#### CHRISTIAN UNITY. (From The English Churchman.)

of saints;" and this with more especial reference to Lord Jesus" may unite; they are these: 

fearful state of schism which reigns in the principality of Wales. In the latter part of the year 1841, as determinately refusing it, intercommunity without the active-minded Bishop of Llandaff consecrated a church at Abergavenny, and, on this occasion, and in church at Abergavenny, and, on this occasion, and in another sermon preached at Newport, he threw out a sort of challenge, like Jewell's at Paul's cross, to the dissenters, to produce scriptural or patriotic authority for "self-constituted teachers, for renunciation of episcopal rule, and for falling into seets each with its peculiar title and its favourite leader." This challenge was answered by Mr Edward White, a Congregationalist teacher at Cardiff, in a very interesting lecture, "The Union of the Religious." With this publication we were very much pleased; it is this publication we were very much pleased: it is respectful to the Bishop, excellent in terms of the respectful to the Bishop, excellent in terms of the respectful to the Bishop, excellent in terms of the respectful to the Bishop, excellent in terms of the respectful to the Bishop, excellent in terms of the respectful to the Bishop, excellent in terms of the respectful to the Bishop, excellent in terms of the respectful to the Bishop, excellent in terms of the respectful to the Bishop, excellent in terms of the respectful to the Bishop, excellent in terms of the respectful to the Bishop, excellent in terms of the respectful to the Bishop, excellent in terms of the respectful to the Bishop that the respectful to the Bishop the respectful to the Bishop that the respectful to the Bishop the respectful to the Bishop that the respectful to the Bishop the respectful to the Bishop that the respectful to the Bishop th respectful to the Bishop, excellent in temper, candid or, as they call themselves, "the Methodist Church," and kind, and it forms a most pleasing exception to (a term against which Mr. Hamilton stoutly reclaims,) the publications which emanate from the same quarter. The unity which Mr. White finds in the New Testament is subjective only: he denies the visibility of the Church; and finds true union to consist solely in a common regeneration, justification, sanctification, sanct in a common regeneration, justification, sanctification, wish that he may go on in that obedience which he wish that he may go on in that obtained wish there be but one God men credit of effecting that, which should be attributed his officers, appointed in unbroken succession from without expecting any manner of reward, for fear that true unity, and to the full apprehension of all doctrue unity, and to the full apprehension of all doctrines, lies through holiness alone: he will soon feel them in. Some he calls them in. Some he calls them in. Some he calls them in asserting that they cannot give up the master's will, and preach universal temperance. I quiring his prayers and assistance in their last trines, lies through holiness alone: he will soon feel tract just published, "Is the Bible Society contrary immediately from himself, without men; others, immetiately from himself, without men; others, immediately from himself, without the help of a society, they strike at the have confined myself entirely to the bearing of this extremities, which they want, and would be glad to

"On the other hand, however, as has been already acbody of men in connection with the religious establishment of the country, who are heartily and intelligently convinced of the truth of their opinions, apart from any accidental considerations of influence or interest. There are minds which habitually contemplate the establishment are religious establishment. as one vast and glorious Cathedral, spreading over the length and breadth of the kingdom. From south to north their imaginations, as it were, look down one prother imaginations, as it were, look down one prother imaginations. longed and lofty avenue of sacred architecture, adorned eir coloured radiance around. The combined voices of the liturgical priests, in the daily ministrations, fall wind,—and they regard the great high althau in the centre, as the palladium of the land. It is impossible, but that to minds like these, the stubborn nonconformity of the Dissenters should appear even far more odious than the sacrilege of the armies of the Commonwealth, who profuged with testeless higherty the the disgusting attributes of faction and profaneness. is only that which we had to expect. Strong in the Parity of their intentions, and animated by the splendour of their ideas, how can we wonder if they repulse,

not only towards the pious of the established religion, but also towards good men universally, a spirit of joyful and respectful love; not esteeming the exercises of such affection towards them as an instance of a through a selection of such affection to the control of the contr condescend to permit it, hoping thus to banish graduus has done, and not be either much better or much
ally those chilling suspicions and rivalries which toe
frequently separate, 'sinfally separate,' the followers of
God. As one denomination in Christendom, we assuredly
have much to leave and not be either much better or much
it as a mere catch-word to defend themselves; much
have much to leave and not be either much better or much
in the private meetings, where their teachers have no
apostolical or episcopal imposition of hands, they have
it as a mere catch-word to defend themselves; much
have much to leave and not be either much better or much
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apostolical or episcopal imposition of hands, they have
in the private meetings, where their teachers have no
apostolical or episcopal imposition of hands, they have
in a true to be
found in the length that these over-zealous men go
apostolical or episcopal imposition of hands, they have
no ground to pretend to succeed the apostles, nor by for its views of God and of primitive Christianity, alone upon the doctrines and practices which prevail amongst ourselves. Let us hope and pray for better times, for a purer catholicity; and whilst forgotten errors are reviving in terrific power, and all opinions are about to be sifted by the revolutions which are lowering in the horizon, let us display that courageous zeal which is love in action, and which will secure the approval of the Almighty at the judgment day."-Union of the Religious, pp. 22-24.

Mr. White, however, developed no systematic plan of union; indeed, we venture to say, that his in the affirmative; yea, some who will feel extreme avowed experience of the imperfections of the various schismatical bodies in that especial note upon which he insists-viz. personal holiness, would alone have prevented him from mooting any scheme of comprehension. This, indeed, is our own point; that we reckless talkers bave no such misgivings.

Last Autumn, "the representatives of the Congregational Union of England and Wales," a sort of Were information as to the real errors of the Puseyite Hamilton, a dissenting teacher of Leeds. Were we in a merry mood, or did we desire to make our readers laugh, we should need no better materials than a few extracts from this choice composition. To admirers of "originality" in English, and to the curious in scholarship, we commend very heartily this remarkable specimen of "congregational" eloquence and taste: in his way, though somewhat an erratic one, Mr. R. W. Hamilton is quite a curiosity. Hear him, for example, discussing the corporate nature of the Church, the members of which, our Lord's mystical body, he has discovered to be Churches (that is, self-opposed and contradictory sects), and not persons, as we have al-

"Where were the body? The contrivance which we now behold? the sentient and the muscular? the featured countenance, each feature an inlet or an egress for the the ear, that aren viorating to every sound? the tongue, voicing the endless inflections of language? the lever arm? the hand which grasps a weapon and wipes a tear? the whole firmly set, and majestically poised, upon the foot which spurns the earth?"—Intercommunity of Church—

the very highest degree of that doctrine—for it admits of degrees—may be held in connection with that sound view of justification put forth in our Articles and Homilies.

the very highest degree of that doctrine—for it admits of degrees—may be held in connection with that sound view of justification put forth in our Articles and Homilies.

scheme of union; indeed, as far as we can make him assent to it in every particular.—ED. CH.]

out, he only wishes to cultivate more friendly and on Justification. 2d Ed. Ap. p. 455. The italies are this point. See an able article, in our last number by the Rev. scheme of union; indeed, as far as we can make him brotherly intercourse between the separate sub-sections | Mr. Faber's.

of that section of schism to which he belongs; for, carried on from the time of the apostles by commis- Puseyite, by anticipation, even though he held the menced, no peasant sat down to his dry potatoe scandal and offence to their congregations, that they from his own showing, these "congregational churches' sions mainly and generally derived from the bishops, most rigid view of apostolic succession: and there- without a naggin of spirits before him to wash it abhor the satrifice of the Lord, and know no how In our first number we instanced the loose, random | we fear that they are of Christ—and have been mixed | to the episcopate, but that in case of some invincible | answer—no. way in which sectarian bodies were endeavouring, at up with (we quote the preacher's own words) "scan-necessity, the function may be exercised by the presthe present moment, to bring out some sort of unity, dalous impositions," "an itinerant mendicancy," and byterate." Or, "it may mean the succession of the as a testimony, were such requisite, to the catholic "certain deterioration of character," p. 41. But he clergy, carried down from the apostolic age, by comdoctrine of the "one-holy Church, the communion enounces principles upon which "all who love the missions derived from the bishops exclusively: the

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* mutual faith and reciprocated worship, -intercommunit We have already in these columns pointed out the guarding with holy sensitiveness each other's character and seeking with ready solicitude each other's good,-ir tercommunity as much ashamed of exacting compro

> So also that hybrid body, the Wesleyan Society, advocates the same licence:

"The Bishop of London ought to have hailed as fellowlabourers all the ministers of all the congregations regugularly appointed according to their respective forms of
discipline; for why should worship, conducted in a diffethe better: and, therefore, as I intend to produce but
be impressed upon him, that his doing so is meant as
bind themselves to be temperate, not in one thing,
fault when some cases is not inconsiderable. I
gives up a sin when he joins a society, though it may
be impressed upon him, that his doing so is meant as
bind themselves to be temperate, not in one thing,
fault when some cases is not inconsiderable. I
gives up a sin when he joins a society, though it may
be impressed upon him, that his doing so is meant as
being the construction of the present day,
do not, therefore, judge a minister to be always in
the better: and, therefore, as I intend to produce but

the need of that which the Church alone is accredited to the Bible and hostile to the Church?" and it may diately from himself, by men. The first manner of root of God's preventing grace, which is sufficient to movement on religion, omitting its political comis to us. That this gentleman is no ordinary dissenter, the following quotations from his interesting lectinued steadfast in—the prayers, προσκαρτερουντες so were others called immediately by them. So that who shall deliver me from this body of death?" that ταις προσευχαις,"—that the apostolic prayer was, Christ called the apostles; the apostles, by the ap- is, probably, from the lusts of the flesh, and more "that they all speak the same thing, that they all be pointment of the same Christ, called others to suc- particularly, perhaps, some besetting sin, exclaimed, perfectly joined together, that there be no divisions ceed them; they again others: and so there hath "I thank God through Jesus Christ our Lord." We among them," and that "they might with one mouth been a succession of lawful ministers ever since, which, can avoid deadly sins, such as fornication; disgraceglorify;" - above all, where, among these discordant though they were not all called immediately by Christ, ful sins, such as theft; and, in fact, all the more

their differences, "all the denominations" agree in such as are thus called by him; and all that are thus not so disgraceful in the world's eye), without the aid longed and lofty avenue of sacred architecture, adorned with sculptured memorials of former generations of the with sculptured memorials of former generations of the spirit of God, brave and the good, and terminated at the extreme verge as are called by such as succeed them in the ministry, and right reason, by fear and hope, conquer Goliath, by the dim religious light of emblazoned windows, casting which Christians, so called, existing at the present who were called immediately by Christ himself. —Vol. and beat the sons of the giant; and cannot be overmoment as detached and separate bodies, do not ii. p. 187. Ed. of 1840. differ; there is not—it would not be too much to In the above extract—which, owing to the style, overcome a little sin than a great one—are not the list of Christian doctrines upon which all men are agreed; not upon which all should be agreed, but agreed in the should be agreed. monwealth, who profaced with tasteless bigotry the structures of the hierarchy, and pillaged the time-honoured tombs of Westminster Abbey. It seems that the bishop seems very decidedly in favour of the necessity of an episcopal channel. The Another great objection is, that this system is not State and the Church should be chargeable with all in one single point, yet taking them all collectively, this rigid view. He asserts his willingness to abide by called such, which only produces physical good. which is the only test of the projected union, they the decisions of the early church, and then proceeds Another objection is, that n

scheme so unpolished and so ignoble as dissent? We let us the rather realize the "great dangers we are in unless there be apostles, or persons vested with the from its abuse. If we were bound to abstain from do not pretend to be insensible to the apparent dis-grace attending opposition to Churchmen such as grace attending opposition to Churchmen such as these. It is painful to endure their frown—and a perthese. It is painful to endure their from the whole system of their petual unhappiness to forfeit the advantage of their everything which we touch, which blasts all our best and who alone have the power of ordaining, are the advantage of their everything which we touch, which blasts all our best and who alone have the power of ordaining, are the advantage of their everything which we touch, which blasts all our best and who alone have the power of ordaining, are the advantage of their everything which we touch, which blasts all our best and who alone have the power of ordaining, are the advantage of their everything which we touch, which blasts all our best and who alone have the power of ordaining, are the advantage of their everything which we touch, which blasts all our best and the power of ordaining the contract of the everything which we touch, which blasts all our best and the power of ordaining the contract of the everything which we touch, which blasts all our best are the power of ordaining the contract of the everything which we touch, which blasts all our best and the power of ordaining the contract of the everything which we touch the power of ordaining the contract of the everything which we touch the power of ordaining the everything which we touch the power of the everything which we touch the everything which we touch the power of the everything which we touch the everything which we have the everything which we touch the everything which we have the everything which we have the everything which we have the everything which energies, which cripples every missionary scheme, let successors of the apostles. And further on, he makes intoxicating liquors, i. e. things, the abuse of which, "Let us cultivate, therefore, my Christian brethren, us learn to "live after God's commandments," and two remarks worthy of attention: First—that we such affection towards them as an instance of a through a solemn sifting; Christian unity is not a entire, there having been a constant succession of such the Teetotal Societies that I know live in an atmoswonderful liberality, but simply as the natural productions of an enlightened heart. Let us seek to recurrence the ductions of an enlightened heart. Let us seek to recurrence the ductions of an enlightened heart. Let us seek to recurrence the ductions of an enlightened heart. take up and apply our Lord's last and holiest prayer the apostles, by virtue of that apostolic imposition of snuff. tify our own prejudices, by a diligent use of the society of all orders of Christians, so far as they may (John xvii. 20, 21), as every one of the writers before hands." And, secondly—respecting-schism, he says, better, if they are content to follow where He leads. have much to learn, and much to unlearn. Very far distant be the day when the world shall be obliged to depend, May God help them in this their hour of trial! they shall, at least, have our prayers.

### APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION. IS IT "PUSEYISM" \*?

Dear Sir,-I am convinced that there are many surprise that the matter should be supposed to admit

of even the shadow of a doubt. Now, Sir, it was because I believe that there is a great deal of misconception abroad on the subject, that I proposed to your readers, in your number of last must first be good, and then we shall be one; "first October the question—"What is Puseyism?" And pure, then peaceable." However, other and more I was in hopes that some person more competent than myself would have come forward in reply, and would have afforded a sound and useful answer to my query.

nick-name so unsparingly applied by the uninstructed. rally looked upon as a sure and infallible mark of well as Adam's transgression is ours for the condem-placed in novel positions, pledge themselves to Pusevism, than the doctrine of Apostolic succession. Dation of our persons." "It is not by inhesion of observe the conditions required by their new cir-That dissenters and schismatics of all shades and hues grace in us, but by the imputation of righteousness to cumstances. Why should a man join a society to should object to it, and write against it, is hardly to be should object to it, and write against it, is hardly to be us, that we are justified: as it is not by the imputation practise one particular virtue, and not another? If wondered at (though I believe very few among them, of righteousness to us, but by the inhesion of grace in he intends to become sober, why need he go and who recognise any orders at all, will allow the lay- us, that we are sanctified." Again, in a note, refer- proclaim it in the market-place, and tell all the man's right to ordain): but that clergymen who have signed the twenty-third article of the church, or that signed the twenty-third article of the church should signed the should si even well-instructed lay members of the church, should object to the doctrine in question, is to me a matter impute it." Further on, he says, "He was accounted little without being tempted to exceed: but with of no little surprise. However, as it is objected to, as a sinner for us, and therefore he was condemned; the retiring humility of a true follower of the must necessarily be unsound on the great and vital fication are two distinct things; for the one denotes acts as his Lord commands him: let him not at countenance, each feature an interaction of righteousness in us." "By our with the stars? the brow, piled into its sovereign throne; tolic succession, and—secondly, proceed to prove that the ear, that arch vibrating to every sound? the tongue, the very highest degree of that doctrine—for it admost a succession, and—secondly, proceed to prove that the very highest degree of that doctrine—for it admost a succession, and—secondly, proceed to prove that the very highest degree of that doctrine—for it admost a succession, and—secondly, proceed to prove that the very highest degree of that doctrine—for it admost a succession, and—secondly, proceed to prove that the very highest degree of that doctrine—for it admost a succession, and—secondly, proceed to prove that the very highest degree of that doctrine—for it admost a succession, and—secondly, proceed to prove that the very highest degree of that doctrine—for it admost a succession, and—secondly, proceed to prove that the very highest degree of that doctrine—for it admost a succession, and—secondly, proceed to prove that the very highest degree of that doctrine—for it admost a succession, and—secondly, proceed to prove that the very highest degree of that doctrine—for it admost a succession, and—secondly, proceed to prove that the very highest degree of that doctrine—for it admost a succession, and —secondly, proceed to prove that the implantation of righteousness in us."

The implantation of righteousness in us."

By our nounce every one who conscientiously disapprove that the implantation of righteousness in us."

