which, says Heylin, "was the chief and endeavoured to secure adherents among the second conference, nothing had been said on the dogma of an infallible church, which, says Heylin, "was the chief and endeavoured to secure adherents among the second conference, nothing had been said on the dogma of an infallible church, which, says Heylin, "was the chief and endeavoured to secure adherents among the second conference, nothing had been said on the dogma of an infallible church, which, says Heylin, "was the chief and endeavoured to secure adherents among the second conference, nothing had been said on the dogma of an infallible church, which, says Heylin, "was the chief and endeavoured to secure adherents among the second conference, nothing had been said on the dogma of an infallible church, which, says Heylin, "was the chief and endeavoured to secure adherents among the second conference, nothing had been said on the dogma of an infallible church, which is the second conference, and the second conference, and the second conference, and the second conference are second conference, and the

His speech concluded with these prophetic words:— assign to it.* Learned men have found it even higher does she lay the solemn duty of redeeming the pledge for their tenets from her husband. The famous John venticle; out of that there is no salvation, I easily

service. Thus, in the language of the psalmist, pledges before she admits a child into the circle of her expects not that those sponsors shall make their charge tance which he appears to have had with the Fathers service. Thus, in the language of the psalmist, made he even his enemies to be at peace with him; but that they shall labour to make him adopted children. She cannot lose sight of the fact adopted children. She cannot lose sight of the fact adopted children. 'made he even his enemies to be at peace with him;' adopted children. She cannot lose sight of the lact that she is a regular and a religious society, and that it that she is a regular and a religious society, and that to the crowd, enemies of the individuals, that she is a regular and a religious society, and that to the crowd, enemies of the individuals, that she is a regular and a religious society, and that it is of the nature of all societies, which are in any degree the service.'

Yes! sycophants to the crowd, enemies of the individuals, and his devotion to the Reformation.—
In this discourse,' says he, "I have no aim to disting of the nature of all societies, which are in any degree the please any, nor any hope to he service."

Dr. Hacket was more fortunate than the majority leave and in prayer), their please any, nor any hope to please all. If I can help and wicked pretence, that we are to do nothing of what of sufferers, in having his life spared to the restoration, when he was appointed by lord Clarendon to the abide by their rules. In every admission to any tion, when he was appointed by lord Clarendon to the bishopric of Gloucester. This he declined; but in about bishopric of Gloucester. This he declined; but in about a year afterwards, was promoted to the see of Lichfield a year afterwards, was promoted to the year afterwards, was promoted to the year afterwards and year afterwards a year afterwards, was promoted to the year afterwards a year afterwards, was promoted to the year afterwards a year afterwards, was promoted to the year afterwards a year afterwards, was promoted to the year afterwards a year af and Coventry. He was now nearly seventy years of age, and had been the father of a large family.

And the character from devising liberal to the breach of that peace which, once broken, is not to the breach of that peace which, once broken, is not to the breach of that peace which, once broken, is not to the breach of that peace which, once broken, is not to the breach of that peace which, once broken, is not to the breach of that peace which, once broken, is not to the breach of that peace which, once broken, is not to the breach of that peace which, once broken, is not to the breach of that peace which, once broken, is not to the breach of that all suretyship is conducted. Who can to the midst of the unbaptized world as an exclusive so easily renewed again. And if, for necessary truth's society, would not be justified in taking any into age, and had been the father of a large tamily. Society, would not be justined in taking any into the when he effended, nay take, nay the cathedral had been reduced by the civil wars almost to a heap of ruins. The stone roof, and the timber and lead above, the glass and iron from the mouth of the receivers. Society, would not be justined in taking any into the when he effended, nay take, nay sake only, any man will be offended, nay take, nay it will be unquestionably fulfilled? That result is in no one's power; but it is in every one's power; but it is in every one's power; but it is in every one's power; but it is in one's power to do his best towards it. And there is no more unfit-know no protection. It is truth, and I must state it; but with bitter herbs shall it be eaten. Imagined wrongs that it will be unquestionably fulfilled? That result is in no one's power; but it is in every one's power to do his best towards it. And there is no more unfit-know no protection. It is truth, and I must state it; but with bitter herbs shall it be eaten. Imagined wrongs that it will be unquestionably fulfilled? That result is in no one's power to do his best towards it. And there is no more unfit-know no protection. It is truth, and I must state it; but with bitter herbs shall it be eaten. Imagined wrongs that it will be unquestionably fulfilled? That result is in every one's power to do his best towards it. And there is no more unfit-know no protection. It is truth, and I must state it; but with bitter herbs shall it be eaten. Imagined wrongs that it is in every one's power to do his best towards it. windows, the organ and all the internal decorations, wise, she would cease to be a society, and degenerate ness in the sponsors engaging that the child shall be it is the gospel, and I must preach it, 1 Cor. xi. 16. shall make it distasteful. We will infuse vindictive and were completely destroyed or carried off among the into a lawless combination. It is this assurance that was the Church expects, than there is in the preception and sussemble of the completely destroyed or carried off among the into a lawless combination. It is this assurance that was the Church expects, than there is in the preception of the completely destroyed or carried off among the into a lawless combination. were completely destroyed or carried off among the sponsors in baptism convey to the Church, and the sponsors in baptism convey to the church convey king, and a marksman from the roof had killed with without which she could not consistently confer the parents expect. Both engagements are made with of faith are shaken, be it by superstition or profanea musket shot, the rebel general, lord Broke, as he was leading his troop to summon them to surrender.

The question which she has to enter intentions of this kind, and admitted reservation which she has to enter intentions of this kind, and it is susceptible of no other interpretation. We all tain is not whether the offspring of her members have was leading his troop to summon them to surrender. He had taken possession of Lichfield, and was viewing from a window St. Chad's cathedral, in which a party of the loyalists had fortified themselves. He was justified in admitting them, without taking a single justified in admitting them. of the loyalists had fortified themselves. He was can be long a single of the loyalists had fortified themselves. He was shot through the eye by the ball. Lord Broke was a zealous puritan, and had formerly said he hoped to see with puritan, and had formerly said he hoped to see with puritan, and had formerly said he hoped to see with puritant admitting them, without taking a single against the inhabitants of Meroz, because they came he looks and affix against the inhabitants of Meroz, because they came he looks are in the lord is the inhabitants of Meroz, because they came he looks are in the look of the inhabitants of Meroz, because they came he looks are in the look of the inhabitants of Meroz, because they came he looks are in the look of the inhabitants of Meroz, because they came he looks are in the look of the inhabitants of Meroz, because they came he looks are in the look of the inhabitants of Meroz, because they came he looks are in the spirit of his commands, a blessing with and the handful of meal shall not fail, until the day when mighty, Judges, v. 23. I know it is a great ease to he look of the inhabitants of Meroz, because they came he looks are in the look of the inhabitants of Meroz, because they came he looks are in the look of the inhabitants of Meroz, because they came he looks are in the look of the inhabitants of Meroz, because they came he looks are in the look of the inhabitants of Meroz, because they came he looks are in the look of the inhabitants of Meroz, because they came he looks are in the look of the inhabitants of Meroz, because they came he looks are in the look of the inhabitants of Meroz, because they came he looks are in the look of the inhabitants of Meroz, because they came he looks are in the look of the inhabitants of Meroz, because they came he looks are in the look of the inhabitants of the look of the l

cathedral, which pierced that very eye by which he hoped to see the ruin of all cathedrals.* The adherents of lord Broke pointed their artillery at the crown, but there is also no doubt that the monarch parental obligations; on the contrary, the rubric was, when he wrote the above, in the See of Canter; to flatter in order to deprave; if to affect love to all and building, battered down the spire, and a great part of would not act upon that claim by conferring it, without before the confirmation service enjoins fathers and bury. This is the man whom his enemies charged as JOHN HACKET, BISHOP OF LICHFIELD,
AND COVENTRY.

Journal of the distinction it is which the divines of past
ages saw so clearly, and which is strangely overlooked

Journal of the labouring classes in order to make them the fabric; two thousand shot of great ordnance and first requiring the applicant to take the oaths of office.

JOHN HACKET, BISHOP OF LICHFIELD,
AND COVENTRY.

Journal of the labouring classes in order to make them the fabric; two thousand shot of great ordnance and first requiring the applicant to take the oaths of office.

John Hacket, Bishop of Lichfield, and to discourage every plan for their relief in sectarians have traduced as being of "infamous fifteen hundred hand-grenades having been discharged ages saw so clearly, and which is strangely overlooked this, that every child should have two sets of spon
against it before it surrendered.

This is the main whom the charged as distress of the labouring classes in order to make them the distinction of their offthe fabric; two thousand shot of great ordnance and first requiring the applicant to take the oaths of office.

This is the main whom the fabric trade of the labouring classes in order to make them the distinction of their offthe fabric; two thousand shot of great ordnance and first requiring the applicant to take the oaths of office.

The private infamy ages saw so clearly, and which is strangely overlooked this, that every child should have two sets of sponagainst it before it surrendered.

This is the main whom the charged as the main whom the fabric trade of the labouring classes in order to make them the distinction of their offthe fabric, the search the section of their offthe fabric trade of the labouring classes in order to make them
the fabric two thousands should be a part of the labouring classes.

The private infamy and the fabric trade of the labouring classes in order to make them
the fabric two them the main whom the fabric trade of the labouring classes in order to make them
the fabric two the fabric trade of less sight to the bishop; but the morning after his arrival he set his own carriage-horses to work, with arrival he set his own carriage-horses to work, with Hooker arguing: "The law of Christ requiring there- impulse of that Christian kindness and fellowship, while here considering one of the most splendid actions other teams, to carry away the rubbish; and, as soon of Laud's life. "Now one thing more," says Laud, if these characterise the hypocrite, we need not look far other teams, to carry away the rubbish; and, as soon as it was cleared, procured builders and artisans to restore the pile. In this he was successful, contributing himself a great part of the expense, and aided by benefactions from the gentry of the neighbouring counties, so that before his death he saw the whole the congregation in the character of the character of the congregation in the character of the character the fields, in the Strand, near the place where Exeter house formerly stood, Sept. 1st, A.D. 1592. He was the only son of Andrew Hacket, a native of Scotland, who was a senior burgess of Westminster, and afterdid much to settle a pious and laborious clergy in his that faith in which they are baptized. If no one that those who are to be brought up under her foster- and yet the separatist condemns her for anti-christiandiocese. He did not allow his advanced age to be a becomes security, undoubtedly baptism is profaned.";— ing care shall not be doubly orphans, but provided ism in her discipline. The plain truth is, she is plea for idleness, but was indefatigable in the exercise And again, in one of his epistles to Knox—" Meanwhile, we confess that a sponsor is necessary, for religious welfare. Parents are bound to this duty in and unless your Majesty look to it, to whose trust she while, we confess that a sponsor is necessary, for nothing could be more preposterous than that those should be inserted into the body of Christ, whom we do not hope will be his disciples. Wherefore, if no should be inserted into the body of Christ, whom we church. We substitute not the one control for the irreparable dishonour and loss to this kingdom. And and prudence to restore the church to that station do not hope will be his disciples. Wherefore, if no other, but we superadd the one to the other. Is it is very remarkable, that while both these press hard and rank which it formerly held. Enemies were on every side—popery here, puritanism there: the via and undertakes the care of teaching infants, the thing media was the grand object of his anxiety. The is a mockery, and baptism is polluted." To the very that this system stands commended both by the corand kick, and bite, and yet cry out all the while, as if people received him as he travelled to his visitations same effect writes Beza—an author whom our oppowith the greatest marks of esteem; and thousands nents do not scruple to pronounce "unfavourable to The former of these distinguished men says—'We this: The errors of the Church of Rome are grown came to receive at his hands the long neglected rite our system of sponsors,"—"To use a convenient form baptize not infants but in public; for it seems absurd now (many of them) very old, and when errors are of confirmation. Having dedicated the restored of prayer and explanation of the nature of baptism, that a public reception should have few witnesses. grown, by age, and continuance, to strength, they and sponsors to undertake for the child's religious edu- Fathers, unless hindred, are ordered to be present, which speak for the truth, though it be of an older, 28th of Oct., 1670. He was buried in the cathedral, cation, being rites of an innocent simplicity and gravity, that they may respond to the stipulations, together are usually challenged for the bringers in of new where a handsome monument was erected to his and in no wise symbolical, and free from giving the with the sponsors... Again—'Parents should be opinions. And there is no greater absurdity stirring memory by his son, Sir Andrew Hacket, one of the least occasion to superstition, who would dare to condemn; unless he will undergo the apostle's censure, sponsors. The latter, in the rubric prefixed to the an old corrupted Church, whether we will or not, who commands—'Let all things be done decently and 'order of baptism,' enjoins that 'the infant who is to must be taken for the building of a new. And were in order." These quotations will sufficiently shew be baptized shall be brought to the church on the not this so, we should never be troubled with that idle The only portion of his writings which is known to in what light the divines of other times regarded the day appointed for common prayer and preaching, accompanied with the father and Godfather;' and in- Church before Luther? for it was just there, where 2. As to the objection made to sponsorial pledges, on structs the minister to say to them, 'To the intent theirs is now: one and the same Church still, no piece with their whole system. But with us, so far are deprived of its parents by death, and for that it doth who have acquired power in and over their consciences. these regulations from being open to the animadver- maintain a sweet communion among the faithful, by a And for this there is remedy enough, but how long

> that our children shall grow up in the admonition of shall be earnestly entreated not to be contentious, "where it is plain, should guide the Church: and the the Lord. The Church, by assuming that the Holy but to conform to the ancient and accustomed order, Church, where there is doubt or difficulty, should expound the Scripture: yet so, as neither the Scripture should be forced, nor the Church so bound up, dare not deny) gives all encouragement to sponsors to ARCHBISHOP LAUD AND FISHER THE as that, upon just and farther evidence, she may not revive that which in any case hath slept by her .-What success the great distemper, caused by the collision of two such factions, may have, I know not, I cannot prophesy. And though I cannot prophesy, yet I fear that atheism and irreligion gather strength, while the truth is thus weakened by an unworthy way of contending for it. And while they thus contend, neither party consider that they are in a way to induce upon themselves and others that contrary extreme, which they both seem to oppose and to fear. The which they both seem to oppose and to fear. The sibilities: ex. gr. that the amount of the sinecure places

divinity lectures in St. Paul's, of which he was reader, in of lies, who cannot make an assertion pass for a fact with preaching against the absurdities of Popery; and he was profoundly learned in all points of theological controversy. was engaged to meet Fisher in the presence of the Duke (then Marquis), and his mother; but one meeting not being sufficient, another was appointed, at which the King himself was present.

In the second conference, nothing heat here, said on the dogme.

THE DEMAGOGUE. (From Coleridge's (S. T.) Lay Sermons.)

The agent himself, the incendiary, and his kindling combustibles, have been already sketched by Solomon with the rapid yet faithful outline of a master in the art i "The beginning of the words of his mouth is foolishness, and the end of his talk mischievous madness." If in the spirit of prophecy, the wise ruler had been present to our own times and their procedures; if while he sojourned in the valley of vision he had actually heard the very harangue could he have more faithfully characterized either the printed addresses; whether in periodical journals or in same, the process is the same, and the same is their general line of conduct. On all occasions, but most of all and

shew pity to none; if to exaggerate and misderive the distress of the labouring classes in order to make them of the rights and liberties of the people by inflaming the tended heralds of freedom, and actual pioneers of military the poor with lying words, even when the needy speaketh But the liberal deviseth liberal things, and by

liberal things shall he stand. Such, I assert, has been the general line of conduct pursued by the political empiries of the day. And as is the conduct, so is the process. I will seek no other support of this charge. I need no better test both of the men and their works, than the plain question: is there one good feeling to which they do-is there a single bad passion, to which they do not appeal? If they are the enemies of liberty in general, inasmuch as they tend to make it appear incompatible with public quiet and personal safety, still more emphatically are they the enemies of the liberty of the press in particular; and therein, of all the efficient and only commensurate means of protecting, extending and perpetuating. The strongest, indeed the only plausible arguments, against the education of the lower classes, are derived from the writings of these incendiaries; and if for our neglect of the light that hath been vonchsafed to us beyond measure, the risited with a spiritual dearth, it will have been in no shall the law predistinguish the ominous screech-owl from literature, and to all the means and instruments of human mprovement, the more anxiously should we wish for some Ithuriel spear that might remove from the ear of the ignorant and half-learned, and expose in their own fiendish shape, those reptiles, inspiring venom and forging illusions as they list.

At least distempered, discontented thoughts,

Vain hopes, vain aims, inordinate desires As the plan originates in the malignant restlessness of desperate ambition or desperate circumstances, so are its means and engines a drag-net of fraud and delusion. "The instruments also of the churl are evil, he deviseth wicked devices with lying words." He employs a compound poison, of which the following are the main ingredients. * This learned man had acquired no small popularity by his He human heart which makes it an effort to doubt; the connobility. For this purpose they laid a most crafty plot, and began first to practise on the Duchess of Buckingham, the lady of the celebrated court favourite; not doubting, that if they were successful in inducing her to recant, they might have some chance of favour levels and the constitutive forms of the limit to the limit to prove the limit to some the land only point in which the party doubting required satisfaction." The King then appointed a third meeting, in which Laud was ensured to oppose Fisher, instead of Dr. White.

† There is an account of this Jesuit, whose real name was Perse, or Persey, in "Bibliotheca Scriptorum Societatis Jesu," Romæ, 1676, p. 487.

conditions, to men whose ignorance or fury makes them forget that these conditions are not present, or leads them to take for granted that they are. 7. Chains of questions, especially of such questions as the persons best authorized to propose are ever the slowest in proposing; and objec drowned last summer, seasoned by the sly tale and important anecdote but of yesterday, that came within the speaker's own knowledge! 9. Transitions from the andacious lie, not seldom of as signal impudence "as any thing was ever carted for," to the lie pregnant and interpretative—the former to prove the orator's courage, and that he is neither to be bought nor frightened; the latter to flatter the sagacity of his audience. 10. Jerks of style, from the lunatic trope, to the buffoonery and "red-lattice phrases" of the Canaglia; the one in ostentation of superior rank and acquirements—(for where envy does not interfere man loves to look up); the other in pledge of heartiness and good fellowship. 11. Lastly, and throughout all, to leave a general impression of something striking, something that is to come of it, and to rely on the indolence of men's understandings and the activity of their passions for their resting in this state, as the brood-warmth fittest to hatch whatever serpent's egg opportunity may enable the Deceiver to place under it. Let but mysterious expressions be aided by significant looks and tones, and you may cajole a hot and ignorant audience to believe any thing by saying nothing, and finally to act on the lie which they themselves have been drawn in to make .-This is the Pharmacopæia of political empirics here and every where, now and at all times. These are the drugs administered, and the tricks played off by the mountebanks and zanies of patriotism; drugs that will continue to poison as long as irreligion secures a predisposition to their influence; and artifices that, like stratagems in war, are nevertheless successful for having succeeded a hundred times before. "They bend their tongues as a bow; they shoot out deceit as arrows: they are prophets of the deceit of their own hearts: they cause the people to err by their dreams and their lightness: they make the

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1843.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Poetry—Ordination. Life of Bishop Hacket. Jesuit.
The Demagogue.

Archbishop Laud and Fisher the | Co

The Lord Bishop of Toronto has requested the publication of the following circular letter:-Toronto, July 10th, 1843. "(CIRCULAR.)

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

"Resolved-That the proceeds of the next Annual Sermon

object to which this resolution has reference, I feel it a duty to act with promptness in calling to it the earnest attention of yourself, and of the flock of which you have charge. It is a part of the Constitution of the "Church Society," that one collection at the least shall annually be made in each parish, or at each moved from their present sphere of duty, to undertake shall annually be made in each parish. The uncomplaining resignation with what a sense of obvious duty exacted.

I beg to return my sincere and respecting thanks to the to be the best interests of the Church in its present that he could adopt that alternative, his Lordship that he could adopt that alternative the position in this Colony, that any such should be remarked by a succession of severe afflication, for the could adopt that alternative, his Lordship that he could adopt that alternative the concepts that he could adopt that alternative the concepts that he could adopt that alternative the concepts that he could adopt that alternative the concept station within the same, in furtherance of its designs.

In correspondence with this part of the Constitution of adequately recompaning and the possible aban.

In correspondence with this part of the Constitution of the Constitution of the Constitution of adequately recompaning and the possible aban.

The Meeting to it proceeds from those who have constantly of adequately recompaning and the possible aban.

The Meeting to its designs.

And even if the impression could not be removed with that the impression could not be removed by the possible aban.

The Meeting to its designs.

The Meeting to its designs as well as most affecting to without a sense of obvious duty exacted.

And even if the impression could not be removed by the possible aban. In correspondence with this part of the Constitution of our excellent Society. I requested last year that a collection should be made, generally throughout the Diocese, in aid of its funds; and I am happy to bear Diocese, in aid of its funds; a that request was acted upon by the great body of the the Managing Committee were kind and indulgent Clergy, and to the very gratifying results with which, enough to our admitted deficiencies and disadvantages, in most instances, their appeal to the christian liberality of their flocks in this behalf, was attended. As of this peculiar duty, could best undertake at leastits Resolution has greatly enhanced its worth to me. christian charity is a lively and enduring principle, temporary discharge, leaving the press in its locality gaining strength and vigour, indeed, from its constant exercise,—I renew my request for a second collection as had been done during one year before, without rein aid of the designs of our valuable "Church Society," with feelings of unabated confidence in the good-will perience, however, sufficiently convinced us of the and co-operation of our congregations in this Diocese, and with the assurance that it will be crowned with equal and even more abundant fruit than the first. The object of the proposed collection, as stated in the journal could be preserved: the Editor of a weekly foregoing Resolution, is so excellent and noble, that paper, in order to discharge his duty fully and effectuit cannot, on this occasion, require the aid of any and almost hourly attention and supervision are absorecommendation of mine.

lections for a particular day: we seem thus to be more unanimous in the exertion of our christian strength, nor can we doubt that our united prayers and efforts on a particular occasion and for a special object, will, through the merits and intercession of our Redeemer, prevail at the throne of grace for the gaining for us a more abundant blessing.

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

"Commending you and your flock to the Divine protection and blessing,

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

the Gore District.

