TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1842.

CHARGE

OF THE LORD BISHOP OF DOWN AND CONNOR, AND DROMORE, TO THE CLERGY OF DROMORE. (From the Irish Ecclesiastical Journal.)

The readers of this Journal are probably aware, that the bishopric of Dromore is one of the ten Dromore. bishoprics deprived of its independent integrity by of the clergy of Dromore, is presented to the readers our stipulation to the Church, of obedience to her expressly declare, that there should be as frequent of this Journal at his Lordship's request. It will be authority. tion of the charge which the Editor was permitted should be thought to exist for impressing on the minds continually, and daily shall he be praised:' considering

Believe me, ever your sincere well-wisher

and faithful Servant, RD. DOWN AND CONNOR, AND DROMORE. Down and Connor House, July 15, 1842.

In the course of about three centuries which have elapsed since the era of the Reformation, two plate the Anglican Church in her reformed state, it unions, one example occurred in the reign of King continuance of them. James the First; the other in that of King Charles Reducing the seven-fold daily offices of the Romish the Second, when to Jeremy Taylor (I speak of him | Breviary to a number more agreeable to a reasonable of that, my most illustrious predecessor, in 1667, to 2. To what extent the observance of these holy-ministerial zeal and diligence.

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hearty thanks, that I, as well as the general epis- which did almost join to his parsonage house. And difficulty of collecting a congregation. Yet may this constant of the Link Charles and twice every day at the Church players in the revival of t copate of the Irish Church, did not consent, but for the time of his appearing, it was strictly at the want be in part supplied by the clergyman's family, offered such resistance as we might, to its accomplishment. The measure, however, having been he lifted up pure and charitable hands to God in the tion vow to be "diligent to frame and fashion, according

altogether as strangers to each other, though indeed wherein he kept a curate, and allowed him a comfortwith little of previous personal intercourse. My con- able salary." manded, and as this Church and Realm hath received of late deprived of them and of their ministry." thus act harmoniously together; securing, strength- the daily sacrifice of prayer and thanksgiving may never 10. But besides these means of forming a congreening, and increasing such harmony, moreover, as cease."

which his judgment may dictate.

introducing them, I threw into the form of a hours of the day. charge to the clergy of Down and Connor, I was At a date somewhat earlier, namely, 1707, Nelson, desirous of submitting to your consideration likewise; in his "Companion to the Festivals," writes as follows: and I trust that, agreeably to my directions, they have "It is to be wished, that all Christians were constant

ciple of professional duty to which we are all pledged; frequency. But considering, that among the Jews death of Bishop Saurin, this diocese has, accordingly, and which, whether in the special instances therein there was a 'morning' and 'evening sacrifice' daily been united to the Diocese of Down and Connor. noticed, or in any other occurrences of our clerical offered to God at the Temple, and that the precepts The following charge, delivered by the Lord Bishop career, supplies our most infallible rule of action; of the Gospel oblige us to 'pray always,' and to 'pray of the united dioceses, at his late primary visitation the principle, namely, of fulfilling, by God's grace, without ceasing; and that the ancient prophets

to publish in the preceding Number, and will, he of the clergy so obvious, indispensable, and imperative these things, I say, as prayer, the Christian sacrifice, doubts not, be read with the deepest interest by the a principle and rule of action, as that of a strict should be offered morning and evening in public Clergy of the United Church, as the matured senti- adherence to their professional engagements. But to assemblies; so they, that have such opportunities, and ments of a prelate, who is intimately acquainted with those who contemplate the Rome-ward movement, are not lawfully hindered, should endeavour so to its formularies, and whose counsel carries the weight on the one hand, though they may not participate in regulate their time as to be able constantly to attend and authority of more than twenty years' experience | the excessive alarm which has been raised on that | sech a great advantage to the Christian life. And as | his people, that opportunity will be afforded for bapin the episcopal office. Happy for the Church if his behalf, still sufficient reason may appear for cau-Lordship's advice shall be received by the Clergy, with tion, lest we be betrayed into an abatement of they must have little concern for the honour and glory that reverence and affection which are due, not merely to his to his apostolic function, but to the lessons of peaceable piety, order, and integrity which he inculcates.