The implantation of righteousness in us. tolic succession, and—secondly, proceed to prove that sanctification we are made righteous in ourselves, but of such a wholesale manufacture of Christian-

letter was conveyed" (p. 18), will perhaps be suffi-

power of ordination being so absolutely and simply given to the bishops alone in their special episcopal tion, or of whatever apparent necessity, save a miracuments, no real church."

ters (but from which, I may as well mention, I myself are unsound, it will not be difficult to prove.

consequence any right to the Spirit which our Lord can accrue to their hearers by it."

sir, what an outcry would there be raised at the Pu- water a liquor of the colour of wine. Oh! is not seyism of the preacher! And, doubtless, some Christhis blaspheming the word of God? tian recorder of the calumny, would tell us how the congregation left the church, and how properly they virtually a superseding of the baptismal vow. acted in so doing. For it would be taken for granted " They vowed by their godfathers and godmothers, who will most unhesitatingly reply to the above query that no man holding such opinions could also hold in the august temple of God, with the utmost correct Church-of-England views on that test of a solemnity of ceremony, and the direct agency of the standing or a falling church, JUSTIFICATION. Let us Holy Ghost; and at confirmation with equal solemthen once more consult the worthy bishop, and hear nity, they took it upon themselves to renounce the his opinions on this truly vital point. In his comment devil and all his works." (Many a victim has drunon the eleventh article, he says—"There (in article kenness given to the devil.) Yet, in spite of this tenth) we see we could not be made righteous, but by solemn yow, do they say, "unless we bind ourselves God's grace implanted in us: here we see we cannot by a fresh one, we cannot be sober, and we will try be accounted righteous, but by Christ's merits imputed and do by the help of this one, what God did not to us." "Are we accounted sinners by Adam's sin enable us to do by the old one." Their answer to imputed to us? We are accounted righteous by this is, that human society is cemented by pledges Christ's righteousness laid upon us. Are we made of every kind. Such as those in bonds, indenearicature of a synod, met at Liverpool; and part of school more widely diffused, it would save many a sinners also by Adam's sin inherent in us? We are tures, promissory notes, and matrimony. The their business, we humbly think not the least onerous sound and consistent churchman—sound in doctrine made righteous also by Christ's righteousness imparted assess are totally dissimilar. In one set of cases portion, was to listen to a sermon, "The Interand consistent in practice—from the opprobrious to us: his Spirit being ours for the sanctification, as the pledges are exacted to bring the parties within well as Adam's sin was ours for the corruption of our the limits of the civil law; and in matrimony, the Perhaps there is no doctrine which is more genenatures; and his merit ours for the justification, as parties entering upon a new sphere of life, and ourselves to whom it is imputed, but in him who doth it: let him abstain entirely, if he cannot take a

not spring from truth. Neither no we think that air, Faser of the correctly represents the judgment of the Church of England on ing, "that before the temperance movement com- where will those unhappy ministers appear, who, by and had no more power to withstand their enemies A. B. Chapiu.-ED. CH.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT. (By a Correspondent of The Irish Ecclesiastical Journal.)

must be the most opposed. It remains then to exa- only valuable principle, that the not observing it is in (sober from a worldly motive) who sinks it, think- when they are most awake and sensible; and when mine, whether this rigid t view is opposed to, or incom- direct opposition to the commands of God. Their ing that he has no need of it? patible with, a sound judgment on the vital point of answer to this is, that they attach themselves to the Lastly: let it not be forgotten that there is a this information may make a visit troublesome; if Tretotal Society as a help to obey this command of Temperance (properly so called) Society, which was not entirely useless, besides the loss of time and It will be at once allowed, that the more this ex- God. Against this it may be said, that if a man founded some eighteen hundred and forty-two years pains, which in some cases is not inconsiderable. the better: and, therefore, as I intend to produce but be impressed upon him, that his doing so is meant as bind themselves to be temperate, not in one thing, fault, when some of his parishioners have died with-If ever dissenters are to unite, it will be on the cently re-published, writes thus on the twenty-third in this particular case the Teetotal Society gets the guidance and grace, are in existence to this day, go, and he must do it freely, without asking, and

elements, is the "one faith," the apostolic condition yet they were all called by him; yea, and all others notorious sins, without the aid of anti-fornication, are their successors, who had their immediate call anti-stealing societies; and yet we are told that we It is but little to the purpose to say, that, with all from him. So that none are now lawful ministers, but cannot resist smaller sins, so to speak (I mean sins come the little children of Gath, or is it harder to

If they speak of us with bitterness, we can hardly be surprised—if they treat us with the shrinking abhor-rence due to criminals, and the robbers of tempt in the beby a general surrender of every so-called fundation. To the same effect, in his sermon on the words, "Lo, which, as well as of food, may be sanctified by But let us take courage: if Satan is marshalling his I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." prayer. Here, again, the Teetotaller's argument is produces evil, are unnatural. What! are not tobacco and snuff unnatural, in a degree far beyond that of the juice of the grape? The most zealous advocates of phere of smoke, and use an excessive quantity of

One of the worst features in the system is to be their heart out, I cannot see what spiritual advantage liquor! Profane quibble! If it was not, where was the miracle? An infidel might say, that any juggler, Were such sentiments uttered from the pulpit now, who knew a little of chemistry, could produce from

Another objection is, that the temperance yow is

have been hitherto, in the wildest sense of their name, viewed as a distinct order from the presbyters. Though fore I think, that in reply to my own query, Is apos- down." But I never heard (and from my avocation to send for them, or ask their prayers.—"he have Independent, that is, of each other, as the power of ordination be not so exclusively confined to I am much in the way of such an themselves lived, as it were, without God in the drunkard urged to take the pledge: " if you continue poor people from calling for the minister to dispose drunk you will go to hell." Drunkards shall not them for death, when they have known him live as if injured by this? For, the individual sees the good with what face, what heart, can he prepare them for SIR, I have never seen the principle of Tee- ones, and he attributes all, if he be a Romanist, to and most sincere repentance, who seems, to them, to character, that no circumstances, of whatever descriptotalism (as it is absurdly called) discussed, as it Father Mathew, the Apostle of Temperance,—as he have no sense of either? The people are, in truth, bears upon the practice and principles of the Chris- is blasphemously called by many of all persuasions,— too slack in calling for the assistance of their pastors, lous call from heaven, like that of St. Paul, can make tian religion. In the present times, when Teetotalism and if he be a Protestant, so called, he ascribes it to upon these occasions, even when they are sober, any other ordination valid; and consequently, that is so popular, and those of the clergy who conscient the Temperance Society movement, of which Father virtuous, godly men, and every way qualified to do without episcopal ordination, there can be no apostolic tiously disapprove of the principle, are so violently Mathew is the main prop. And what becomes of them service; but who can bear the burthen of that succession, no legitimate clergy, no beneficial sacra- assailed, it may be of some use to examine the ques- religion? The Bible tells us, that it is better to be guilt that makes it seem so reasonable for people not tion. This I propose to do as concisely as I can; hot or cold than lukewarm: that is, that a man who to send for, or admit that service? Some few there The first of these definitions Mr. Faber says, "is stating my objections, and answering the arguments is living wilfully in sin, cannot but know, unless he are, I doubt, of this bad class: God, of his goodthat which is apparently favoured by the Church of of the advocates of the system. It can hardly be pretends to be an infidel, that if he so continues, he ness, shorten, every day, their number, by giving England;" the other, "that which is prominently said that Teetotalism ought not to be opposed, because must eternally perish; and so has some motive to them the grace of true repentance; that they may is a favourite argument of its advocates. But what sin, he may say, "I am not as other men, I am no where the people are slack and negligent, there I II. The second of the above meanings, that which does it amount to? to nothing more or less than this, murderer, no drunkard i" he may thus advise the minister to find his opportunity, and visit Mr. Faber states to be the doctrine of the tract writhat the end sanctifies the means. That the means live on, fancying himself secure, without a religious without being sent for, for fear he should not be sent principle at all actuating him. And is he not more for at all, or sent for, as the manner often is, when it differ, preferring the former one), is the very highest In the first place, by this system religion is thrown likely thus to live on thinking himself safe, than the is too late. The friends and relations of the sick degree of the doctrine in question; and it is that view overboard indirectly. The members of this Society man who knows that he is insecure? May not the are, indeed, obliged to give the minister notice when of the doctrine, which if any view of it is opposed to practise a Christian virtue, because they belong to drunkard, in his sober moments, be more likely to it is most convenient he should come; when are the a sound conception of the doctrine of justification, this Society, instead of doing so upon the grand and hear reason, and to feel it, than the sober man intervals of greater ease, from pain or sickness;

THE VISITATION OF THE SICK. From a Charge delivered in 1710, to the Clergy of the Diocese of St. Asaph, by Bishop Fleetwood.)

This is so tender a part of the office of a Parish Priest, that even good nature and compassion are as good part of Visiting the Sick. Surely men are or the liturgical priests, in the daily ministrations, fair upon their ears as the deep melodious tones of a mighty organ, whose harmonies linger in the fretted roofs, and float beyond our rocky shores upon the wings of the wind,—and they regard the great high ALTAR in the centre, as the palladium of the land. It is impossible, but that to minds like these, the stubborn nonconbatt that to minds like these, the stubborn nonconbatt which all parties, or all "Churches," would or could the style, overcome a little sin than a great one—are not the style, overcome a little sin than a great one—are not the say—one single text of scripture, saving, of course, say—one single text of scripture, saving, of course, temptations to little sins very little? and yet are they are going to give temptations to little sins very little? and yet are they temp their everlasting concern, than when they lie upon the honoured tombs of Westminster Abbey. It seems inevitable, that, in the view of such persons, our professed desire to dissolve the connexion between the fessed desire to dissolve the connexion between the fessed desire to dissolve the connexion between the it were true that each separate body were wrong only being the season of applying to them, with most success, supported or recommended by the Church, the season of applying to them, with most success, supported or recommended by the Church, the season of applying to them, with most success, supported or recommended by the Church, the season of applying to them, with most success, in such as supported or recommended by the church the season of applying to them, with most success, supported or recommended by the church the season of applying to them, with most success, in such as supported or recommended by the church the season of applying to them, with most success, supported or recommended by the church the season of applying to them, with most success, supported or recommended by the connexton tetween the it were true that each separate body were wrong only legitimate guide of any moral system, if that can be state and condition; whether it be to bring them to office, with such a serious, grave, and compassionate state and condition; whether it be to bring them to the season of applying to them, with most success. in such discourses as you find most proper for their to work in them such shame and sorrow as befits dour of their ideas, how can we wonder if they repulse, dour of their ideas, how can we wonder if they repulse, hosts, if evil men are combining against the Church, with energetic valour and decision, the advances of a words "cannot possibly be fulfilled, unsound; for he argues against the use of a thing that they and you may have great comfort in this head, I think it proper to say, that the minister was a possible or persons vested with the fear, distrust of their condition, and despondency.

I would not have the Clergy to be busybodies nor meddlers with other people's matters, especially their temporal and domestic concerns, because it gives men great distaste, and does disservice to them in the main; but yet, unless they be most diligent and heedful observers of the lives and manners of their that to which the eye of every believer is especially people, they will neither preach pertinently to them directed during this Holy Lenten Season. The Now, sir, if the essence of Puseyism be (as I believe his, that a sober man is more likely to hear it, and in the time of sickness more than any other. only of the Hebrew nation but of the world. I. Mr. Faber has given five different possible it to be, and as Bishop M'Ilvaine has proved) an leason, and to profit by it, than a drunkard. This I know not how to rectify this error, but I know how This we touch not at present, but ask you to see, And then a vast deal about "filaments, vesicles, meanings of the term—apostolic succession—of which are reconstructed in the case, no doubt, while the individual is under it may be turned to God, and made subservient to in that great sight which Moses saw, a lively type and ducts, pores, articulation," &c. &c. And for his ducts, pores, articulation, are sufficient for my purpose. He the following are sufficient for my purpose. He tous for accounted righteous—the prelate who wrote the best of purposes, and that will be by living hotily; shadowing forth of those sufferings which the incare scholarship, the discovery that the angels of the seven says—"It may mean the succession of the clergy, the foregoing extracts, cannot be considered as a nat in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, the for then the people will desire our prayers, and cover nate Son of the Highest endured for man. In the hurches mean only "the messengers by whom each etter was conveyed" (p. 18), will perhaps be sufficient.

\* [We by no means admit the propriety of this nick-name, but object to its use as highly absurd and unjust; it has been condemned by Bishops and eminent Divines, even while expression.

Mr. Hamilton does not condescend to develop a damire the general drift of this article, but do not feel bound to show the means admit the propriety of this nick-name, but object to its use as highly absurd and unjust; it has been condemned by Bishops and eminent Divines, even while expression and of agreeing with Bishop Beveridge. The view cannot be condemned by Bishops and eminent Divines, even while expression and of agreeing with Bishop Beveridge. The view cannot be condemned by Bishops and eminent Divines, even while expression and of agreeing with Bishop Beveridge. The view cannot be condemned by Bishops and eminent Divines, even while expression and of agreeing with Bishop Beveridge. The view cannot be condemned by Bishops and eminent Divines, even while expression and of agreeing with Bishop Beveridge. The view cannot be condemned by Bishops and eminent Divines, even while expression and of agreeing with Bishop Beveridge. The view cannot be condemned by Bishops and eminent Divines, even while expression and of agreeing with Bishop Beveridge. The view cannot be condemned by Bishops and eminent Divines, even while expression and of agreeing with Bishop Beveridge. The view cannot be condemned by Bishops and eminent Divines, even while expression and of agreeing with Bishop Beveridge. The view cannot be condemned by Bishops and eminent Divines, even while expression and of agreeing with Bishop Beveridge. The view cannot be condemned by Bishops and eminent Divines, even while expression and of agreeing with Bishop Beveridge. The view cannot be condemned by Bishops and condemne

inducement as this, being pressed home to the world? What a discouragement must it needs be to inherit the kingdom of heaven. And is not religion there were no after-reckoning to be made? But results of sobriety, I mean its temporal and physical the sacrament, by exhorting them to a lively faith, the operations of medicines best permit; want of himself, to rule this Society, and declare their consideration should hinder poor people from re-G. F. G. has reached so far as Wales, yet I cannot choose but give warning of it to all with whom I have anything

As to the business of Absolution, in this office, as it is a matter of great moment, so is it also thought of some difficulty to know when it is to be applied. The conditions of it are, the truly repenting, and unfeignedly believing the gospel. The difficulty of ready to excite him to the due discharge of it, as the applying it arises from the difficulty of knowing when sense of duty and the injunctions of authority can men truly repent; and when they unfeignedly believe. be. But when they join, no considerations can be And I must needs say, that it is not in any man's wanting to enforce the carefulest attention to this power to know, with any certainty, when this is truly done; we must take men's words for it, and depend never more in earnest, never more truly sensible of upon the professions they make; and though we may pass a wrong judgment, and prohounce a sentetice exhortations, and instructions; then are they readiest directions the Church gives in the Rubrics of this to comess their sins, promise amendment, and submission to the laws of Christ. Then, therefore, is know not what great difficulty the priest will find a sense and acknowledgment of their past offences, concern as the sick person's case requires, does usually draw with it a greater degree of esteem and them; such purposes of satisfaction and amends, love, from those who behold and hear it, than the (where it can possibly be done,) as will testify they performance of other offices is wont to do; and I have brought forth fruits meet for repentance, and have known it engage men in a very serviceable them, whether they live or die: or whether it be remind such people as have in their sickness desired to strengthen them in their faith, clear up their the prayers of the congregation, to return their doubts, and encourage them against all causeless thanks as publicly to God, for his restoring them to their health.

> LENT REFLECTIONS. From The Philadelphia Episcopal Recorder.)

The burning bush was not so GREAT A STORT as n their churches, nor discourse properly in their Church calls upon her children now to turn aside houses, nor rightly apply to them on their sick beds. and contemplate the MAN of Sorrows, and gather To do these patients the best service, one must from what they behold lessons of self-abasement, of throughly know, and be well acquainted with, their contrition, and renewed devotion to the blessed condition. If shame, or pride, or vanity, or other Saviour. Let us look awhile at the Burning Bush, reason, should cause them to conceal their state, and and see if we cannot derive from the view important talk in generals only (as the case too often happens), instruction. Occasional retirement from the world yet your acquaintance with their practice will help seems indispensable to the promotion of true piety. you to speak plainly to them, and your duty will We have always felt that the religious character of oblige you to be particular, in all points that are Moses probably derived some of its most rare and necessary. Whereas, if the sick be silent, or conceal mature graces from the long period he spent in the himself, and the minister be ignorant how things peaceful scenes and engagements of the pastoral have passed, the visit will be mere formality, and life-where he had abundant leisure and opportunity useless to them both. I would not, therefore, have for prayer, meditation, and heavenly intercourse. the practice of sending for a strange or neighbouring | While the retirement he thus enjoyed was favourable minister, on these occasions, encouraged beyond what to the cultivation of a devout frame of mind, and of is necessary. The parish priest is much the fittest deep piety, the magnificent scenes that encompassed person to be used in this service, because he is pre- him were calculated to expand his views, and enlarge sumed to know the parties best, and consequently can his conceptions of the power and perfections of the best fit his exhortations to the present necessities. Divine Being. Though he had gazed upon that wild In cases, indeed, where the sick have something secret | mountain scenery in which Horeb's lofty top forms a to impart, and would unburthen their conscience, and conspicuous part a thousand times, he always found, receive either satisfaction of some doubts, or absolu- there, something new to interest him. He had seen tion, I cannot but believe they are at liberty to send it embosomed in the stillness of hushed repose; and for whom they please, and the Clergy at liberty to go, under the soft shades of the evening hour; he had and serve them to their utmost. But in all other seen the sun in its richest noon-day splendour powercases, which are ordinary, where neither secrecy nor ing down his rays of brightness upon those dark greater skill are required, I should be glad the people cliffs-he had seen the sable clouds gather, and the would always send for their own ministers, and that storm cradled there-he had heard the murmus and the Clergy should make some scruple of invading the swell of the wind as with tempest fury it swept their brother's office on these occasions, when they over that rugged scene of awful and frowning subknow he is in the way, and within reach, and ready to limity-he had listened to the roar of God's thunder, do his duty. They will, I hope, he ever tender of as it burst peal after peal from the sky; and heard each other's credit, and will contribute nothing those mountain rocks give back the echo in a thousand (which they can avoid) to the bringing any disrespect | prolonged reverberations, while the whole of Hore's on any one; nor should the people be encouraged in top was lit up with sheets of vivid flame and forked the opinion, that one man's service is so preferable to lightning-he had seen and heard all this without another's, in matters of this nature, where all depends surprise. But now, while attending his fleecy charge, upon the grace of God, and the good disposition of an object far more strange and wonderful than any of the recipients, or the parties administered to, and these sights or sounds attracted his attention, and nothing at all upon the goodness of the minister, led him to say, I will turn aside and see this great and not seldom styled Puseyism; and as it seems to a seldom styled Puseyism; and as it seems to lowly Jesus, let him not trumpet forth, with cards slip this opportunity of saying, that, though I know thorn-bush, in the midst of which a flame was kindled that he lowly Jesus, let him not trumpet forth, with cards slip this opportunity of saying, that, though I know thorn-bush, in the midst of which a flame was kindled as righteous in him, and therefore we lowly Jesus, let him not trumpet forth, with cards slip this opportunity of saying, that, though I know thorn-bush, in the midst of which a flame was kindled as righteous in him, and therefore we lowly Jesus, let him not trumpet forth, with cards slip this opportunity of saying, that, though I know the high was not as the low of the be very generally imagined, that any man who holds it, are justified." "The acts of justification and sancti- and medals, banners and green ribands, that he are justified." "The acts of justification and sancti- and medals, banners and green ribands, that he this is an error of the people, and wish the prejudice and continued to burn, and yet the bush was not point of JUSTIFICATION, I shall, with your kind permisthe imputation of righteousness to us, the other denotes the imputation of righteousness to us, the other denotes the imputation of righteousness to us, the other denotes believe it never was, nor ever will be otherwise! Surplus the imputation of God was there! It sion, endeavour—first, to state what is meant by apossion, endeavour—first, to state what is meant by aposthe implantation of righteousness in us." "By our nounce every one who conscientiously disapproves the implantation of righteousness in us." "By our nounce every one who conscientiously disapproves became Moses to turn aside, and gaze with wonder the conscientiously disapproves are constituted by the implantation of righteousness in us." "By our nounce every one who conscientiously disapproves the implantation of righteousness in us." "By our nounce every one who conscientiously disapproves the implantation of righteousness in us." "By our nounce every one who conscientiously disapproves the implantation of righteousness in us." "By our nounce every one who conscientiously disapproves the implantation of righteousness in us." "By our nounce every one who conscientiously disapproves the implantation of righteousness in us." "By our nounce every one who conscientiously disapproves the implantation of righteousness in us." "By our nounce every one who conscientiously disapproves the implantation of righteousness in us." "By our nounce every one who conscientiously disapproves the implantation of righteousness in us." "By our nounce every one who conscientiously disapproves the implantation of righteousness in us." "By our nounce every one who conscientiously disapproves the implantation of righteousness in us." "By our nounce every one who conscientiously disapproves the implantation of righteousness in us." "By our nounce every one who conscientiously disapproves the implantation of righteousness in us." "By our nounce every one who conscientiously disapproves the implantation of righteousness in us." "By our nounce every one who conscientiously disapproves the implantation of righteousness in us." "By our nounce every one who conscientiously disapproves the implantation of righteousness in us." "By our nounce every one who conscientiously disapproves the implantation of righteousness in us." "By our noun best esteemed by all men (that is their due, and and with awe! From that burning bush Jehovah always will be paid), but men will always think their revealed himself to his servant, and opened the comministerial service to be much more efficacions than mencement of a series of divine communications, in lently brought forward by its admirers. It is that of others, and will be always more desirous of which were involved the interests and salvation not

their wicked and licentious lives, have given such than a dry thorn-bush has to resist the action of fire;

and yet they were preserved: they constantly multiplied and increased. In that burning bush we may also see an emblem of the Church in this wilderness world, surrounded by the fires of persecution, and the fierce assaults of adversaries, who seek to crush and destroy it, and yet, amid the tears and blood of and destroy it, and yet, amid the tears and blood of its ten thousand martyrs, continuing to survive and its ten thousand martyrs, continuing to survive and flourish. Here also we may see an emblem of the state of every true spiritual believer—a state of deep that which regulated my every act in the office from which I flourish. Here also we may see an emblem of the trial-passing on to glory through much tribulationcast down, but not forsaken-grievously tried, but not destroyed walking in the midst of the seventimes heated furnace of affliction, and yet remaining unconsumed. But chiefly do we here see an emblem of the sufferings of the Son of God, when he was "made a curse for us" -when, bearing the sins of the world, he voluntarily encountered the dreadful flames of divine wrath, and drank the cup of suffering due to human guilt to its very dregs. Oh, this indeed was a great sight! No wonder that the loftiest scraphs around the throne suspended their song, and turned aside to behold this GREAT SIGHT! And shall not we, for whom all these sufferings were endured, turn aside during this Lenten Season to meditate on these things. If the circumstance of the divine incarnation drew towards it the eyes of Cherubim and Seraphim, and all the mighty Hierarchs of heaven in intense gaze and wonder, what must have been the emotions awakened all along the upper realms of light by a view of the sufferings and death of the incarnate and eternal Son of God! Did not every being on the Holy Mount feel prompted to say-I will turn aside, and see this great sight! And shall we, for whom the glorious that the name of the Rev. Dr. Harris, the first Prin-Saviour died, feel no interest in contemplating the scene? Yes, let us look during all this Lenten Season towards this great sight—and the most be elicited by its mention. blessed fruits will result therefrom.

### THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1843. CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

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Bishop Ravenscroft's Conver-

DR. McCAUL, the Principal of Upper Canada College, himself,took his leave of that Institution, after the reading of the afternoon prayers. His parting remarks, listened to with unbroken attention and stillness, were full of the feelings so natural to the occasion, and were delivered in a touching and impressive manner. The happy intercourse of four years, the uniform obedience and cheerful respect evinced towards him and reputation already won for the College, and expressed the hope that he should live to behold many of those who had passed under his care exalted to the highest in their conduct the fruits of that religious and Scriptural instruction, which it had ever been his endeavour to instil into their minds, and which having found incorporated with the system of education pursued at his successor. These are but faint outlines of the life! But whenever that day arrives, we have no doubt sentiments expressed: their effect was best testified, that addresses and mementos, springing from a sense not by loud cheers, but by the boys drawing them- of great benefits received, will accompany his retireselves up in two lines from the College building to ment and add to the long list of honours which have On the following morning, the TREV. CHARLES

MATHEWS, A. M., - who, as Senior Master, assumed temporary charge of the College, until a new Principal should be appointed, -addressed to the boys a few suitable observations, in which he briefly defined the that a whole holiday was granted to the Boys at the request of their late Principal.

On Wednesday the 22nd March, the following Address was presented to Dr. McCaul at his house, in the presence of a party consisting of several of the

ADDRESS.

it has so eminently prospered.

Mere courte-y would suggest the expression of our feelings on such an occasion, but when about to part from one with whom we have been so long and so happily associated, and

Your discharge of the arduous duties of the responsible office duty of alms-giving. which you have held has been characterized, by a singularly happy union of those qualities which are most required for the effective government of such an establishment as that over which you have presided; and we feel the most lively gratification in recording our opinion that whilst by your scholarship and talent, energy and judgment, decision and mildness, you most deservedly enjoy the esteem and respect of the Masters and Pupils, you have by your vigilant and laborious care for the success and high character of Upper Canada College, earned and richly merit the confidence of the Province at large. ed with the feeling that there should be some lasting

memorial of the services which you have rendered to the Institution, we request that you will allow us to present the Colege with your portrait, which we desire (and indeed have procured the "willing assent" of the Council) to have preserved in the College Hall, as the most fitting place for the likeness

rust, through a long series of luture generations, with the names of the Exhibitioners of King's College.

Nor are we without the hope that we shall be able to render a similar proof of the grateful recollection that is cherished of both our venerated founder and of our respected first Principal, by adding their portraits to yours, and thus perpetuating the remembrance of the Institution's greatest benefactors.

both we and the Institution must undergo, we still would de sire to make our personal feelings subservient to the hope that the change may be for your benefit, as we are fully convinced it will prove to the University with which you are now con-

you and your family, and "to make all thy work to prosper in thine hand" is the heartfelt prayer of us, your sincere friends,

# MASTERS OF UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

To which Dr. McCaul thus replied:

ANSWER. Gentlemen,-The sentiments, which you express at the close of my official connexion with you, are indeed a most gratifying evidence of the kind feeling which you cherish towards me.—

The warmth and sincerity of the regard, which you manifest on our parting, are, believe me, most cordially reciprocated.— without relieving the Dissenter 1 am deeply sensible how much I am indebted to your able and pation in that Christian duty. zealous assistance for the prosperity which the Institution has enjoyed under my superintendence, nor is it possible that you can appreciate the services which I have been able to render you more highly than I do those which I have received at your hands.

In the flattering opinion which you express of the manner in which I have discharged the duties of my office, whilst I gratefully acknowledge the spirit which breathes in every word, I cannot but recognize that influence which affection exercises the purpose of recruiting his overburdened strength, over our judgments, when we would form an estimate of the

objects of our regard and esteem. The honour, which you purpose conferring on me by placing my pertrait in the College Hall, I have much pleasure in ac-You could not have selected a place more agreeable wishes than that in which I have so often met the assembled Masters and Pupils of the Institution, nor could any thing add higher value to this mark of distinction than the ideration of those with whom you desire to associate me in

niversity, demand my warmest acknowledgments; for whilst demonstration of their feelings. ey testify the interest which you feel in my personal welfare, that I shall spare myself as little there as I have done here—that nothing, which I can do, shall be wanted to secure to have just withdrawn—the determination to discharge my duty through good report and through evil report, without fear and

Permit me, before I conclude, to thank you with all the elings of my heart, both for the prompt and efficient aid which you have uniformly given to me, during a period of more that ar years, and for the warm expressions of kind feeling with which you bid me farewell.

To the merciful giver of all good gifts I commend you and

yours. May he bless you in all the relations of life-with sucsess in your pursuits—with happiness at your hearths—with seace in this world—with joy in that which is to come. March 23rd, 1843.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto was unable to witness this gratifying scene, being confined to the house by severe indisposition: but his Lordship, in his hearty and emphatic manner declared, that had he been able to put foot to the ground, he would not have been

After the Reply had been delivered, the party present partook of a cold collation, and it would perhaps be an invasion of privacy, if we were to say more than that every respect was paid to the merits and abilities of Dr. McCaul, whose health was proposed by the Chief Justice, in a few remarks, the more happy and effective, from being totally unpremeditated.

We cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of adding, cipal, was not passed over without those testimo of esteem and honour which must ever and deservedly

It is known to the community that Dr. McCaul has only been removed from one sphere of labour, to a higher; and that on the 24th April next, he commences the arduous duties of Vice President of the he was placed in a situation of great personal delicacy University of King's College. We therefore have no and embarrassment, and we are quite convinced that cause to lament his departure from among us, but have every reason to believe that higher and graver responsibilities will call forth increased exertions and powers -that he, under whose guidance Upper Canada College, within four years has seen its number of pupils The Water-guard of Cape Clear increase from 142 to 194, will in the first instance ter which belong to Mr. Draper, the most intelligent attract students to the University, and subsequently increase their number, -that, -to borrow the motto felicitously transferred by the Chief Justice from one | country, and denounce an administration, well charac-On Monday, the 20th of this month, the Rev. of Dr. McCaul's University medals to Dr. McCaul terised by the Montreal Gazette as men whose "loyalty

Semel raptos nunquam dimittet honores. Whoever looks upon Upper Canada College as the main fountain from which the University must be supplied with students, will understand the benefit already conferred upon the community by Dr. McCaul and his predecessor; and will entertain the hope that an Inhis office by the boys, and their satisfactory advancement in their studies, were successively dwelt upon the completeness of its establishment, and especially in by the learned and reverend speaker. He then exelassical and mathematical education. If there be any the opi reduction in the number of the Classical and Mathematical Masters, the standard of education throughout offices and positions in this colony at no distant date, lack a supply of students, sufficiently grounded and matured to profit by its various advantages.

We understand that the College Boys are about to present suitable tokens of their respect and gratitude to Dr. McCaul, on his retirement. May the day be the College, he had sought to transmit unimpaired to to retreat from the University into the shade of private Dr. McCaul's house, and saluting him with a regret- accummulated around him from his early and meriin the Italianity of Dublin to the are

ad imum

Qualis ab incepto.

the Toll Gate on Yonge Street. The text was very that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given at our baptism should be a sufficient that the pledge given the pledge aptly taken from Haggai ii. 18, 19, and the discourse, which was appropriate, impressive, and full of practical application, was responded to by the unusually large

most distinguished and respected gentlemen in the liberality among Churchmen, and we are convinced that this spirit would be still more fostered if a regular statement of the sums collected in the Cathedral and Rev. and Dear Sir,—We, Masters of Upper Canada Col-the uses to which they are appropriated, were laid before lege, desire to express to you, on your withdrawal from the office of Principal, our deep regret that the Institution is no longer to enjoy the benefit of that superintendence under which prevailing abroad that they are expended for such purposes as the painted window recently inserted, whereas that undertaking was purely of a private character, and irreproachable of both sexes, for the discouragement and supwhom we have been so long and so happy, testing and the readiest attention to our interests, be assured that this farewell address is presented as no formal tribute, but on the part of the congregation to abound more and the readiest attention of our wavnest and sincerest results and s

> A short time ago a collection, towards the support of the House of Industry, was made in the Cathedral Church of this city, when the sum of 40%. was obtained. In the mean time we have not heard of any similar

> worship in this city. It seems to us exceedingly unfair that all denominations should not, in this respect, take a share in supporting the House of Industry.

Roman Catholics and Methodists continue to solicit the Toronto Churchmen for subscriptions towards building and missionary purposes: and too many of our of him to whose cloquent and parental appeals it has so often brethren seem to put up very patiently with this unequal echoed, and by whose exertions its walls will be adorned, we taxation, and to take for their text, "Issachar is a strong ass, couching down between two burdens:

\* \* he bowed his shoulder to bear, and became a servant unto tribute."

If however, some Churchmen, cannot see the violation of Scripture, and the wrong to Christ's body, the While we deplore the great loss which, by your departure, Church, which they commit in rendering the support of their money or their presence to Dissent, -perhaps it may strike them as a reasonable thing, that Dissenters should bear their share of the public charitable burdens, before they call upon Churchmen for assistance That it may please God to shower his choicest blessings upon towards their exclusive religious purposes. Last year, excepting the Church, the British and Canadian Methodists, were the only bodies that made a collec-

tion for the House of Industry in their places of worship. community at large, instead of being unduly devolved dence and attachment of those, who have ever cheerfully and upon the members of the Church, we shall take the energetically co-operated with me in promoting the efficiency liberty of recommending a plan, by which Churchmen will be enabled to discharge the demands of charity, without relieving the Dissenters from their just partici-

> carried on upon equitable principles, will do all in our their fellow-creatures, and in a spirit of self-denial, which beration, and the Church being convinced of the necessihumble power to support its claims.

The terms in which you allude to my connexion with the begged them to spare him this trying, yet pleasing, may quote the most respectable papers in the Province in sup-

they also manifest an encouraging confidence as to the success of my exertions in a new field of labour. Of this be assured, to resume his faithful labours with recruited strength, We hope that Mr. Osler will return in a few months, and to gladden, with his presence, the attached and increasing flock committed to his care.

His place, during his absence, will be supplied by the REV. W. S. DARLING, who, we have no doubt, will be cordially welcomed in a part of the country where he is already most favourably known.

We understand that the Hon. W. H. DRAPER, M.P.P., has accepted a seat in the Legislative Council, which has been offered to him as a mark of Her Majesty's favour.

The offer of a distinction of this kind is usually coupled with a signification that the party to whom

Mr. Draper, we bel'eve, has accepted this mark of personal distinction, with the understanding that he makes my brother to offend, I will eat no meat while the world recommendation to Her Majesty's notice, and that it by no means involves his approval or support of the individuals at present carrying on the Government of this Province, upon principles exhaust; and though the Apostic may bave found few to adopt this noble sentiment, or to act upon it, I never heard that the principle was considered a bad or an unsafe one.

I will not intrude any further on your time or space, should my communication be admitted to that column of questionable this Province, upon principles subversive of its con- authority, in which the Editor declines being held responsible nexion with Great Britain. On the contrary, we are convinced, that Mr. Draper would take no situation Hon. Robert Baldwin.

decided stand in protesting against the disastrous appointment of Mr. Hincks, made without his knowledge and in his absence, and also in condemning the fatal and humiliating surrender of Sir Charles Bagot to Mr. Lafontaine's DEMANDS. But we know that he acted in a conscientious manner, and with a sincere desire to promote the best interests of the country. Of the sterling loyalty, the ardent attachment to British connexion, the high legal and general ability, the senatorial eloquence, and the excellent moral characportion of the community are well aware. Let him but take his proper position in the councils of the is not to Queen Victoria, but to Messrs. Lafontaine & Co., -whose principle is pay, and whose souls are wrapt up in salary," and he will greatly promote the success of a movement which may have the effect of dissolving a rebel-rewarding Cabinet, and placing himself on an eminence honourable to himself, and advantageous to the Crown and the people.

## Communication.

[We deem it necessary to follow the example of the London Church periodicals, and to apprize our readers that we are not responsible for the opinions of our Correspondents.—ED. Church.]

### TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

Sir, - I have waited for some time in the hope that I should see some reply in The Church to the severe remarks that have from time to time appeared in your columns on the subject of Temperance Societies; but as no better champion has appeared to defend a cause which I hold next to sacred, I will venture to offer my own views of the subject, submitting them to the correction of any better informed person who will take the far distant when increasing infirmities shall warn him trouble to point out wherein they may be mistaken. I do not intend to dispute the melancholy fact that many who have joined these Associations very probably deserve the reproach of hypocrisy, self-righteousness, ostentation or any other of the sins come on to the Pharisees of every age. It would be strange indeed if among the multitudes who have taken the pledge, there should be none who disgraced it; but I do contend that On Sunday last the Rev. Dr. Beaven, Professor of sinners. "Who art thou that judgest another man's servant? reciprocal duties of master and scholar, and promised Divinity in the University of King's College, preached To his own master he must stand or fall." It has been argued against these Associations that they are unpagessary because reciprocal duties of master and scholar, and promised to do all in his power towards an efficient and imparation of the funds for building the Church at Sermon in aid of the funds for building the Church at against these Associations that they are unnecessary, because all Christians belong to one great Temperance Society, and to withhold us from any act of disobedience to the laws and commandments of God—that drunkenness is prohibited in the Bible, and therefore any other pledge is a profane interfe rence with the Divine authority, as seeming to set up another for the more effectually securing our obedience. It would, indeed, be happy for our fallen race if no other law than that of Scripture were needful for the restraint of our propensities to members was small indeed. evil; but I find nothing in this argument which does not equally apply to all human laws. The commandment says "Thou shalt not kill," and again "Thou shalt not steal," yet the gallows and the prison are resorted to for the more effectual protection of life and property. The Scriptures enjoin sobriety and temperance, but their injunctions have not been found sufficient to withhold the drunkard from the destruction of his own soul and body ; - therefore Associations have been formed, wherein are to be found many of the good, the wise and the

> required. But though it is a vice which includes every other in its natural train of consequences—though it is ruinous to body and to soul, bringing destruction upon thousands, and involving in its deadly evils the innocent with the guilty—the punishments awarded to its indulgence come not from the hand f man but from the hand of God-they come not in the form of transportation, or imprisonment, or pillory, or any other human device for the discouragement of crime, but in prostrated resolution that the first available funds at their disposal collections having been made in the various places of strength and blighted intellect, in the withering of every noble, every virtuous, every honourable, every human feeling—in disease, degradation, death, "and after that the judgment."

streets? Are they not seen in our gaols, in our penitentiaries? Do not their voices speak from thousands of untimely graves? Are there not starving families, wretchedness, want, destitution, isgrace, infamy, staring us in the face in every town and village, in every street of every town and village, within our knowledge, distinctly and directly arising from intemperance? And is it then so irrational and so criminal an act to band ourselves together for the resistance of such an enemy as this, that those who do so are held as fair objects of ridicule, contempt and reproach, and pointed at as fools or hypocrites, even favourable answer is confidently expected. by the religious press of their country? Shall it be held dis-

have been alluded to in The Church as if it were a subject of the subscription list. reproach. It is certain that there is no depth of wickedness or dependence and frailty, there is scarcely a more difficult task to be imagined than for a moderately temperate person to look on a fellow creature in a state of beastly intoxication and realise to themselves the possibility that they can ever be reduced to the same level. It is therefore not to be supposed that the thansands who have taken the Temperature of their proceedings for the four movement which have taken the Temperature of their proceedings for the four movement which have along the form movement that the thansands who have taken the Temperature of their proceedings for the four movement which have along the form movement and the form movement and the form movement that the thansands who have taken the Temperature of their proceedings for the four movement and the form movement that the thansands who have taken the form movement that the thanks of the form movement that the thanks of the form movement that the transfer of th duced to the same level. It is therefore not to be supposed that the thousands who have taken the Temperance pledge, while yet apparently safe from the evil effects of self-indulgence, of the Society, your Committee would desire to improve the mixed of all the property of the Assertice. tion in that Christian duty.

We wish well to the House of Industry, and, if have done so from any fear of the consequences to themselves of falling into this vice, but rather from a sense of duty to done, that this Society having been formed after due delimust always be admitted as a Christian virtue. Were none ty which existed for its formation, all the members of but drunkards to become members of those Societies, there would necessarily be a sort of stigma attached to the pledge, tion for its success; and above all, they are called upon, West Gwillimbury, has left Canada for England, for the purpose of recruiting his overburdened strength, and with the intention of taking his Master's degree and with the intention of taking his Master's degree at Cambridge.