Chatham, in the Western District.

the London District.

Mono, in the Home District.

DEACONS.

Mr. George Steven Joseph Hill, Divinity Student | Him. of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign therines, and Travelling Missionary in the Niagara it can hardly be necessary that we should make any

for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and of the interval, have served but to establish more deeply the Diocesan Theological Institution. This gentle- those views upon all the great interests of Church man returns to Cobourg.

tant and influential as the organ of the Church of England in this extensive Province, demands the undivided time and energies of the individual to the control of religious welfare, from him who has lately discussed them with so much energy and ability. In its general complexion, therefore, this journal will experience no change; and though the cases the to overawe the will by obscure fears, while it pre-occupies the senses by vivid imagery and ritual pantomime."

to the auditors, whether the arguments are not such that whom it should be entrusted; and for this cause it we may fail in causing to manifest the same taste many others most imperfectly performed; yet, may I not apnone but an idiot or an hireling could resist, is an effective substitute for no argument at all. For mobs have no for no argument at all. For mobs have no They are in nearly the same state as that of the Charles of the Charle memories. They are in nearly the same state as that of an individual when he makes (what is termed) a bull.— devotedness to the best interests of the Church, as genuine desire to promote the interests of the cause of the Parish, till at last, broken down in constitution, and addition to the many already announced:— The passions, like a fused metal, fill up the wide intersti- our highly esteemed predecessor. His reasons for of which it is professedly the advocate. ces of thought, and supply the defective links; and thus incompatible assertions are harmonized by the sensation, by the next gust of wind that may blow roughly upon it.

tions intelligible in themselves, the answers to which require the comprehension of a system. 8. Vague and common-place satire, stale as the wine in which flies were intellectual toil, public discussion is too generally conducted with an acrimony and coarseness from which the spirit of a gentleman and the temper of a Christian must revelt. And it is also the following correspondence,—participating, as impede the consummation of future plans of life, tastes, in which the same zeal and ability will be renwhich he did not feel himself justified in abandoning | dered to that cause which, we well know, in every even at the instance of present and pressing duty, the clime and under every circumstance, will be nearest Committee did not feel that they could in justice to his heart and foremost in his prayers,—the cause withhold their acceptance of his resignation, reluctant of that pure and reformed part of the Church Catho-

late valuable Editor, was the termination of the con- Parsonage, Williamsburg, June 14th, 1843. late valuable Editor, was the termination of the contract entered into with the Messrs. Rowsell, for three tract entered into with the Messrs. Rowsell, for three Clerical Association, having heard, with deep regret, that it is Niagara Chronicle should have thought it necessary years the publishers of this journal; -a contract which the intention of John Kent Esquire, to retire from the Editotheir increasing business and the large outlay of capital induced by the very lax mode of paying subscriptions in this country, would not recruit them to repeat their most hearty thanks for the unwearied zeal, the great the collection of the case of the Rev. C. B. Gribble, and the case of the Rev. C. B. Gribble, the case of in this country, would not permit them to renew .people vain, they feed them with wormwood, they give them the water of gall for drink; and the people love to express our high sense of the honourable and liberal valuable organ of the Church in Canada. spirit with which they have uniformly fulfilled their part of this contract, - of the free and disinterested manner in which they always met and carried out any proposal that was suggested to them for the advancement of the objects and interests of this journal,of the desire, in short, which they ever manifested to further by every means in their power, the common cause of genuine fealty to the Church, and loyalty to Martyrdom of Archyp Craumer.
Establishment of the Inquisition in the Netherlands.
Continental Puritanism.
Garner;—Bp. Ridley, Bp. Pepys,
Bp. Hickes, Feltham's Resolves. will and patronage of those to whom that cause is dear, and, above all, by the blessing of Him for whose My dear Sir, sake that service was so freely rendered.

The circumstances we have just detailed necessarily forced upon the Managing Committee an immediate attention to the ulterior arrangements which it would be most proper to adopt. These were the source of much anxious discussion; and it must be confessed that the chief difficulty experienced by them was the that the chief difficulty experienced by them was the *Resolved—That the proceeds of the next Annual School to be preached throughout the Diocese, in compliance with the Lord Bishop's Circular Letter, be appropriated to the formation of a permanent fund for the support of Missionaries, and that the amount be invested in some public or landed security,—the "Strongly impressed with the importance of the the Clergy especially, who were eminently competent were many within the Diocese, among our brethren of to this charge; but without proceeding to consult them as to their inclination to adopt such an occupation, it was not felt to be consonant with what was believed

to express their opinion that we, from past experience at Toronto, and conducting the Editorial department, moving from our proper residence. That year's exutter impracticability of carrying out such an arrangement with any thing like satisfaction to ourselves, or with any reasonable prospect that the efficiency of the lutely essential to its right conduct, and success. The benefit associated with the custom of fixing such colpresented itself, was, that it was better to encounter the inconvenience and the sacrifice of removing the Press to what in fact was its original locality, than forego the prospect of the Editorial assistance which, it was believed, could—all circumstances considered—be ate regard in which his memory is held: best rendered by ourselves.—The removal of the Press from the large and flourishing City of Toronto.

Press from the large and flourishing City of Toronto.

Scenes like these — ritual appointments of Press from the large and flourishing City of Toronto. Press from the large and flourishing City of Toronto, was a subject of sincere regret and grief to the Comof St. George's Church, and Parishioners of the late Reverend mittee at large, and to none more than to ourselves; Robert D. Cartwright, the Wardens and Vestry-men of a collateral and prospective character connected with to Gon's blessing on the perusal. the Diocesan Press at the present seat of the Diocesan Theological Institution, which had weight with the Committee, but in respect to which it cannot be ne-

We are fully sensible, from a long experience, of On Sunday the 2nd instant, the Lord Bishop of To- | the arduous nature of the duty in which we have ronto, assisted by his Chaplains, the Rev. H. J. Gra- again embarked: we know but too well what a com- MY DEAR FRIENDS AND PARISHIONERS sett and the Rev. H. Scadding, held a General Ordi- plication of labour it involves; and we are aware of Although almost unequal to the task of writing even a note sett and the Rev. H. Scadding, held a General Ordination in the Cathedral Church of Toronto, when the following gentlemen were admitted into Holy Orders:

| Matter and the Rev. H. Scadding, held a General Ordination in the Cathedral Church of Toronto, when the following gentlemen were admitted into Holy Orders:

| Matter and the Rev. H. Scadding, held a General Ordination in the Cathedral Church of Toronto, when the first notice of such a second particular in the course of its prosecution;—but we following gentlemen were admitted into Holy Orders:

| Matter and the Rev. H. Scadding, held a General Ordination in the Cathedral Church of Toronto, when the the conflict of painful feelings which will often be the con bllowing gentlemen were admitted into Holy Orders:

PRIESTS.

The Rev. George Petrie, Missionary at Burford, in to defer, we are likely to prove the humble instrument The Rev. William Henry Hobson, Missionary at hatham, in the Western District.

The Rev. William Henry Hobson, Missionary at hatham, in the Western District.

The Rev. William Henry Hobson, Missionary at hatham, in the Western District.

The Rev. William Henry Hobson, Missionary at hatham, in the Western District.

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The Rev. William Henry Hobson, Missionary at hatham, in the Western District.

The Rev. William Henry Hobson, Missionary at hatham, and the last of consulted Dr. Sampson, and solicited his frank opinion as to the probability of my once exercising my ministry among you. His opinion is this consulted Dr. Sampson, and evidence of antiquity against the propriety of its intercourse with his parishioners with his parishioners and prohibited; a prohibited indeed of any duty. His intercourse with his parishioners with his parishioners and prohibited in the review of hatham, in the Western District.

Christ. We are willing, to the best of our humble more exercising my ministry among you. His opinion is this: that if I will consent to leave Kingston for a season, (for in the German Diet of Muremburgh, A.D.

cause in which he was but too willing "to spend and to the probability of my once more exercising my ministry among you. His opinion is this: that if I will consent to leave Kingston for a season, (for in the German Diet of Muremburgh, A.D. we crave not the luxury of repose, to which indeed this place rest I cannot expect, the moment I get at all better.)

The Rev. William Stewart Darling, Missionary at we have long been strangers: we ask for no recreation which and refresh my exhausted body and over-worked mind by total assembly a strong censure was expressed against the community of the near Roman Catholic, the near Roman Catho we have long been strangers: we ask for no recreation but what is afforded in diversified employment; and in some genial clime, he sees no reason to doubt but, that on my return, I shall be equal to the discharge of all Church duty, assembly a strong censure was expressed against the descration of religious rites, and the lavish expenditure of money with which it was commonly accommy return, I shall be equal to the discharge of all Church duty, and to sympathise with their sorrows; the most degree The Rev. Alexander Sanson, Missionary at York if we can sustain our burden with physical energy my return, I shall be equal to the discharge of all Church duty, These gentlemen return to their respective stations. of its toils, we shall but feel, we trust, a livelier

cessary that we should enter into any formal detail.

Having already, for four years, been before the Parts, appointed Assistant to the Rector of St. Ca- public in the Editorial capacity which we again assume, formal declaration of our principles,-further than to Mr. John Wilson, Divinity Student of the Society say that the years and experience we have gained in and State, which we then felt it a concientious duty Mr. William Ritchie, Divinity Student, appointed to promulgate. The more recent readers of The to the Mission of Sandwich, in the Western District. Church will better understand what our principles are, To day completes the twelfth, year since The Ordination Sermon was preached by the Rev.

Church will better understand what our principles ale, when we say that they differ not, in any material or I came among you as your Minister. I came with the full came among you as your Minister. I came with the full came among you as your Minister. I came with the full came among you as your Minister. I came with the full came among you as your Minister. I came with the full came among you as your Minister. H. J. Grasett M.A., Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, from 1 Tim. ch. iv. v. 16.

It leads to the say that the full determination of never leaving you, and to that resolution I have almost and able predecessor. No two minds may receive the same exact impressions from extraneous things; and leaves the same exact impressions from extraneous things in the same exact impressions from ext In laying down the Editorial pen about two years ago, it was with very little expectation that we should ever be called on to resume it again. We felt, as we stantially, we entertain no difference of opinion in stantially, we entertain no difference of opinion in stantially, we entertain no difference of opinion in the stantial was a difference of delusion, which, from the cradle of that the management of the same and that a difference, and most perfictions in its practical influences. In short, to adopt the language of an every every stantially, we entertain no difference of opinion in the stantial much longer than I did; having, however, once put influences. In short, to adopt the language of an every every stantially, we entertain no difference of opinion in the stantial much longer than I did; having, however, once put influences. In short, to adopt the language of an every every stantially, we entertain no difference of opinion in the stantial much longer than I did; having, however, once put influences. In short, to adopt the language of an every every every stantially, we entertain no difference of opinion in the stantial much longer than I did; having, however, once put influences. In short, to adopt the language of an every every every stantially, we entertain no difference of opinion in the stantial much longer than I did; having, however, once put influences. In short, to adopt the language of an every every every stantial much longer than I did; having, however, once put influences. In short, to adopt the language of an every every every stantial much longer than I did; having, however, once put influences. In short, to adopt the same exact impressions from extraneous things; and however, once put influences. In short, to adopt the same exact impressions from extraneous things; and however, once put influences. In short, to adopt the same exact impressions and influences the same exact impressions and influences that the same exact impressions and influences that the same exact impressions and influ still feel, that the management of a journal so impor- matters affecting our civil or religious welfare, from them to have been the most useful years of a life which barely to the death-bed, ceases not to overawe the will by

incompatible assertions are harmonized by the sensation, without the sense, of connexion.

4. The display of the his hearty and faithful services, have been fully stated dence upon that noble and highly privileged body, defects, without the advantages, or vice versa. 5. Condefects, without the advantages, or vice versa. 5. Condefects, without the general and ultimate result behind the scenery of local and particular consequences. 6. Statescenery of local and particular consequenc It is not to be expected that any gentleman of superior talents and acquirements, who feels a natural

our effort, with the Divine assistance, shall be, in a
faithful and uncompromising dissemination of the

faithful and uncompromising dissemination of the

that subject now, and must let it pass.

Brethren, my heart's desire and prayer to God is, that I may
be permitted to return and labour among you—but the Lord

cond year's Subscription due to the "Church So-

Connected with the lamented resignation of our of the Eastern Clerical Association, while assembled at the

grateful testimony to your merits as Editor of The Church. I am, my dear Sir, Most faithfully yours,

HENRY PATTON, J. Kent, Esq. Editor of The Church, Secretary, E. C. A. Toronto.

Thornhill, 7th July, 1843.

Not feeling themselves justified in such a course, he Managing Committee were kind and indulgent mough to our admitted deficiencies and disadvantages, enough to our admitted deficiencies and disadvantages, the Prayer Book is the Clergyman's best assistant in building the properties of their Pastor. If, moreover, the matter is so much sufference of opinion, they we from past experience.

My dear Sir,
Your faithful and obliged friend, JOHN KENT. (Signed) Secretary, E. C. A.

At the expressed desire of the Members of the Congregation

NOBLE PALMER, J. W. BRENT, Church Wardens. THOMAS ASKEW, ARTHUR McDonald,

To the Vestry and Congregaction of St. George's Church ..

unimpaired, and a spirit buoyant amidst the pressure of its toils, we shall but feel, we trust, a livelier gratitude to God, and a more earnest desire to serve gratitude to God, and a more earnest desire to serve bed at one or two in the morning to see the dying-a very few

seek health by a sea voyage, and a winter either in Devonshire, or some mild region which those whom I consult may recommend. I shall of course, during my absence, make proper that the Bell so consecrated, or baptized, is believed,—

dispirited by debility, I feel to myself a wreck, dependant

desire for the calm pursuit of his literary tastes, should choose to remain long connected with the Press in a country where, at the same time that a very slender and incompetent recompense can be made for his intellectual toil public discussion is too generally intellectual toil public discussion is too generally and uncompromising dissemination of the long department of the long department and uncompromising dissemination of the may see fit to order otherwise. He wants not man; He can may see fit to order otherwise associate, raise instruments to effect His purposes from any quarter that seemeth to Him good; but of this be assured, that whether 1 live to return or not, whether my dust is to repose beside the graves of my kindred or in a foreign land, my heart's affections will return and labour among you—but the Long may see fit to order otherwise. He wants not man; He can raise instruments to effect His purposes from any quarter that seemeth to Him good; but of this be assured, that whether 1 live to return or not, whether my dust is to repose beside the graves of my kindred or in a foreign land, my heart's affections will return and labour among you—but the Long may see fit to order otherwise. He wants not man; He can raise instruments to effect His purposes from any quarter that seemeth to Him good; but of this be assured, that whether 1 live to return or not, whether my dust is to repose beside the graves of my kindred or in a foreign land, my heart's affections and the complete of the purpose from any quarter that seemeth to Him good; but of this be assured, that whether 1 live to return or not, whether my dust is to repose beside the graves of my kindred or in a foreign land, my or product the purpose from any quarter that seemeth to Him good; but of this bear and the complete or the complete or the complete or not affect the purpose from any quarter that the man and uncomplete or the complete or not of the compl It is with great satisfaction that we give insertion will rest beneath the floor of yonder chancel, from whence have so often distributed to you the Sacramental emblems of the sacrame One word, and I have done. Let us both remember that Christian must revolt. And it is due to our predecessor to say, that the editorial direction of this journal our esteemed brethren of the Eastern Clerical Associated for. I feel, my dear brethren, the responsibility; was originally assumed by him, in subordination to other views and plans, and with the distinct understanding that he was not to be bound to the tenure of the Church to whom the valuable and the account. O! may we both endeavour to improve the time standing that he was not to be bound to the tenure of the office thus undertaken, longer than his own convenience and interests should allow. When it was frankly stated by him to the Managing Committee about three months ago, that he should desire to of the truth, as it is embodied in the principles of the comprehend His love. May He omfort the truth of the truth, as it is embodied in the principles of the comprehend His love. May He comfort the truth of the truth, as it is embodied in the principles of the comprehend His love. May He comfort the truth of the truth, as it is embodied in the principles of the comprehend His love. May He comfort the truth of the relinquish his charge at the termination of the present volume, because the longer retention of it might to him a position, more suited to his wishes and of Judgment.

Church of England; and we trust that our friend may fort you in the time of sickness; sustain you in the hour of death; and accept you, through Christ Jesus, in the day of Judgment. of Judgment.

Your affectionate and sincere, but unworthy Minister, ROBERT D. CARTWRIGHT.

Sunday Evening, 16th April. We shall, in an early number, insert "The first and last words" of this devoted Pastor to his flock,-Copy of a Resolution passed unanimously by the Members with a copy of which we have been kindly favoured.

to advert again to the case of the Rev. C. B. Gribble, of June last. That our contemporary should have labele organ of the Church in Canada. (Signed, by the Revereed)

E. Dinnochur, A.M., Missionary, Brockville, E. J. Boswell, Missionary, Brockville, E. J. Boswell, Missionary, Carleton Place. Henry Payros, Rector of Kempteille, J. G. B. Lindson, Missionary, Carleton Place, Henry Payros, Rector of Kempteille, J. G. B. Lindson, Missionary, Carleton Place, Henry Payros, Rector of Kempteille, J. G. B. Lindson, Missionary, Street, Labele Place, M. H. Gunnia, M. Missionary, Carleton Place, M. H. Gunnia, M. Missionary, Brockville, J. Payrille, Missionary, Richmond, Romer Blanker, Rector of Present.

Romaner Blanker, Rector of Present.

R. S. S. Frindson, Missionary, Brockeille, J. Payrille, Missionary, Teakeshim.

M. Harris, A.M., Rector of Present.

R. M. Harris, A.M., Rector of Present.

R. M. Harris, A.M., Rector of Present.

R. M. Harris, A.M., Rector of Present.

Rectory, Kemptrille, June 22, 1843.

My der Sir,

Rectory, Kemptrille, June 22, 1843.

My der Sir,

Rectory, Kemptrille, June 22, 1843.

My der Sir,

Rectory of Mr. Gribble, and an accurate decision upon what has transplicated with the utmost forbearance and indulgence. The whole case which has thus terminated, he was treated with the utmost forbearance and indulgence. The properties of the Society of Missionary, Brockeille, J. Payrille, Missionary, Brockeille, J. Payrille, Missionary, Grandle, Missionary, Gran

discussion of the merits of the case.

The death of our late beloved fellow-labourer, the Rev. R. D. Cartwright, has awakened a feeling of Herald of the 1st inst. to one of those extravagant in this country, and to whom every true-hearted lovalist in deep and abiding regret, by no means confined to the and unauthorized ceremonies in which the Church of most largely shared in, the labours of love which he which we allude is the baptizing, or consecration, of strict line of duty, and who, in that strait and narrow p was so assiduous in rendering. A communication in the Bells recently obtained for the Romish "parish would stand as firmly and unflinchingly, were he alone and another column bears affecting testimony to the Church of Montreal." The occasion was celebrated held; and while we readily give insertion to this fathers and Godmothers of the Bells, according to unaffected tribute to his personal and ministerial custom, attended the solemn absurdity; and we regret worth, we gladly embrace the opportunity of subjoin- that members of a portion of the Church Catholic ing another most pathetic evidence of the affectionate regard in which his memory is held:—

To the Members of the Court of the Members of the Members of the Court of the Members of the M

Scenes like these,—ritual appointments so painfully preposterous,—are as inconsistent with the progress in acts of kindness and benevolence. Not only did he "

of anytherican scarcely be given to him, who found all his happing in acts of kindness and benevolence. Not only did he "

the progress is a scarcely be given to him, who found all his happing in acts of kindness and benevolence. Not only did he "

of anytherican scarcely be given to him, who found all his happing in acts of kindness and benevolence. Not only did he " but they felt that they did the best which the emergency allowed, and, in that conviction they can, they make the most labely allowed, and, in that conviction they can, they whom he exacted so severe and to loso a performance of task to shew, that they owe their origin to the darkness and the meeting of the Church Wardens and the meeting of the Church Wardens and to him of more importance than his own—few indeed task to shew, that they owe their origin to the darkness and the meeting of the Church Wardens and to him of more importance than his own—few indeed task to shew, that they owe their origin to the darkness and the meeting of the Church Wardens and to him of more importance than his own—few indeed task to shew, that they owe their origin to the darkness and the meeting of the Church Wardens and the meeting of the Church Wardens and the meeting of the Church Wardens and the more importance of the continued approbaof civilization, as they are with the principles of trust, look with confidence for the continued approbation and support of their brethren both of the Clergy and Laity. There are, besides, certain advantages of a Pastor to his People;" and they commit it to Cova blession and the consolerance of the continued approbation and Laity. There are, besides, certain advantages of the Church Wardens and credulity of the middle ages,—when such vestry, convened in St. George's Church, on Monday the 17th practices were easily engrafted by authority upon a system whose prominent characteristic has been to coval and they commit it to Cova blession and the consolerance of the continued approbation and the meeting of the Church Wardens and credulity of the middle ages,—when such in selfish indulgence, and of that income, how little was experted by authority upon a system whose prominent characteristic has been to coval a coval and they commit it to coval blession and the consolerance of the continued approbation and the meeting of the Church Wardens and credulity of the middle ages,—when such in selfish indulgence, and of that income, how little was experted by authority upon a system whose prominent characteristic has been to coval a coval and the meeting of the church Wardens and credulity of the middle ages,—when such vestry, convened in St. George's Church, on Monday the 17th practices were easily engrafted by authority upon a system whose prominent characteristic has been to coval a coval and the coval and th substitute external splendour for inward holiness; a superstitious reverence for an enlightened faith. That these were his self-indulgences: and there is one who will they never formed a part of primitive christianity, but remember, with such feelings of consolation as could scan they never formed a part of primitive christianity, but were introduced when the old paths of Apostolic was not left alone and unassisted. The same gentle spirit truth and discipline began to be forsaken, is evident rendered his home an holy and a happy refuge in the few h from the whole history of the Church. Even by the Romish Communion the baptizing of Bells was not was with him in the path of duty. In temper and disposit he was meek, gentle and indulerate in the few he was meek, gentle and indulerate in the few he formally sanctioned until the time of Pope John XIII. formally sanctioned until the time of Pope John XIII. in the year 968, who consecrated the great bell of the olden times; as a preacher, his eloquence was address Lateran Church, and called it after his own name. the feelings and sensibilities as well as to the convenience In order that I might be enabled to speak with some con- magne, in whose Capitulars the practice is condemned tionate appeals were often made even with tears—so little 1518, it received a second condemnation; in which spent." Ardent in attachment to his own Church, his char

as unwarrantable and sacrilegious, -incapable of debeing yet permitted to labour among you, although in a com-paratively contracted yet most useful sphere of duty, I feel support in our Lord's institution of that Sacrament, our in the administration of it by his Apostles; nor onfident that you, my dear flock, will think that I have done nor in the administration of it by his Apostles; nor har, indeed of public interest, in a country where their par wisely in deciding on following Dr. Sampson's advice.