My near Syn. I have Law not temperature attachment, and a partial defending at the Church on those days before the hour affectionate attachment, and a partial defending at the Church on those days before the hour attending at the Church on the My DEAR SIR,—I hope I am not trespassing in- in its operation on the modes of celebrating divine rally, or, however, oftentimes observed: and to much in its operation on the modes of celebrating divine conveniently on your indulgence, by begging the in- service and ministering the sacraments, by assuming the same effect we are informed by Bishop Beveridge, sertion, in your next number, of a sequel to my late a discretionary power independent of the constituted who died in the see of St. Asaph, in the year 1707; charge, in the form of one to the Clergy of Dromore. a discretionary power independent of the one of the lidge beforehand of their purpose to attend, in obe-Church's armoury, and to maintain their post with not only in your private but public devotions, accor-

II. 1. To those who with a right mind contem- prayers."

whose generosity the re-building of this sacred days, as well as the celebration of the order of mornedifice is attributed, and whose mortal remains were ing and evening prayer, prevailed among our people, duty is plain. For, by the law of the Church, "all deposited at its eastern end, near the place where we and how long they were, to any considerable extent, priests and deacons are to say daily the Morning and continued, during the last hundred and seventyfive years, an independent discoses, and are in desired to easy to determine. That Evening prayer either privately or openly, not being the above twenty years together, and was so far from ever the Church service until the Covenanting soldiers that I had always as many as formed from them the book and tore it with demands the property of the communication of the property of the property of the property of the communication of the property of the five years, an independent diocese: and so, in during the seventeenth century, we learn on the tescommon with the rest of the twenty two bishoprics timony of the contemporary biographers of Herbert, and archbishoprics of Ireland, now reduced to Sanderson, and Hammond, who lived in successive ably hindered, shall say the same in the parish church fourteen, and soon to be reduced to twelve, it periods of that century. For, of Herbert it is related or chapel where he ministereth, and shall cause a bell might have ever continued, but for a cause known by Izaac Walton, that in the country village of to be tolled thereunto a convenient time before he to all them who hear me, as well as to myself. Bemerton, near Salisbury, it was "his practice to begin, that the people may come to hear God's Word, to be filled with pure water," which should be con-Of the measure by which this and other unions appear constantly with his wife and three nieces, the and to pray with him." were effected, I shall, therefore, say no more, than daughters of a deceased sister, and his whole family, that I offer to Almighty God my humble and twice every day at the Church prayers in the chapel, the revival of this practice, should seem to be the accomplished, the charge of this diocese, on the midst of the congregation." From the language of to the doctrine of Christ, and to make both himself decease of your late bishop, by the law of the land the same biographer, concerning "the reading of the and them, as much as in him lieth, wholesome examples devolves on me: and, with the help of God, it Church prayers," and "the decent and regular sershall be my endeavour to discharge with fidelity vice of God," it is to be inferred, that a practice be supplied by such other persons under his cure and the duties of this additional burden, for His similar to that of Herbert was observed by Sanderson charge, as a pious disposition, under God's good Spirit, honour, for the welfare of His Church, for the in the small country-town of Boothby Pannel. Whilst may prompt, and proximity or convenience of dwelling encouragement and assistance of you, my Rev. Bishop Fell records in his life of Hammond, that, in may enable, and the "monitions and exhortations, may enable, and the "monitions and exhortations, Brethren, in your ministry, and for the edification his country rectory of Penshurst, "the offices of both public and private," of a diligent minister may prayer he had in his church not only upon the Sun- instruct and encourage to assemble and meet together 2. The contiguity of the diocese, which was entrusted to my charge nineteen years ago, to that days and Fridays, according to the appointment of the ples be needed, it is related by Bishop Fell, in his Life which has now fallen under my superintendence, Rubric, but every day in the week, and twice on of Hammond, that at his public daily devotions "he will have caused us to meet at the present time, not Saturdays and holy-day eves: for his assistance took order that his family should give diligent and