The affectionate esteem in which this laborious and successful Clergyman is held, was evidenced by the concourse of his parishioners in more than one hundred sleighs, on his departure from the townships above mentioned. A greater number of persons would have joined in this mark of respect, had not Mr. Osler

to support the cause, who shall say that their doing so is not an act of self-denying benevolence and holy charity toward their suffering fellow-creatures. Why should they find their motives suspected and themselves lampooned as mere pretenders to self-denial, who purchase the right of indulgence in all other's offences, by an ostentatious renunciation of those they were moved and seconded by the following gentlemen.

John Harris, Esq., Henry Allen, Esq., Rev. Richard Flood; John Wilson, Esq., Rev. James Stewart; James Givins, Esq., Rev. James Stewart; James Givins, Esq., Rev. James Stewart; James Givins, Esq., Rev. J. C. Usher; Rev.

A writer, whose communication was, I believe, originally published in The Patriot, and thence [illegible] to The Church, objects most decidedly to females or children becoming mempers of Temperance Societies, and admits with much delicacy that "such a revolting exhibition as a drunken woman may occasionally be seen." With all respect for the sex, I will go still further and assert that this disgusting spectacle is very frequently seen, and that "upright matrons" and "spotless are compelled to witness this degradation of their ex; and though I own that I would rather keep that fair ortion of the creation as much as possible out of public life, still think it a natural and by no means a reprehensible eling which leads them to afford this support of their powerful ice to Society formed expressly for the purpose of supressing an odious sin, to which many of their own sex in all sses have fallen victims. The same writer is very indignant hat people should actually form associations with the express ntention of renouncing those gifts of a gracious Providence which were given us to use and not to abuse; and seems to tary attendance; but in Mr. Draper's case there is no such condition annexed, and the honour bestowed upon him is therefore the more complimentary and to assure him that he may even give up the dinner as well as the wine if there appears to be any advantage to his fellow creatures in his doing so, without incurring any dangerous responsibility; for what says St. Paul? "Wherefore if meat owes it exclusively to Sir Charles Bagot's favourable stands;" and though the Apostle may have found few to adopt

for the opinions of the writer, but conclude with an acknow-ledgment that I am not one of those who have purchased the convinced, that Mr. Draper would take no situation that brought him into political connexion with the broad surface of a silver medal;" but that though a sincere hat brought him into political connexion with the Ion. Robert Baldwin.

We could have wished that, in the course of last summer and autumn, Mr. Draper had taken a more decided stand in protesting against the disastrous and last of the Association from enlisting under its banner, and which is the summer and autumn, Mr. Draper had taken a more decided stand in protesting against the disastrous and last of the Association from enlisting under its banner, and which is that been my fortune to come in contact. My place of the Association from enlisting under its banner, and which is the broad surface of a silver medal; but that though a sincere for abuse or neglect 1 have neither palliation or secure to offer in the sight of God, and least of all can be considered in the sight of God, and least of all can be considered in the sight of God, and least of all can be considered in the success, I have never yet pledged myself, as one of its members, for a reason which doubtless determ many of those who approve ministers, with whom, from the earliest period of the Association from enlisting under its banner, and which it has been my fortune to come in contact. My place of the Association from enlisting under its banner, and which it has been my fortune to come in contact. My place of the Association from enlisting under its banner, and which it has been my fortune to come in contact. opponents, perhaps unsuspected by themselves, for "the heart of man is deceitful and desperately wicked, who shall know it?" The truth is that, though so far from being an habitual tippler, weeks very often clapse without my taking any more powerful stimulant than tea or coffee, from absolute indifference to any thing else. I feel assured that the prohibited indulgences. would become of much more value in my eyes when I had pledged myself to abstain from them, and that I should find the self-denial necessary for the observance of my engagement greater than I am inclined to volunteer, however highly I may

respect its exercise in other people. [In the arguments of this well-written letter, we by no means concur, but consider them all overthrown by an article, styled The Temperance Movement, on our first page. We regard Temperance Societies as vicious in principle,—as superseding and obscuring the functions of Christ's Church, and as so many distilleries of fanaticism and schism. We shall touch upon the subject next week .- ED. CH.

## Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

LONDON, BROCK, TALBOT, AND HURON BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

The first Anniversary of the London, Brock, Talbot, and Huron Branch of the Diocesan Church Society, was held in the Mechanics Hall, London, on Friday, the 17th February, when one of the most numerous and respecta-ble meetings ever convened in the town of London, was

The Rev. Charles Brough, senior Clergyman of the District, having, as Chairman, opened the business of the day with the appointed Prayers, proceeded in a most eloquent and lucid speech to set forth the objects of the specific and was hard throughout with the utpoot at Society, and was heard throughout with the utmost at-cention. At the close of his address, the Reverend

Talbot, and Huron, District Branch Association of the and distinctness. But the retrospect of former life is of Talbot, and Huron, District Branch Association of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, in compliance with the resolution to that effect, passed at the formation of the Association on the 8th September, 1842, beg to present the following Report of their proceedings:—In doing so they would state, that heretofore many causes have co-operated to prevent the Committee from conhade to the state of the state of the state of the state of the subject which brings and distinctness. But the retrospect of former life is of too solemn, and, it may be, of too sad a character, to suit the happy auspices of this meeting; I will therefore proceed to matters of more general interest, and what I am about to say, with the subject which brings was the best fitted to discharge the duties of the onerous task on which he was about to eater. if the intrusion of such characters into any Association or Institution is sufficient to destroy its claim to respect, we should be deep depravity; but I am not aware of any clause in the society. The late period at which the Society in such as way, as to enjoy any one whose knowledge of human nature has detected its deep depravity; but I am not aware of any clause in the scriptural descriptural control of the world, I became a injunction "Judge not" that concedes the right of deciding more largely and on the motives and principles of members of the Tem. ciety was formed, (8th last Sept.,) together with several local hindrances both in London and elsewhere, has prevented the Committee from giving full effect to those resolutions which they have passed for promoting the objects of the Society; but they look forward with confidence to a time not far distant, when they shall be enabled to congratulate the members of the Society not only between the called the apprentices, of the West Indies became altogether free. With the admission, that in an economical and pecuniary point of

two quarterly meetings of the Managing Committee have been held, one in October and the other in January; these were attended by the Clergy generally, but your Committee regrets to state, that the attendance of the lay members was small indeed. They would desire to impress it upon the minds of all the members of the Manager of the members of the Manager of the members of th ring Committee, that upon their exertions mainly depends ander the Divine blessing) the success of the So and that it is a duty incumbent on them, to give time and hought to the affairs of the Association.
"Your Committee, at its first meeting in October,

passed a resolution that Parochial meetings should be neld and Parochial Associations formed at St. Thomas, Delaware, Ingersol, Mosa, Adelaide, St. John's London Usborne, Goderich, and Simcoe; and they have now to report that Parochial Associations have been organized St. Thomas, Delaware, Ingersol, Goderich, the Devonshire Settlement, Usborne, and at Simcoe, -at each of which places a deputation from the Managing Committee attended, and it is expected, from the spirit generally exhibited at these meetings, that the cause of the Socie will greatly prosper, when sufficient time has elapsed to enable the Parochial Associations to carry into effect the plans which have been proposed for making known to all the members of the Church throughout the country, the objects of the Society.

shall be appropriated to the maintenance of a Travelling Missionary. This they regard as a measure of the utmost importance, for it is a melancholy fact known to all Is this evil an imaginary or a distant one? Are the consequences of its prevalence left to conjecture, and have we no means of calculating their extent? Do they not cry to us in our of well settled country are as yet utterly destitute of the ministrations of our Church. Your Committee therefore hopes, that this resolution will meet the concurrence of the members of the Society.

"Your Committee has also been engaged upon the important subject of the establishment of a Depository for the sale of the Books of the Society, in each District Town; and at the last meeting in January, a resolution was passed, that the Secretary be requested to apply to the Parent Society upon this subject: he has done so, and a

"Your Committee has to report that land has been graceful and absurd to lift a hand to avert the progress of so given to the Society by different individuals, to the cearful an evil, and shall each man wait until the plague has amount of 781 acres, making, together with the munificrept into his own dwelling and laid waste his own home before cent grant made by Col. Burwell, at the formation of the It seems to me that there can searcely be a more impeachable is small; but the system of employing numerous collecconclusion drawn from any circumstance, than that all who tors, and assigning to each a ward in his own neighbourregister their names as members of Temperance Societies, do hood, which it is the intention of the committee to ad pt it from a consciousness of their own instability, or the fear of immediately, it is expected will be productive of the very becoming victims of a loathsome vice; and yet were it indeed best results. Donations for local purposes, to a large so, I caunot well understand why such self-distrust should amount, have been given, as will appear by reference to

tion for the House of Industry in their places of worship.

The mode of raising funds for the House of Industry requires and we believe will soon receive the attention of the Committee of that Institution; and if the burden of supporting it be not fairly shared by the

uinquagenarian member of that Church; such a period of probation, if filled up with details, would present a sad picture of opportunities abused or neglected; but it has been my fortune to come in contact. My p birth was within the limits of a parish which, time referred to, was the scene of pastoral labours which have been described, to myself orally, and to the world at large in print, as of an almost apostolical character, To many who now hear me, more particularly to my clerical hearers, the name of William Gilpin, the pastor to whom I allude, will suggest associations of no ordinary character—a name well, indeed, worthy of its transmission from his nearly martyred ancestor, Bernard Gilpin, who, it will be recollected, escaped,—through means of one of those mis-named accidents which attest the existence of a special providence,—the extreme effects of the Marian persecution, and lived to earn, through the character of his parochial ministry, at Houghton, in the county of Durham, the popular cognomen of the Northern Apostle. In reference to locality, and from a parity of effects, his biographer and namesake, William Gilpin, may be entitled the Eastern Apostle. It is now nearly forty years since he has been removed his eternal rest, but the effects of his pastoral labours wood-embowered school, inscribed with his name, the hearts of the young are taught to love and revere the name of its founder. The Church, at whose baptismal font I was admitted into the Christian communion, was at the same time administered by a person who, for amiableness and simplicity of character, might not inaptly be named with Gilpin; and the biography of either would serve to illustrate the good effects arising out of free and unreserved habits of social intercourse of that important adjunct to the British Crown as headly between the clergy and laity-effects which are here illustrated, both in the character of this meeting and in the origin of this Society, due as it is to the united action of the Bishop of the Diocese and of a lay member of the Church, alike respected for his high official rank and beloved for his private virtues. Such, as regarding my Church membership, were the associations and experience of childhood; nor were those of boyhood and youth less nappily adapted for maturing an attachment, which, I Society, and was heard throughout with the utmost attention. At the close of his address, the Reverend chairman called upon the Secretary, the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, to read the Report of the proceedings of the believe of the proceedings of the believe of the proceedings of the believe of the proceedings of the proce Cronyn, to read the Report of the proceedings of the Society from the period of its formation—which was as backed as they were by a manner and life which the young mind cannot fail to love and respect, still clings around my heart with a pertinacity the strength of which death alone can relax—if, indeed, such recollec-"The Managing Committee of the London, Brock, tions do not cling to us for ever, in all their individuality Hope, M. P., Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Mr. J. S. Brown-

West Indies became altogether free. With the admission, that in an economical and pecuniary point of but also on the state of its funds.

"In compliance with a resolution of the Association."

West Indies became altogether free. With the admission, that in an economical and pecuniary point of view, the measure of emancipation has been followed by great—immediate loss, may be coupled the assertion.

The Earl of MOUNTCASHEL, in returning thanks for the sion, that in an economical and pecuniary point of view, the measure of emancipation has been followed by great—immediate loss, may be coupled the assertion.

The Earl of MOUNTCASHEL, in returning thanks for the sion, that in an economical and pecuniary point of view, the measure of emancipation has been followed by great—immediate loss, may be coupled the assertion.

Canada night work forward to bright does for the control of the c gious influence, it has been eminently successful. And ss his. for myself I would say, that although on the one Sir FRANCIS HEAD, formerly Governor of Upper Canada, Indies, exchange my present for my past situation; and, in fine, I may add, that it is a subject of the deepest thankfulness to Almighty God that I shall not go down to the grave, as I was born, a slave-owner.

Several additional speeches were made during the evening-message and more, too, they rested upon the solution of religion (hear, hear.)

Several additional speeches were made during the evening-message and more, too, they rested upon the solution of religion (hear, hear.) of emancipation, that its success is principally, if not of addressing the meeting. wholly, due to the extended influence of religious principle, gained, as that influence in a great measure has been, under Providence, through means of the in-

is the result of my humble judgment less favourable to the principle of that attachment, my course of education having constrained me to give some atten- thankful to the present Government for making such an aption to the principle, as well as to the feeling of

"In conclusion, let me renew my expression of nor of the Cape of Good Hope.

BY WHOM, AND FOR WHAT PURPOSE GIVEN. Subscript'ns Donations. James Givins, Hon. Geo. G. Goodhue, ..... Lawrance Lawrason, ..... John Wilson, ..... John Harris-Donation towards liquidating the debt of St. Paul's 25 0 0 5 0 Henry Allen, Judge L. D.,.. Henry G. Allen. Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, Charles Monsarrat, ..... C. S. Gzouski, ..... William Horton, ..... Henry C. Becher, ... H. Chisholm donation towards liqui dating the debt of St. Paul's Donations contributed by various in dividuals for the purpose erecting galleries in St. Paul's Church, London, £171 17 6 £64 0 0 DONATIONS OF LAND.

Mahlon Burwell, ...... James Givins,
Thomas Phillips, Lawrance Lawrason, ..... John Wilson, ..... Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, .....

CAVAN. -On the 14th and 15th of this month meetings were held in the two churches of this Parish, for the purpose of forming Parochial Committees of the District Branch of the Church Society. The few clergy whom

some very pleasing and appropriate remarks, for a portion of which we are happy to make room:

"MR CHAIRMAN LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN."

mitted to assemble were gratified by the sight of large and attentive audiences. On Tuesday afternoon the meeting took place in St. Paul's Church, the accommodation "In compliance with the request of the managing committee, communicated to me through my respected minister and friend, Mr. Cronyn, I have the pleasure to second the resolution which has just been proposed. On an occasion like the present, and in the presence of so many persons so well able to do justice to the general subject and objects of this meeting, and withal, unaccustomed as I am to address a body of persons assembled subject and objects of this meeting, and withal, unaccustomed as I am to address a body of persons assembled for religious objects, it might better become me to abstain from adding any observation of my own, and to content myself with the simple performance of a pleasing and honourable duty, rather than to detain a meeting so constituted for a longer period than is necessary; first, for offering the expression of my regret that I was unable to attend the meeting held in September, for the formation of the Branch Diocesan Society of this District; and, secondly, the expression of my adhesion and attachment to its character and objects. Let me also, however, avail myself of an occasion which may not recur, to add the expression of an attachment, to which no language that I am master of can do justice, to that recur, to add the expression of an attachment, to which no language that I am master of can do justice, to that Church of which, by my attendance at and participation in the objects of this meeting, I profess myself a member.

The instructions of a tendency to Puseyism and Popely so industriously circulated were successfully met by an appeal to Luther's rule of a "standing or falling church." And, as the true scriptural antidote against the fanatical excesses of Methodism so rife at this juncture, and the "As I am within less than two short years a quinqua- scarcely less evil ravages of Millerism, the Divine docgenarian member of that Church, I use the privilege of the Apostolical Succession was clearly elucidated long standing to mention a few circumstances connected with religious, or rather Church associations and experience, which, independently of other and higher continuously maintained. The whole proceedings were very gratifying and must have greatly tended to edify the people and to strengthen the hands of the venerable siderations, may well account for my attachment to the Church of England. I have said that I am almost a

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#### Later from England.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA. (From The Montreal Gazette.)

The Royal Mail Steamer Columbia arrived at Boston on the 20th, bringing English papers to the 4th instant. We are indebted to William Steele, Esq., of Liverpool, for a supply of papers, from which we make the following sum-

mary and extracts.
Wilmer and Smith's European Times, commenting on the

state of trade generally, says:—

The only bright spot in the surrounding gloom is a measure about to be introduced to Parliament for admitting. Canadian wheat and flour, and United States wheat and flour by way of Canada, into this country, at a fixed nominal duty. Some doubts existed a short time back as to the sincerity of the Government relative to this measure, but Lord Stanley has cleared away all mist on the subject, by stating emphatically that the Government accepts the interpretation put upon his despatch of last year by the Governor-General and Legislature of Canada.

The bill passed by the Provincial Parliament of Canada, posing a duty of three shillings per quarter on United States wheat going into Canada only waits the receipt of some information from Sir Charles Bagot to receive the Royal assent, and then a bill will be introduced into the British Parliament, virtually repealing, as far as Canada and the United States are concerned, the Corn Law of

Sir Charles Metcalfe, who crosses the Atlantic in the same packet which conveys this sheet, carries with him a deservedly high reputation. He enters upon the Government of Canada under circumstances more favourable than that important adjunct to the British Crown can hardly fail to be developed by the new measure for the importaextent of great, it may be, astounding magnitude; and Sir Charles is the sort of man, we take it, to foster the new trade, and extend to it the benefit of sound advice and comprehensive experience. In England, he stands well with all parties-Liberals and Conservatives, and the hope is, that the ground which has been won by his \* \* \* predesor, as far as the French population is concerned, will not be lost by him.

FAREWELL DINNER TO SIR C. METCALFE.

On Monday the Colonial Society gave a splendid dinner to Sir Charles Metcaife, on his departure for Canada. Sir Augustus D'Este, K. C. H., in the Chair. The festive meeting took place in the house of the Society, St. James Square .-

tion, that for all its higher objects, the improvement Crown. Canada might now look forward to bright days, for of the social state, the extension of moral and reli-

of beloved parents highly educated, and that almost exclusively through means of the produce of slave labour; and although, on the other hand, I have been suddenly deprived of a great portion of personal income, yet I would not, for all the wealth of the West ladies exchange my present for my past situation. Indies, exchange my present for my past situation; principles of justice, and more, too, they rested upon the solid

Several additional speeches were made during the evening-Nor is it a truth less notorious than the moral success a division in the House of Commons, had not an opportunity

The Times, in his observations on this dinner, passes the stitution, in 1825, in the West Indies, of a resident new Governor, there is no small comfort in the reflection that Episcopacy. Nor, again, is it less notorious, that it the same strength of judgment and promptitude of decision was on the faith of the same influence, that the Legislature of Antigna, at once, in the year 1834, renounced action and courtesy of demeanour which not only won the esthe whole period of apprenticeship, and declared the Negroes of the island entirely free.

Action and courtesy of demeanour which not only won the extern, but relieved the embarrassments of Lord William Bentinck—the same impartiality, discretion, and good temper, Negroes of the island entirely free.

"Such are the grounds, resting on association and experience, of my attachment to the Church of England, consequently to the chiefe of this Sociation and still remain unenfeebled and powerful to resist the menaces of and, consequently, to the objects of this Society. Nor license, and to smooth the asperities of faction in Canada. In a word, if Canada is to be preserved, in no hands could it be nore secure than in those of Sir Charles Metcalfe; and we are

Sir Francis Bond Head, it is said, is to be appointed Gover-

"In conclusion, let me renew my expression of attachment to our Church; and, in the inimitable language of Scripture, add my fervent hope and prayer, 'that peace may be within her walls, and plenteousness within her palaces.'"