It is my intention, by the blessing of God, as soon as I rea single parallel or analagous practice in the early mgth sufficient, and the summer has fairly set in, to Church. And when to this absence of all legitimate among the uninformed at least,—to possess a species

His Excellency the Governor General continues his benefactions to the Church with a most liberal hand. We have been requested to publish the following, in

To the Church at Medonte, upon the application of Capt. Steele, £25. To the Church at Streetsville, his hearty and faithful services, have been fully stated in the admirable and eloquent valedictory address the Churchmen of this Province and the neighbouring of the Church at Oakville, £25.

CIETY," in the City of Toronto.

CIETY," in the City of Toronto.

erected in its place. The power and sweetness of its tones fully answer the favourable reports which had previously reached us, and, both for its instrumental excellency, and for its appropriate neatness, and simple beauty of external finish and decoration, it does great credit to fexternal finish and decoration, it does great credit to the builder, Mr. Samuel R. Warren of Montreal, whom I gladly take this opportunity of recommending.

"Church Society" Depository, 144 King Street,—
"Church Society" Depository, 144 King Street,—
who would transmit the same to us free from the

Communication.

THE LATE REVEREND R. D. CARTWRIGHT.

To the Editor of The Church. Sir,-It may seem superfluous to add any thing to what has

already appeared in The Church on the subject of the late lamented Mr. Cartwright's death, and the sketch that was given of his character; but it would gratify me to be allowed the privilege of offering a slight tribute to the memory of one, whose loss I shall never cease to lament as one of the heaviest misforability, and the unshaken firmness which he has displayed displaye

in 1812, a vast number of troops and militia were thrown into churches have been erected, and are now in use in the Had it occurred to Mr. Farrell to have published Kingston, and, from the scarcity of accommodation, every barn Township, besides two more building; the extent of the the reply of the Bishop of Toronto to an address presented to him in behalf of Mr. Gribble, from his late flock, it would, we believe, very clearly appear that his Lordship took the most indulgent view possible of his Lordship took the most indulgent view possible of the people, and calling for this greatly increased exertion to barracks. Mr. Cartwright had several store-houses, which he gave up, without any consideration for his own convenience, and placed at the disposal of the people, and calling for this greatly increased exertion, so zealously performed by our Rev. Rector.

The accompanying Copy-list of Donations towards and placed at the disposal of the barrack-master, requiring only creeking their accompanying copy-list of Donations towards and placed at the disposal of the barrack-master, requiring only such moderate rents as might enable him to put them in repair and out-house, as well as every dwelling-house that could be Township rendering them necessary to the convenien the deportment of that gentleman towards himself, and left him, as we conceive, a very easy alternative by which to continue in the exercise of his ministrations of his ministrations of his ministrations of his ministrations of the exigencies of the exigencies of the committee trust that in the ensuing year it will take no advantage of the exigencies of the committee trust that in the ensuing year it will applied to their original uses again. Upon one of his friends expostulating with him on the subject he jects of the Society, and aid in support of their religion.

The Committee trust that in the ensuing year it will applied to their original uses again. Upon one of his friends expostulating with him on the subject he jects of the Society, and aid in support of their religion.

Ay dear Sir,

I beg to return my sincere and respectful thanks to the tions in this Diocese. If Mr. Gribble did not feel government."

by which to continue in the exercise of ms ministrations in this Diocese. If Mr. Gribble did not feel to the funds of the Society, as so much exertion being the latter years were marked by a succession of severe afflictions in this Diocese. His latter years were marked by a succession of severe afflictions in this Diocese. If Mr. Gribble did not feel to the funds of the Society, as so much exertion being the latter years were marked by a succession of severe afflictions in this Diocese. If Mr. Gribble did not feel to the funds of the Society, as so much exertion being the latter years were marked by a succession of severe afflictions in this Diocese.

The very kind manner in which you have transmitted the agitation of it,—as Mr. Farrell himself very properly intimates,—cannot be wise or beneficial; and if that have now to deplote, it may well be said that have now to deplote, it may well be said that have now to deplote, it may well be said that have now to deplote, it may well be said that have now to deplote it may well be said that have now to deplote it. difference of opinion is to be maintained, the cause of worthy of the noble-minded and excellent father who was taken it should be referred to a tribunal more safe and satis- from him while he was yet in his childhood, for it pleased Him, factory than public opinion, based upon a newspaper who "shews mercy unto thousands of generations, in them who love him and keep his commandments," that a large share of hereditary excellence should descend to the family of Richard Cartwright. Little need be said of the one surviving men in this country, and to whom every true-hearted loyalist in Province looks with confidence, as one who can neither be supported by a single voice, as if he had a thousand armie his back: but of Robert Cartwright, of "the just made perfo we may ever speak freely. To the memory of the fait pastor, the warm, sincere, and affectionate friend, the kind generous benefactor of all who came to him for relief and consolation, the zealous, devoted, self-denying servant of warm at the recollection of his many endearing qualities to last hour of their lives? The praise of self-denial is indeed he was meek, gentle and indulgent; in his and abandoned offenders he could not bring himself to co as outcasts. Upon one occasion, when some persons of extremely vicious character had applied for relief, under circumstances of great destitution, to a public charity, their claim Robert L. Johnston, "for assistance was referred to Mr. Cartwright. "Let those who James Carroll, " months would see me in my grave. With such an opinion as this, and encouraged by the hope which it holds out of my being yet permitted to labour among you although in a carrol, and encouraged by the hope which it holds out of my being yet permitted to labour among you although in a carrol, and as they deserve refuse relief to those poor wretches," was his reply. Charles Carroll, they deserve refuse relief to those poor wretches, was his reply. I know that I will not be one to make any objection.

The children of such a man must always be objects of pecucan it be sustained, as we have already observed, by is so well known, and many an earnest wish and many a fervent we have much pleasure in mentioning to our readers that in due time his sons may follow in his footsteps, and fill the place which he has left vacant—a place in the confidence, the affection, and the grateful vespect of all who knew him, hard indeed to fill. More I will not say. Though faint and feeble justice has yet been rendered to the through faint and feeble justice has yet been rendered to the through faint and feeble justice has yet been rendered to the through faint and feeble justice has yet been rendered to the through faint and feeble justice has yet been rendered to the through faint and feeble justice has yet been rendered to the confidence, the affection, and the grateful vespect of all who knew him, hard indeed to fill. More I will not say. The church which is 40 feet love by 30 and 30 are the feet of the confidence in mentioning to our readers that His Excellency the Governour General with his accustomed liberality, has given the sum of twenty-five pounds, towards the erection of the Church of England, now building in the village of Milford in this District, under the able and active superintendance of Mr Harvy, and many at tervent property of the control of the church of England, now building in the village of Milford in this District, and the confidence is the confidence of the church of England, now building in the village of Milford in this District, and the confidence is the confidence of the church of England, and the confidence is the confidence of the church of England, and the confidence is the confidence of the church of England, and the confidence is the confidence of the church of England, and the confidence is the confidence of the church of England, and the confidence is the confidence of the church of England, and the confidence is the confidence of the church of England, and the confidence is the confidence of the church of England, and the confidence is the confidence of the church of England, and the confidence is the confidence of the church of England, and the confidence is t memory of my dear and valued friend, we may not repine that he has been permitted so soon to rest from labour that was too feet wide with a handsome tower 55 feet high is beautifully he has been permitted so soon to rest from labour that was too severe for his delicate frame—far too trying for a heart so tender and so compassionate. May the remembrance of his blameless example, his good deeds and holy councils, long remain deeply impressed on the minds of his bereaved and mourning congregation, and on all those who have been privileged to live within their influence, and may their beloved Pastor, "though dead, yet speak" to them in a voice of warning and exhortation for "if the rightsour scarcely be saved, where and exhortation, for "if the righteous scarcely be saved, where persons attended, although at a very busy time of the and exhortation, for "if the righteous scarcely be saved, where shall the ungodly and the sinners appear?" And excellent as Robert Cartwright's character must be acknowledged to have been, not one ray of that "sure and certain hope of a joyful resurrection," which he entertained, rested on his own merits. In humble and meck dependence he trusted solely to the mercy

of his God and the mediation of his Redeemer, and we may well believe that in the day when the Lord of Hosts maketh up his jewels, his "name will be found written in a book of remem-brance," and that he will shine forth among the worthiest and best beloved in the kingdom of his Father. London, Canada West.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—I take the liberty of requesting a corner in your next impression, for the purpose of announcing to those readers who may be interested in the Church here, that our Orren here. Church here, that our Organ has safely arrived, and been erected in its place. The power and sweetness of its

who would transmit the same to us free from the charge of postage to the parties advertising. The same attention will be promptly paid to all orders for schooner, the Western, the Organ was conveyed,) in making us a present of so large a portion of the freight job or pamphlet printing, placed in his hands. We king us a present of so large a portion of the freight, need scarcely dwell upon the advantage of advertising which, even at the full price, was much less than it would in a Journal so extensively and widely diffused as our own, throughout this Province and the neighbouring and kindness of Mrs. Cassady and other ladies of King-Nicosan and of Masses of King-Nicosan and of Masses Revised. Colonies, as well as in Great Britain and Ireland.— and kindness of Mrs. cassady and other ladies of Kingston, of our friends at Niagara, and of Messrs. Rowsell, The terms of advertising are precisely the same as those adopted by other newspapers.

Ston, or our mends at Magara, and or Messrs. Rowsen, in advertising gratis. Nor should it be omitted that we gratefully remember the generosity of John Smith Esq. Barrister, of Toronto, in presenting us with a donation of five pounds.

The selection of stops is very appropriate for the size The selection of stops is very appropriate for the size of our church; they consist of Open Diapason, Stopt Diapason Treble, Stopt Diapason Bass, Dulciana, Principal, Twelfth, Fifteenth, and Flute, together with a Compound Stop, by which a variety of combination is effected at the option of the performer. The organ stands about eleven feet high, six feet eight inches wide, and three feet eight inches deep, has a handsome front of gilt speaking pipes, and, with all accompanying expences, costs us £180.

Very truly yours,

JONATHAN SHORTT.

CHURCH SOCIETY. Adelaide, London District, 16th June, 1843. Dear Sir,—A Parochial Branch of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto having been formed in this

Township, I beg leave to communicate the following par-

iging to the Church of Eng.

Church of Scotland .. Church of Rome All other denominations, about ... I have the honour to be, Dear Sir, Your very obedient servant, WM. M. JOHNSTON,

Hon'y Secretary. Secretary to the Diocesan Church Society,

Socie		1		200	411	100			
By whom and for what purpose given.					natio	ons	Annual Subs.		
n Draw		Hogal.		£	s.	d.	£	8.	d.
Rev. D. E. Blake, de	onation	toward	ls build-						
ing Churches at F	Latesvi	lle and	the 10th	10	0	0			
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J. B. Winlo,	66		"	2	10	0			
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John Woods,	44	66	"	1	10	0			
Thomas Moyle.	"	"	**	2	10	0			
Thomas Rundle.	46	44	"	1	10	0			
Alexander Lyon,	66	46	44	1	10	0			
James Morrow,	"	46	**	1	0	0			
Charles Taylor,	"	66	"	1	0	0			
John Morcom,	66	**	"	0	5	0			
William Collins,	66	**	"	2	10	0			
John Boulby,	"	"	46	1	5	0			
John Calcut,	"	66	46	1	0	0			
John Daniel,	"	66	44	1	5	0			
Richard Moyle, Andrew Wiley,	66	"	46	0	15	0			
William Orchard,	"	"		0	10	0			
Charles Preston,	"	"	"	2	10	0			
Andrew Vaughan,	66	66	44	1	0	0			
Thomas Hardy,	66	44	46	2	0	0			
Daniel Taylor,	44	66	66	ī	10	0			
Daniel Bruton,	66	"	"	0	5	0			
James Haw,	46	46	61	0	10	0			
George Reid,	66	46	**	0	5	0			
William Ingerton,	66	66	*	0	10	0			
Timothy Kenna,	46	46	44	1	0	0			
William Rundle,	66	46	"	1	0	0			
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Jane Charlotte Bran	ian "	66	44	0	5	0			
Emily Maria Brana	an,	**	46	0	5	0			
Louisa Branan,	1-57	"	66	0	5	0			
Noom! Bannan.	66	66	66	10	-				

We have much pleasure in mentioning to our readers

0 5 0 2 10 0

0 5 0

calculated to accommodate a pretty numerous congregation. It is the third place of worship in connection with the Church of ENGLAND, consecrated and opened in Mon-TREAL within the last three years, which certainly affords evidence of the increasing influence of that Church among us,—Montreal Gazette.

I was much pleased on entering St. George's Chapel, on Sunday morning last, to observe so large an assemblage of persons in attendance, as it was the first Sunday of Divine Worship being performed; and in looking over a plan of the pews placed on the passage wall, I perceived a large number of pews were already engaged, and on

This beautiful specimen of early English-or as it is called by Britton—"Christian Architecture,"—was opened on Friday last, by the Incumbent, the Rev. Mr. Leach, reading the prayers, and the Rev. Dr. Bethune preaching the opening sermon, accompanied by a considerable number of the Clergy of the District. The St. George's the opening sermon, accompanied by a considerable number of the Clergy of the District. The St. George's Society were also in attendance. The recollections of the quiet churches of our father-land were vividly awakened by observing the beautiful simplicity of the Architecture chosen by the proprietors—which whilst it cherishes in us never-dying love for the inimitable institutions of that cur own country—where correctness of taste in Church-Architecture cannot be too much admired, and organ gallery is also rich in effect and produced at a very small cost. The arrangement of the pewsis good and rough quarry faced stone of which the front is composed, together with the real style of the windows does much credit to Mr. W. Footner, the tasteful architect of St. Georges Chapel. The contractors are George Bowle, Alexander McDonald, George Goodwillie, and Messrs.

"AN OBSERVER." -Montreal Transcript.

Mr. W. Kerr, son of the Hon. Mr. Kerr, and brother of J. H. Kerr, Esquire, and a native of Quebec, has at the recent Oxford examination, distinguished himself by carrying a first class prize.

This is the same young gentleman to whom, some years ago, the directors of the Edinburgh Academy awarded the "highest prize," and who afterwards carried off seven prizes at the Glasgow University .- Ib.

er a sound and impressive sermon, the Lord Bishop of this Diocese on Sunday last administered the rite of confirmation to between seventy and eighty persons, many of them adults, in St. Mark's Church, in this town e church was crowded on the occasion, and a handsome sum was collected towards defraying the cost of the recent inprovements in the chancel, &c.-Niagara Chronicle,

BARRIEFIELD CHURCH.—The Corner Stone of the new Episcopal Church at Barriefield will be laid on Monday next, the 10th, at 1 o'clock, P. M., by J. B. Marks, Esq.,

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of the Township of of Osgood, belonging to the Established Church of England, held at Mr. Thomas Balley's, on Saturday the Ist Luly for the Process of Saturday the State of Saturday the State of Saturday the State of Saturday the Sat July, for the purpose of procuring means to Build a Church in that Township, Mr. Leonard Wood was in the Chair, and Thos. Bailey, Secretary—
Resolved—That Messrs. Leonard Wood, Geo. Lettimore,

Henry York, Thomas Bailey, and Samuel Loney, be appointed a Building Committee to carry the objects of this Resolved-That the meeting entertain great hopes that the Benevolent Public will assist them in their august the Benevolent Public will assist them in their august undertaking their number as yet being comparitively small for such a work; but they look for the aid of those of their brethren, which through the blessing of God, will enable them to accomplish it.

LEONARD WOOD, Chairman. THOMAR BAILEY, Secretary.

Arrival of the Great Western and Hibernia.

Since our last we have to announce the arrival of these Steam-packets. The Great Western left Liverpool on the 17th June, and the Hibernia on the 20th. The former made the passage to New York in thirteen days and twelve hours, and the latter to Halifax in ten days and twelve hours. We extract from our English files the principal items of intelligence. Ireland still continues to be the absorbing topic of British Politics. The artistic for the Halifax in the Alifax in the Ali politics. The agitation for the Repeal of the Union continue with unabated violence. At the Dublin Corn Exchange, on

the 5th, the repeal rent amounted to £904, the largest yet received, except that of the previous week, which included some extraordinary returns made at Mr. O'Connell's great meeting

according to the correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, was the state of the Army in Ireland at the beginning of the week: The military force now in Ireland is composed of one troop of the Royal Horse Artillery, and four companies of Foot Artillery; the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Dragoon Guards; 10th and 11th Hussars, and a squadron of the 12th Lancers; depots first and second battalions 1st Foot; 5th and 11th Regiments; depots first 14th, 27th, 30th, 35th depots; 36th Regiment. and second battalions 1st Foot; 5th and 11th Regiments; 14th, 27th, 30th, 35th depots; 36th Regiment; 43d depot; second battalion 45th; 46th, 47th, 52d depots; 53d, 55th, 56th Regiments; first battalion 60th; depot second battalion 60th; 61st Regiment; 64th depot; 69th Regiment; 70th depot; 72d Regiment; 74th, 81st, 82d, 83d, 85th, 89th, 90th depot; 72d Regiment; 7th, 15th Regiment; 15th Regim depots, and depot of the 1st Rifle Brigade. Total—six divi-

Mr. Joseph Myles Macdonnell. The voluntary resignations are more numerous:—Mr. John Hyacinth Talbot, Mr. James power to obtain the election of Prince Milosch. Sinclair, Mr. Patrick Curtis, Mr. Maurice Power, Mr. Kean Mahoney, Mr. Patrick Ternan, Mr. James Matthews, Mr. Thomas Ennis, Mr. G. Delaney, Mr. F. Comyn, Mr. W. F. Finu, Mr. John Mackler, of Trimm; Mr. Francis Comyn, of Galway.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The Canada corn bill had its first reading in the House of Lords on the 15th of June, having passed the House of Commons by a vote of 150 to 175.

The King of Hanover.

[We take from the Standard the following earnest defence of a man who for 30 years has borne without complaint more calumny than has ever been inflicted on any other human being.—Cambrige Chronicle.]

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On the same night, in the House of Commons, the Home Secretary announced that Government had resolved to abandon the educational clauses of the factory bill.

THE WEATHER.—The accounts of the weather from nearly all parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, up to the beginning of June, were unfavourable. Wet and cold seem hitherto to have prevailed almost universally. The weather, during the week preceding the sailing of the Great Western, had undergone a decided improvement; the cold and wet being succeeded by weather the cold and wet being succeeded by the cold and we c

noble vessel was floated into dock on the 1st instant, and every thing so far proved highly satisfactory. With all her machinery, which he was not accused by one or other of his brutal of the second lers, &c. she draws only twelve feet aft and nine forward,

DEATH OF EARL CATHCART, 9th ult .- This venerable nobleman expired on Friday last, at his residence, Cartside
Cottage, Renfrewshire, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. For Cottage, Renfrewshire, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. For many years past his Lordship, on account of his advanced age, courted retirement, although from occasionally visiting town on horseback he was well known to the citizens. William Schaw Catheart, Earl of Catheart, Viscount Catheart, Baron Greenock, in the Peerage of Scotland, was born in August, 1755, and had consequently nearly completed his 88th year. 1755, and had consequently nearly completed his 88th year. His Lordsnip succeeded, as tenth Baron in the Scottish

Peerage, on the death of his father, in 1776.

The deceased Peer, like his ancestors, had adopted the pro-The deceased Peer, like his ancestors, had adopted the profession of arms, and at his death was amongst the oldest, if not the very oldest General in the British service, having held a commission for the long period of 66 years. His Lordship was Colonel of the 2d Regiment of Life Guards; Member of the Board of General Officers; a Commissioner of the Royal Military College, and Royal Military Asylum, and Vice-Admiral tary College, and Royal Military Asylum, and Vice-Admiral

the Court at St. Petersburg.

The family of Cathcart is descended from Sir Alan Cathcart, whose valour at the battle of Loudon, in 1307, is thus recorded by the old Scottish poet Barbour :-

"A knight that then was in his rout, Worthy and wight, stalward and stout, Courteous and fair, and of good fame, Sir Alan Cathcart was his name."

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY. The news from the East by the last overland mail, is favorable in a commercial point of view; the stocks of British goods are getting light, and some orders to a considerable amount have been received. The opening of the Chinese trade to British product can hardly be said to have yet been tested, although a considerable quantity of manufactured goods has

after which a collection was made in aid of the funds already been forwarded for the use of the celestials. The last of the Chapel, which amounted, we understand; to example the Chapel, which amounted, we understand; to example the Chapel, which amounted, we understand; to pecuniary sense, as business was not only better but gradually never better—has had the good sense to break through the working round again to a healthy condition. Cotton continues low in price, with a moderate demand. The recent heavy fires in Liverpool, and the consequent higher rate of insurance, has added to the expense of an article, which has long ceased to afford a remunerating price to the grower or importer. The corn trade has been dull of late; even the heavy rains of the last mouth have not imbued it with activity, while the recent lovely weather has only made it more depressed. The wool trade, it is gratifying to say, is improving, and the late sales at this port have realised higher prices, and shewed the existence of a better feeling.

The sales of Cotton at Liverpool for the last fourteen days seeing the Congregation depart, I felt satisfied that what ought to be their desire on such occasions was fully prices without much variation. The 3 per cents were from

THE COLONIES.