duct, however, in the execution of my office, will in 3. Meanwhile, in the scanty records of the Irish some degree have become known to you; and you Church, there are not wanting examples of the Order he paid a more than filial obedience." And with will probably have had means of learning the very of Daily Prayers being practised and encouraged. respect to the excellent George Herbert, whose attensimple principle and rule of conduct, by which, in When, in 1647, the Parliamentarian Commissioners subordination to the law of God, I profess myself to endeavoured to force upon the country the Directory, whole family, twice every day at the Church prayers,' be guided, namely, a resolution of fulfilling, as far as as a substitute for the Book of Common Prayer, the has been already noticed; "there," adds his biogra-I can for my own part, and of aiding others to fulfil clergy of Dublin resisted the attempt, with expresfor their's, the obligation which we have all volun- sions of their "grief of heart, on their own account, tarily undertaken, of "giving our faithful diligence and for their people, for the want of the daily accusalways so to minister the doctrine and sacraments, tomed service of God, in the two cathedrals, and the household thus to serve the Lord," but brought most and the discipline of Christ, as the Lord hath comthe same, according to the commandments of God; the same disactrous period, Leelic, Bishop of Raphoe, tion twice a day; and some of the meaner sort of his so that we may teach the people committed to our "held unalterably to the practice as well as principles parish did so love and reverence Mr. Herbert, that cure and charge, with all diligence, to keep and of the Church, whose liturgy he always used in his they would let their plough rest when Mr. Herbert's As I believe the observance own family, after he was thrust out of the church." of this principle to be the bounden duty of us all, When Bishop Taylor, in his funeral sermon on Archso I believe it to be the only one, on which the bishop Bramhall, in 1663, bears witness to this, return back to their plough. And his most holy life and clergy of a diocese can meet, with the reasonable among the departed Primate's other virtues, that "he was such, that it begot such reverence to God and to hope of conducting themselves towards each other was careful, and he was prosperous in it, to reduce him, that they thought themselves the happier when with reciprocal satisfaction. But on this ground they that divine and excellent service of our Church, to they carried Mr. Herbert's blessing back with them may build such a reasonable hope. The bishop who public and constant exercise," I am disposed to to their labour. Thus powerful was his reason and takes the law of the Church, in accordance as it think, that such "constant exercise," in the Church's example to persuade others to a practical piety and is with the law of God, for his guidance, will not public service, was not confined to a Sunday minis- devotion." require of his clergy any observances, but such as tration. And certainly, when Bishop Taylor himself, 9. By means such as these, an assembly probably of their own consciences will approve and ensue: the in the discharge of his episcopal office, addressed his more than "two or three" might be gathered together clergy, who act under the influence of the same "rules and advices to the clergy of his diocese," he in Christ's name, once at least, if not twice, or still law, will not engage in any practices, but such as did not fail to remind them, that "every minister is more often, in every week; or once at least, or twice are thus entitled to receive their diocesan's sanc- obliged, publicly or privately, to read the Common or more in every month, as the case might be, on the tion and approval. Neither party assuming the Prayers every day in the week, at morning and evenfunctions of a legislator, but each confining himself ing; and in great towns and populous places, con- to unite in the Church's prayers, and to have the bleswithin the limits of obedience to the law, they will veniently inhabited, it must be read in churches, that sing of their Saviour's presence in the midst of them.

points of doubt or difficulty; the parochial minister also, intimations are given by contemporary writers, in his parochial school, the scholars of which it is his being prepared, as the Church directs, to consult of an observance of these provisions of the Church. duty to bring up "in the nurture and admonition of his bishop in any case of diversity of opinion or The 65th Number of the "Guardian," published the Lord," and, if so, in no place and in no business practice regarding his ministrations; the bishop on the 26th of May, 1713, records the sense of the more worthily than in the Lord's house and service. being also ready, in pursuance of the same direction writer "of the blessing and advantage of such stated And for this service they will, by God's blessing on tions, to assist the applicant with the best advice and early hours for offering ourselves to our Creator, their pastor's instructions, be prepared, provided they and prepossessing ourselves with the love of him, and be trained, not on any latitudinarian scheme of con-3. It is in furtherance of this principle, my the hopes we have from him, against the snares of founding truth with error, by reducing a Scriptural brethren, that I have lately caused to be circulated business and pleasure in the ensuing day;" describes creed, a Catholic worship, an apostolical communion; among you some cautionary observations with respect himself, as "going, upon the admonition of the morn- to the level of any or every form of "false doctrine, to our professional duty in the present condition of ing bell, to the Church prayers, at six of the clock:" heresy, and schism," but on the principles, as well as calculated to withdraw the clergy from their vowed up such early matins, throughout the cities of London discipline, and I believe also in their Christian cation, and which, however she "apply them not to discipline, and I believe also in their Christian cation, and which, however she "apply them not to discipline, and I believe also in their Christian cation, and which, however she "apply them not to discipline, and I believe also in their Christian cation, and which, however she "apply them not to discipline, and I believe also in their Christian cation, and which, however she "apply them not to discipline, and I believe also in their Christian cation, and which, however she "apply them not to discipline, and I believe also in their Christian cation, and which, however she "apply them not to discipline, and I believe also in their Christian cation, and which, however she "apply them not to discipline, and I believe also in their Christian cation, and which, however she "apply them not to discipline, and I believe also in their Christian cation, and which, however she "apply them not to discipline, and I believe also in their Christian cation, and which, however she "apply them not to discipline, and I believe also in their Christian cation, and which, however she "apply them not to discipline, and I believe also in their Christian cation, and which, however she "apply them not to discipline, and I believe also in their Christian cation, and which, however she "apply them not to discipline, and I believe also in their Christian cation, and the cation, and to our professional day, speaks of the motive with which "the Church keeps under the tuition, and according to the doctrine, and allegiance to her, by temptations of different sorts. and Westminster;" and intimates a change of this the Church.