List of Donations and Subscriptions to the Diocesan Church Society, in London, C. W.

List of Donations and Subscriptions to the Diocesan Church Society, in London, C. W. have been pretty large, and the market seems now to have seen the lowest. There is no stock of lard. There is a good demand from the country grocers, and the other sorts command a ready D. sale. No fine butter now in the market. Grease is wanted at the quotations.

The following letter from a leading house in the Canada trade, will be found interesting, as giving the views of merchants of judgment and experience on the prospects of our next

Referring to the annexed quotations of your produce, we have to remark, that the general state of trade in this country is very far from prosperous; and though there have been many circumstances apparently of a favourable character—such as the cheapness of money, and of provisions, the ceasing of war in the East, &c .- all are insufficient to produce a re-action, and both merchants and manufacturers remain without any spirit, and generally much impoverished in their means from the long prevalence of bad times. The alteration of the Corn Law and New tariff, whatever good may eventually come out of them, have certainly added to the present want of good trade, by unsettling everything, and destroying the home trade, by the blowgiven to the agricultural interest thereby.

The Corn Trade continues in a depressed way, and the consumption very limited. There is still a very heavy stock of free grain in London, greatly more than will probably be got rid of before harvest; and it hangs over the market, preventing the possibility of rise there or here. Low as our prices are, it is said orders are executing in the Baltic, that will be able to pay the present duty of 20s per quarter. Our expectations is to see our market no better, but worse; and that probably at the spring arrival from Canada, flour may not bring over 26s for the best brands made from Ohio wheat, others 24s to 25s.— There seems a probability of the measure being carried by July. of a nominal duty on bona fide Canadian produce, and manu facture, of wheat and flour.

There is no demand for ashes, and we are sorry to notice the high prices given at Montreal during winter. Whatever our price may be in June, you may calculate on a decline. Nowa-days, a free supply does that with every thing, as no specula-tors come forward, unless the article has reached the lowest point it can be at. Consumers care little about prospects of supply, if there is enough for the day.

There is a slight hope of a home demand for your pork, from

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been made at 27s, and the uncertified could be had much under.

Wheat, 6s 6d to 7s; Flour, 27s to 27s 6d; Oatmeal, 20s; Pease, 28s; Pot-Ashes, 29s; Pearl-Ashes, 30s to 30s 6d; Prime-Mess Beef, 32s; Prime Mess Pork, 27s; uncertified, 23s; Butter, 54s; Lard, 39s.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(From The London Times.) CANADIAN POLITICAL CONVICTS. Mr. ROEBUCK, in rising to bring forward the motion which appeared in his name upon the papers, said he felt the difficulty and the delicacy of the duty he had undertaken. He was aware that he might rouse prejudices rife both in that house and out of it, and that he might appear to be asking something approaching to an interference with the ordinary course of justice, which, however, he would be able to show was not the case; and he felt satisfied that the result of his statements would be, to convince reasonable men that his claim was not courters without the result of his statements would be, to convince reasonable men that his country. He was well aware of the impression produced on the country. claim was not contrary either to wisdom, justice, or policy. The was well aware of the impression produced on the house by the forcible and temperate manner in which the hon. and learned gentleman who had opened this question had emphatically stated, that unless Canada could be held by the affections of its papels it had better be religiously advertised as the country. The was well aware of the impression produced on the house by the forcible and temperate manner in which the hon. and learned gentleman who had opened this question had appealed to their feelings on the behalf of those who were now affections of its people, it had better be relinquished entirely. suffering under a sentence imposed upon them under extraor-(Hear, hear.) He was happy to say, that by the conduct of dinary circumstances [hear, hear]; but he must not shrink those acting under the present government, Canada had been brought into a condition far better than it had been in for some years (hear), and hs was an vious to express his gratitude to the Administration for their just and wise policy in the colony. (Hear) He was most desirous of avoiding gentleman admitted to be of an unusual character, namely, to even the possibility of misconstruction, and the least appear-ance of offence, for sorry would be be thus to prejudice the hands of the House of Commons that grace and favour which, ance of offence, for sorry would he be thus to prejudice the case he advocated, the case of unfortunate exiles—hundreds, he might say, who had been sent from their homes to a distant clime, as convicts, not under the ordinary course of law, but under the most illegal proceedings ever known in any country. After the departure of Lord Durham from Canada, when no amnesty had been granted, a second rebellion broke out, it would be recollected, in the colony, and an ordinance was passed by which it was virtually put under martial law. The common tribunals of the country were silenced; people were no longer tried by their peers, but by court martial. Let the house, then, understand that they were not called upon to interfere in the common course of justice, but simply to ask Canadians, as if their country had never existed, as if their the motion of the hon, and learned gentleman, should recur to ancestors had never been linked to the colony by the dearest and closest of ties—as if, in fact, the colony had ever been English, and only English, in every thing. The time might scome when a description would be necessary of the acts which had led to this conviction in the minds of the people—when they would be held up to the reproach, reprobation, and ignominy they deserved; and the audacity and folly which add dictated them would be fully understood. Suffice it, however, for the present, to state, that the conviction had arisen, and that it created in the minds of the French population and that it created in the minds of the French population the deepest depression and despondency, so much so, that they felt that their only alternative, if they wished to escape with the British—a struggle, not of arms but of law—or otherwise to submit to be reckoned a servile race, and to which had let rathe conviction in the mids of the prophetory where they do not have the prophetory of the proposal property of the prophetory of the prophet piety—percaded the colony, without one expression of ill-feeling, one chullition of party spirit on the part of those who shared in the general joy. (Hear.) One illustration of that moment there was no fear of the British population being them? He asked whether, by persons like these, they could possibly do harm by stepping out of the way, and restoring them to their native land? (Hear, hear.) He have reason to complain where was the remembrance of all asked, where would be the impolicy of such a measure? They might tell him, "You are interfering with due punishment."

He did not ask them whether it was due. He would ask if, in the face of day, the leaders of the insurrection were now in their council, how they could possibly deny that these misguided men should now be brought back to their own country?

(Hear, hear.) What did he see? He was not impossible to the inverted and a complete was the rememorance of all these things—that their support and exertions should appear to be lost sight of (hear, hear);—and that those who were now suffered to society, and at once placed on an equal footing with those who had never swerved from their duty. (Hear, hear.) The hon, and learned gentleman said they were mostly French to society. (Hear, hear.) What did he see? He was not impeaching Canadians. M. Lafontaine—he never was a person who could have been impeached (hear, hear); but he was speaking of those who had now returned, and were walking in the streets Montreal, who were actually in the Assembly, and who had led on their peasants to revolt and insurrection. They were entirel under the protection of the law, which had exculpated them; but there they were, and glad he was to see it; but surely it was inconsistent with right that those men should by accident be brought back, and the uninstructed and helpless should be in Van Diemen's Land. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear, hear,") Could there be any impolicy if the leaders he was speaking of—those who had now returned, and were back—and he not heard in the gallery. He then proceeded.) If he were to explain that, he should be telling the noble lord who these originated. (Hear hear.) There could be no meaning of the leaders were, and that was not what he wanted. He knew who they were, and would tell the noble lord privately if he wished it; but he believed, moreover, that in nine cases out of wine applied; and the whole of the hon and learned gentleten those unfortunate men had been sent out by mistake. man's speech was upon that—that it was in favor of the delu-(Hear, hear.) What, then, could be the impolicy of bringing back those men, whilst others, who were their leaders, were of the House. But the hon and learned gentleman would not even in the Assembly? The fact was, that from one end of deny that in speaking of those unhappy deluded men, they had the country to the other, if this compliment of justice and wisited upon them that punishment which ought to be visited the reintroduction into a peacemercy were granted, the people would become our friends for upon their leaders, and he said, "The leaders of these poor deconvicted felons. (Cheers.) mercy were granted, the people would become our friends for ever. It would bind them more strongly to us than by 10,000 bayonets,—they would defend the country again, as cil." they had twice before defended it, against invasion,-they would love us. If, however, it was refused, they would fear But the right honourable gentleman opposite had taken Lord STANLEY—The hon, and learned gentleman ought a better course—(hear, hear)—one that did him honour, and would do us good; for Canada, to be useful to us, must be people to revolt—who had been their leaders in rebellion—did to the praise of having effected a great change in the adminispeaceful, successful, and able to receive our surplus population now occupy places high in authority. and the produce of our labour. A responsible government

and wise policy, he asked them to put the coping stone to the work, by bringing back these poor misguided men, and for ever bind them to us by the strongest ties of love and gratitude. (Hear.) He asked them, how could they deny what in fair ustice to their very helplessness, the extraordinary circumwork, by bringing back these poor misguided men, and for ever bind them to us by the strongest ties of love and gratitude. (Hear.) He asked them, how could they deny what in fair 'ustice to their very helplessness, the extraordinary circumstances of the case, and the extraordinary necessity which compelled the adoption of military law, those unhappy men might well solicit? Under that law they had been expanished. But he hoped that when they had found that that lovel, on the case of those persons his argument, that of his honourable and learned triated. But he hoped that when they had found that that lovel, on the case of those persons his argument, that they had help mighed people—the French to take the merits of each individual case into consideration, he would not advise his hon. friend to press his motion to a division, if by so doing he ran any risk of rendering the government less disposed to conciliate the feelings and accede to the wishes of the people of Canada.

Mr. C. BULLER had never seen any notice of motion with deeper regret than that of his honourable and learned friend, because, though the entirely concurred with him in the tend to draw from the case of those persons his argument. loyal, quiet, brave, and high-minded people-the French Canadians, were about now to become their carnest supporters in that colony, the prayer he was about to make would not be enied, but that they would make one step in advance, and would grant the motion with which he now concluded, namely,

Lord STANLEY said he regretted that he felt it to be his

interfere in the common course of justice, but simply to ask the crown to exercise its peculiar prerogative of mercy, in behalf of those who had been expatriated under extraordinary this country, and that with the Administration as now formproceedings in extraordinary times. To understand and to ed in Canada the French Canadians-of whom the hon, and appreciate the causes which led to this rebellion, it must be learned gentlemen appeared exclusively to have spoken in the Appreciate the causes which led to this rebellion, it must be known what was the condition of the public mind in the colony. In some way or other (correctly or incorrectly, he would not say) there had arisen in the popular mind a feeling that the bulk of the Canadian popularion were regarded with irreconcileable hatred by the government—that there was a settled design (to use a cant phrase current there) to autifully a considered it, which Her Majesty had feeling as if their country had never existed, as if their country had never existed. ancestors had never been linked to the colony by the dearest topics of differences and dissension, should revive the subject

overhead by the dominant race interposed between themselves and the sea and communication with the mother country. Seventy years of sge, and once a member of the Council, had been arrested on suspicion. (Hear, hear, from Mr. C. Buller.)

"Hear, hear," cried the learned member for Liskeard, who, when he had the power of liberating the unfortunate gentleman had not done it. (A laugh, and "No, no," from Mr. Buller.) The Habeas Corpus Act was suspended—the suspension was removed; it was again suspended, when that anspension was thrown out. (Hear.) M. Viger was kept eighteen months in prison,—a long Canadian winter was part of that period. At the end of eighteen months, as he was brought in without any inquiry, so was he turned out without any explanation. He asked for a trial; it was refused: he asked for an explanation; none was given; he was in prison, he was fold to get out as he could. He was afterwards elected things it might be worth while to advert overwhelmed by the dominant race interposed between themhe was told to get out as he could. He was afterwards elected the province; but in admitting that principle he hoped the a member of the House of Assembly: and this man was hon, and learned gentleman would not be so unjust to the great placed in circumstances most likely to create a rancorous feel- body of French Canadians as to think that because they were placed in circumstances most likely to create a rancorous feeling in the mind of any human being: & change was made by Sir C. Bagot, and no man, from one end of the country to the other, was so eager as M. Viger to hush all exhibition of triumph, to repress all contumelious expressions, and to induce all men to forbear from every feeling, except that of being thankful for the change. He was the first to sid, and do all the received in carrying out the provide and the release they were body of French Canadians as to think that because they were justly entitled to obtain a share in the administration of the affines of the province, that determination so to introduce and admit them, involved as a necessary consequence the utter obticion of the crime of treason, and the necessity not to vindicate the power of the law against those who had placed themselves in the administration of the crime of treason, and the necessity not to vindicate the power of the law against those who had placed themselves in the administration of the province, that determination so to introduce and admit them, involved as a necessary consequence the utter obticion of the crime of treason, and the necessity not to vindicate the power of the law against those who had placed themselves in the stablished Government of the country. He he could in carrying out the new scheme; and then this old man, looking to the few days he had to live, and the joy now come to his countrymen, did that—and a touching triumph it was to the old man—and said, "Lord, now lettest thou thy are the countrymen, did that—and a four time to the countrymen, did that—and a touching triumph it was to the old man—and said, "Lord, now lettest thou thy are the countryment of the country new joined with the hon, and learned gentleman in the commendation had been evinced to the fairness—moderation—and temperature to the country new joined with the hon, and learned gentleman in the commendation had been evinced to the fairness—moderation—and temperature to the fairness—moderation and temperature to the fairness—moderation and temperature to the fairness—moderation—and temperature to the fairness—moderation—and temperature to the fairness and the fairness an servant depart in peace." He was just the man of all others amongst them a most cautious abstinence from everything to show himself a leader of the people—calm, contented, and that would excite an angry feeling, and he did cordially expect thankful for the benefit of that change which had been granted that universal harmony would hereafter take the place of disto them for their piety, their gentleness, and loyalty. But to cord, and that the colony would increase in wealth and happiness. But if the doctrine of the hon. and learned gentleman to them, something still was wanting. In the midst of those were now to be adopted that because the French population had disturbances, many unhappy men were condemned to suffer been admitted to a share of the administration, that therefore various punishments; almost all had been transported from those, whether French, British, or citizens of the United States, Canada to Van Diemen's Land: he did not ask by what who are now suffering the sentence of the law for an aggravated means: he was not blaming any one for that; but he was asking of the house, and of the government opposite, whether Majesty's free pardon and the benefit of a full amnesty and obthey thought they could by any possibility do any injury livion—he did say that those who in both Provinces had stood amongst the people he had described by bringing back these few loyally by the Crown (hear, hear)—those who boldly repelled the and unhappy men,—few, as regarded the population generally; HORDES of PLUNDERERS from the neighbouring States numerous, as regarded their friends, their wives, children, who entered Canada and burnt and destroyed the property, and hers, and sisters, whom they had left behind sacrificed the lives of many of Her Mujesty's Subjects-those

> Mr. ROEBUCK-I said they were mostly peasants. Lord STANLEY-Well, then, if they were not mostly of French Canadians, where was the argument of the hon. and learned gentleman who complained that the pressure upon them

ntirely led to this state of disaffection?
Mr. ROEBUCK was sure the noble lord did not intend to why they entered into a state of rebellion.

Lord STANLEY certainly thought that every hon, gentle-man who had just heard what the learned gentleman had said would have thought he was speaking in favor of the of—those who had now returned, and were back—and he could put his finger upon them, he could name them—if they were now in Montreal— (The honourable member was here interested in the question with whom this insult, this interested in the question with whom this insult, this interested in the question with whom this insult, this interested in the question with whom this insult, this interested in the question with whom this insult, this interested in the question with whom this insult, this interested in the question with whom this insult, this interested in the question with whom the properties of the pressure upon them. interrupted by an observation from Lord Stanley, which was injury, this offence, which the hon, and learned gentleman

Mr. ROEBUCK—I said the leaders of the people, not of the Hume) thought it was a fair interpretation of that sentiment

Mr. ROEBUCK-I never said one word of the kind. the right honourable baronet had given; not in name, but in fact: he had adopted no stratagem, no means to keep them down, or to corrupt them; but he had said, at least the "those whose leaders are now in our councils" (hear, hear); his hon. friend was quite right in including all those persons Queen's representative had said, "We have a majority in and then the hon, and learned gentleman qualified it by the ex- in his motion. It was the opinion of many of the best in-Queen's representative had said, we have a majority in and then the house, but unless we choose to govern you by 14,000 ception of M. Lafontaine, and said, "but when I make use of formed men in Lower Canada, that it would be wise for the bayonets, the French people of Canada, by their leaders, must this expression, I do not mean to include M. Lafontaine, against Government thus to put the finishing stroke to the policy they

tend to draw from the case of those persons his argument, that while the Government seized upon the inferior victims they allowed to pass with impunity those who from their superior station ought to have been also executed (hear:) and, whatever all traces of the late disturbances in Canada,—still he could all traces of the late disturbances in Canada,—still he could fault the hon, gentleman might have had to find with the ad- not but think that his honourable and learned friend has

amnesty towards those alone who, having given offence, were now suffering the penalty of their offences? Why did he not extend his demand on behalf of those who, from fear of the possible consequences of their actions, suffered a voluntary of the consequences of the exile, and had never appeared at all to take their trial? Why did he limit it to one class, and that the most guilty of all? The Canadian Legislature recommended an amnesty to all, as be had said; but the death of Lord Sydenham prevented that from Sir Charles Bagot. On its receipt he wrote to Sir Charles Bagot, pointing out the number of persons who were compromised in different degrees in the late rebellion,-those who were under attainder and outlawry for not coming in to take their trial,—those who were excepted from the amnesty, though not convicted of any crime, -many also in the province, against whom no steps had been taken, but in favor of whom it also in favor of whom the honorable member's motion was now made, without any distinction of their degrees of guilt. Some of these had been transported for seven years, some for fourteen, and some for the period of their natural lives. The sentences of some had been commuted, although their offences were of the most aggravated kind—such as warranted the Crown in on behalf of these different persons, to interfere with the prerogative of mercy, and ask the Crown to grant pardon to all, without inquiry, and without any discrimination of their different degrees of guilt. [Hear.] He hoped he had not said any thing that could imply a doubt on his part of the truth of that effusion of loyal feeling on the part of the population of Lower Canada, to which recent events had given rise. He did not approving of the course which circumstances had rendered it necessary for Sir Charles Bagot to pursue; but, at the same time, he was loath, at the very moment when we were taking such steps-when we were giving to the Canadians the practical benefits of a free constitution, that we should couple with it an act which would amount to a triumph of sedition and treasonwhich would bring back those persons, whether they were Canadians or British or those who had been Americans, who had justly subjected themselves to the penalty of the law and with regard to whom her Majesty would not, be left to form a judgment of nderstand him; but he never uttered one syllable to show they entered into a state of rebellion.

The stand him; but he never uttered one syllable to show they entered into a state of rebellion.

The standard of the nature and degree of their several offences and the punishment they had already undergone. He did hope and trust that the House of Commons would not, in regard to such persons, attempt to take the function and prerogative of mercy out of the hands of the Crown, and, by interfering in cases where gradations of offences and punishment existed, and no unjust punishments had been inflicted, at the same time compromise political affairs in Canada. (Hear, hear.) For these teasons he did hope the house would not agree to the motion of the hon gentleman, while her Majesty was prepared to receive representations in each individual case (hear, hear), and to act with the utmost leniency towards these persons who were in the colonies: and here he might add, that out of those who were convicted those who were not imprisoned

> the reintroduction into a peaceful country of a body of those Mr. HUME said, Sir Charles Bagot had expressed a hope that Sir Charles Bagot thought there ought to be a general amnesty. The individuals convicted had been the victims of tration of the colony. The noble lord objected to this motion, that there were different classes of crimes. Of course there

had tickets of leave, which amounted to comparative freedom.