The following extract from a speech delivered by Lord Stan-

Church-Architecture cannot be too much admired, and which pervaded the 13th century—any departure from the simplest models of this admirable era of ecclesiastical taste seems to have been carefully avoided. An advantage and with impartial eyes to all quarters of the world for a supply tage is gained in the great elevation of the ceiling, the without reference to the circumstances under which this country tage is gained in the great elevation of the ceiling, the effect of which is evident in preventing the echo so much complained of in lofty churches with flat ceilings; the ancient fresco coulering of the ceiling in imitation of oak produces a good effect, harmonizing with the whole; the country ready to find constant employment for our surplus labourers—a country which still looks to England with feelings of affection-a country which offers a market for our manufactured goods—a country subject to no hostile tariff, (cheers from the opposition benches)—which supports our shipping, (cheers)—a country which we may hold with signal benefit to ourselves, but in which we cannot maintain our supremacy unless we are cemented to her by the closest bonds of affection as well as of interest, (cheering). As a measure of justice and expediency I call upon the house to support this measure.— The good faith of this country is pledged to Canada. We can-

The news from China is not satisfactory, a very important feature being the sudden death of the Commissioner Elepoo, by some attributed to poison, by others to suicide; while, at all events, the negociations so far advanced with him, will have to be nearly recommenced with his successor, and thereby greatly protracted, while a very unfavourable feeling on the part of the Chinese populace seemed every day on the increase, and was suspected to be sedulously promoted by higher authorities.

FRANCE.

Nothing important from this country. M. Lacrosse stated in his speech in the Chamber of Deputies on Friday, that during the last war between Great Britain and the United States, Commodore Porter, with two or three vessels kept in check a number of ships belonging to the Pacific, which he was enabled to effect by the occupation of Nukahiva, in the Marquesas Islands. M. Lacrosse added, that, in case of a war, France would experience similar advantages, and in time of peace the possession of those islands would be of incontestible utility for French commerce.

The Chamber of Peers voted on Saturday the peojet de loi relative to the levy of 80,000 recruits in 1844.

The French in the Pacific.—Admiral Deray announces that a contract for the execution of a canal through the Isthmus of Panama has been concluded, and that the expense will not ex-

ceed the means of a private company.

session of all the ports, and bad compelled the military authorities to join the movement. Carts and horses, carrying muskets, had entered the city, while other arms and ammunition were landed from boats. On the 26th, when the Gassendi left Malara the Savere of the Constitution was award with Na. Malaga, the Square of the Constitution was armed with Na-1 Guards, who loudly demanded the recall of the Lopez The arrival of troops is daily announced. The following, coording to the correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, was set at e of the Army in Ireland at the beginning of the week:

The Madrid Espartador says, that during the disturbances

two vessels actually landed on the coast cargoes of tobacco and piece goods, which were carried into the interior and secured;

Letters from Alexandria speak of fresh disorders in Syria, arising from the excesses of the Albanian and Turkish troops. The Albanian troops are stated to have been driven out from Tripoli by the inhabitants, and to have retired to Beyrout, where they renewed their excesses of theft, violation and massions of Artilleay, six regiments and a squadron of Cavalry, sacre. A letter from Constantinople states that the Emperor twelve battalions and twenty-two depots of Infantry.

The dismissal of magistrates for countenancing the repeal agitation continues. The following are mentioned as having been superseded;—Mr. De Verden, Mr. Caleb Powell, M.P.,

by every British peer. His Majesty is manifestly in the enjoyment of the best health and spirits—a fact, the knowledge of which will gratify millions of his countrymen and follow which we Wa are follows which because our fellow the educational clauses of the factory bill.

On the 12th, a message from the Queen was read, announcing the approaching marriage of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.—This Mail has brought accounts from Bombay to 1st May, and from Calcutta to 14th April. There has been another severe engagement in Scinde. On 24th March Sir Charles Napier, with 6000 men, and after three lates of the princess of the factory bill.

knowledge of which will gratify millions of his countrymen and fellow subjects, because our fellow subjects. We say fellow subjects, because our fellow reference to the number of days in the whole year.

I have &c.

(Signed,)

The Right Honorable, Sir Charles Mapier, with 6000 men, and after three lands of the number of days in the whole year.

(Signed,)

The Right Honorable, Sir Charles Metcalfe, Baronet, &c.

Sir Charles Metcalfe, Baronet, &c. attacked the whole Scinde Army of 25,000 men, and after three and as Englishmen we must be grateful to the monarch who so hours hard fighting completely defeated them. The loss by the Scindians was very great—The British loss about 300.—
The forms a throne to enjoy it in complete familiarity. But The fortress of Omercate had been taken, and Sir Charles
Napier says that the country may be considered "almost as
entirely subdued."

Cather reacher from pearly

Cather

THE LEVIATHAN STEAM SHIP GREAT BRITAIN.—This object was floated into local way floated into which he was not accused by one or other of his brutal traducers; yet the most ingenious and profligate malice has found it a tolerable proof of the extreme buoyancy of an iron ship. Her intended draught, with coals, stores, and all on board, is 17 to Already the Duke of Cumberland begins to be seen what he really has been from his boyhood upwards-a brave, upright, and sincere man, who was perhaps too indifferent to reproach, worth to render it impossible that reproach could be credible or Third to the accession of Queen Victoria, with the Duke of York. the real representative of the bold and honest character of the House of Hanover; and from the death of the Duke of York nd Royal Military Asylum, and Vice-Admiral
The Earl had been at one time Ambassador to
the plotter against his niece's and his Sovereign's life, the greedy usurper of her Crown, as but six years ago Whigs and Papists represented the King of Hanover—history will exhibit this same Prince as the most loyal and devoted of Queen Victoria's subjects. History again will tell of a King emancipating his people from an organised tyranny of place-holding conspirators, and therefore reviled, as himself a tyrant, ultimately hailed by common consent as the father of his people. It is thus that history will do justice to this extraordinary man DEAR SIR, -a man without resentment, and without personal ambition;

THE QUEEN NURSING HER OWN CHILD .- Her Majesty cold forms of court precedent, and set an example to mothers, by nursing the royal infant whose safe and happy birth has caused such general joy. This is only another proof of those domestic amiabilities and sympathies which pervade the royal bosom. The sagacity of the step cannot be questioned. It is the opinion of all practical and medical men, that the course which nature dictates is that which is most beneficial to the parent and to the child. Many weakly constitutions among the titled and the wealthy, are probably due to opposite line of conduct; and many, we are assured, are the examples of the future health of parent and infant having been sacrificed to the artificial claims of fashion or to the frigid laws of etiquet How many mothers in the upper circles will bless the noble dictate and sagacious resolution of Her Majesty's maternal love! - Court Gazette.

JOSEPH HUME AND THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA. (From the Times of June 16.)

The Capitoline goose is again cackling for the salvation o on living on purpose to spite the people. The Duke of Sussex was the best of them, and he di'nt die till he was 70. Three thousand a year for 45 years, all out of the earnings of a starving people. Three times 45 is 500. [?] " If she received the £3,000 a year for 45 years, the cost to the country—every shilling being borrowed, mind—would be upwards of £500,000, at 5 per cent.! All very well for hon. members to It was easy to deal with other people's money, how would they like themselves to put their hands in their pockets and pay this £3,000 a year?" They'd laugh on the wrong side of their face then. "An hon, gentleman on the Treasury bench" (we need hardly say that all this was almost "seemed to be rather facetious, and, as he presumed, doubted his statement, but if the House would permit him, he would call upon Mr. Finlaison, the actuary, to lay a return upon the table showing that it was so. Were they prepared to grant £500,000, on such slender grounds as those now before the

The good faith of this country is pledged to Canada. We cannot retreat without inflicting a serious injury upon that country, and at the same time greatly injuring ourselves. I shall, with every confidence in the house, in the first place, move that you, Sir, leave the chair, and when the house goes into committee, I shall then submit these resolutions, confidently anticipating for them the sametion of parliament, (loud cheering).

What an accountry, the member for Montrose, Kilkenny, Middlesex, and a variety of other places, did know that 3 and 2 made 5—we did think that, in spite of the difficulties which he seems to find in exercising the faculty of ratiocination and other higher functions of humanity, he had still, when among threes and fours, a certain mechanical aptitude for arriving with some accuracy at the "sum tottle of the whole." But to believe, or to exyears is equivalent to "a grant of £500,000," seems to mark a mind tottering on its very feeble basis. If the public made the enormous exertion necessary to raise at the present moment £100,000, and invested it in the 3 per cents, the interest would more than pay the annuity demanded, and at the end of forty-five years the public would have its principal back again, and Mr. Hume asks us whether we are "prepared to grant £500,000 on such slender grounds?" And this from a gentleman who flatters himself that, if there is a thing in which he really shines, it is his arithmetic. Sir Robert Peel suggests that he may have inadvertently multiplied his result by 15. Perhaps he has. But to think that we should have been

But we are misrepresenting Mr. Hume. What he would say is, that if the nation chooses, which it unquestionably B. Porteus's Lectures on the Gospel of B. Porteus's Lectures on will not, not to pay the Princess Augusta's annuity as it becomes due, but to let it accumulate, or to borrow money to pay it at the rate of 5 per cent. compound interest, the nation will at the end of 45 years find itself indebted in the sum of 4500,000. Granting the calculation, which is probably incorrect, is this really the way Mr. Hume calculates prices?

Most people, when they speak of the value of an article, mean what it will fetch in ready money, not at 45 years' credit. How would Mr. Hume like such a calculation as the following? We recommend it to his notice:—

Say five hundred members of Parliament come up to town for the session—say it costs them on an average £500 each to Spain continues to be in a very unsettled condition. It is said that refugees of all opinions in France are flocking to the towns near the frontier; and among those who have approached Bayonne, is Jaureguy, el Pastor.

for the session—say it costs them on an average £000 each to move their families, hire a town house or lodging, give the necessary dinners, costs the members of Parliament (500x500) £250,000. Say that Mr. Hume occupies by his execrable speeches (we will be extravagantly liberal) one hundreth part Bayonne, is Jaureguy, el Pastor.

There has been a disturbance at Malaga, in consequence of the dismissal of Lopez and his cabinet. The French steamer Gassendi called there on the 25th of May, and found that the place had been for some days in a state of insurrection.

The intelligence from Malaga, Grenada and Aimeira, states that the juntas installed in these towns continued to direct the movement, which extended to Estrepona, a small town situate between Malaga and Gibraltar. An insurrectionary attempt was tried at Cadiz on the 1st inst., but without success.

"The National Guard." says the Toulanneis "was in possible to the House of Commons is no less than £2,500 a session. But let this 2,500 accumulate for 90 years (why not 90 as well as any other number?) at 5 per cent. compound interest, doubling itself every 15 years, after Mr. Hume's own most approved recipe. What will it come to?—10—20—40—80—160 thousand pounds. One hundred and sixty thousand pounds (with 90 years' credit indeed, but never mind that) is the tremendous sum which Mr. Joseph as tried at Cadiz on the 1st inst., but without success.
"The National Guard," says the Toulannais, "was in pos-

Colonial.

(SECRETARY'S OFFICE, (WEST.) Kingston, 1st July, 1843. His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments viz:

Richard Smith, of the Town of London, Esquire, to be

collector of Tolls at Kettle Creek, in place of John Bostwick,

Robert Bell, of Kemptville, gentleman, to be a Deputy Provincial Surveyor, in Canada West.

The Revd. Henry Scadding, to be a Member of the Board of Examiners for the City of Toronto, in place of George Ridout,

Esquire, resigned, under the Common School Act, 4 and 5 Vic. James Bell Ewart, of Dundas, and William Miller, of Flam borough West, Esquires, to be Commissioners of the Board for the Management of the Dundas and Waterloo Macadamized Road, in place of George Clemens and Adam Ferrie, Junior, who have ceased to act.

Dr. Edward M. Hodder, Dr. Mathew M. Corry, and Dr. John Jarron, to be a Board to examine all claimants for Militia Pensions, &c. in the Niagara District, under Acts 7 William IV., chap. 103, 1st Victoria, chap. 44.

CIRCULAR. DOWNING STREET,

9th March, 1843. S16,—In compliance with a recommendation to that effect, addressed to this Department by desire of the Lords Commisaddressed to the Departmet by desire of the Lorus Commis-sioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, I have to request that you will apprise all Officers in the Colony under Your Government, authorized to draw for Salaries Quarterly, that the amount to be drawn for any portion of a quarter should be computed with reference to the number of days in that Quarter, and not to

STANLEY.

Sir CHARLES METCALFE, Baronet, &c. &c. &c.

SUMMARY .-- Our Provincial Journals contain no news, affecting our local affairs, of particular interest or importance. The country appears to rest from political agitation; engrossed. as we hope, by the contemplation of the bounties of Providence as presented in the prospect of an abundant harvest. The wea as presented in the prospect of an abundant harvest. The weather, though frequently chilly and cold for the season, has not been unpropitious, especially to our staple production, the wheat-crop.—Emigration has not proceeded this season on so large a scale as during the past year. The total number reported as having arrived at Quebec up to the 26th June, is 10,579; while the number at the same date last year was proceed. We are happy to learn that these which have a last year was 22,628. We are happy to learn that those who have come amongst us, generally meet with employment, in the public works which are being carried on, as well as from the spirit of improvement and advancement exhibited in all our towns, the

of Toronto especially. The Montreal Gazette mentions several improvements in the navigation of the Ottawa as decided upon, which will materially facilitate the lumber-trade. The Cobourg Harbour, under the direction of the Board of Works, has proceeded with reat spirit; and we understand the plank-road from Rice Lake to Port Hope has been contracted for. The sufferers by the late fire at Boucherville seem to have excited a very general sympathy. A large subscription, with the name of His Excelency the Governor General at its head for £100, has been raised and distributed amongst them

POSTSCRIPT.

Loss of the Royal Mail Steamer Columbia. (From the Kingston Chronicle.)

We regret to announce the loss of this splendid Steam-ship which occurred on her homeward passage, between Boston and

The Halifax Morning Post of the 4th instant states that the Steam-ship Columbia, from Boston, due on the morning of the 3rd, had not arrived at 4 a.m. and remarks that she is probably detained off the harbour by fog. Mr. Keefler writes to the Merchant's Exchange, at 6 a.m. on the 4th, that he had just left the observations and he discretely had been redefined by left the observatory, and no signal had been made for the Columbia from the station at Sombra head, 30 miles distant. We are indebted to the attention of a kind friend at Oswego

for the following intelligence, which we received this morning by the steamer Rochester. Oswego, July 11, 1843.

I have just heard, by way of Boston, a report of the loss

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION

Thursday, 26th and 27th July. ADAM TOWNLEY, Secretary, H. D. C. A.

A COLLECTION OF THEOLOGICAL BOOKS FOR SALE. A COLLECTION of Books, chiefly Theological, is offered A for Sale by private contract, It has been gradually purchased by a gentleman, with reference to the wants and position of the Church in this Province, and comprises (amongst

THE LIBRARY OF ANGLO-CATHOLIC THEOLOGY. The Parker Library,

and a few very scarce and valuable works relating to English Ecclesiastical History. All the volumes,—more than two Ecclesistical History. All the volumes,—more than two hundred in number and of all sizes,—are in an excellent state of preservation, and several of them are handsomely bound. They will be sold for Cash only, and the terms may be learned on application (if by letter, post-paid) to Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL, 163, King Street, Toronto, who will show the books, or, if required, furnish a list of them. Toronto, 7th July, 1843.

COMMENTARIES ON HOLY SCRIPTURE. Non-Subs. | The Holy Bible according to the authorized version, with Notes explanatory and practical, Maps, Indexes &c., prepared and arranged by the Rev. Geo. D'Oylyand the Rt. Rev. Rich'd Mant, D.D., Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, 3 vols. royal quarto, calf.......£10 0 0 8 10 The same, 3 vols. royal 8vo. blue calf ... 3 5 0 2 17 The whole of the Notes and Maps from the above work, 1 vol. super-royal 8vo. Patrick's Bp. Commentary on the Historical and P rical and Paraphrase of the Poetical Books of the Old Testament; Bishop

Lowth on the Prophets; Dr. Arnold on the Apocrypha; Dr. Whitby on the Gospels; and Lowman on the Revelation, —a new and greatly improved edition, 4 vols. imperial 8vo. cloth boards, 5 10 0 4 15

printed without the Text, thus rendering it a mere book of re-ference for the Stady; in this edition the text is placed at the head of each page, thus adapting it for general use bothlin the The Holy Bible with practical observa-tions, by the Rev. Thomas Ecott,—2

Geo. Holden, 12mo. cloth, Old Testa-Rev. William Burkitt, M.A ... 0 19 0 0 16

Bp. Porteus's Lectures on the Gospel of 0 8 6 from Isaiah to Malachi, by Bp. Lowth,

Rev. Ben. Blayney D.D., Bp. New-come, Rev. Thos. Wintle B.D., and 2 15 0 2 7 Bishop Horne, 1 vol. 8vo...... Exposition of the 119th Psalm, by Rev. Parkhurst's Greek Lexicon of the New

5 vols. 8vo... Gray and Percy's Key to the Old and New Testaments .

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

EDUCATION.

GENTLEMAN, a native of Ireland, who has had an experience of ten years in tuition, wishes to obtain employment as a respectable TEACHER. His course of instruction will comprise, in addition to Classics and the usual routine of an English education, Practical Geometry, Euclid, Algebra, Conic Sections, Logarithms, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Land Surveying, Mapping, and Plan-drawing, together with the elementary principles of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Optics, and Astronomy. He has liberty to refer to the Rev. H. J. GRASETT, M.A., Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, and can produce teatimonials of the most satisfactory Toronto, and can produce testimonials of the most s nature from the Principals of Schools of the first order in Ireland, with whom he resided.

Letters (post-paid) addressed, Teacher, to the care of Mr. CHAMPION, Agent for the Church, No. 144, King Street,
Toronto, will be respectfully attended to.
Toronto, 12th July, 1843.

MONTREAL DIRECT.

THE NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM-BOATS. CHARLOTTE,

AND BYTOWN.

WILL leave Kingston for Montreal, descending ALL the Rapids of the St. Lawrence; and Montreal for Kingston, calling at all the intermediate Ports, as follows, viz:— DOWNWARDS. THE CHARLOTTE

Leaves Kingston every Monday, at 4 o'clock, P.M. " French Creek " do " 6 " "

" Prescott, " Tuesday, " 3 " A.M.

" Ogdensburgh " do " 3½ " "

" St. Regis, " do " 8 " " " Cotean du Lac " do " 1 " And arrives in Montreal the same evening, at 5 o'clock.

THE BYTOWN Leaves Kingston every Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, p.m.

"French Creek" do "7" "

"Prescott "Thursday, "3" A.M. " Ogdensburgh " do " 3½ " "
" St. Regis " do " 8 " "
" Cotean du Lac " do " 1 " P.M And arrives in Montreal the same evening at 5 o'clock.

UPWARDS. THE CHARLOTTE Leaves Montreal every Wednesday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. " Thursday, " 4
" do " 1 Lachine "Carillon " Carillon " do " 1 Grenville " do " 7 Bytown " Friday, " 8 44 A.M. " P.M. Kemptville " Kemptville "do "2 Merrickville"do "7 Smith's Falls "do "11

Oliver's Ferry" Saturday, "4 And arrives in Kingston the same evening. THE BYTOWN

Leaves Montreal every Friday, at 6 o'clock, P.M.

"Lachine "Saturday" 4 " A.M.
"Carillon " do "1 " P.M.
"Grenville " do "7 " " " Sunday " 8 Kemptville " do Merrickville " do " 7 Smith's Falls " do "11 Oliver's Ferry " Monday " 4
Isthmas " do " 7 And arrives in Kingston the same evening.

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

MACPHERSON & CRANE. Kingston, July, 4th 1843.

FOR SALE. TN the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing One

fourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to

WM. BOSWELL, Solicitor, Cobourg. Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

The Members of this Association are respectfully reminded that their next Meeting will be held, (D V.) at the residence of the Rev. Alexander Sanson, York Mills, on Wednesday and Thursday, 26th and 27th July.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends, that he is disposing of his Cloth and Tailoring Establishment to Messrs. T. & M. BURGESS. Mr. T. Burgess having been for a length of time Thursday, 26th and 27th July. his customers.

All those who are indebted to the Subscriber will please settle their

accounts by or during the first week in July next, as after that tin he will have no connection with the Business, and therefore a accounts not then settled will be placed in the hands of an Attorne G. BILTON.

Toronto, May 27, 1843.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend, at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum, on the Capital Stock paid in, for the half year ending tht 30th instant, was this day declared; and that the same will be payable on and after Monday, the 10th day of July next.

The Transfer Book will accordingly be closed from the 1st to the 8th day of July inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Managing Director.

British America Assurance Office.

GOVERNESS WANTED.

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

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

LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. MRS. GILKISON

BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Toronto and its vicinity, and to her friends generally throughout the Province, her intention of opening a Boarding and Day School for Young Laties, in one of those commoditions brick institutions of the commoditions brick institutions of the commoditions of the commodition of the commoditions of the commodition of the commoditions of the commoditions of the commodition of the commodit Terms and other particulars can be made known on application to Mrs. Gilkison, at her present residence in Richmond Street, or at Mr. Rowsell's, bookseller, King Street.

Mrs. Gilkison will continue as heretofore to give Private Tuition on the Piano Forte, Guitar, and in Singing.

N.B. The most unexceptionable references given.

Toronto, 4th May, 1843.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED.

WANTED for the Grammar School of the Bathurst District, a Master qualified to teach the higher branches of an English education, the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, Geography, and Mathematics. Candidates are requested to transmit (post paid) certificates of moral character, and of their literary attainments and experience in teaching, to the Rev. M. HARRIS, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, not later than the 22nd June, the Trustees being desirous that the School should be opened on the 1st of July, if possible.

MICHAEL HARRIS, Chairman, &c. &c.

MICHAEL HARRIS, Chairman, &c. &c.

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

Toronto, 6th June, 1843.

GOVERNESS. THE Friends of a young Lady are desirous of obtaining for her a Stuation as Governers to two or three young children, in a respectable family in the country.

Address P. P., Box 241, Toronto.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. A FINE FARM OF 150 ACRES, about half of which is cleared, within 11 miles of Toronto, with a comfortable House, Garden, &c., suitable for a respectable family; with the necessary farm buildings and two servants' houses, &c. It is situated a short distance from the Kingston Road, is well watered, and will be sold cheap and on easy terms, or will be exchanged for a farm in the Western District. Address (post paid) Rev. W. H. NORRIS, Parsonage, Scarborough, The Stock, &c., may be had at a fair valuation.