These observations, which, for reasons assigned in "morning solemnity," into one "now at more advanced

been forwarded to each of the clergy of the diocese of in attending the publick worship on Sundays and holy-days, because it is likely it would dispose them They are alluded to now, as exemplifying the prin- to repeat such exercises of devotion with greater 4. It may seem strange, indeed, that occasion former times, that 'prayer shall be made unto him

prescribed, that all the members of it, wheresoever which the congregation is gathered together. Mr Rev. Brethern,—The present meeting must The course of observation, which I had marked they are, might join together with one heart and mind be to many of you, perhaps to all, the cause of painout in my address to the clergy of Down and Conin hearing God's Holy Word, in praying to him, and
being ordered to be ministered "at the font," not only ful sensations, consequent, as it is, upon your loss of nor, led me to expatiate on certain particulars, conone who has presided over you for the last three and nected with the "Tracts for the Times," and with the week, but twice every day in the year, as the Church it is an article of furniture directed by the law among twenty years with a gentle sway; whose benevolence the "Debate at the Savoy Conference," as exposiof disposition, and benignity of manner, have endeared him to your kind affection; and whose paternal on the left. Towards the close, however, allusion every day, and I heartily wish it could be so in this law of the Church without one. "The godfathers every day, and I heartily wish it could be so in this intercourse with the Clergy and the people of his charge rill I charge will, I am persuaded, long survive in your ecclesiastical condition, on which it had been in my among you than you now do; for they, who constantly nust be ready at the font: and the priest coming to for the non-communicants to withdraws; a withdrawal, recollection. By his decease, the diocese has fallen mind to speak, but on which the length of my preunder my superintendence. In pursuance of the vious observations prevented me at that time from selves grow wiser and better every day more than vious observations prevented me at that time from selves grow wiser and better every day more than and standing there, shall say," what thereupon follows common course of diocesan business, I have directed vious observations prevented the at that the common course of diocesan business, I have directed enlarging. It may be not inexpedient, if, as a sort of other; and they who cannot or will not come, would, for the ministration. I would therefore take this you to be now assembled; and I seize the opportunity for expression. nity for expressing my earnest hope and confidence, glanced at only and pretermitted; and unfold to bell every day calling them to it. In short, I know you, my reverend brethren, that, if any of your refuse, that this assembly will be the forerunner of a future you, my reverend brethren, my sentiments conseries of agreeable communication between us in our cerning them, in reference to our professional obligation up a due sense of God, and the true Christian religion appurtenance, no time be lost in applying to the proin any place, than frequent communions and daily per quarter for its supply. According to the eighty-

is cause of delight and thankfulness that she made may at any time have prevailed among the members ministered." And this order, be it observed, is not having been holden by a temporary union with that such liturgical provisions as her Book of Common of the Church, from the testimony just cited of Bishop complied with by the supply of a moveable basin, of Down and Connor, which had been constituted Prayer contains for the worship and edification of her Beveridge it appears to have begun in his time to which may be carried hither or thither, at the caprice one by a real and perpetual union about a century people; to those who compare with such provisions decay, and so it declined through the succeeding parts of the moment; but that which is required is a before, or exactly four centuries from the present the actual use made of them by her people, much of that century, from worse to worse, till in the pretime, namely, in 1441. Of these two temporary cause for pain exists in the too general neglect or disstill preserves a precarious and hardly sensible existence, it is scarce recognized amongst us,

To revive these services were an honour and a blesby a name "familiar in our mouths as household service, and better adapted for the observance and sing to the Church, to her clergy and people, and the font was placed as near as might be to the entrance words"), already in possession of the bishopric of benefit of her congregations, the reformed Anglican generally to the kingdom at large, by fostering the of the church, as emblematical of the child's admis-Down and Connor, was entrusted the temporary Church appointed a daily order of morning and pure spirit of Christian godliness and devotion. To sion into the spiritual fold of Christ, And to this administration of this of Dromore, "on account of evening prayer, adding thereto special services revive them altogether may, perhaps, be impracticable. effect was the answer of the Episcopal divines, as his virtue, wisdom, and industry." From the death for certain days which she required to be kept holy. Yet, probably, a partial revival might be effected by noticed before, at the Savoy Conference: "the font