While this was the view taken by her Majesty's advisers he could not at the same time assent to a motion which had for

its object the interposition of an undiscriminating mercy, and

must increase. Considerable sales of prime mess pork have be in my councils." That language had not been used before; whom all the world knows there was not sufficient evidence to had commenced there. The only fault he would find with the be in my councils." That language had not been used before; but the French Canadians had now been admitted, by their leaders, into the council, and in carrying out that great benefit and wise policy, he asked them to put the coping stone to the work, by bringing back these poor misguided men, and for ever work, by bringing back these poor misguided men, and for ever work in my councils." The only fault he would had with the world knows there was not sumcted to valence to but the French Canadians had now been admitted, by their bring forward a charge, or even the shadow of a suspicion."—

Then the hon, gentleman spoke of individuals who, under the more thanked they have they had commenced there. The only fault he would had with the government would be if they hesitated to carry out completely the work they had commenced there. The only fault he would had with the bring forward a charge, or even the shadow of a suspicion."—

Then the hon, gentleman spoke of individuals who, under the more thanked they have they had commenced there. The only fault he would had with the world knows there was not sumcted the valence to but the sumch that the world knows there was not sumcted the valence to be bring forward a charge, or even the shadow of a suspicion."—

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The the hon gentleman spoke of individuals who, under the world knows there was not sumcted to the shadow of a suspicion."—

The the hon gentleman spoke of individuals who, under the world knows the shadow of a suspicion."—

> would grant the motion with which he now concluded, namely, "That her Majesty might humbly be addressed, to extend to that unfortunate fragment of the community to which he had alluded that mercy which was the brightest ornament of her prerogative, and that they might be restored to their friends and families in their own country." (Hear.)
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> Mr. EWART seconded the motion.
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> Lord STANLEY said he regretted that he felt it to be his that her would naving been suppressed in a short time by Sir object to the motion of the present or of former Governments in Canada, to say that there was any great severity in the punishments, or that the penalties inflicted were, under the circumstances, disproportionate. The rebellion in Canada. There were associations connected with the model in the world naving been suppressed in a short time by Sir object to the motion of his honourable and learned triend nad taken a course by no means calculated to attain the object he head in view. It was, of course, with the greatest reluctance were, under the circumstances, disproportionate. The rebellion in Canada. There were associations connected with the model in view. It was, of course, with the referred to any of the circumstances connected with the rebellion in Canada. There were associations connected with the model in view. It was, of course, with the greatest reluctance were, under the circumstances, disproportionate. The rebellion in Canada. There were associations connected with the model in view. It was, of course, with the referred to a course by no means calculated to attain the object he would navie be vested to the world in view. It was, of course, with the referred to a course by no means calculated to attain the object he would navie a course by no means calculated to attain the object he would navie a course by no means calculated to attain the object he he would navie a course by no means calculated to attain the object he world navie and in view. It was, of course, with the referred to a course by no means calculated to at rebellion no persons were put upon their trial. In June, 1838, the rebellion having been suppressed in a short time by Sir John Colborne, now Lord Scaton, Lord Durham thought it advisable to take the most merciful view of the case, and passed a general amnesty as regards all persons who had taken part in the rebellion in Lower Canada, with the exception of the eight persons to whom the hon, member referred, and also of 16 others, who having fled from justice, were called on by proclamation to take their trial, and failing to do so, became subject to the penalty of outlawry and attainder. These were all the penalties that resulted to individuals on account of the Lower Canadian rebellion of 1837 and 1838. In 1839 the rebellion in Upper Canada took place, and there were two executions in consequence of it. The parties executed were named Lount Upper Canada took place, and there were two executions in consequence of it. The parties executed were named Lount and Matthews—persons who were taken in open rebellion under the most aggravated circumstances.
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> Mr. ROEBUCK—No, no.
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> Lord STANLEY (not noticing the interruption.)—In June, 1838, just at the time Lord Durham was proclaiming the ammers y in Lower Canada, there came another irruption from the United States; and in course of the summer, there were two other irruptions of Patriots and Sympathizers, as they ealled themselves. A considerable number of persons were taken in arms against the Crown, and a number of persons were marked by circumstances of peculiar atrocity one person, and only one was executed on account of them. Four others there were who were taken in arms under most aggravated circumstances and were governors had done, in unwere taken in arms under most aggravated circumstances and supposed in a strong the two provinces. On the contrary, he was bound there publicly to give his strongest approving testimony to the policy which had recently been pursued in Canada. He was a finaid he should only do it harm in the eyes of a majority of that House, if he were to say that he claimed a portion of the credit for others; but he regarded it as the natural consequence of the union of the two provinces,—["Hear, hear," from Lord Stanley],—thus settling those unhappy questions of nationality that had given rise to the disturbances in one of those provinces, and adding strength to the local Legislature. This it was, which had recently been pursued in Canada. He was afraid he should only do it harm in the eyes of a majority of that House, if he were to say that he claimed a portion of the eredit for others; but he regarded it as the natural consequence of the union of the two provinces,—["Hear, hear," from Lord Stanley],—thus settling those unhappy questions of nationality that had given rise to the disturbances in one of those provinces, and where the say that he claimed a portion of the event of say tha should meet the new necessities imposed upon him,—whether he was to conduct affairs as former governors had done, in unavailing and mischievous opposition to the will and power of that their sentence should be commuted to transportation for life. Those persons were four of those ior whom the hon, member asked for an undiscriminating act of amnesty on the part of the Crown. A general amnesty was afterwards passed in October, 1838, with the exception, as in the case of Lower Canada, of 61 persons who did not come in to take their trials. Those several acts of amnesty were passed, the one in the month of June, and the other in the month of October, 1838; and certainly at that period no man could have said that there had been any great severity of punishment on the part of the Crown.—Yet what followed? Why, on the 3d of November in the same year, there broke forth simultaneously an irruption into Lower year, there broke forth simultaneously an irruption into Lower Canada and a rebellion within the province, and an invasion of Upper Canada by persons from the United States. (Hear, hear.)
>
> Not a fortnight elapsed before the whole country was again in a flame; and before the winter the colony was made a scene of could be found in the country for so arduous an office—he saw in the same and before the winter the colony was made a scene of could be found in the country for so arduous an office—he saw in the same in the argument of the analysis the province; and de looked to the found in the requirement of the analysis the province; and de looked to the found in the analysis of the province; and de looked to the found in the country, because he saw in the appointment which her Majestry's Ministers had letoked to the future with equal security, because he saw in the appointment which her Majestry's Ministers had letoked to the future with equal security, because he saw in the appointment which her Majestry's Ministers had letoked to the future with equal security, because he saw in the appointment which her Majestry's Ministers had letoked to the future with equal security, because he saw in the appointment which her Majestry's Ministers had letoked to the future with equal security, because he saw in the appointment which her Majestry's Ministers had letoked to the future with equal security, because he saw in the appointment which her Majestry's Ministers had letoked to the future with equal security, because he saw in the appointment which her Majestry's Ministers had letoked to the future with equal security, because he saw in the appointment which her Majestry's Ministers had letoked to the future with equal security, because he saw in the appointment which her Majestry's Ministers had letoked to the future with equal security, because he saw in the appointment which her Majestry's Ministers had letoked to the future with equal security, because he saw in the appointment which her Majestry's Ministers had letoke horrors at the thought of which the mind recoiled, and which he (Lord Stanley) would not disgust and weary the house by describing. (Hear.) But even under these aggravated cirthe house engaged in a morderous, predatory, and odecaneering warfare. Such were the persons on whose behalf the house would never again be called upon to interfere with the subject. Under these circumstances, he did hope this criminately the prerogative of mercy—(Hear, hear, hear)—He (Lord Stanley) did not mean to say that there were not Mr. ROEBUCK made some observations in reply, which

others among the convicted persons, whose cases were more were almost inaudible, owing to the noise occasioned by memstrong than those of the persons to whom he had referred; but bers leaving the house. We understood him to contend that what he did complain of was, that the honorable gentleman made no distinction between the ignorant peasant of Lower Canada, struggling, under mistaken views, for relief from unknown grievances, and those persons who, consulting nothing but their rown treasonable dispositions, their lawless wishes, and their thirst for blood and plunder, did, without any palliating cause, invade a peaceful province, and deluge a whole country with blood. As a responsible adviser of the Crown, he [Lord Stanley] could not advise her Majesty to take the knowledged that the noble Lord had pointed out one error in case of those persons into consideration. An address of the Legislature of Canada strongly recommended her Majesty to extend an set of amnesty to all parties concerned in the late as the noble Lord designated them, to be dealt with on separate rebellion. But as the hon gentleman stopped short of this, he should have gone further still. Why did he ask for an

Mrs. Southey (formerly so well known as Caroline Bowles) to Mrs. Sigourney, gives a lamentable picture of the present state of this distinguished man, the Poet Laureate of England: You desire to be remembered to him who sang of Thalaba the wild and wondrous tale.' Alas! my friend, the dull cold address from reaching this country, and it was only in November of the last year that he (Lord Stanley) received a copy of ear of death is not more insensible than his, my dearest husband's, to all communications from the world without. Scarcely can I keep hold of the last poor comfort of believing that he still knows me. The almost complete unconsciousness has not been of more than six months' standing, though more than two years have elapsed since he has written even his name. After the death of his first wife, 'Edith,' of his first against whom no steps had been taken, but in favor of whom it was desirable to extend the elemency of the Crown, and those shaken. Yet for the greater part of a year that he spent with me in Hampshire, my former home, it seemed perfectly re-established; and he used to say, 'it had surely pleased God that the last years of his life should be happy.' But the Almighty's will was otherwise. The little cloud soon appeared, which was in no long time to overshadow all. In the blackness of its shadow we still live, and shall pass from under inflicting the severest penalty of the law; yet it was proposed on behalf of these different persons, to interfere with the preroof my life is, that which I verily believe keeps the life in me, the guardianship of my dear, helpless, unconscious husband."-

# Civil Intelligence.

GENERAL SUMMARY. Sir Charles Bagot, we fear, remains without any material

We have inserted the debate on Mr. Roebuck's motion entire. Lord Stanley's speech will be read with interest: it does not ommend Sir Charles Bagot's policy very heartily, but yet it sanctions it in the main.

Sir Charles Metcalfe was expected in Kingston on Tuesday.

Mr. Palmer's new house, adjoining that occupied by the Receiver General, has been fitted up for His Excellency's tem-Meetings have been held in various parts of the Province

to present addresses to Sir Charles Bagot and to Sir Charles Metcalfe: the results of these proceedings we will group together, and present at one view, next week. Suffice it to say, for the ent, that the ministerialists have generally failed. In this city, an Address, got up at a private meeting, has been handed round for signature. It has emanated from the Radicals, and is carried about by that party. It expresses gratitude to Sir Charles Bagot, -a feeling shared n by very few who assisted in putting down the rebellion of 1837. It is absurd to call this the voice of the citizens of

The Mirror has expressed regret for the article, of which we quoted a part last week.

We are taken to task for condemning the bestowal of £100, by the Niagara District Council, upon Mr. Thorburn, and represented as having done so because that gentleman is a Radical. This is a mistake; we object to paying Wardens in toto. To give a salary to the Warden is, in our opinion, to lead to the office becoming elective; and when the office is

once elective, political bias, and not character and fitness, will

be the main recommendations in a candidate. A man fit to be Warden or Member ought to be in no need of pecuniary

assistance from the public purse, towards defraying the duties

THE NIAGARA CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The Magara Clerical Association.

The Members of this Association are hereby reminded, that the next Meeting of the Association will be held (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. W. Leeming, Rector of Chippawa, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 5th and 6th days of April next. The Brethren, with their Church wardens, are also requested to meet at the Church of St. John's, Stamford, on Tuesday the 4th, at 4 o'clock P. M., to attend the Quarterly Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Niagara District Branch of the Diocesan Church Society.

T. B. FULLER, Secretary N. C. A.

Richmond, 25th Feb, 1843.

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The Clergy of the Home District are respectfully informed, that the next Meeting of the Association will be held (D. V.) on Wednesday and Thursday, the 5th and 6th of April, at the residence of the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., Toronto.

ADAM TOWNLEY, Secretary H. D. C. A.

Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT will be held on Monday, the 3rd DEPOSITORY, 144, KING STREET,

JOHN KENT, Secretary Toronto, March 30, 1843.

London, Brock, Calbot & Muron Church Society. THE Managing Committee of this Association will meet on Tue the 4th April, at St. Paul's Church, London. 21st March, 1843.

PUBLIC NOTICE I S hereby given, that Sealed Tenders will be received at the Indian Office, in Kings on, until Monday, the Tenth day of April, now next ensuing, from any person or persons who may be desirous of contracting for the erection of a

Protestant Episcopal Church, At the INDIAN SETTLEMENT, in the Township of TYENDE. At the INDIAN SETTLEMENT, in the Township of TYENDI NAGA, near to the Parsonage House and site of the old Church, conformity to certain plans and specifications, which may be seen a any time, on application at the Indian Office, between the house of teo 'clock, A. M. and three o'clock, P.M., or at the office of J. G. Howard Esq., Architect, Chewett's Buildings, King Street, Toronto.

Two sufficient sureties will be required for the due performance of the work.

ne work.

SAMUEL P. JARVIS,

Chief Supermendent Indian Affa
Indian Office, Kingston, 21st March, 1843.

269 FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PEW No. S3, situate in the Nave of St. James's Church, this City. Apply to— WILLIAM WAKEFIELD.

Toronto, 23rd March, 1843.

GREGORIAN CHANTS.

American Edition,—Price 3s. 3d.

JUST RECEIVELS, and for sale at the Depository of the Church
Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 141 King Street, and by
H. & W. ROWSELL, 163 King street. Toronto, March 29, 1843.

SCHOOL BOOKS. & W. ROWSELL have constantly on hand a large assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS of the LATES and most approved ENGLISH EDITIONS, including all those in use at UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

Batin and Greek.

Latin. Horace (Anthon's), Howard's Select Latin Phrases, Howard's Introductory Latin Exercises, Lempricre's Classical Diction-ary (abridged by Park), London Vocabulary, Latin and English. Adams' Lationes Selectæ, Barker's Cicero, Cato Major, licero de Officiis (by Housinger) English, Ovid's Metamorphoses(Bradley)

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Ovid's Epistles,
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Saliust (Mattaire's),
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Sclections from Virgil,
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Terence's Adrian (Valpy),
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Valpy's Latin Delectus,
Valpy's Virgil,
Westminster Latin Grammar,
Westminster Latin Accidence,
Pitman's Excerptae Foetis. Dymock's Latin Dictionary, Dymock's Cæsar, Ellis' Latin Exercises,

(Eton), Exempla Minora,

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Valpy's Homer, Viger's Greek Idioms, Brasse's Edipus Rex, Dr. McCaul's Greek Metres.

In 2 vols., imp. 8vo., closely printed, price £1 10s. THE VOICE OF THE CHURCE. This work con tains a large and varied collection of Treatises, Tracts, Sermons, by the older Divines; traslations from the Fathers; Biography urch History; interspersed with Poetry, Anecdotes, and short Theo

tian Sacrifice.—Waterland on Regeneration.—Sufferings of the Cler during the Great Rebellion, from Walker.—Spelman on Church with a History of the Fate of Sacrilege.—Stanley's Faith and Practiof a Church-of-England Man:—Correspondence between Charles and Henderson.—Bishop Morton's Confession of Faith.—Beverlige Scriptural Rule for the Government of the Church.—Characters for Fuller's "Holy State,"—Patrick on the Christian Priesthood—Kerley Church (1998). Joly on Baptism.—Bingham on Divine Worship in the Ancien Chârce,—Patrick on Tradition—Jones (of `ayland) on the Church—Life of Rev. J. Bold.—Original Translations from St. Bernard Chrysostom, Theodoret, Irenæus, Athanasius, Gregory, &c.; togethe with a large collection of Theological Extracts, Ancedotes, and Poetry London J. Burns, 17, Portman-street, Portman-square.

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March 16, 1843. 163, King Street, Toronto.

CHRISTIAN EVIDENCES,

IN ONE VOLUME, OCTAVO, CONSISTING OF-Watson's Apology for Christianity. Watson's Apology for the Bible.

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H. & W. ROWSELL, 163, King Street, Toronto. JUST PUBLISHED, CURIM CANADENSES,

THE CANADIAN LAW COURTS. BEING A POEM,

DESCRIBING the several Courts of Law and Equity, which have been erected from time to time in the Canadas; with copious notes explanatory and historical, and an Appendix of much useful Itur in antiquam Sylvam, stabula alta ferarum

Procumbunt pieee: sonat icta securibus ilex, Fraxineæque trabes: cuneis et fissile robur Scinditur: advolvunt ingentes montibus ornos.—Virgil. BY PLINIUS SECUNDUS. Price 6s. 3d. bound in cloth.
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Toronto, March 29, 1843. JUST PUBLISHED, THE ANNUAL DIGEST of Cases decided in the Queen's Bench and Practice Courts during the year 1842. By John Hillyand Cameron, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

For sale, price 2s. 6d., by the Publishers,
H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

THE SECOND EDITION OF THE PROVINCIAL JUSTICE,

MAGISTRATE'S MANUAL, W. C. KEELE, ESQ. ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c.

IS NOW IN THE PRESS, AND WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED, AT "THE CHURCH" PRINTING OFFICE, TORONTO. NOMPRISING the whole of the new Criminal Law, and a variety of other useful and necessary matter, with numerous forms for e guidance of

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. The work full bound will be delivered to subscribers (only) at £1 5s Orders (post paid) received by Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, Church Printing Office, Toronto, where a Subscription-list has been opened.

Editors of the following papers inserting the above weekly, with ne notice of publication when issued, will be presented with a full nd copy of the work. Quebec Mercury, Montreal Herald, Kingston Chronicle and British Whig. Cobourg Star, Toronto Patriot, Colonist, and Herald, Hamil-ton Gazette, Niagara Chronicle, London Herald.

Toronto, 30 h March, 1843 THE EVERY BOY'S BOOK,

BRITISH CONSTITUTION, JOHN GEORGE BRIDGES.

PRICE, 2s. 6d. The above Work is now ready, and the Subscribers to it are respec fully informed that it can be had, on application at the Store of M. & W. Rowsell, Booksellers, Stationers, and Printers, No. 163, King Street.

THE NEWGATE CALENDAR, OR CABINET. A NEW YEAR'S NUT TO CRACK. BY JUNIUS JUVENAL, JUNIOR.

All Demagogues are tyrants when in place, When out—the willest of the serpent-race; Those—like McKenzie—raised to Great Lord Mayor, These—Satan whispering bland—for Eve's despair!—J. J. J. Hamilton: Printed for the Proprietor—and sold by all Booksellers. 1843. Price, Two Shillings and Six Pence. 287

Information Wanted. OF EDWARD McGENNIS, who sailed from Cork last Spring, to Canada West. Please direct to the Subscriber, at Napanee Post-Office.