Parsonage, Scarborough, June 20th, 1843.

A FARM FOR SALE IN MARKHAM. I OT 32, on Yonge Street, Thornhill, opposite to the Episcope Church, 190 Acres, with Houses, Barn, Stables and Sheds, large part of which is under cultivation and now in crop: a smastream of Water runs across, hear the centre of the Lot.

Apply to—

GEORGE CROOKSHANK,

Toronto, 25th May, 1843.

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED. THAT delightfully situated COTTAGE residence, on Divisit Street, one n lie from the Church and Post Office, now occupi by Mr. Neville. The house contains Dining and Drawing Rooffive good Bed Rooms, China Closet, large Kitchen, Wash House, Rain Water Cistern under, which holds a six months' supply, with the pump attached, a very extensive Wood House adjoining Wash House a capital Well of Water, Cellar under a greater part of the house.

Cruden's Concordance, cloth 017 0 014 b
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ELEVEN splendid ELDING LOTE.

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BUILDING LOTE. extremely low.

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Toronto, October 27, 1842

extremely low.

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

Toronto, October 27, 1842

277-tf

SMITH & MACDONELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & CO. G to inform their Correspondents and the Trade generally, that they are receiving their SPRING IMPORTATIONS, to a they would particularly invite attention. The assortment will be found very general, consisting of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

SHELF HARDWARE,

Cutlery, Nails, Chains, Scythes, Sickles, &c. &c. TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE, TOBACCO. 313-3 BRANDIES, HOLLANDS, HIGH WINES & CORDIALS,

PORT, MADEIRA, AND SHERRY WINES, IN WOOD AND IN BOTTLE, CHAMPAGNE AND CLARET.

OF CHOICE BRANDS, &c. &c. &c. Toronto, 29th May, 1843. WANTED. A SITUATION as Butler, by a respectable Young Man from England, who perfectly understands his business and can be vell recommended. Address H. F. at the Office of this paper.

June 15, 1843.

310tf

DR. GEORGE R. GRASETT, Newgate Street, near the Rectory, Toronto.

WANTED to Borrow, One or Two Hundred Pounds, for a year or two, on improved Freehold Property in the town of Cobourg. Enquire (if by letter, post paid) of Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. LOAN WANTED.

June 8, 1843 NOTICE.

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE, THIS Company will be prepared, on the 26th instant, to take risks in the MARINE DEPARTMENT, as empowered by Act of the Provincial Legislature, 6th Victoria, cap. 25.

The Rates of Premium, and other information, may be obtained at this Office, or of the undermentioned, who have been appointed Agents of the Company, and are authorised to grant Assurance, either in the of the Company, and are authorised to grant Assurance, either in the FIRE on MARINE DEPARTMENT'S, in the name and on behalf

BRITISH AMERICA

of the Company, viz.:

Join Macaulay ... Kingston.

Jo epi Wenham ... Montreat.

William Steven ... Hamilton. By order of the Board, T. W. BIRCHALL,

Managing Director. British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 13th April, 1843. BELLEVILLE BAZAAR.

Mrs. Breakenridge, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. T. Parker, Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. E. Holden, Mrs. G. Bleecker, Mrs. C. Herchmet Mrs. B. Dougall. Contributions to this Bazaar may be sent to the Committee before the end of the first week in September next, with the price attached to each article by the donor.

Stationers, Booksellers, and Printers, KING STREET, TORONTO, ACCOUNT BOOKS, WRITING PAPERS, AND

H. & W. ROWSELL,

STATIONERY, Of every description, which they are prepared to offer at the lowes prices. They have already received a large assortment both of PRINTED BOOKS AND STATIONERY, AND MORE ARE DAILY EXPECTED

Orders for Books, &c., to be procured from England this year, hould be forwarded to them as early as possible, so as to ensure their rrival before the close of the navigation. Toronto, June 15, 1843. PIANO FORTES.

BISHOP BEVERIDGE

ON THE THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES, in 2 vols., 8vo., Oxford University Press Edition, price 19s. 6d.—one copy only on hands H. & W. ROWSELL, 163, King Street.

ONLY A FEW COPIES FOR SALE,

SCRIPTURE TEXTS arranged for the use of Ministers, Test-chers, Visitors, &c. &c., and adapted to binding with Pocket Bibles, compiled by the Religious Tract and Book Society for Ireland, with 3 Maps, one of Palestine, one of the aucteut world, as referred to in the Scriptures, and one of the Travels of St. Paul, price 4s, 6ds.

H. & W. ROWSELL;

King Syrapat, Taxonsta. King Street, Toronto.

WALTON'S LIVES.

Toronto, May 10, 1843.

Plain and Popular Works on Church Principles and Church History.

Non-Sub's. Sub's.

PRAYER FOR THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, AND

WESTERN CANADA CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS

he 15th of July next.

By Order of the Managing Committee.

H. J. GRASETT, Secretary & Treasurer.

Toronto, June 13, 1843.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, COBOURG.

At Cobourg, on the 10th inst., the lady of Henry Ruttan, Esq., Sheriff of the Newcastle District, of a son.
At the Rectory, Woodhouse, on the 2nd inst., the lady of

daughter of Henry Sadleir Esq., late Captain in H. M.'s 37th Regt. of Foot.
At Holland House, Taronto, Canada, on Thursday the 6th inst.,

General of Upper Canada. At Belleville, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. John Greir, Mr. John A. Cassan, youngest son of the late Capt. Thos. Cassan, of Her Majesty's 32d Regt., to Elizabeth Harts, daughter of Richard Johnson, Esq., of Eastwood, near Glinn, county Li-

Rector of St. Paul's, Lieutenant Pickett, of H. M. 14th Regi-ment, to Miss Ann Scanlan, sister-in-law of John Claris Esq.,

the Hon. Mr. Justice Gale. On the 4th April, at Jamaica, the Right Rev. Christopher, first Bishop of Janaica; in his 62nd year.

At Cavanville, in the Township of Cavan, Jane Thompson,

sudden departure is deeply regretted. Sweet was her close, though all around In silent anguish hung; Calm was her spirit, though no sound

Esq. aged 67 years. [Mother of Mr. G. S. Boulton of In the death of this venerated and excellent Christian

judgment was united with quick and warm affections. That zeal was never pushed beyond the limits of chastened Christian quietude; nor did the moderation enjoined by the Apostle, ever decline to the opposite perversion. That her eagerfless in good works never made her undervalue or lightly esteem the merits of Him through whom alone we are accepted. That a high standard of duty was accompanied with the utmost humility, and the most modest appreciation of her own sprit-ual attainments. That, in a word, she was so "thoroughly furnished unto all good works;" a fair and noble ensample of

those daughters of God, whose "price is above rubies."

Her's was in fact just such a character,—and had her humility allowed her to feel it, she would have rejoiced in avowing it,—as would be likely to be framed and formed, through the grace of God under the system of that Apostolic Church of which she was an attached, devout, and consistent member. Receiving in it, all those channels and means of grace which its Lord has entrusted to its guardianship, walking by its rules of training, and taking into her heart its teachings, she developed them in her life.—And even as in those teachings, is loped them in her life.—And even as in those teachings, is preserved the perfect harmony and due proportion of all divine truth, so her life framed on them, exhibited them also. She was a living witness to the sufficiency through the grace of God, the atonement of the Son, and the indwelling of the Spirit, of the training proved and tried for many ages, which she had devoutly and in prayer received.

To crown then, all this with the brightness of that life of logs a think Christ research.

love which Christ requires, was all that remained. And this through grace, she accomplished. They know best who have along her way, and what an atmosphere of peace and comfort seemed ever to surround her. Specially was it her joy to min-ister to the wants of Christ's poor. To relieve from her abundance their bodily needs, and to soothe their wounded spirits with good word and pious counsel. Could some Apostle have beheld them as they wept around her coffin, we may well believe he would have restored her to them, as Peter did the benefactress.—Blessed be God! A greater than Peter, hath revealed Himself, as "the Resurrection and the life;" and promised that good deeds done in His name, and for His sake,

The following have been received by the Messts. Rowsell, to Wednesday, July 12:

Atkinson, rem.; James Jones, Senr., Esq., rem.; Major Townsend, 83rd Regiment; Rev. F. A. O'Meara, rem. in full, per Thos. Dallas, Esq.; Mr. H. C. Hogg; D. A. C. Genl. Robinson; Isaac Colhoun, Esq.; P. M. Robinson, rem.; Rev. W. M. Shaw, rem. To Correspondents .- We have several Communications

THE LIVES of Dr. Donne, Sir Henry Wotton, Richard Hookes George Herbert, and Bishop Sanderson, written by Izaak Walton llustrated by numerous Biographical Notes,—price 2s. 4d., currency.

He & W. ROWSELL,

King Street.

Prayer during the Session of the Legislature. PRINTED in various sizes.—Large size Id., Small 04d. each.— Large do. 6d., Small do. 3d. per doss. Published by the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, and for Sale at their Depository, 144, King Street, Toronto.

THE Subscribers to this Association are requested to pay into the hands of the undersigned, or of the Messrs. ROWSELL, Publishers of The Church, at Toronto, an instalment of Five per cent. upon the ambunt of their respective Shares, on or before the Tenth day of July next.

A Dividend for the past year, at the rate of Eight per cent. per annulu, upon the amount of the Stock paid in, will be payable to annun, upon the amount of the Stock paid in, will be payable to Subscribers, at the Office of The Church, at Toronto, on and after

TENDERS will be received by the Churchwarders of St.
Perra's Church, Cobourg, until SATURDAY, the 1st of
JULY, at Noos, for erecting a new Tower of brick with Spire, to the
said Church, together with various other additions and improvements.
Plans and specifications of which may be seen at the office of J. V.
BOSWELL, Esq., Churchwarden, Cobourg.
Cobourg, June 13, 1843. BIRTHS.

the Rev. F. Evans, of a daughter. MARRIED. In St. George's Church, Kingston, on Monday the 10th instant, by the Rev. J. Gamble Geddes, Rector of Hamilton, William Allan Geddes Esq. Barrister-at-law, to Jane, eldest

by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, J. Hillyard Cameron, Esq., Barrister at Law, to Elizabeth third daughter of the Hon. H. J. Boulton, late Chief Justice of Newfoundland, and formerly Attorney

merick, Ireland, At London, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn. Merchant, of that town.

the beloved wife of Thomas V. Tupper Esq., aged 39 years. Her peaceful and unassuming deportment, coupled with a kind-heartedness unsurpassed, had won the esteem and respect of a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances, by whom her

At Burlington, on the 2d instant, Agnes, infant daughter of

Was heard upon her tongue. - [Communicated. At Schenectady, on the evening of the 22d of June, Mrs. Margaret Ann Walton, relict of the late Jonathan Walton,

matron, the parish of which she was an honored member, and the community in which she lived as a beloved benefactress, have sustained a loss that will be long and deeply felt In no person whom he has ever known, has the writer of these lines beheld more perfectly developed the even balance of the Christian character; that beautiful union of all the Christian graces, which one so rarely meets with 1 and which when it is found, bears a testimony, to the Lord that cannot be mistaken. No one grace seemed to predominate in her character to the exclusion or depression of any other; and this it was, in which the rare beauty of that character consisted.

All its parts being so tempered and fitly joined, that the whole was a well proportioned spiritual temple, where nothing appeared in excess and nought seemed lacking.

So it was that in her, the widest charity was found dwelling in perfect harmony with a firm adherence to the principles in which she had been trained. That the clearest and most sober

unto the least of His disciples, shall be counted before His throne of judgment as rendered unto him. There we doubt not, will this mother in the true Israel of the Lord, receive the promised meed of her life long service.—Gospel Messenger.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, July 13: Rev. J. Reid, add. subs. and rem.; Rev. T. B. Read; Rev. P. Shirley, add. sub. aud rem.; J. M. Babingtor, Esq.; R. A. Ellis, Esq., add. sub. and rem.; Wm. H. White, Esq. rem. in Esq., (2); Mr. T. Sutherland; Rev. G. W. Warr; Mrs. R.

Jas. Porteous, Esq., P. M. (much obliged); Rev. A. F.

on hand which shall be inserted as fast as our space will allow. The letter of Clericus would have no point or weight, we conceive, without the addition of his name. This also we are

TWO or three very superior Square Grand Piano Fortes, by W. STODART & SONS, Golden Square, London, are shortly expected.

For sale by H. & W. ROWSELL.

College:

Coll

June 22, 1843.

MARTYRDOM OF ARCHBISHOP CRANMER. (From Gilpin's Lives of the Reformers.)

Cranmer's recantation was received by the popish party with joy beyond expression. It was immediately printed and published; and their cruel work wanting now only its last finishing stroke, a warrant was expedited for his execution, as soon as possible: while he himself was yet kept ignorant of their purpose.

Some writers say, that the recantation was published unfairly; and a modern attempt has been made to invalidate that recantation, which the papists sent

But even on a supposition this had been the case, as, in some degree, it probably might, yet a very poor defence can be established, on this ground. Cranmer certainly subscribed his assent to the tenets of popery in general terms: and unless the zeal of his friends could rid his memory of that stain, it is of little consequence to say, he did not subscribe them in the detail. A much better apology may be grounded on the weakness of human nature. They, who look into themselves, must pity him; and wish to throw over him the skirts of that tender veil, with which the great Friend of mankind once screened the infirmities

flesh was weak. But no apology could vindicate him to himself. In his own judgment, he was fully convicted. Instead of that joy, which gives serenity to the dying martyr; his breast was a devoted prey to contrition and woe. A rescued life afforded him no comfort. He had never till now felt the power of his enemies. Stung with remorse and horror at what he had done, he consumed his days and nights in anguish. "I have "denied the faith: I have pierced myself through with "many sorrows;" were the melancholy notes, which took possession of his mind; and rang in his ears a constant alarm. Then would recur, in a full tide of compunction, the aggravating thoughts-that he, who had been chiefly instrumental in bringing in the true faith, should be among those who had deserted itthat he, who had been so long the leader of others, should now set them so dreadful an example-and that he, who had always been looked up to with respect, should at length be lost, and abandoned among the herd of apostates!

Overwhelmed with grief and perplexity, whichever way he turned his eyes, he saw no ray of comfort left. To persevere in his recantation, was an insupportable thought: to retract it, was scarce possible. His paper was abroad in the world; and he himself was in the hands of men, who could easily prevent his publishing, or speaking, any thing counter to it, if they should suspect he had such an intention.

He had yet received no intimation of his death; though it was now the 20th of March; and by the purport of the warrant, he was to be executed the

That evening Dr. Cole, one of the heads of the popish party, came to him; and from the insidious, first intimation, though yet no direct one, of what his enemies intended.

After Cole had left him, he spent the remaining part of the evening in drawing up a repentant speech, together with a full confession of his apostacy; resolving to take the best opportunity to speak or publish it; which he supposed indeed the stake would first give him. But, beyond his expectation, a better was afforded.

It was intended, that he should be carried immediately from prison to the stake; where a sermon was to be preached. But the morning of the appointed day being wet, and stormy, the ceremony was performed under cover.

About nine o'clock the lord Williams of Thame, attended by the magistrates of Oxford, received him at the prison-gate; and conveyed him to St. Mary's longer be publicly immolated, but secretly destroyed. natural effect arising from the union of sound learning with church; where he found a crowded audience waiting for him. He was conducted to an elevated place, in the actual utterance of the word inquisition; but he may continue to be the distinguishing ornament of our Church, public view, opposite to the pulpit.

dreadful scene, which he saw preparing for him, when there the condemned had at least the consolation of originally to babes, we have no reason to believe will not now the vice-chancellor, and heads of houses, with a nu- dying in open day, and of displaying the fortitude be extended, in at least an equal degree, to the wise and prumerous train of doctors, and professors, entered the which is rarely proof against the horror of a private dent. - Bp. Pepys. church. Among them was Dr. Cole, who paying his execution. Philip had thus consummated his treason respects to the vice-chancellor, ascended the pulpit.

according to the mode of those times, as an elegant scholar. His discourse indeed seems to have been | which he had solemnly sworn to maintain.

an excellent piece of oratory. it was thought necessary to put the unhappy person suspected by the people of the Netherlands. The

before them to death, notwithstanding his recantation. expression of those fears had reached him more than the iniquity of her people who dwelt under her shadow, God On this head he dwelt largely, and said full as much, once. He as often replied by assurances that he had broke down her hedge, and let the wild boar out of the wood as so bad a cause could be supposed to bear. Then formed no such project, and particularly to Count root it up, and the wild beasts of the field devour it. When turning to his audience, he very pathetically exhorted d'Egmont, during his visit to Madrid. But at that God first brought this vine out of Egypt, and planted it in the PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, them to fear God, and tremble; taking occasion from very time he assembled a conclave of his creatures, land, it was the joy of the whole earth, and our ancestors, who the example before their eyes, to remind them of the doctors of theology, of whom he formally demanded watered the vineyard with their sweat and blood, rejoiced in instability of all human things; and of the great duty an opinion as to whether he could conscientiously the shadow thereof; but then when some of her branches of holding fast their profession without wavering. This tolerate two sorts of religion in the Netherlands. The brought forth sour and withered grapes, and some none at all; venerable man, said he, once a peer, a privy-counsel- doctors, hoping to please him, replied that "he might, when some of her boughs were laden with profaneness instead lor, an archbishop, and the second person in the realm, for the avoidance of a greater evil." Philip trembled of piety, with pride instead of Christian humility, and with renounced his faith, and is now fallen below the lowest. with rage, and exclaimed with a threatening tone, "I faction, schism, and hypocrisy, instead of true faith and cha-

very impartial spectatort.

his sorrowful countenance; his heavy cheer; his face | the Deity to be a monster of cruelty like himself. bedewed with tears; sometimes lifting up his eyes to Even Viglius (President of the Privy Council of the worship than it was made by the blessed Reformation; and yet heaven in hope; sometimes casting them down to the Dutch Governant, a man wedded to all the errors and many people loathed it, as the Israelites did the manna, though earth for shame. To be brief, he was an image of absurdities of Popery,) was terrified by the nature of like the holy city, the new Jerusalem, she came down out of sorrow. The dolor of his heart burst out continually | Philip's commands; and the patriot lords once more | heaven from God. - Bp. Hickes. at his eyes in gushes of tears; yet he retained ever a withdrew from all share in the government, leaving to quiet, and grave behaviour; which increased the pity | the Duchess of Parma and her ministers the whole in men's hearts, who unfeignedly loved him, hoping it responsibility of the new measures. They were at A man that submits to reverent order, that sometimes unhad been his repentance for his transgressions."

dignity, desired all, who were present, to join with him their rammars, starked abroad boldy in the devoted provinces, carrying persecution and death things but extensional, shall spura at the grave authority of in silent prayers for the unhappy man before them. | in their train. Numerous but partial insurrections | the Church; and, out of needless nicety, be a thief to himself

hand were instantly lifted up to heaven.

his knees, arose in all the dignity of sorrow; and thus cution. "There was nowhere to be seen" says a conaddressed his audience:

My desires have been anticipated; and I return you, compatriots.' all that a dying man can give, my sincerest thanks .-

To your prayers for me, let me add my own." He then, with great fervour of devotion, broke out

into this pathetic exclamation:

sake, hear me-hear me, most gracious God!"

Cranmer's recantation.

aught the fervour; and joined audibly with him. The whole scene was highly solemn, and affecting.

Having concluded his prayer, he rose from his knees; and taking a paper from his bosom, continued his Life of Philip de Mornay, by Rev. R. Hone. speech to this effect:

"It is now, my brethren, no time to dissemble. I stand upon the verge of life-a vast eternity is before me. What my fears are, or what my hopes, it matters not here to unfold. For one action of my life at least I am accountable to the world-my late shameful that'

As he was continuing his speech, the whole assemround him.

As he stood thus, with all the horrid apparatus of death about him, amidst taunts, revilings, and execrations, he alone maintained a dispassionate behaviour. Having now discharged his conscience, his mind grew lighter; and he seemed to feel, even in these circumstances, an inward satisfaction, to which he had long been a stranger. His countenance was not fixed, as before, in abject sorrow, on the ground; he looked round him with eyes full of sweetness, and benignity, as if at peace with all the world.

A torch being put to the pile, he was presently involved in a burst of smoke, and crackling flame: but on the side next the wind, he was distinctly seen, be- shine out of darkness, would shine in our hearts, to give the fore the fire reached him, to thrust his right hand into light of the knowledge of God in the person of Jesus Christ, and to hold it there with astonishing firmness; cry- and we may then cultivate to their utmost extent our intellection of the useful and necessary matter, with numerous forms for the guidance of ing out, "This hand hath offended! This hand hath tual faculties, or carry our researches into every department of offended!" When we see human nature struggling science, without any fear that we shall thereby endanger the so nobly with such uncommon sufferings, it is a pleasing reflection, that, through the assistance of God, there is a firmness in the mind of man, which will

His sufferings were soon over. The fire rising intensely round him, and a thick smoke involving him, it was supposed he was presently dead. "His patience in his torment, (says the author of the letter I have just quoted) and his courage in dying, if it had been in testimony of the truth, as it was of falsehood, I should worthily have commended; and have matched it with the fame of any father of ancient time. Surely his death grieved every one. Some pitied his body tormented by the fire; others pitied his soul, lost without redemption for ever. His friends sorrowed

The story of his heart's remaining unconsumed in the midst of the fire, seems to be an instance of that credulous zeal, which we have often seen lighted at the flames of dying martyrs.

IN THE NETHERLANDS. (From Grattan's History of the Netherlands.)

against the principles of justice, and the practices of Cole was a man of abilities; and was considered, jurisprudence which had heretofore characterised the country; and against the most vital of those privileges

His design of establishing this horrible tribunal, so After a proper preface, he shewed the reasons, why impiously named holy by its founders, had been long He addressed himself last to the degraded primate ask not if I can, but if I ought." The theologians rity;—then it was no wonder if God, notwithstanding the love himself. He condoled with him in his present calamitous circumstances; and exhorted him to support with fortitude his last worldly trial.

Cranmer's behaviour, during this discourse, cannot Cranmer's behaviour, during this discourse, cannot and raising his hands towards heaven, put up a prayer I am sure no Church in the world of that extent was ever be better described, than in the words of a person for strength in his resolution to pursue as deadly ene- blessed with so many pure lights of the Gospel as this was, be better described, than in the words of a person present; who, though a papist, seems to have been a mies all who viewed that effigy with feelings different from the time of its reformation to the time of its reformation to the time of its ruin. I am from his own. If this were not really a sacrilegious sure no Church in the world, not the seven apostofical Churches who, though a papist, seems to have been a mies all who viewed that effigy with feelings different from the time of its reformation to the time of its ruin. I am from his own. If this were not really a sacrilegious sure no Church in the world, not the seven apostofical Churches "It is doleful, (says he,) to describe his behaviour; farce, it must be that the blaspheming bigot believed of Asia, nor any others which were planted and watered by the

length put into actual and vigorous execution in the bends himself in a moderate relaxation, and in all labours to The preacher having concluded his sermon, turned beginning of the year 1566. The inquisitors of the approve himself in the serencess of a healthful conscience, round to the whole audience; and, with an air of great faith, with their familiars, stalked abroad boldly in such a Puritan I will love immutably. But when a man, in A solemn stillness ensued. Every eye, and every opposed these odious intruders. Every district and of those benefits which God hath allowed him; or out of a town became the scene of frightful executions or tu- blind and uncharitable pride, censure and scorn others as repro-Some minutes having been spent in this affecting anner, the degraded primate, who had fallen also on anner, the degraded primate, who had fallen also on anner, the degraded primate, who had fallen also on anner, the degraded primate is a usual, under the effects of perse-trines multiplied, as usual to madness and distractions are trines multiplied. manner, the degraded primate, who had fallen also on | trines multiplied, as usual, under the effects of perse- | undeterminable tenets;-I shall think him one of those whose temporary author, "the meanest mechanic who did | Feltham's Resolves. "I had myself intended to have desired your prayers. | not find a weapon to strike down the murderers of his

CONTINENTAL PURITANISM.

It is related that the protestant deputies assembled "O Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, have mercy on at Montauban (in the reign of Henry III. of France), me, a miserable sinner. I, who have offended heaven excluded Madame de Mornay and her daughters from and earth, more grievously than tongue can express, the Lord's Table, because they refused to wear their whither shall I fly for succour? - On earth all refuge hair short. In vain was it pleaded that their style of fails me. Towards heaven I am ashamed to lift my dress was strictly conformable with modesty,—that it eyes. What shall I then do? Shall I despair? God had been worn by them for fifteen years at Sedan, and forbid!-O good God! thou art merciful, and refu- Geneva, in England, the Netherlands, and many of sest none, who come unto Thee for succour. To Thee the chief towns in France, without provoking the intherefore I fly. Before Thee I humble myself. My dignation of their fellow Christians; and that the sins are great: have mercy upon me! O blessed Re- opinion of Calvin upon St. Paul's instruction to Tideemer! who assumed not a mortal shape for small mothy, was that the Apostle enjoined the reformation offences-who died not to atone for venial sins-Ac- of morals, rather than any trifling peculiarities of apcept a penitent heart, though stained with the foulest parel. Even a solemn confession of faith, in which offences. Have mercy upon me, O God! whose pro- she assented to the creed of the Huguenot church, perty is always to have mercy. My sins are great: article by article, could avail nothing in behalf of the but Thy mercy is still greater. O Lord, for Christ's offending hair; the pastor of Montauban was fixed in his determination, and the ladies were at last compelled to have recourse to another church a few leagues * See Whiston's enquiry into the evidence of Archbishop distant, in which the minister wisely considered the matter indifferent, and admitted them to the commutaken, was found among Fox's MSS. and is taken notice of by nion. This incident will appear still more characteristic, when it is considered that De Mornay was one

While he thus prayed, the people spontaneously of two deputies sent by that very assembly to lay their grievances before the King of France, and that he and his colleague obtained a more favourable answer than could have been reasonably expected .-

The Garner.

GOD'S DEALINGS WITH HIS CHOSEN PEOPLE. In all ages God hath had his own manner, after his secret and unsearchable wisdom, to use his elect; sometimes to deliver each; Classics, subscription to opinions, which are wholly opposite to them and to keep them safe; and sometimes to suffer them to January, 1843. my real sentiments. Before this congregation I so- drink of Christ's cup, that is, to feel the smart and to feel of lemnly declare, that the fear of death alone induced the whip. And though the flesh smarteth at the one, and feelthe whip. And though the flesh smarteth at the one, and feeland neighbourhood, that she has opened a Seminary in Newgat eth ease in the other; is glad of the one, and sore vexed in the other; yet the Lord is all one towards them in both, and loveth them no less when he suffereth them to be beaten, yea, and to be put to bodily death, than when he worketh wonders for their marvellous delivery. Now the content of the put to bodily death, than when he worketh wonders for their marvellous delivery. Now the content of the content o me to this ignominious action—that it hath cost me eth ease in the other; is glad of the one, and sore vexed in the many bitter tears—that in my heart I totally reject other; yet the Lord is all one towards them in both, and loveth the pope, and doctrines of the church of Rome-and | them no less when he suffereth them to be beaten, yea, and to be put to bodily death, than when he worketh wonders for their marvellous delivery. Nay, rather he doth more for them, when in anguish of the torments he standath by them, and bly was in an uproar. Lord Williams gave the first when in anguish of the torments be standeth by them, and impulse to the tumult; crying aloud, "Stop the au- strengtheneth them in their faith, to suffer in the confession impulse to the tumult; crying aloud, "Stop the audacious heretic." On which several priests and friars,
of the truth and his faith the bitter pangs of death, than when
the confession of the truth and his faith the bitter pangs of death, than when desirous of attending a family or families at their own residences.

A YOUNG LADY, of considerable experience in Tuition, if the truth and his faith the bitter pangs of death, than when desirous of attending a family or families at their own residences.

She undertakes Music and all the usual branches of a Polite Education. rushing from different parts of the church, with great he openeth the prison-doors and letteth them go loose: for rushing from different parts of the church, with great eagerness seized him; pulled him from his seat; he openeth the prison-doors and letteth them go loose: for here he doth but respite them to another time, and leaveth tion to be made to Y. Z., at Messrs. Rowsell's, King Street. dragged him into the street; and with much indecent them in danger to fall in like peril again; and there he maketh Toronto, November 24, 1842. of the well-intentioned: the spirit was willing, but the ready prepared. Executioners were on the spot, who, for evermore: but this his love towards them, howsoever the securing him with a chain, piled the faggots in order world doth judge of it, is all one, both when he delivereth and when he suffereth them to be put to death. He loved as well Peter and Paul, when (after they had, according to his blessed will, pleasure, and providence, finished their courses, and done their services appointed them by him here in preaching of his Gospel,) the one was beheaded, and the other was hanged or crucified of the cruel tyrant Nero (as the ecclesiastical history saith), as when he sent the angel to bring Peter out of prison, and for Paul's delivery he made all the doors of the prison to fly wide open, and the foundation of the same like an earthquake to tremble and shake .- Bishop Ridley.

RELIGIOUS PHILOSOPHY. Let us first pray that God, who commanded the light to grounds of our faith; for he who has thus added to his faith virtue, and to virtue knowledge, will learn to confine his inthere is a firmness in the mind of man, which will support him under trials, in appearance beyond his strength.

His sufferings were soon over. The fire rising in
The fire rising inquiries within those limits which seem prescribed to him by preheusion. Nor will the religious philosopher who observes the ways of God at such an humble and respectful distance, be MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH on this account disposed to call their reality into question any more than he would doubt the existence and properties of the cean, though no eye can discover its bounds nor sound its depths. The pride of reason will be lost in the self-abasing feelings of Christian humility; for he who, while he cultivates his understanding, has laid his mind open to the impressions of genuine religion, will never pride himself upon the perfection of his capacity or the variety of his attainments. As he advances in the paths of knowledge he will perceive the horizon, which is only stationary to those who stand still, continually retiring before him, till it is lost in the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God. That there should be difficulties in the study of natural and revealed religion will not appear extraordinary to him who is thus deeply impressed with the limited extent of his own faculties, the wisdom of God, ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INQUISITION and the small portion of divine government which has been placed within the compass of his view; nor will he hastily renounce a religion, the authority of whose evidences his reason has once admitted, because it may contain some doctrines which Not satisfied with the hitherto established forms of he cannot perfectly explain. Thankful for that Divine assistpunishment, Philip now expressly commanded that ance which it hath pleased the Almighty to afford him, he will the more revolting means decreed by his father in the be only anxious to direct his course by that compass which rigour of his early zeal, such as burning, living burial, points steadily to heaven; though he may be unable to explain and the like, should be adopted; and he somewhat in what manner the secret influence is conveyed which gives it more obscurely directed that the victims should no that direction, or account for all its variations. Such is the thus virtually established that atrocious tribunal, with without fearing that we are thereby impairing our chance of He had scarce time to reflect a moment on the attributes still more terrific than even in Spain; for proficiency in that better knowledge which, though revealed

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

God, in great mercy to this land, had brought it like a vine out of Egypt, and cast out the nations, and planted it, and made room for it, and it took deep root and filled the land. The hills were covered with the shadow of it, and the boughs | Province thereof were like the goodly cedars; and she stretched her branches unto the sea, and her boughs unto the river; yet for

hands of the apostles, were more apostolical in doctrine and

Advertisements.

DR. PRIMROSE. OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S. DUKE STREET.
Toronto. 7th August, 1841. Mr. S. WOOD, R G E O N D E N T I S T, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET. , February 5, 1842. A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, No. 6, BAY STREET. Toronto, December 31, 1841.

J. W. BRENT,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

KING STREET, KINGSTON.

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PROVINCIAL JUSTICE,

MAGISTRATE'S MANUAL, BY W. C. KEELE, ESQ. ATTORNEY AT LAW. &c. IS NOW IN THE PRESS, AND WILL BE SHOULT PUBLISHED,
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JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

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July, 1842.

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THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friend and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the abov Establi-hment, formerly owned by the late Harvey Sheppard, or recently by Champion, Brothers & Co., where he is now manufacturing CAST STEEL AXEM of a superior quality. Order sent to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thank fully received and promptly executed.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON & JOSEPH WILSON TENDER their sincere thanks to their Friends and Customers, well as the Public generally, for the liberal patronage with whithey have been favoured in their individual capacities since the establishment in Toronto; and conceiving it mutually advantages. heir business, they have entered into Partnership—and no emselves, under the Firm of HAMILTON & WILSON,

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A CHOICE SELECTION OF FIRE-BOARD PATTERNS.
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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. CO. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr.

owsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts a strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of GEORGE HELM,

THOMAS J. PRESTON,

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DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Opposite the City Mall. Toronto, February 2, 1843. JOSEPH B. HALL,

GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT, LIQUORS. WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES, DRY 600DS, &C.
AGENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF MADEIRA. FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA.

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

ash or approved credit.
Toronto, February 23, 1842. Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OFFOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET.

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

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 17-tf



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

TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS. THE CANADA COMPANY offer about Eight Hundred Thousand Acres of their Lands, mentioned in the printed List of this year, which are in Blocks containing from 2,000 to 9, 60 Acres each, situated in the Western District, and in scattered Lots, containing from 80 to 200 Acres each, situated in almost every Township in Canada West, on terms, it is believed, the most liberal and advantageous that have yet been made public. By this new plan, the Company dispose of their Lands by way of Lease for a term of Ten Years,—

NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN. The Rents payable annually being only equal to the Interest upon the present upset value of the Lands—thus for example, suppose 100 Acres, being now worth 10s. per Acre, is £50, the Interest thereon is £3, which latter sum, and no more, is the amount of Rent to be paid each year—full power being secured to the Settler to Purchase the Frechold, and take his Deed for the Land he occupies, at any time during the Lease, when most convenient to himself, at a fixed advance upon the present upset price; and of course, thereby saving all future payment of Rents. Assuming the value to be as above, (10s. per Acre) the advance required for the Deed would be 1s. 3d. if paid within the first five years from date of Lease—or 2s. 6d. per Acre, advance, if paid subsequently and previous to the expiration of the Lease.

The Lands offered (excepting only the Park and Town Lots in Guelph) vary in price from 2s. up to 13s. 9d. per Acre—the Rents upon which would be respectively as follows, viz.

Upon 100 Act	res, upse	price be	ing 2s. per A	cre, the w	hole yearly	Rent we	ould be		£ s.	0 and no mo
Do.		do.	3s. do		do.	**	**		0 18	0 "
Do.	**	do.	4s. do		do.					0 "
Do.		do.	5s. de		do.			4.	1 10	0 "
Do.		do.	6s. 3d. de		do.	**			1 17	6 "
Do.		do.	7s. 6d. de		do.				2 5	0 "
Do.		do.	8s. 9d. de		do.				2 12	6
Do.	**	do.	10s. de		do.				3 0	0 "
Do.		do.	11s. 3d. de		do.					6 "
Do.		do.	12s. 6d. de		do.				-	0 "
Do.		do.	13s. 9d. de		do.					6 "

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

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

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

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

without notice.

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

The new printed Lists of Lands, (which may also be seen in every Post-Office and Store in Canada West,) and any particulars, may be obtained, free of charge, upon application (if by letter, Post-paid,) to the Company's Office at Toronto.

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

No. 2, Richmond Place, Yonge Street, NEXT DOOR TO MR. J. C. BETTRIDGE'S. JAMES MORRIS has always on hand Tombs, Monuments, Pedestals, and Grave Stones; and Marble Work, of every description,

Toronto, January 5, 1843.

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 Toronto, March 11, 1842. 287.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON. CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.)

PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to

No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. FIRE INSURANCE.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT CAPITAL—\$200,000.

THIS well known Company, for many years in active operation in Montreal, Insures against loss or damage by Fire, on terms as liberal as those of the Established Companies of the Province,

Toronto, Feb. 3, 1843.

FORWARDING FOR 1843.

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

MERCANTILE Houses, Private Individuals, Banks, and other Corporate Bodies, desirous of obtaining Goods of any description from England, by directing their Correspondents, Agents, or Friends, to consign them to H. Jones & Co., Montreal, at the same time enclosing them by ship, or mail, or by both, a Bill of Lading and Invoice, will receive their property (accidents excepted) without further trouble, as they undertake to pass them through the Custom House, pay duties, and forward them to their destination. P.S.-All Letters from persons in Canada to be addressed to H. & er 23, 1842.

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

LAKE ONTARIO. BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO, Princess Royal, Colcleugh; Sovereign, ELMSLEY; City of Toronto, Dick;

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

From Toronto: SOVEREIGN; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Monday and Thursday, CITY OF TORONTO; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday, PRINCESS ROYAL; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Wednesday and Saturday, -and arrive at Kingston early next mo The above Steamers call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way

STEAM BOAT NOTICE.—1843.

Toronto, May 4th, 1843.

For Hamilton, calling at Port Credit, Oakville, STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPT. W. GORDON. THIS new and superior Steamer will, until further notice, leave Hamilton for Toronto at 7 o'clock A.M., and returning will leave Toronto at 3 o'clock P.M., touching at the intermediate Ports.

STEAMER GORE, CAPT. ROBERT KERR.

This well and favourably known Steamer will, until further notice, eave Toronto for Hamilton at 8 o'clock A.M., and returning leave lamilton for Toronto at 2 o'clock P.M.

Passengers from the West can by this arrangement have sufficient time to transact business at Toronto, and return the same day, by the Steamer Admiral Steamer Admiral.

The above boats run in connexion with the Reyal Mail Steam Packst, forming a line from Hamilton to Montreal.

N.B. All baggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paper Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London. N.B. All baggage at the risk of the black of the black.

For further information apply to Messrs. GUNN & BROWNE, and ABEL LAND, Esq., Hamilton; and at Toronto, at the Steam Boat Office, or to the Captains on Board.

E. S. ALPORT, Agent. Hamilton and Rochester Steam Boat Office, 10th May, 1843. 307tf

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPTAIN HENRY TWOHY, WILL, until further notice, leave TORONTO for ROCHES-TER, at half-past 10 o'clock, on the arrival of the Hamilton steamer, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Morning, touching (weather permitting) at Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope, and Co-

will leave ROCHESTER LANDING for TORONTO, touching t Cobourg, Port Hope, and other intermediate ports, (weather per-itting,) every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings, at 8 o'clock.

Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owner unless booked and paid for; and the owner of the steamer will not hold himself responsible for any damage to property on board, occasioned by accidental fire or collision, dangers of the navigation, &c. or by reason of its being carried on the deck of the steamer.

Passengers by this route may reach Boston or New York within 40 hours from Toronto, and 44 hours from Hamilton.

Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, Toronto, 13th May. 843 GREGORIAN CHANTS. American Edition,—Price 3s. 3d.

JUT RECEIVED, and for sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144 King Street, and by
H. & W. ROWSELL, 163 King Street.

Toronto, March 29, 1843.

E. S. ALPORT, Agent.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S

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

Toronto, January 5, 1843.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY 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.

Toronto, July 1, 1841.

BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Toronto, January 5, 1843.

288-4f
dyspeptic complaints, attended with acidity and constipation, and with very great benefit."

Sis replify Crampton, Bart., says, "Sir J. Murray's Fluid Magnesia is so wery valuable addition to our Materia Medica."

Mr. Mayo, "It is by far the best form in which that medicine has been hitherto prepared for use."

The Fluid of Magnesia of Sir James Murray to be a very valuable and convergent in the control of the Elements.

The PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANIANA OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested by this Company are requested of the best form in which that medicine has been hitherto prepared for use."

The Fluid of Magnesia of Sir James Murray to be a very valuable and convergents.

The PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANIANA OF LONDON.

The PHENIX FIRE

diseases, or sea sickness."

Dr. S. B. Labatt, Richard Carmichael, and J. Kirby, Esqrs., Surgeons, of Dublin, "consider the exhibition of Magnesia in Solution to be an important improvement on the old method of mechanical mixture, and particularly well adapted to correct those acids which generally prevail in cases of gout, gravel, and hearthurn."

Sir James Clarke, Sir A. Cooper, Dr. Bright, and Messrs. Guthrie and Herbert Mayo, of London, "strongly recommend Murray's Fluid Magnesia, as being infinitely more safe and convenient, than the solid, and free from the danger attending the constant use of soda or potass."

Drs. Evory, 'ennedy, Beatty, Burke, of the Rifle Brigade, Comins, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, and Surgeon Hayden, of Dublin, have given letters to the same effect

Sir J. Murray has been solicited by the heads of the profession to superintend the New Process of this preparation, and has appointed Mr. Bailey, of North-street, Wolverhampton, to conduct the commercial department of the business with all agents.

Sold in bottles, 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d.

The Acidulated Syrup, in bottles, 1s. 10gd. each.

CAUTION.—Sir James's preparation being imitated by a retail druggist, formerly an agent in London, the public is cautioned that none is genuine that does not bear the name of Sir J. Murray on the label.

N. R.—With the Acidulated Syrup, the Fluid Magnesia forms the

N.B.-With the Acidulated Syrup the Fluid Magnesia forms the

nost delightful of saline drinks.

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

Messis, Lyman, Farr & Co. }

" J. Beckett & Co. }

" W. Lyman & Co. }

" J. Carter & Co. }

" J. Birk & &o. }

Montreal.

J. Heath, Kingston.

Messis, Gravely & Jackson, Cobourg.

Charles Hughes, Port Hope. Services, &c. &c.

Prayer Books, Church Services, Altar Prayer Books, in morocco, extra, from 8

Church Services, in morocco, extra . Morning and Evening Services, in 2 vols morocco 32
Prayer Books and Lessons, in morocco case ... 25
Companions to the Altar, by the Rev. T. Dale, in morocco by Bishop T. Wilson, morocco Sacra Privata, in morocco New Week's Preparation, more Eucharistica, in Russia leather . For Sale by-

Toronto, May 18, 1843. ESSAY ON GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE, DESIGNED CHIEFLY FOR THE USE OF CLERGY.

> JOHN HENRY HOPKINS, D.D. Price-12s. 6d. For sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, 163, King Street. WRITING DESKS

H. & W. ROWSELL,

A FEW MAHOGANY WRITING DESKS (London made), of a very superior description, and of better manufacture than are usually imported, have just been received by the subscribers. Price, from £3 to £7 10s. H. & W. ROWSELL. Toronto, September 24, 1842. CHURCHMAN'S ALMANACE for 1843,

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL.
On a Broad Sheet, 14d.; in a Book, interleaved and gilt, 3d. For sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King Street. BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, &c.

FOR THE READING DESK.

The Church bublished by the Managing Committee, at COBOURG, TS published by the MARACHA.

Revery Friday.

TERMS:—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum To Post Masters, TEN
SHILLINGS per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half
yearly, in advance.

See in Great Britain and Ireland are, Thirteen Shillings and

AGENTS. THE CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN BOTH PROVINCES. THE CLEAST OF THE CA A. Menzies, Esq. P M G. W. Baker, Esq. P M J. Beavis, Esq J. D. Goslee, Esq J. D. Ewart, Esq James Stanton, Esq Charles P. Wetmore, Esq. Thomas Saunders, Esq Henry Pryor, Esq Mr. James Jones, senr Fredericton, N.B. Guelph Halifax, N.S.

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Wellington Square
Whitby
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Woodstock, U. C.
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G. P. Kirby, Esq., P.M.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHURCH,

OF JULY 12, 1844.

ACHARGE

Delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Toronto, at the Tri-ennial Visitation, held in the Cathedral Church of St. James, Toronto, on the 6th June, 1844, by the Honourable and Right Reverend John Strachan, D.D., Lord Bishop of Toronto. [CONCLUDED FROM "THE CHURCH" OF JULY 12.]