ROBERT McGENNIS.

PRIVATE TUITION.

THE REV. S. S. WOOD, A. M., Rector of Three Rivers, Eastern Canada, is disposed to undertake the education of a limited number of Boys together with his own Sons. 

WANTS A SITUATION, A PRACTICAL FARMER, from Dorsetshire, (England), either to manage a Farm for a Gentleman, or in a Mill or Store where Grain and Pork are purchased, the Advertiser having a thorough knowledge of both. Salary not so much an object, as permanent

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For further particulars apply (if by letter, post-paid) to Mr.

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MR. BEAUMONT, SURGEON, TELLOW of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London-Member of the Royal College of Surgeons—late Surgeon to the Islington and Farringdon Dispensaries (of London), AT HOME DAILY FOR CONSULTATIONS FROM TEN TILL TWELVE, LOT STREET, NEAR SPADINA AVENUE.

Toronto, February 22, 1843.

LONDON MUSTARD.

The Subscribers have for Sale at their Stores, S Cases, I ib Bottles, Double Superfine
6 Do. & B Bottles, MUSTARD.
8 Do. I ib Bottles... Second quality do., from the House of
Messrs, J. & J. COLMAN, of London, and are engaged to be perfectly
fresh and good.
To close Sale of the lot before the Spring importations, they are
determined to sell them at very reduced prices.

Market Buildings, 17th March, 1843. WILLIAM GAMBLE & Co.

400 BOXES Superior Country made YOUNG HYSON, for Toronto, 2nd March, 1843.

T. CLARKSON & Co. 297-Im

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE FARM STOCK AND OTHER EFFECTS. AND OTHER EFFECTS.

THERE will be Sold by Public Auction, at the Farm on Queenston I Heights on TUESDAY the 28th of April next, and the following days, the whole Farm Stock, Farming Implements, and a quantity of Household Furniture, the Property of Dr. Hamitrox, of Queenston Heights, consisting of 6 powerin! Work Horses: 1 do. do. Filly: 1 Sadale or Harness Horse: 1 Pony Marc and her Filly: 14 very superior Cows, and 30 Young Cattle, composed chiefly of thorough-bred Short-horned Durhams, with correct Herd-book Pedigrees, and imported Ayrshires. well worthy of attention; Berkshire Pigs: a small nock of good Sheep, principally South Downs; Wag ons, Carts, Sleighs, Iron Ploughs (Scorch), Harrows, Roller, Household Furniture, and whatever else may appear.

Also one thorough-bred Horse and one thorough-bred Mare (the Mare imported by Mr. Simmonds of Ancaster), the property of W. H. Dickson, Esq.

Dickson, Esq.
The Sale will commence at Eleven o'clock, and liberal credit will be given on approved security.

The Farm (Two Hundred Acres under cultivation) is to be Let for a term of years.

No letters on this subject will be replied to, unless free of postage.

Queenston Heights, 6th March, 1843.

298-5i

BANK STOCK.  $\mathbf{F}^{\mathrm{OR}}$  SALE Twelve Shares in the Bank of British North America. Apply to this Office.

Toronto, September 17, 1842. LAND SCRIP. A NY persons having Land Scrip to dispose of, will find a purchaser, by applying to the subscribers,

STRACHAN & CAMERON.
Barristers, King Street, Toronto.

BUILDING LOTS. LEVEN splendid BULDING Lors for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a rulle from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price externals low.

For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. ALSO To Let, and immediate possession given, a genteel Cottage, with 0 acros of Meadow Land, within four miles of Toronto.

277-tf Toronto, October 27, 1842 FORWARDING FOR 1843.

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

the tibeve 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., Montread, 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. &

December 23, 1842, 285-6m TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, HOME DISTRICT.

In Adjourned General Quarter Sessions, ORDERED—That the Magistrates of the Home District (County of York) be specially summuned to attend on the first day of the next General Quarter Sessions (4th April), at the hour of 10, A. Magfor the purpose of remodelling and increasing the Divisions of the District, under the Division Court Act, and for the purpose of ap-Extracted from the Journals.

GEO. GURNETT, Clerk Peace, H. D. Toronto, 7th March, 1843. BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

H. & W. ROWSELL. HAVE this day opened for their Business the STORE lately occupied by MESS S. BRYCE, McMURRICH, & Co.,

No. 163, King Street, next door to Mr. T. Rigney, where they have a large and well-assorted Stock of-BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Book-binding in all its branches; Copperplate Engraving and Printing, Book and Job Printing,

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS. Toronto, 2nd March, 1843. TO LET.

The Premises No. 2, Waterloo Buildings. KING STREET TORONTO,
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THE Premises are large and commodious, with good yard, (in which is a Well.) Coach-house, Stable, back Store-house, &c. There is a good Cellar, the full size of the Store, and also an excellent Brick-vaulted Cellar in addition, rendering the Premises well adapted for a Grocery or Wholesale Store. Apply on the Premises. Possession can be given as early as may be desired.

POST OFFICE NOTICE. MAILS FOR ENGLAND will be closed at this Office on the MAILS FOR ENGLAND will be closed at this Office on the ToHowing days, viz:

Via Halifax, on Monday, the 17th April, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Via Boston, on Sunday, the 23rd April, at 6 o'clo k. P. M.

CHAS. BERCZY, P. M.

Post Office, Toronto, February 27, 1843.

BIRTHS. At the Parsonage, Fenelon Falls, on the 11th instant, the Lady of the Rev. T. Fidler, of a daughter.

At the Carrying Place, on the 17th inst., the wife of Mr. Mockridge (Divnity Student), of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 23rd Instant, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, Mr. Francis Smith, Brassfounder, to Miss Hannah Rose, second and youngest daughter of Mr. John Rose, Belthanger, all of this city.

At Niagara, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. T. Creen, Mr. David Petrie, to Isabella R., widow of the late Mr. Francis Proctor, both of MARRIED.

Petrie, to Isabella R., widow of the late Mr. Francis Proctor, both of Niagara.

On the 15th instant, at Emily Church, Cavada West, by the Rev. William Maw Shaw, Hugh Grey Hamilton, Esq., of Cobourg, fourth surviving son of the late Thomas Hamilton, Esq., of Black Rock, County of Leitrim, Itelaud, to Mary Jane, only child of Robert Dickson, Esq., of Dicksonville, Canada, and formerly of Castle Cool, County Fermanagh, Ireland.

At Peterboro, on the 23rd instant, by the Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, Mr. William Curry, merchant, to Susanna Louisa, second daughter of Mr. Charles Hale, of Cavan.

On the 23rd instant, at Vaudreuil, by the Rev. Janes Pyke, John G. M. Tavish, Esq., Hudson's Bay Company, to Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Cameron, Esq., Ballenlish, N.B.

DIED.

of Alexander Cameron, Esq., Ballenlish, N.B.

DIED.

At his residence in the Township of Thurlow, on the 21st of February, last, John Canniff, at the advanced age of 86 years and 29 days. The deceased was born in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, State of New York, on the 21st of February, 1755; from which place he removed with his father's family to Fishkill, in the same State, where the whole of the family resided till the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1776. His father, who was strongly attached to the Monarchy, suffered much persecution, and was, in consequence thereof, compelled to take refuge under the protection of the British, by removing to Long, Island, where the deceased remained till the peace between the two countries was proclaimed. After which he removed to Nova Scotia, but soon after returned to Long Island, and 25cm thence to Canada, where he remained till the time of his death. He was among the earliest settlers of this coun ry, and shared in the har iships and privations necessarily falling to the lot of those who settle in a new country, but by his industry and perseverance, he acquired a large share of this world's treasure. He lived to see a large and numerous offspring even to the third generation. What has been said of the father, may be justly sa'd of the deceased, that he was strongly attached to, and a warm and consistent supporter of the British cause in this Province; and proved himself to be so, by a long and continued course of consistent and uniform conduct. His last onte recorded in favour o' the Conservative cause at the last contest at the Hastings Election, The deceased was brought up in, and was strongly attached to, and a warm and devoted supporter of the Church, and was initiated into its holy membership by baptism, at an early age, and retained his love for it unshaken and unabating till the time of his death. His only hope and confined were placed on the meritorious death and intercession of his blessed Redeemer, His remains were followed to the g ave by a large

LETTERS rec ived during the week ending Thursday, March 36th :-Rev. J. Shortt, add. sub.; P. M. North Port, rem.; Rev. J. Deacon, rem.; A. Davidson, Esq. rem.; Mrs. Cochrane, rem. in full, Vol. 5; Rev. S. Armour, add. sub., [many thanks; we get the l. E. J.]; P. M. Montreal; Rev. W. Brethour, rem.; Rev. E. Denroche; P. M. Peterboro; P. M. Norval; F. Griffin, Esq. BISHOP RAVENSCROFT'S CONVERSION.\* (From his Memoir.)

"It was in the year 1810 that it pleased God to But I am not conscious of any peculiar incident or circumstance, that first led me to considerations of the kind.

"As I was the manager of my own estate, which comprised a set of mills, as well as a plantation, about two miles distant from each other, I was of course much alone, at least in that kind of solitude which gives the mind opportunity to commune with itself. It was in my rides from one to the other, and while of thought, to which I was previously altogether unaccustomed, began to occupy my attention, and though dismissed once and again, would still return, and with every return would interest me more and more.-That the train of thought thus suggested, concerned my condition as an accountable creature, will be readily imagined, as also, that on the review I found it with Bishop Ravenscroft, and (I think I may say it moanings. Oh, how hard would be seem to wrestle communion?—Rev. W. Dodsworth. difficulty in reforming what I could not justify.

my memory from a child; I had known them thus far, characterize the Christian. though now it was that their living proof was to be "It fell to my lot to be the bearer of the letter condemned to see Sabbath after Sabbath pass silently experienced. The whole, I believe, was to be made from our standing committee, announcing his unani-

shouteth by reason of wine, swept my strength before it, containing the certificate of his election, &c. were these poor secluded people seemed in the full carried away my resolutions as Samson did the gates placed in his hands, and as my curiosity was strongly to know their deprivation, as in the words of the proof Gaza. I returned to the house convinced of my excited to witness the effect produced on him by this phet, they felt a famine, "not of bread and water, but own helplessness, of my native depravity, and that to spiritual things I was incompetent. I now found of a workings of his countenance: and there I read a lesson Well, in a short time all were assembled; the rough, truth that in me dwelt no good thing. I threw myself on the awful responsibility of the sacred calling, never but steady respectable seaman, his trim and tidy wife, upon my bed in my private room—I wept—I prayed. to be obliterated. For some moments he seemed to the blushing, blooming daughter, the bluff boy, with Then was showed unto me my folly in trusting to an read and read again, as if loth to believe the startling his catechism in his hand; all met in a comfortable arm of flesh. Then did it please the Lord to point proposition. At length a deep groan relieved the room, that contained the well-arranged furniture of a out my bewildered view to him who is the Lord our awful heavings of his breast. At this sound his wife kitchen, with its cleanly moveables calling up the righteousness. Then was I enabled in another strength looked up from her work, and cast an anxious look associations of a kitchen's good cheer, and at the same to commit myself unto his way. From that moment upon us both, as if to inquire the cause of such time displaying the neatness and snugness of a parlour. my besetting sin of profane swearing was overcome, emotion. Not a word, however, was spoken. An "We will read first a chapter in the word of God," and to this moment has troubled me no more. But impressive silence reigned throughout the chamber, said the vicar, and the 14th of John was opened much was yet to be done, which the same gracious broken only by hard and long-drawn breathings, which Reader, this dear consoling chapter must surely be friend of poor sinners continued to supply; and to seemed to say audibly, 'Lord, I am not worthy! familiar to you. If you have experienced your birthlead me step by step, to proclaim his saving name, What am I, O Lord God, and what is my house, that right of sorrow and suffering—if ever the Holy Spirit

between the different denominations into which the Then putting the papers into the hands of her who Bible containing this chapter floated ashore, it were Christian world is split up, I considered nothing more was literally his 'help meet,' he endeavoured to return enough to console an exiled Emperor at St. Helena, to be necessary than agreement in points of faith and to his wonted strain of cheerful and edifying conver- or a deserted Selkirk on Juan Fernandez—amidst the practical religion, with such a system of discipline sation. But, although he failed in no iota of attention solitariness of destitution, and the abandonment of the as was calculated to promote the peace and edifi- to his guest, yet there was an evident weight upon world, it would prove a castle of comfort. "Let not cation of society. This I thought I found in a body him during the remainder of my visit, which made me your heart be troubled, ye believe in God, believe also of Christians called Republican Methodists; and in- wonder how the 'office of a bishop' could ever be in me. In my Father's house are many mansions; one of their preachers, Mr. John Robinson, of Charever to be remembered in the expression of his counth the fulness of his sufficiency, "the way, the truth, the lotte county, my wife and myself took membership tenance, at that time. It seemed to indicate the life;" no where to go to but to me, no way to go but with them. At this time, however, they had no humility of David in the language just quoted, with-Church organized within reach of my dwelling, only out the apparent reluctance of Moses when called (as a Christian saint has said,) we will follow thee, by

number to constitute a Church according to their divine call. But, like the great spostle of the Genchapter, rich as it is in glorious truth, and abundant rule, in which I was appointed a lay elder, and la-tiles, (whom of all preachers he most resembled,) he in consolation, with his farewell words, "Arise, let boured for the benefit of the members by meeting took refuge in the gracious promise of our Lord—My us go hence." them on the vacant Sundays, and reading to them grace shall be sufficient for thee. such printed discourses as I thought calculated to "When I next saw him it was in Philadelphia, ter to the wants, the feelings of these exiled people,

step, however, there appeared objections insurmoun- of him who was then invested with the apostolic office. brighten it in its passage. table, from my worldly condition, and from my want of public qualifications. Yet I could not conceal from myself, that if the men with whom I occasionally attainment. My objections were, therefore, chiefly from my personal interests, and personal accommodation, cloaked under the want of the necessary qualifications for a public speaker, and some obscure views of the great responsibility of the office. I felt that I dreaded it, and, therefore, did not encourage of the mind. Of these weaknesses, however, he was either the private exercises of my own mind, or the

wealthier and better informed classes of society, which ness here.' set my mind at work, and gradually to bring me to I once felt myself, and now witnessed in others, were "I cannot conclude these brief notices of my be- to feel that this sponsorship is far too sacred a trust doubt the dark security of my unawakened state.— a severe stumbling-block; and I was willing to resort loved diocesan without adverting to what I conceive to be committed to those who may be selected by to any subterfuge to escape encountering it. Yet I was one of his most distinguishing and lovely characmore owing to the men than to the office."

paper, "lest the peculiar circumstances of his case were no witnesses but himself and his God. And it night be used and perverted to strengthen the de- was at such times that I wished a censorious world the outward appointments of God's wisdom and good- the first time that I was so situated. Such were the superintending the labours of my people, that a train ness, to beget consideration in their hearts and lead strong wrestlings and deep groanings of that man of them to repentance."

work, and exhibits some of the peculiar traits of the vinced me that it was not bodily anguish that wrung

bad enough. This it was no difficult thing for me to without being accused of vanity) to enjoy his confi- with his God! Every groan that burst from his lafeel and to admit, nor as yet did there appear much dential friendship. Circumstances threw me more bouring soul seemed to say, I will not let thee go, exfrequently in his company than either of his other cept thou bless me. Nor was his a short-lived, or the parents shall give knowledge thereof overnight, or in the "An impatient and passionate temper, with a most clergy, and thus gave me an opportunity, enjoyed by transitory devotion. Three times a day, like the sinful and hateful habit of profane swearing, in which few, of seeing him as he was in his parlour, in his study, prophet of old, did he kneel upon his knees; and, sinful and hateful habit of profane swearing, in which I two, of seeing him as he was in his pariour, in his study, and in all those retired relations of life, which, though I was a great proficient, were my most open and besetting sins. These, however, I considered as within not often taken into the estimate of character, serve, for the space of half an hour. His usual custom was general qualifications of the sponsors. my control, and as such, set forthwith about amending nevertheless, to show a man in his proper and distin- to go from the reading of God's word to the seeking them, but without any reliance upon God for help, or guishing colours. I might further say, that I knew of his face in prayer. Indeed I never have known a without much if any impression that it was at all him well in the unreserved moments of private inter- more diligent reader of the Bible. It was ever open needful. In this endeavour at reformation, which it course. But never lived there a man in whom there on his desk; and in the composition of his sermons pleased God thus to permit me to make, I went on was less reserve, and who was more perfectly the same he seldom sought assistance beyond its pages. Enter prosperously for a season, and began to pride myself in public and in private. 'I have no concealments,' his study when you would, there was his Bible on one in that self-command I seemed to possess; but my would be frequently say, 'nor do I wish to know the side of him, and his Concordance on the other.' own weakness was yet to be showed me, and when secrets of others.' And never did man act more up temptation again assailed me, all my boasted self- to his declarations. With a wasteful honesty (if I command was but as a rush against the wall. I sur- may so speak) he dealt out the truth to all, regardless rendered to passion, and from passion to blasphemy. of the fear or favour of any. He 'kept back' nothing When I came to reflect upon this, then it was, that, that he thought would tend to the right understanding for the first time in my life, I was sensible of some- of the truth. He was 'determined,' to use his own thing like concern—some consciousness of wrong be- words, 'to call things by their right names.' In one hollow sort of ravine, that seemed to cut the island in yond what was apparent. But without waiting to word, he was far too honest for the age in which he examine farther, I hastily concluded to exert myself lived. Had his lot been cast in the iron times of the north, and the other on its south side. In this shelcxamine farther, I hastily concluded to exert myself more heartily, and yet to command myself thoroughly.

"During these my endeavours, however, the scripand have ranked him with the Cranmers and Ridleys and have ranked him with the Cranmers and Ridleys of about twenty sailors with their families, who are stationed here to put a stop to smuggling on the coast;

"LADY accustomed to Tutton is seen tered hollow was the house of the water-guard, a crew above situation. She is capable of instructing her pupils in the coast;

"But being raised up, as he was, in stationed here to put a stop to smuggling on the coast;

"But being raised up, as he was, in stationed here to put a stop to smuggling on the coast; and from them I began gradually to discover (what I was very loth to admit) the true state and condition of human nature. What little I had lately come to human nature. What little I had lately come to know of myself, however, and all that I knew of the world, seemed to rise up as strong proofs that the doctrine of our natural deprayity was true. Willing, and toss it, without helm or pilot, upon a sea of understance of our natural deprayity was true. Willing, and from them I began gradually to discover (what I the midst of an innovating generation, he felt called however, to escape from it, I resorted to the subterfuge of too many among us—that what we find in at the man, whilst he has been declaiming with the how, still it retains the indelible character of superior the scriptures is figuratively expressed, and is, there- zeal of an apostle against modern pretences of charity, the scriptures is figuratively expressed, and is, therefore, not to be taken in the strictness of the letter.—
But my own experience was to be the expositor of the word. Again and again were my self-righteous endeavours foiled and defeated, much as at the first;

Zeal of an apostle against modern pretences of charity, and that irrepressible self-respect, that holds itself entitled to enjoy, and bound to preserve order, cleanliness and deeency; and it was quite delightful to see how respectfully they approached their ministence of the highest respectability can be afforded. Application to be made to Y. Z., at Messrs. Rowsell's, King Street.