IX. In regard to the proper conducting of Divine Service, I desire to make one or two remarks; and although they may Conducting of by some be considered of minor importance, they the Services. are nevertheless of great use in giving full effect to your ministrations. Indeed every thing connected with our public worship is of essential moment; but if what I have to say be less necessary to my elder brethren, it cannot be altogether unseasonable to those who have been recently or-

First, be not regardless of your dress and appearance in Church, and especially with respect to your clerical habiliments. You may be said to be all, in a great measure, travelling Missionaries, and in riding from place to place it is very inconvenient to carry about with you both a surplice and a gown. I would, therefore, recommend the preference of the first to the second, when you cannot have both; because the surplice ought to be used on all occasions except when preaching, and even then the authorities are divided, and therefore his use can at no time be improper. I need scarcely add, that I greatly disapprove of your performing divine service or celebrating any of the offices of the Church without the surplice. When you are decently robed, remember that the eyes of the congregation are upon you, and therefore it becomes you to take heed that you neither appear affected nor indifferent. The worship of God should be conducted soberly, gravely, and affectionately, in a manner suitable to those who pray, and to the majesty of Him who is addressed in prayer. Many of your people will form their estimate of the services, as well as of your sense of their value, by your manner and deportment. Your carriage and behaviour should therefore, in every respect, be such as becomes a man who is about to perform an important and a sacred duty.

Look at the Rubric for directions, and keep to it as far as Practicable, and take care that the places are all found and marked before you commence the service.

Read slowly, with distinctness and solemnity, and have respect, as far as you are able, to the character of the several parts of the service, and suit the tone of your voice to the matter, whether prayer or exhortation, narrative, or authoritative declarations of Scripture.

If in Deacon's orders, remember that you are not permitted to read the Absolution, or consecrate the elements in the Eucharist. The Rubric gives no authority to introduce any other form in place of the Absolution. You are, therefore, to pass it and proceed to the Lord's Prayer.

Give out the day of the month and the number of the Psalm distinctly, and wait a reasonable time for the people to find the place before you begin to read. Do the same with respect to the Lessons, and observe the direction of the Rubric before you announce the chapter, saying, "Here beginneth such a chapter," &c. I would recommend to the younger Clergy especially, to peruse the Lessons before they go to Church, that they may read them with understanding and correctness; and it will be found of great advantage to learn the order of the several books of the Old and New Testament, and of the contents of the Prayer book by heart; so that every thing

may be familiar to your minds. Do not pronounce the Doxology at the end of your sermon hastily or inaudibly, but solemnly and distinctly; and leave not the pulpit in a hasty or careless manner, or be seen entering immediately into conversation upon matters of indifference.

In regard to Music, I am aware that there is great difficulty in finding persons capable of conducting or teaching it in many of our congregations. The difficulty is, indeed, so great that every clergyman whose voice will at all permit, ought to consider it his duty to learn a few Psalm tunes, that this essential and interesting portion of the Service may not be omitted. You should also encourage in your congregation, the cultivation of Church Music; and if you do so with caution and gentleness, you will seldom fail to accomplish your object: for, to learn Sacred Music is always found an agreeable recreation, especially to the young; and if you are found to take an interest in their progress, they will soon acquire all the perfection that may be necessary.

Be particularly careful to keep correct Registers of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials. This is a matter of so grave importance, that the Church hath thought it necessary in her 70th Canon, to give special directions respecting the due and correct keeping of a Register of Christenings, Weddings, and Burials in every Parish. In order to render it more easy for you to comply with this command of the Church, I shall cause regular forms to be published for your direction.

X. The Book of Common Prayer appears to me the best text-book that can be devised for our guidance in preaching Preaching. the Word of God. In accordance with primitive usage, it embraces in its services all the leading facts of our Saviour's history, and arranges them in the ritual, as selected from the Liturgies of the early Church, with a special regard to the order in point of time in which they came to pass. In this way our Church so marks the Christian year, as to make it one continued commemoration of our Redeemer's life, and thus regulates it by this course of Salvation. From Advent to Trinity may be called her doctrinal season, and from Trinity to Advent, her practical season. Not indeed in so strict a sense as to preclude occasional deviations; but, as a general direction, that during the one our chief attention should be applied to the great truths and facts of the Gospel; and during the other, to the enforcement of that holiness and fitness for heaven which it is the great object of our

The Christian year begins with our Saviour's Advent: then follows his birth, his circumcision, his transfiguration, his meritorious death, his glorious resurrection and ascension, the descent of the Holy Ghost, and the sublime doctrine of the Trinity, all of which are celebrated in the most touching Services.

Were we to follow up the course of preaching the Gospel, which our Church has in this manner so fully indicated, the whole counsel of God would be communicated yearly to our people, and we should be found rightly dividing the word of

truth. But this, I fear, is not sufficiently done. Some Clergymen, perhaps unwittingly to themselves, dwell almost entirely upon the doctrines, to the comparative exclusion of practice. Yet faith and practice are never separated in the Scriptures; which teach us that faith works by love, and to love God is to keep his commandments. Now, my Brethren, we should so preach the doctrines as to make them bear upon practice, and the practice as intimately connected with, and flowing from, the doctrines. The Gospel constitutes one whole, and is not to be divided into separate and independent parts; and therefore it concerns us frequently to ask, whether we are declaring to our people the whole counsel of God, neither adding to nor diminishing therefrom. To dwell almost entirely, in our preaching, upon the doctrines, and sparingly on the duties of morality, ought to be scrupulously avoided; because it will be found sufficient, without any real mixture of error, to pave the way to Antinomianism, the most frightful of all corruptions. For though the truth may have been taught, it has not been the whole truth as it is in Jesus: the many alarming and awakening considerations familiar in Scripture have been neglected, and those Christian graces and virtues which constitute purity and holiness of life, have not been sufficiently enforced. Frequent and earnest appeals to the practical precepts of the Gospel must be made; minute descriptions of temper brought home; and special expositions of the personal and social duties urged at one time by the most endearing, and at another time by the most alarming motives. Every Sermon should have a definite purpose, a distinct subject. This should be stated precisely and with all possible simplicity; and the Sermon should be carefully prepared, for the most successful preachers are at the most pains. It is said of one of the most eloquent preachers in modern times, that although he was able to repeat his Sermons, from a great tenacity of memory, they were most anxiously and laboriously composed, and their more striking passages were so far from being extemporaneous that they were slowly and carefully put together, every word deliberately selected, and the construction and order of the sentences minu ely adjusted. His advice to the Clergy was, that if they regarded their characters as God's Ministers, they should prepare themselves for the pulpit with the utmost care, but that it could seldom be done with effect unless they took the trouble to write their Sermons, even if they should be able, from a happy retention of memory, to deliver them without having the manuscript before them. For to presume to proclaim the message of the Gospel without due consideration, were to incur an awful responsibility, and could never be attended with a blessing.

We should abstain from long discussions and controversies in our sermons. Objections are often remembered when the answers, however triumphant, are forgotten. It is far better to give the results of our studies and experience and turn them to practical account. We should likewise avoid abstract and technical views, either of doctrine or of duty; because they are apt to perplex our hearers, to chill their best feelings, and make them think that religion is a business altogether separate from the occupations of life, and has little in common with human pursuits, hopes, and fears, but is unsocial and repulsive, narrow and forbidding. Such preaching can lead to no practical good. How much better to teach heavenly-mindedness and purity of heart, and that our religion, as taught by the Apostles, adapts itself to all the circumstances of lie, and is a religion of love, sobriety, moderation, temperance and justice, giving a promise of the life that now is, and that which is to come. Once more, the preacher should not too unreservedly represent the common affairs of life as hostile to our true interests, and declaim, without the requisite qualifications, against the world and the things of the world as among the greatest hindrances and deadliest enemies to our spiritual progress. There is a sense, undoubtedly, in which the world may be so considered, and in this sense it is largely employed in Scripture; but there is another sense in which it is used by the Apostle, when he speaks of those who use this world as not abusing it. The word World has therefore in Scripture two significations, which should be carefully distinguished: in the one, it is put for the wicked who relish merely worldly things and pursue only worldly objects; in the other it signifies our field of duty,—our place of probation, where, in humble imitation of our beloved Master, we must fulfil the work which has been given us to do.

XI. I would advise, as far as practicable, the regular observance of the days which the Church has appointed to be kept holy. In regard to our Lord's Nativity, Cruci-Holidays. fixion and Ascension, I believe there is no omission; but I am informed that the Circumcision, the Epiphany, and Ash-Wednesday are not, in all places, reverently regarded. Now I recommend that all these be observed, and also that you have public service on Wednesdays and Fridays during the solemn season of Lent, either at your principal Church, or at some one of your Stations; and in addition the Mondays and Tuesdays after Easter day and Whitsunday. I have further to recommend, in as far as your pressing duties will admit, that you keep those Saints' days throughout the year, for which the Church has appointed an Epistle and Gospel. I am aware that a strict and literal adherence to this last recommendation is scarcely practicable by many of you, but some approximation may nevertheless be made. You may for instance make it a rule to have always an appointment on Saints' days, at some one of your stations, as all of you have occasionally services on week days as well as on Sundays. Such appointments will give fresh and lively opportunities of celebrating our Lord's grace, and setting forth his glory as manifested in his saints. They glorified God in me, says St. Paul; by whose wonderful conversion, followed by his indefatigable labours and sufferings, our divine Lord caused the light of his Gospel to shine throughout the world, and therefore ought that great Apostle to be commemorated in the Church as an example of the highest virtues which humanity

Such commemorations are of the highest antiquity, and our Church has reduced them, in her wisdom, to a reasonable number, and to those chiefly which are more immediately connected with our Redeemer.

They have all appropriate Services, embracing the prominent transactions of our Lord's life and death, and the lives and virtues of the respective Apostles and Evangelists. They are attended with the most hallowed associations: the faithful followers of our Lord carrying his message of salvation to all lands, at the expence of the most cruel sacrifices, even of martyrdom. To keep in remembrance those who have conferred blessings on our race is a principle of our nature, recognized and sanctified by God himself, as appears from his institution of Festivals for remarkable deliverances under the Jewish dispensation. The observance of the Saints' days renders the Christian year more complete. Besides they permit a larger reference to history and particular facts, than may be considered right on Sundays: they unite us more intimately with the Church in its first and purest age,-the same holy Catholic Church which, through the divine blessing, still remains to us. We, as well as they, are members of the mystical body of Christ, washed in the same laver of regeneration, and strengthened with the same spiritual food. Such thoughts and recollections stir up in our minds a strong desire to imitate their examples, and earnestly to seek of God the same grace which gave them the victory. We feel that we are not alone; that we belong to the army which began with the holy Apostles, Saints, and Martyrs, and which has increased in every age, and will continue to increase till the consummation of all things.

XII. It is not left for us to decide whether visiting our people be a duty: for we are bound by our ordination vows Pastoral to use both private and public monitions and exhor-Visiting. tations as well to the rich as to all within our cure, as need shall require, or occasion shall be given. Such private visitation of our members should be conducted with great discretion, and due respect to the modest privacy of domestic life. Our object being to do good to the souls and bodies of men, care should be taken not to turn our visits into frivolous conversations, nor into public church-like assemblies; for this would prevent the salutary effects we have in view. Public worship is better conducted in the Church than in a private house, where we seek to win friendly confidence and affection, and to meet face to face as a man talking to his friend. We desire to interest the kindly feelings of the family at their own fire-side in our favour, or at the table of some humble

In this way the Clergyman gains by degrees the hearts of his people; and when by his personal attentions and frankness of conversation he has acquired their good-will and confidence, as our Saviour did the woman of Samaria, he will be able, gently and almost imperceptibly, to instil good thoughts and principles into their minds. Are they negligent in their attendance upon public worship? He reminds them, at a seasonable moment, of the great loss they are sustaining: he shews them how dangerous it is, even in a temporal point of view, for families to waste that holy day in idleness or perhaps in vicious pursuits; and instead of preaching to empty benches, he will soon have the satisfaction of seeing them gra-

dually filling up, as his private and kindly intercourse proceeds.

Does he find any backward in coming forward to the holy Communion? His frequent visits afford him opportunities of removing scruples and objections, and convincing them of the danger of neglecting this the most solemn act of public worship. By this private intercourse he becomes acquainted with the personal history of every family,-with the particular points in which they are ignorant,—the sins and temptations to which they are most exposed, and to their removal he can address himself with more effect both in public and private, and this in such a manner as to beget no suspicion that the

I am aware that such a laborious task as this implies, considering the great extent of your charges, is very difficult, and in most of your missions can only be imperfectly accomplished, but yet much may be done. That difficulties will intervene-that your visits will not at all times be well taken, and be sometimes offensively repelled, I am well aware; but believe me this will seldom happen, and when it does, you must not despond. Disinterested kindness almost invariably begets kindness, and it is our duty to be instant in season and out of season, and to go from house to house and to take an interest in the affairs, temporal and spiritual, of our people, if we are anxious to win them to Christ. It is not easy to set any limit to the influence for good which you may acquire in your general Missions from such private visiting, added to the

regular ministrations of the Church.

XIII. The establishment of Sunday Schools can easily be effected when such an influence has been won, and if properly Schools. conducted under adult Teachers imbued with faith and well acquainted with our distinctive principles, such schools become fruitful nurseries of the Church, and extend the knowledge of her excellence beyond our own people. I am aware that there is great difficulty in finding competent instructors; and in some places it is almost impossible. But where the Clergyman assiduously visits his people, he knows who are able, and who, from their disposition, desire to become so; and these he is at pains to instruct and prepare, and ever after they are deemed capable of conducting Sunday Schools, the Clergyman should make it a point of seeing them frequently to impart farther instruction, and while he approves and modifies their plans, he should encourage them to farther attainments. He should also make it his duty to examine the children themselves from time to time and encourage them in their progress. In this way you must invite little children to come unto you for knowledge and direction; for in order to have the stream pure, you must begin at the fountain head.

We ought to have a Sunday School at every one of our stations: its establishment and success is of the utmost importance to the well being and extention of the Church; for the scholars thus cared for, when they become men and women, will seldom fail to become zealous members of our congre-

Small Lending Libraries may be generally attached to every Sunday School, consisting of books on religious and useful subjects, which may be furnished to the children, both poor and rich, as a source of rational and improving amusement, while at the same time they establish a friendly communication among the Teachers and Scholars, and become a new bond of attachment to the Missionary, who must be the living principle to animate the whole. With regard to funds for supporting the Library, furnishing books for the scholars, &c. there is far less difficulty than is commonly apprehended. A small commencement may, in general, be obtained from some Society or generous friend, and contributions of one half-penny per week, or one penny per month, from each scholar that is able, if carefully collected, will be found sufficient.

XIV. The subject of Education having been thus introduced, I take the liberty of stating that the desire of the Church has been to procure the education of her children, and Education. for this purpose, to establish a parochial or day school at each Mission and Station, and in all other places where we can collect an adequate number of pupils to give it tolerable support. For this object, when the School Act was under discussion in the Legislature in 1841, I petitioned that the Church should be allowed her share of the public money in proportion to her numbers. With this reasonable request there was a disposition to comply, as appears from the eleventh section; but the act was found contradictory and impracticable, and no benefit could be derived from it, during its continuance.

I petitioned again while the new School Act was under consideration, praying that the sum appropriated by the Legislature for the use of common schools might be divided among the recognized denominations of Christians in proportion to their respective numbers, or in proportion to the funds raised by each, or from the combination of both. Such a plan is altogether free from religious difficulty, and would produce great emulation among the people; or if it should be preferred that a certain sum be allowed to each congregation of Christians for the purpose of aiding in the education of the children thereof, the sum granted, to be given in proportion to what shall be raised by said Congregation. No notice was taken of this application: the former law of 1841 was dropped; and a new statute enacted, in which, throughout all its 71 clauses, there is no reference to Christianity. The only notice of Religion is in the 54th clause, which enacts that no child shall be required to read or study in any exercise of devotion or religion which shall be objected to by his or her parents or guardians; and in the 55th clause where it provides that separate schools may be established for the Protestants and Roman Catholics in any locality .-Thus compounding the Church of England with the myriad of Protestant denominations, and depriving her of any benefit which she might derive from this enactment, while such benefit remains to the Roman Catholies.

This law, as well as the former, is based on infidelity or indifference to religion and proceeds upon the most shallow and unphilosophical view of human nature; since notwithstanding the fall, man is essentially a religious being, and therefore religious culture ought to form the principal part of his education, whether private or domestic, social or public. "Religion," says Dr. Southey "ought to be blended with the whole course of instruction, that its doctrine and precepts should drop as the rain and distil as the dew, -as the small rain upon the tender herb, and as the showers upon the grass." It is not probable that the present School Act can remain long in force, or that so large an appropriation as that now given, can be continued. It is, therefore, worthy of grave consideration whether or not all our Parishes and Stations should not petition the Legislature to get the education of our own children into our own hands, and such a part of the public money as shall be due in proportion to our numbers.

The Church and the School-master must go hand in hand. It is our paramount duty to train up a child in the way he should go, and to bring up our youth in the fear and admonition of the Lord. Good parochial schools are the greatest benefit even in a temporal point of view. To teach the rising generation to read, write, and cast accounts, and their duty to God and man, is to make them good members of society and candidates for heaven. Were this effectually done, our gaols would soon become comparatively empty; our courts would be relieved from the greater portion of their business; and the expense of guarding against crime, and of detecting and punishing it, would be greatly diminished, and personal injury and loss prevented. And why should I not revert to a fact so completely established in the public documents, that partial as the teaching of the Church in this colony has yet been, it has produced the most happy results? During the late melancholy disturbances, our people were foremost in defending the Government, and restoring peace and order, and scarcely any of them were found in the ranks of the rebellion. Their conduct was a noble illustration of the instruction which they had received, - obedience to lawful authority and the strict discharge of all the domestic and social duties; the discouragement of rash innovation and the avoidance of those who are given to change. This teaching was well illustrated by the generous ardour and rapidity with which, in the hour of peril, her children rushed forward to rescue the country from destruction, and to put down pillage, massacre and rebellion; nor will they ever be found wanting, should circumstances of a similar nature unhappily recur.

XV. You must be careful to search out those who have been baptized in the Church, but have neglected or forsaken These who her communion. They are alas, more numerous have left us. than is commonly imagined; for in the more early settlements, the baptisms were all administered by the two or three Clergymen of our Church then resident in the Province and who were accustomed to travel through the townships for this purpose. These baptized persons have been scattered through the Province, as it gradually filled up, and may have become infected by the Sectarians around them, by whose exertions the good seed has, in some cases, been choked.— Now we have a sacred claim upon these persons, they are still ours, though for a time alienated from our communion, and there are peculiar arguments and tender associations which may be brought to bear upon them which cannot fail of being often blessed.

Moreover many emigrants from our Church at home, are in much the same perilous situation, and require active otection and encouragement to continue in the good old paths, to resist the poisonous allurements of dissent, and never

to forfeit their baptismal vows.

XVI. Many grave questions have been put to me respect-ing the validity of Lay-baptism. Indeed a spirit of inquiry has for some time manifested itself in this Diocese Lay Baptism. respecting the nature and importance of both the Sacraments and their due administration, and serious and well-disposed persons are every where becoming anxious about their religious position. Weary of the bitterness of dissent and the endless divisions of the various Sects which distract the Province, they begin to think that such divisions and such violence and uncharitableness cannot be from above, and they wish for some peaceful haven, -some rock on which they can safely rest. Numbers are disturbed with the fear that they do not belong to the Church of Christ at all, and are therefore not entitled to any of her privileges. They have either no knowledge how they were admitted into Christ's Church, or they feel convinced that they were admitted by persons who had no lawful authority. Hence the question of lay-baptism has been raised in a way that compels attention. My counsel to several Clergymen who have referred to me on the subject has been, that although our Church has not by any formal decree declared Lay-Baptism null and void, her sense against the practice was solemnly given in the Convocation of 1575, and more especially in 1604, when the Rubric was so altered as to confine the administration of the Rite to lawful Ministers. It further appears from the Catechism, that, in the judgment of the Church, the two Sacraments, Baptism and the Supper of the Lord, are generally necessary to salvation, but not absolutely so. Hence I infer, that whenever they cannot be lawfully administered,-it is better to wait God's own time for receiving us into covenant with him. We are indeed bound by his commandments, when it is possible to obey them; but God is not so bound, nor is his hand shortened, and he will devise the means for supporting us with his grace in a manner more accordant with his will, than in breaking the established order of the Church, and the law which he himself has ordained. In the Scriptures we find no provision made to supply the Sacraments when they cannot lawfully be had, and our Church appears to prefer their omission to their unlawful administration, and rests in faith on the goodness of God to supply the deficiency occasioned by such necessity. Yet we should embrace the first opportunity to use the appointed means, that the recipients may be sanctified by the prayers of the Church and become her members visibly, and entitled to the glorious privileges which baptism confers.-This appears the most humble and devout way to consider the matter. We presume not to limit the boundless mercies of God; for he can extend his blessings to those who are not members of his Church. We know indeed from Scripture, that he has promised his blessings through certain channels and attached to them certain conditions, as he makes food to depend upon labour; but we likewise know from Scriptu e, that he can at his pleasure feed thousands with bread from heaven, and so may he confer the blessing of the Sacraments on those who have never had an opportunity of partaking of them, according to his appointment. Conscientiously believing that the validity of the Sacraments is founded upon the commission which the administrator has received from Christ, as taught in the 26th Article, I feel it my duty to recommend to you my brethren, that in all cases of adults applying to you for admission into the Church by holy baptism, under a serious conviction that it has been defectively performed or not performed at all, you receive them into the Church in the usual manner. In cases where there appears any doubt, you can make use of the form provided in the Rubric at the end of the Office of Private Baptisms. Or should you have scruples in any case to this course, or be at a loss to determine whether all things have been done in order, then you are to prepare the applicant for Confirmation by the Bishop, on which he will be admitted to the Eucharist and acquire a right to the privileges of the Church. This plan of setting all things right by confirmation, Bingham in his letter dedicatory to the Bishop of Winchester, appended to the second book of his Scholastical History of Lay-baptisms, p. 2. folio Edition 1725, declares to have been the practice of the Church of England for the last two hundred years; and as he wrote nearly a hundred and fifty years ago, it must now be considered the practice of the Church for 350 years. I think it right to add that this method of rectifying imperfect baptism, is concurred in by one of the greatest living authorities of the

XVII. The return of the period of Confirmation, is a favourable season for extending the power and influence of the Church. The youthful mind is open, frank, Confirmation. and ingenuous; it has not yet become a prey to the selfishness and wickedness of the world, and is in a happy state to receive godly impressions. In ancient times, when candidates for baptism consisted chiefly of grown up persons, Confirmation took place generally on the same day. "Immediately," says the learned Bingham, (book xii. chap. I. sec. 1) "after the persons came up out of the water, if the Bishop was present at the solemnity, they were presented to him in order to receive his benediction, which was a solemn prayer for the descent of the Holy Ghostupon such as were baptised." In this way has the living Church been gathered in all ages. The young are brought into her fold and made to feel that they are members of the body of Christ,-branches of the living Vine. Man has ever been anxious for something visible, and every heart has echoed at some time or other the request of St. Philip, "Shew us the Father and it sufficeth And although we cannot shew our Lord and Saviour in the flesh, we can shew them his body the Church with which he is ever present, and of which he is the animating principle, and we can farther shew them that, in becoming members of this body, they are henceforth of his flesh and of his bones.

The act of appearing before the congregation, -of renewing before God and his Church their baptismal vows,- the tender sympathy of the people on beholding the future seed of the Church, who are to worship in that place when they are gathered to their fathers,—the blessing of the Bishop, and the imposition of his hands, that the Holy Spirit may descend upon them, to confirm and strengthen them in keeping their vows and leading a Christian life, present the most touching perhaps of all spectacles that can be witnessed on earth, and can seldom fail of making a deep and salutary impression, not only on the confirmed and their parents, friends and neighbours, but on every beholder.

In this Diocese, where opportunities for religious instruc-tion are yet so few, you will find it in general a laborious work to prepare your young people for confirmation; but it is of imperative importance that it should be well done. Many will be found very ignorant, from causes over which they had no control, and they will require much patience and much gentleness. Some are timid and unable to communicate what they really understand, especially if examined in a hasty manner or with a seeming indifference. Endeavour to gain their confidence that they may feel at ease, and do not perplex them

with intricate and difficult questions.

As Sunday Schools increase, the labour of preparing your candidates for Confirmation will be in some degree diminished; but even then, the chief responsibility remains with you. And although a knowledge of the Creed, the ten Commandments, and the Catechism, may appear but a small amount of Christian instruction, it will require no small diligence and prudence to bring it fully within their understanding. At the same time, be slow in refusing admission to those who are past or of the proper age, who appear to be anxious and doing their best to acquire the necessary qualifications; for they may have had very confined opportunities, and are perhaps engaged in continual labour, and not likely to be better prepared at a future period. In all such cases, exercise a wise and kind discretion. A steady perseverance on your part will seldom fail in accomplishing a tolerable preparation, provided the candidates feel, and believe that you are interested in their welfare.

XVIII. I can scarcely express my satisfaction in terms Theological sufficiently strong in regard to the Theological Seminary. Seminary which was established at Cobourg a few

years ago.
It was, from the first, placed under the sole management of the Rev. Dr. Bethune, and has prospered far beyond my most sanguine expectations. A success which I chiefly attribute to the superior ability and sound discretion with which it has been conducted by its learned and amiable Professor, to whom my thanks as well as those of the Diocese are justly due, and hereby cordially tendered.

And here also we have most thankfully to acknowledge that for the continuance, and indeed we may say for the very existence of this Institution, we are beholden to the unwearied kindness and munificence of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. That noble and venerable Association has made an annual grant of 500l. Sterling towards its support; of which 400% is divided into ten scholarships, and the remaining hundred enables the Professor to employ an Assistant to relieve him from some portion of the duty of his populous and extensive mission. On every side this Diocese finds itself under the deepest obligations to the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; and the only way we can offer compensation is by devoting ourselves more and more to the increase and stability of that Church of which it is so bright an ornament.

The Theological Seminary will, it is hoped, in time become the foundation of a still more extensive Institution, to be attached to the Cathedral, as was the custom in former ages, that it may supply the whole Diocese with Clergymen, instead of vacancies, to which it is as yet chiefly confined.

It is quite impossible for an Ecclesiastical Establishment of any extent, to continue long, without the greatest inconvenience, to have its spiritual wants supplied from so great a distance as the mother country. For many years, few or no clergymen have been found willing to come to this colony; and although the cause is worthy of all rejoicing, it points to the growing necessity of educating young men for the Church among ourselves. The great number of churches building and parochial cures established in England, have created such a demand for Clergymen upon the spot, as to preclude the hope that we can be supplied longer from that quarter to any

Besides it must be conceded, that a body of Clergymen trained up in the country where they will be required to exercise their ministry, with a full knowledge of its localities and an intimate acquaintance with the habits and dispos of the people, and with an equality of literary and spiritual fitness, possess advantages over those who come as strangers to the climate and the people. But yet I should like a sprinkling, from time to time, of men from home. They refresh and keep us up; and I find them by experience as much, perhaps in some instances more, devoted to their duties than our native Clergy.

XIX. The great vice of the present age is the want of Christian Faith and elevation of principle. All is material, Aspect of the Society is full of suspicion, reckless in its desires,

eager for change, and hostile to every thing of a tranguil and settled nature. Whatever is ancient, is despised because it is old; and whatever is new, is valued because of its novelty. This innovating spirit has thrust itself into both politics and religion with fearful and convulsive effect. He who, with respect to Christianity, thinks that truth and order, as taught by the Apostles, is a safer guide than modern rationalism, fanatical delusions and heartless infidelity; or in politics, that our ancestors were not altogether ignorant of the principles of good government or the true sources of domestic happiness, is pronounced far behind the spirit of the age. A spirit which, being entirely earthly, issues in boundless selfishness and an incessant craving after wealth and power, and which it seeks to gratify at the expence of every sound principle, while it holds in contempt and disbelief all that is generous and noble in human nature. It is every where at work, and with no less temerity in this colony than in other quarters of the world. And is it to be said that we have nothing to do with this destructive spirit which sets itself against law and order, and fears neither God nor man? And that we have no duty respecting it to discharge? Do not our people form nearly one-third of the population of the Diocese, and are we not deeply concerned in every thing that relates to them in their various relations of life? And if the confusion and disorder which some misguided men among us are promoting, threaten our hearths and altars, our lives and properties, - are we to sit still and fold our hands, and submit to be told that with such matters the Clergy have nothing to do? Such sophistry is worse than idle: it is false and deadly. We have a right, in virtue of our divine commission, to deal in a becoming manner with every principle which guides man's thoughts, - with every motive which sways his conduct, -with every action which affects his happiness, or makes one human being different from another. But in thus dealing with all who are within our reach, we are not to be directed by the rules of worldly wisdom or worldly pride, but with such motives and principles as are pure and holy. Nor are we to abstain, because, in the opinion of some, it may be unprofitable and unpleasing; for in thus abstaining, we should be neglecting our duty both to God and man; -to God, because all things should be done to his glory; and to man, because all our actions and proceedings should tend to his good. Not to come forward in such times as these, would be to surrender a portion of our ministry, and to confess that man, in his social and political character, is not an object of

Christian teaching. Every good Christian is an enemy to faction and partyspirit, and is, from principle, a man of peace. He feels it to be his first duty to continue obedient to his Sovereign and her laws, and to love his country with an abiding affection; and therefore it is that we hold the teaching of such duties to be part of our ministry, and fit and necessary subjects of private and public instruction, when occasion requires. Now this important function we discharge in the most effectual manuer, by enforcing the salutary influence of Gospel truth on all the relations of domestic and social life. Under such influence, we feel that the exercise of our franchise, or any other civil right, should be considered a religious trust, to be used conscientiously. Hence it can never be right in us to support any person in attaining the station of Representative, or any other political authority, unless such person be qualified according to Jethro's definition, dictated by inspiration,-"An able man, one that fears God; a man of truth, hating covetousness." Can you suppose, if our present distinguished Ruler, a gentleman of great ability and experience, and of unquestionable truth and integrity, and most anxious for the welfare and happiness of the colony, were surrounded with such men, that the present unhappy state of affairs would exist even for a single day? But, unfortunately, our people, misled by those who make a trade of politics, are too little disposed to look out for men to represent them of moral and religious habits, and who fear God and honour the Queen.-They do not think this a religious duty, and seem to be better satisfied with worldly qualifications than those of peace and virtue. Hence we are fallen on evil days.

But it is our duty, my brethren, to do all we can to infuse a better spirit among our people, in this as well as in all other matters, and at the same time to make them sensible that human choice and human policy are of little avail, unless God be honoured in the Councils of our Rulers, and that without confidence in the divine government, vain is the arm of flesh.

In regard to that political question which at this moment more particularly divides the public mind, it is quite sufficient to observe that the responsibility which we require in public men, is inflexible integrity,—a love of justice which nothing can shake, - and a deep conviction that they must one day render an account to God of the trusts and talents committed

Never did any country possess in more abundance the means of political comfort and happiness than this,—the kind protection of the most powerful Empire in the world, a fine climate, a fertile soil, equal laws admirably administered, and as much freedom as is consistent with social enjoyment; and yet from ignorance, waywardness, and the love of change, and these fermenting only in a small portion of our people, we are threatened with utter ruin. We have no real grievances of which to complain, or which may not be readily redressed; for our Mother Country has made herself chiefly known to us by acts of generous kindness and indulgence. Even when she has been induced to adopt measures which were found unwise in their operation, they were in general entertained from a desire to conciliate our affections and promote our interests. Her errors have been those of an indulgent parent, giving way to our frowardness, and carrying her conciliating policy to a pernicious extreme, when a more stern and vigorous proceeding would have been far more to our advantage. For the political evils with which we are afflicted I can see no remedy but in the greater prevalence of religious principles, guided by firmness and justice on the part of government .-To these alone, as taught by our beloved Church, can we look for the permanent restoration of peace and order; and this will ever be the consequence of the teaching of the true Church of God. Her children will always be found the friends and promoters of truth and justice, and anxious to establish on earth something of the tranquillity and felicity

XX. The employment of the Press was forced upon us some years ago, in self-defence. The bitter calumnies of our The Press. enemies against the Church were believed by many, because suffered to pass without contradiction; for those Journals which were the most ready to insert the most atrocious accusations against her, refused to admit a word in her defence. The "Church" newspaper was therefore established for our protection, as well as to supply a convenient medium of communication between the Bishop and his Clergy; and most successfully has it answered our intentions. It has from its commencement been ably conducted, and been continually gaining ground with all persons of intelligent and honest hearts; and for some time past it has sustained a high character both at home and abroad. That every article has been faultless,-every correspondent judicious,-and no point of discussion carried too far, I do not assert; but this much I will affirm,-that those who are best acquainted with the troubles, and anxieties, and vexations which beset the editorial chair of a newspaper, and particularly a religious one, and that sick or well, present or absent, it must be published on a certain day and at a certain hour, feel agreeably surprised that in the course of so many years, so little matter really objectionable has appeared in its columns. It has been essentially useful in making known among our people the true principles of our Catholic Church, in her unity, doctrines and discipline. Nor has it been less useful in counteracting the influence of certain Journals which have been constantly employing the most vindictive and vituperative language against her. The truth of all this is so manifest, that I feel myself warranted in respectfully urging upon you the duty of using your influence in extending the circulation of this excellent Journal in your several parishes and neighbourhoods, in a manner more hearty and zealous than some of you have hitherto done. I would also recommend to such of you as may have leisure, to write an article occasionally on some prevailing calumny or misrepresentation of the day. We shall thus render the Press what it was undoubtedly designed to be by the Giver of all good, and what under his wise providence it will in time become,—the promoter of Truth and the servant of Religion. Not that I call upon you to be writers, for this may be inconvenient; and many of you have neither time nor inclination for such employment: but I do call upon you to support the "Church" newspaper, although every word or article may not be according to your views and wishes; for to expect this, would be to expect an impossibility. It must be conducted by one mind, and the minds of its readers are many. The Press is an engine of vast power, and, if rightly directed, of immense importance, and it will be used in this Diocese for good or evil, whether we hear or whether we forbear. Now our object is, through this Journal, to promote the cause of our holy Religion as taught by our Church in her Articles, Common Prayer Book, Creeds, and Homilies. It is the only channel by which our people through the whole Diocese can be effectually warned against the venom of the revolutionary journals and pamphlets which are daily occupied in poisoning the sources of our domestic, civil, and political welfare; and it is the only means we possess of guarding our people against the sophistries and cavils of Dissent and Romansm on the one hand, and of infidelity and irreligion on the other. Such are the objects which the "Church" newspaper seeks to accomplish, and hitherto with a measure of success far greater than we had reason to anticipate. It has had, from the beginning, my full confidence; for although I could not approve of every thing it contained, the spots were as trifles to its merits; and knowing the great ability and true piety of its Editor, I feel little sympathy with those who, because of some minor differences, are ready in a moment of irritation at a word or expression which they dislike, to turn against an instrument so extensively useful and almost essential to the prosperity of the Church. I know that it is much read and esteemed in the neighbouring States as well as in England, and takes its place in the first rank of the religious periodical press. I therefore again recommend it as worthy of your zealous and strenuous support.

XXI. With respect to the theological discussions which have for some years been disturbing a portion of the Church Oxford writers. in the mother country, I see no reason to depart from an expression of opinion which I delivered in my primary Charge nearly three years ago. So far as the Oxford writers brought forward doctrines warranted by Holy Scripture, and which, though for a time nearly forgotten, have beer held by the Church in all ages and in all places, viz. the Apostolical Succession as declared in our Ordinal,—Baptismal Regeneration as set forth in our Catechism, and baptisma and Confirmation Services,—and the real though spiritual communion in the body and blood of Christ in the Eucharist, as shewn in the Communion office,—and that the Church is by divine appointment the depositary and witness of the truth, they did good service. And this the more especially, because their teaching was illustrated and recommended by a conscientious zeal, a disinterestedness, and holiness of life, which deservedly won affection and esteem. But so far as any of them have indulged a leaning towards Rome, or attempted, in the slightest manner, to gloss over or palliate any of her numerous and deadly corruptions, or have brought forward their individual opinions in favour of novelties which have neither the sanction of Scripture, nor are supported by the authorized formularies of the Church, I can give them no countenance, and for these they have been seasonably rebuked by their own Bishops. Fortunately we have nothing to do with these proceedings and controversies. At peace among ourselves and sincerely devoted to our Church, her scriptural Liturgy, and Articles, as our bond of union, we are all of one mind: we act together in the greatest harmony as brethren embarked in the same holy cause; and are ardently prosecuting, under our Master's banner, the great work which in his mercy he hath entrusted to our care. On two points only, connected with this controversy, has my opinion been requested, and to each I shall address myself as briefly as pos-

1. Private Judgment on matters of Religion.

The Church of England has never recognized, much less Private judgment. maintained, the unqualified right of private judgment, in matters of religion. At the same time, she requires nothing of any man to be believed as necessary to salvation, except it be read in Scripture and proved thereby; and thus she admits the utmost freedom consistent with Revelation. When we have once satisfied ourselves that a doctrine is founded on Scripture, it then becomes our duty to receive it with implicit faith, and to preserve it as a sacred deposit intrusted to our keeping, whole and entire, without adding thereto what to our limited faculties may seem needful, or taking away what we may think superfluous. Our Church, therefore, requires us to believe with the understanding as well as with the heart; and when occupied in ascertaining the truth of her doctrines as tested by Scripture and other helps, we feel ourselves employed in a work peculiarly honourable, and not in a labour of bondage nor under the control of a taskmaster, but in the enjoyment of all the liberty and responsibility of accountable agents engaged in an enquiry of the greatest importance, and of which life or death may be

the consequence. While therefore the Church of England allows every thing truly valuable in the exercise of private judgment, she condemns those who disregard all authority, and rashly set up their own will and pleasure as the only standard which they will admit. It is true she requires the sponsors at Baptism to receive her faith implicitly in the name of the child, but she provides that this child shall be so taught as to believe with the understanding before it comes forward to be confirmed. Certain of the truth of her doctrines, the Church fears no honest enquiry. On the contrary, in all her teaching, she aims at enabling her children to give a reason for the hope that is in them, and to be able to contend for the faith which was once delivered to the saints. When our youth come forward with honest and good hearts, they discover that what they have been taught by authority in childhood, rests entirely on Scripture, illustrated and confirmed by the testimony and traditions of the Church, and her more distinguished saints and martyrs from the earliest times. Hence the Church acknowledges the duty or obligation imposed upon all Christians, to examine the foundation of their faith, and to prove all things; that they may hold fast that which is good.

She not only acknowledges, but she even encourages a sober and searching enquiry, while she contends against rash interpretations and a too ready adherence to our own fallible judgments. It was in accordance with this view of the right of private judgment and the wise limitations appointed by the Church under which it should be exercised, that Bishop Willson has a thanksgiving among his devotions, that we are not left in the affair of eternity to the uncertainty of our own rea-

In fine, unlimited private judgment in religious matters is not the doctrine of the Reformation nor of the Church of Christ in any age; for if the Bible were to be believed according to every man's interpretation, there could be no such thing as heresy or erroneous doctrine. Again, the Bible as explained by every man's private judgment or opinion, is not

the doctrine of Protestants. For one reads the Bible without any knowledge of the original language, or any help from, or any deference to, authority, which in all other matters he respects, and he becomes an Arian, or a Socinian, or a Quaker, &c. Private judgment must therefore, in matters of religion, be directed and controlled as our Church directs and controls it; otherwise there could be no such thing as religious error or heresy, or dissent.

2. Tradition .- On the 8th April, 1546, the Council of Trent decreed, under the sanction of Anathema, that the Scriptures and Tradition are to be received and Tradition. Scriptures and Tradition of piety and reverence, venerated with equal affection of piety and reverence, and that in the Canon of Scripture are included intermixed the books generally called Apochryphal. Now it is scarcely to be wondered that, after this, the word Tradition became to Protestants unpalatable, and closely associated in their minds with reasonable as well as unreasonable antipathies. Nevertheless, the dispute concerning its true import is not one of principle, but of fact and degree; since all parties admit the usefulness of tradition in its proper place, and to a certain extent. Nor do they reject any tradition which can be traced by direct testimony to the Apostolic age, because it is evidently of Apostolic origin. This, which may be considered a true definition of ancient and legitimate tradition, was acknowledged by Luther and the Reformers on the Continent of Europe, as well as by those of the Church of England.— It repudiates the dogma of the Romish Church, which places tradition on an equality with Holy Scripture; and it rejects all the practices of that Church which cannot be traced to the primitive age. But our Reformers had no intention of condemning tradition indiscriminately. They knew that, in strictness of speech, Scripture is itself tradition, written tradition,—that, as far as external evidence is concerned, the tradition preserved in the Church is the only ground upon which the genuineness of the Books of Scripture can be established. For though we are not, upon the authority of the Church, bound to receive as Scripture any book which contains internal evidence of its spuriousness; yet no internal evidence is sufficient to prove a book to be Scripture, of which the reception, by a portion at least of the Church, cannot be traced from the earliest period of its history to the present time.-What our Reformers opposed, was the notion that men should, upon the mere authority of tradition, receive, as necessary to salvation, doctrines not contained in Scripture. They neither bowed submissively to the authority of tradition, nor yet rejected it altogether; and this is still the doctrine of our Church on this subject, at the present day, and to which it is our duty to adhere. Even those who declaim the most arrogantly against tradition, and condemn it wholly and without discrimination, are found adopting many things on its authority,-such as Infant Baptism, the Christian Sabbath or Sunday, Female Communion, Confirmation, and the like. These practices are received, not on account of express proof from the Word of God, but because they are found, by ecclesiastical history or tradition, to have been so received from the times of the Apostles.

In fine, the judgment of our Church respecting the legitimate use and authority of tradition is briefly this:- "She pays profound respect to the declared voice of the primitive Catholic Church as a help and guide for interpreting the Scriptures and judging of the Christian doctrines, but it is a respect subordinate to that which she pays to the written Word of God, which she regards, and rightly regards, as the only divine source and standard of religious truth."

XXII. There is yet one topic more to which I beg to call your attention. You are aware that almost all the Churches which have been built in this Diocese have been Churches and Pews. Assisted by donations from the two great Societies in England, and in general by subscriptions from places beyond their locality; and that, in many instances, the congregation for whose benefit any particular Church was built, has contributed but a very small portion of the expense of its erection. Now you must, my brethren, bear in mind that the object which the Societies and distant contributors had in view, was the benefit of the poor, and to provide that the seats in such Churches should be free and not monopolized by a few families on the spot, merely because they may have subscribed something more than their less opulent neighbours. The accommodation in each Church is equal in value to the expence of its erection, and therefore if it be not altogether free, such a portion at least as the donations and distant subscriptions cover, ought to be so, and set apart for the benefit

of the poor. If a Church, for instance, cost £500 in building, of which £200 only have been raised within the parish, and £300 have been derived from abroad, then three-fifths of that Church belong unquestionably to the poor, and two-fifths only to the local subscribers. Moreover, the two spaces should be so apportioned as to give equal convenience both in seeing and hearing, and the one should in no respect possess any advantage over the other.

I request particular attention to this important subject; because I have learned with much regret that, in two or three instances, the local contributors have in a great measure monopolized the Church, by erecting large and unsightly pews, and by so doing have almost entirely excluded the poor. This is not only injustice, but actual robbery, if not sacrilege, and must be corrected.

It is with great satisfaction that I turn to some Churches recently built, where little or no assistance was received beyond their locality, and where yet ample accommodation has been provided for the poorer part of the congregation by their wealthier brethren. This is acting in the true spirit of Christian charity, and will, I trust, be universally followed.

XXIII. And now, my brethren, having brought before you such topics as appeared to me most suitable at this time, Conclusion. for your serious consideration, let us pray to Almighty God that we may become better servants of Christ and of his Church than we have hitherto been, with more singleness of heart and more energy of purpose, that we may be enabled, as faithful and wise Stewards, to feed his flock; being assured that if we love them and feel an ardent desire for their salvation, we shall become like the scribe instructed unto the kingdom of heaven, who brought out of his treasures things new and old. Thus shall all obstacles be removed from our hearts that might hinder us from bringing our congregations to a knowledge of the truth; and we shall be animated with that zeal and wisdom from above with which the first Preachers of the Gospel were endued, and be found powerful both in word and doctrine to promote the glory of God and the salvation of our people, and to reckon as nothing the opinions of men, so long as we are instruments in our Saviour's hands of extending his kingdom and accomplishing his will.