Toronto, November 24, 1842.

Toronto, November 24, 1842. the word. Again and again were my self-righteous primitive practice, what another aspect the Church of to see how respectfully they approached their minisendeavours foiled and defeated, much as at the first; Christ would wear! And it has occurred to me at ter—how the women came round him with their little and humbled and confounded, I became alarmed at those times, that his fearless, self-sacrificing character what must be the issue—if I was thus to remain the could be summed up in no better language than the kiss to share," all anxious to catch the good man's sport of passions I could not command, the prey of emphatic declaration of our Saviour, every plant which sins I could not conquer. Something like prayer my heavenly Father hath not planted shall be rooted up.

He might have taken it for his motto; for it was out.

1. Simile, all clamorous to bid him welcome; for indeed it is not often in the year that this island can be aparticle. would flow from my lips, but it was the prayer of a heart | He might have taken it for his motto; for it was certhat yet knew not aright its own plague. One more tainly the ruling principle of all he said and did .-effort was to be made, and with great circumspection His honesty, I believe, no man doubted-the policy of did I watch over myself for some weeks. Still did I his unreserved declaration was, however, questioned continue, however, my search in and meditation upon by many, who regarded, more than he did, established the scriptures: and here it was that I found the benefit forms of speech, and the little courtesies of society, who bring the glad tidings of peace," you who thus of my early acquaintance with them. I had not to which are too often made to conflict with that look afar off for their doctrines, they were familiar to unbending honesty and sincerity which should ever able to save your sorbs;" what can you know of, how

to depend on my acquiescence in the turning point of mous election as our first bishop. And never shall I infinite love to poor sinners? No toll for them of all religion—that we are lost and undone, spiritually forget the solemn nature of that interview. I found the dear church-going bell—none of these greetings dead and helpless in ourselves—and so I found it.

"Again and dreadfully did I fall from my own his bosom beside him, and his Bible open before him.

"Again and dreadfully did I fall from my own his bosom beside him, and his Bible open before him. steadfastness—temptation like a mighty man that After the usual salutation and inquiries, the documents gether, they pass onwards to the house of God. Indeed and declare his mighty power openly to the world. That and it of the world. The has convinced you of the exceeding sinfulness of sin— "In making an outward profession of religion, I pacing the chamber for a few moments, as if struggling if, taking of the things of Christ, it has displayed acted as multitudes, alas, do, without considering that to keep down his emotions, he paused before me, and before you the preciousness of a Saviour—then doubtany thing depended on my being a member of the said in his peculiar comphatic manner, 'brother, it less you have made this chapter your friend, and have Church of Christ, or that any difficulty existed as to must be so. The hand of God is in this thing, I see exercised yourself in it—for, if deprived of all the what was and what was not truly such. In choosing it; and with his help I will go where he calls me.' rest of the Word of God, if but the one leaf of the ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co fluenced in no small degree by personal friendship for the aim of worldly ambition. There was something and thus the consoling Saviour proceeds, telling of all a monthly appointment for preaching at one of the into the dangerous service of his Master. All the thee, to thee. Thee, because thou art the truth: by trials, and labours, and responsibilities of his apostolic thee, because thou art the way; to thee, because thou "It was not very long, however, before this want office, appeared to array themselves at once before art the life. And so promising the Comforter, bewas supplied in the gathering together of a sufficient him, as if to intimidate him, and make him doubt the queathing peace, the Saviour concludes this precious

instruct and impress them; and these meetings were standing before the altar of St. Paul's, and receiving (connected perhaps with the visible excitement of well attended, considering the prevalent delusion on from the venerable and truly excellent Bishop White him who communicated the exposition, and prayed the subject of preaching, and the wide and deep obof Christ. And never, while memory retains her seat, through the Lord our righteousness,) gave such a tone "When I had been engaged in this way about three shall I forget the startling effect of his responses upon of feeling to the entire transaction that there was not years, increasing in knowledgemyself, as I endeavoured the multitude that looked on. It was as though an a dry eye in company. One old seaman, with a counteto impart it to others, I gradually began to be exer- earthquake was shaking the deep foundations of those nance as weather-beaten and time-furrowed as one of cised on the subject of the ministry, and to entertain venerable walls. A breathless silence reigned during the cliffs he guarded, sat before us the very personificathe frequently returning thought, that I might then the whole of the sacred ceremony; and no one, it is tion of manly feeling—the big drops coursed down his be more useful to the souls of my fellow sinners than believed, left the church that day without feeling as cheek, and yet no change of countenance, like a sumas I then was, and that I owed it to God. To this if he could pledge himself for the sincerity and zeal mer shower falling on a seaward rock, only to cool and

mies, yea, bitter enemies and revilers! But it need again to us soon?" "And sure," says an old mothnot be wondered at, for he was the unsparing champion erly woman, "your Reverence won't forget to bring a associated, and those of whom I had obtained any of truth—and, ye hate me, says our Saviour to his Testament with large print." "And sure," says the revilers, because I tell you the truth. That Bishop mother of two beauteous children, "you will not forget fill the station, I was behind none, and superior to most Ravenscroft had his faults, must be freely admitted the catechism for Mary and Jane." by his greatest admirers. An unfortunate harshness followed with blessings and remindings, until we got of manner would sometimes repel the timid from ap- out of sight. The parties who had thus taken sweet proaching him; and an apparent impatience under counsel together, never were, perhaps, to meet again contradiction, would deter free conversation in those on this side of eternity. who knew him imperfectly. But these were blemishes of the outward man only, and reached not the 'spirit not unconscious; and oftentimes has he lamented Another point which I wish to press upon the atopen intimations of my brethren. Yet I could not over them before his friends, and prayed against them tention of parents is a careful choice of sponsors. It escape from the often returning meditation of the in secret. But a day or two before his death, the is painful to observe that persons present themselves spiritual wants of all around me, of the never to be writer of this was conversing with him on the solemn at the font as sponsors who have not so much as sesubject of the future, when he said: "My hopes on riously examined the service in which they are going

God in prayer, that my first impulse was to fly to hi The subjoined extract is from a letter written by assistance, fearing lest some sudden and violent pain

THE WATER-GUARD OF CAPE CLEAR ISLAND.

two, and connected two coves, or bays-one on its smile, all clamorous to bid him welcome; for indeed proached in an open boat-all through the winter it is impossible. You then, good reader, who enjoy the blessings of a preached Gospel, who have the word of salvation delivered to you Sunday after Sunday, who can you estimate the wants of these poor destitutes,

"And yet that this man should have had his ene- But it was time to depart. "And won't you come

# SPONSORS.

of the duty I owed to give myself in any and in every that score are without an intervening cloud. I know to be engaged, and who are unable to give the answers in whom I have believed, and I fear not to trust my- required of them. Of some, I fear, much worse might self in his hands. But, bear me witness, I look for be said; that they are living in those very sins which, \* [This eminent and holy man was Bishop of North Carolina. We are indebted for this article to the valuable columns of The Banner of the Cross.—Ed. Ch.] self in his hands. But, bear me witness, I look for be said; that they are living in those very sins which, salvation only as a pardoned sinner,—I have much to be forgiven of God, and have many pardons also to profess to renounce, and in the neglect of those combe forgiven of God, and have many pardons also to profess to renounce, and in the neglect of those com-

"Of this I entertained no dispute; yet the toils ask of my fellow men, for my harshness of manner mands which they solemnly promise to keep. Such and privations, the sacrifices of worldly interest, and towards them. But,' said he, lifting his eyes to hea- profanation of a holy sacrament is indeed most fearful; the contempt for the calling itself, manifested by the ven, and striking upon his breast, 'there was no harsh- and if wilfully persisted in, must go far to provoke God to withdraw his blessing from us.\* We ought mere courtesy, or even from feelings of natural affecwould sometimes think, that a great part of this was teristics—I mean his devotion in private. On more tion. Those alone should be chosen who, from their than one occasion I have been unavoidably placed as consistent Christian character, may be expected best We learn from the Memoir, that it was with extreme reluctance that he consented to place it on devotion to which I am sure that he thought there canons of the Church require that they should have received the sacrament of the Lord's supper. And surely it is but reasonable to expect that they should spisers of the means of grace, in their neglect of all could have stood in my place. I distinctly remember be in full communion with the Church at the time that they take this duty on them; for how can those undertake a solemn obligation for others who are already neglecting the same obligation themselves?-Is it not the height of inconsistency to imagine that a personal friend of the Bishop to the editor of the had seized upon him; but a moment's reflection con- your infants can faithfully promise to keep God's commandments by those very persons who are wilthese complainings from him, but an agony of spirit, fully breaking them, as all Christians are, who, having "It was my good fortune to be intimately acquainted which seemed driven for relief to these plaintive come to years, do not habitually receive the holy

\* It is much to be wished that the rubric were always attended morning before the beginning of morning prayer, to the curate."

One reason of this direction might be, that the curate may give

#### Advertisements.

MRS. A. R. LAWRIE. PROFESSOR OF MUSIC FROM LONDON, ENGLAND.

BEGS to announce to the Gentry of Toronto and its vicinity, that she has taken Private Apariments at "The Ontario House" the purpose of giving

Lessons in Music and Singing.

(From the Rev. Casar Otway's Sketches in Ireland.)

We toiled along a craggy path, that led us to a

We toiled along a craggy path, that led us to a

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

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

PRIVATE TUITION.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, By Mirs. King, BISHOP'S BUILDINGS, NEWGATE STREET. Three or four Ladies can be accommodated with Board &c.

EDUCATION. MRS. DICKSON begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Toronto and neighbourhood, that she has opened a Seminary in Newgate Street, next door to Mr. Ketchum's, for instruction in the undermentioned branches of Education:—English Grammar, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, Plain and Fancy Needle-work, German Fancy Work, Knitting in every variety of form;—and hopes that from her long experience in tuition, she will merit a share of public patronage TERMS moderate. REFERENCE for character and abilities, to the Lord Bishop of Toronto. Toronto, 25th July, 1842.

DR. SPEAR, BACHELOR OF MEDICINE, and Licentiate of Medicine in the University of Cambridge; Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Inscribed in the Faculté de Médecine, Paris; and late Physician to the London Islington Dispensary; may be consulted daily at his residence, in White Sullings, North of Lot and

Toronto, January 25, 1843. DR. PRIMEOSE, OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET.

Toronto, 7th August, 1841. Mr. s. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST. CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS.

KING STREET. Toronto, 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. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMP

B. TUTON. CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, No. 8, WATERLOO BUILDINGS,

Prescriptions accurately prepared. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEVS, &c.

MR. HOPPNER MEYER, ARTIST.

HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET,

Toronto, June 24, 1842. TORONTO AXE FACTORY, HOSPITAL STREET.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above Establi-hment, formerly owned by the late HARYEY SHETPARD, and recently by CHAMPION, BROTEKES & Co., where he is now manufaccently by Champion, Radiuers & Co., where he is now manufacting CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quality. Orders at to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thankly received and promptly executed.

Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order. SAMUEL SHAW. Toronto, October 6, 1841.

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

No. 2, Bichmond Place, Vonge 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, promptly executed to order.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON & JOSEPH WILSON PENDER their sincere thanks to their Friends and Customers, a offer themselves, under the Firm of HAMILTON & WILSON, to execute any work in the

Toronto, January 5, 1843.

Painting, Glazing, Carving, and Gilding, CABINET MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, OR PAPER-HANGING

BUSINESS. Window and Bed Cornices, and Ornaments in Gold or Fancy Woods made to order, of the latest patterns; also, Gilt Mouldings for bordering rooms; Looking-Glass Plates silvered and reframed; Pertraitand Picture Frames, of all kinds—Gilt, Walnut, or Mahogany.

And as none but Workmen of integrity and ability will be employed, they have no doubt, as hitherto, of giving perfect satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders, at No. 5. Wellington Buildings, King Street, or at the Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto. The Subscribers offer for sale several hundred patterns, composing the best, as well as the cheapest, selection of English, Irish, French, and American PAPER-HANGINGS, ever imported into this

A CHOICE SELECTION OF FIRE-BOARD PATTERNS. HAMILTON & WILSON, 5, Wellington Buildings, King Street, Toronto.



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 9,000 Acres each, situated in the Western District, and in scattered Lots, containing from 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, 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 value of the Land he occupies, at any time during the Lease. 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 The Lands offered (excepting only the Park and Town Lots in Guelph) vary in price from 2s. up to 13s. 9d. per Acre—the Kents upon which would be respectively as follows, viz:—

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 without notice. For this purpose the Company have opened an Account, which is termed "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 unforcessen 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 would The Company will remit from Canada any sum of money, however small the amount, to any part of the United Kingdom and Europe, free the Province, free of expense, thus insuring the benefit of the premium of Exchange to the Emigrant, and likewise saving him from the inconvenience and too frequent loss arising from bringing his money with him in coin.

The Company, with a view to accommodate Emigrant having no immediate use for their funds, will allow Interest, at Four per Cent. per annum, for Money left with them for any period not less than Ninety Days,—the money, however, being always at the Emigrant's disposal, Every kind of information upon Canada, and directions, that can possibly be useful to intending Evergent to Canada, will be readily fur-

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, BiThe 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.

TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS. Wishing to send Money to their Friends THE CANADA COMPANY, anxious to afford every facility in furthering settlement in this country, will REMIT any sum of money, no matter how small the amount may be, to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, or Europe.

Canada Company's Office,
Frederick Street, Toronto, 29th Nov., 1842.

282-6m

JOHN HART. PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER.

(LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) CLATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH.)

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell, No. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of public patronage.

Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

47-tf

EIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE

CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO, NEW SUPPLIES OF Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods, DIRECT from the Manufactories in England, which, with their stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment including every article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of six months, for approved paper, or in Retail at their customary low prices

DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,
Opposite the City Hall. JOSEPH B. HALL, GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT

LIQUORS. WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GRCCERIES. DRY GOODS, &C.

AGENT FOR LERICA, ELDRIDGE & JONES, OF MADEIRA. FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA.

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

cash or approved credit.

Toronto. February 23, 1842. Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment. No. 10, New City Buildings,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET.

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

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

Toronto, October 30, 1840.

UNIVERSITY HOUSE, W. WESTMACOTT begs to inform the Ladies and Gentle

men of Toronto and its vicinity, that he will receive by the first ships a choice assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for the approaching season. Pulpit and Church Furniture imported. GEORGE HELM,

TAILOR,

BEGS to inform the public of Toronto, that he has commence business a few doors west of the Commercial Bank, King Street where any orders intrusted to him will be punctually attended to—Having had considerable experience, as Foreman to the late D. Stanley, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Toronto, February 27, 1843.

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

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

meral satisfaction.

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

Mar. 6, 1842. G. BALTON,

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

England.

NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFORMS: CLERGYMEN'S GOWNS AND BARRISTER'S ROBES, made in the best 43-tf THOMAS J. PRESTON,

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING-STREET. TORONTO. T. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c. ALSO—a selection of Superior Vestings, all of which he is prepar to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moder terms.

Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS,
Barristers, ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior

Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND

PAPER-HANGING.

The Subscriber returns his grateful thanks to the Gentry and for these last twenty-two years, and begs to inform them that he is still carrying on the above business at his old stand, No. 44, Yonge-street. Curled Hair Mattresses, either in Linen or Cotton Ticks, war-Best price given for live Geese Feathers.

Toronte, April 12, 1842.

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

Ladies' Boots, in Silk, Merino, Prunella, Cloth, Morecco, fur trimmed and lined; Ladies' Shoes, in Morecco, Silk, Prunella, Kid, Bronze and Black; together with a beautiful assortment of Victoria Slippers, of the latest fashion, Dressing Slippers, in Worsted, Velver, Morocco, Carpet, Lamb Skin, &c. &c. Gentlemen's Dress Morocco Wellington ditto; Patent Dress Shoes, Albert's Dressing Slippers, and an elegant assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes.

\*\*To be Sold WHOLESALE AND RETAIL\*\*

Toronte, April 12, 1842.

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

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

36-4f

July, 1842.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment begs to call the attention of individuals or families visiting Toronto, on business or for pleasure, to the unusual accommodation and comfort which his arrangements will ensure them.

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

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

Attentive waiters, a well furnished larder, and the strictest regard to the wishes of guests, will, it is hoped, secure to the North American Hotel a continuance of that patronage by which it has hitherto been so eminently distinguished.

Toronto, Dec. 8th. 284-tf Toronto, Dec. 8th.

A PORTRAIT of the Hon. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON,
Chief Justice of Western Canada. drawn by Mr. Ropping
Meyer, is now being exhibited at J. E. Pell's Picture Shop, King
Street, for the purpose of receiving the names of Subseribers to a
highly finished Engraving therefrom. The opinions expressed by the
Press, as to the Likeness, &c., have been extremely favourable.

Toronto, June 3, 1449.

BRITISH AREERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Parliament of Upper Canada.

OUKE 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,

R > A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had application at the Office. Toronto, March 11, 1842. THE PRENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

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

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

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.

J. WALTON, Agent, New Street 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 FRANCIS LEWIS, No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

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:—"PILLUCID SOLUTION OF MAGNESIA.—This very useful and elegant preparation, we have been trying for some months, as an aperient anti-acid in dyspeptic complaints, attended with acidity and constipation, and with very great benefit."

Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., says, "Sir J. Murray's Fluid Magnesia is a very valuable addition to our Materia Medica."

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

oen hitherto prepared for use."

Dr. Ke nedy, Master of the Lying in Hospital, Dublin, considers the Fluid of Magnesia of Sir James Murray to be a very valuable the Fluid of Magnesia of Sir James Murray to be a very valuable and convenient remedy in eases of irritation or acidity of the stomach, but more particularly during pregnancy, febrile complaints, infantile

and convenient remedy in eases of irritation or acidity of the but more particularly during pregnancy, febrile complaints, infantile 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."

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. 102d. each.

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

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

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

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

Messys. Lyman, Farr & Co.

Messys. Lyman, Farr & Co.

J. Beckett & Co.

J. Carter & Co.

J. Lyman & Co.

J. Lyman & Co.

J. Herk & & Ro.

J. Heath, Kingston,
Messys. Gravely & Jackson, Cobourg.
Charles Hughes, Port Hope.

Toronto, September 24, 1842. WRITING DESKS

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. GLOBES FOR SALE.

A PAIR of very handsome Mahogany-mounted, thirteen inch Globes, fitted up with Compasses &c., complete. Price £15, CASH. Appply to H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. October 26th, 1842.

The Church

IS published for the Managing Committee, by H. & W. ROW-SELL, Toronto, every Friday. TERMS:—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum To Post Masters, Ten SHILLINGS per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half den Boot.

The terms in Great Britain and Ireland are, Thirteen Shillings and Six Pence Sterling per annum, payable in advance to the Agent of the paper, Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London.

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