"was the easilier performed, it being guided by his mother, a woman of ancient virtue, and one to whom dance "with his wife and his three nieces, and his constantly, by an humble behaviour and visible adoration, he, like Joshua, brought not only 'his own At bourhood, constantly to make a part of his congregasaint's-bell rung to prayers, that they might also offer

gation for the holy-day, or weekly, or daily services of occasion may require, by mutual communication on 4. In the early part of the eighteenth century, the Church, the modern clergyman has large materials

Lord in his Church, the celebration of which might be me the best. made conducive to the maintenance of the periodical services in question, and for the due celebration of which those periodical services might be made subsidiary and instrumental. Seeing that the Church directs "the people to be admonished, that it is most convenient that baptism should not be administered but upon Sundays and other holy-days, when the most number of people come together;" why should not the minister make regular provision for the baptismal sacrament, and apprize his people that on every holyday of the Church, of the approach of which in the ensuing week the rubric after the Nicene Creed requires him every Sunday to give notice, an optheir children before the congregation; such opportuthe offertory, and succeeded by the prayer for the nity occurring, as appears from the calendar, once at Church militant. Thus far there is no intimation of least certainly, and generally twice, in every month? And seeing that the Church allows, that "nevertheless, if necessity so require, children may be baptised on any other day," why should not the minister apprize the Wednesday, for example, and the Friday, in every Week, besides the holy-day ministration? Thus congregation of the day; for the curate, having knowhand and on the other, may be drawn an inference of Primitive Christians," he thus admonishes the modern dence to the direction of the rubric, would make it the more than ordinary necessity which exists for the disciples of our Lord: "In this also ought ye to follow he business to admonish them of their duty so to clergy to gird themselves with weapons from the their pious example, by being stedfast and constant, atend, as not to interrupt the devotions of the congegation by a late arrival or a premature departure, faithfulness, sobriety, and vigilance, and an unshaken ding to that Apostolical form which our Church hath but to join their brethren in the appointed prayers, for 12. I notice, by the way, that the office of baptism,

first English Canon, "there shall be a font of stone in 6. But to whatever extent this exercise of piety every church and chapel, where baptism is to be publicly." The phrase "the ancient usual places" directs us to the usage of antiquity, according to which usually stands, as it did in primitive times, at or near the cherch door, to signify that baptism was the entrance into the Church mystical; 'we are all baptized into one body,' says St. Paul to the Corincongruously done, but as near, as conveniently can be, to the entrance of the sacred building. And I add. that, at the ministration of baptism, "the font is then veyed away after the solemnity, so that fresh water

may be supplied at the next ministration. III. 1. Whilst I thus recommend to you, my reveor daily service or for holy-days, I am desirous of ometimes prevails amongst us, of the Sacrament of the great festivals; but the devouter sort, and they a duty as that is." who have leisure, are to be invited to a frequent communion; and let it be given and received with great

2. The Church's intention as to the frequency of the ministration of the Lord's Supper in her parish churches, is perhaps no where precisely stated; but she prescribes in her rubric, following the order of the and deacons, they shall all receive the Communion with the priest every Sunday at the least, except they enor, however, of her provisions, it appears that she s desirous of encouraging all her members to frequent

the offertory, saying one or more of these sentences have their worthy counterparts in the Waltons, the following," which sentences are to be accompanied by be a communion, forasmuch as there is no intimation out interruption until the end of the aforesaid prayer. But thereupon succeeds an exhortation, which is addressed specially to them "who mind to come to the Holy Communion," and is prefaced by the rubric, that "at the time of the celebration of the Communion, the communicants being conveniently placed for the receiving of the Holy Sacrament, the priest shall say this exhortation." Here then should seem to be the most convenient period for the departure of those, who do not "mind to come to the Holy Communion." A pause being allowed for the more convenient placing of the communicants, that pause affords opportunity for the non-communicants to withdraw. And perhaps it were well, if, when the circumstances of the sacred building allow such a change, the communicants were at this period to come forward from their accustomed places in the body of the church, and be collected together in the chancel. But however this be, the former answer to the proposed question remains in force, namely, that the interval between the end of the prayer for the Church militant and the beginning of which the Church earnestly invites all her people to

5. But this by the way. To the testimonies of two of our most eminent ritualists, Dean Comber and Bishop Sparrow, with respect to the Church's views that which is established by the law, and comprised of frequent communions, I proceed to add the sentiments of another of our most valuable divines, by observing, that in a sermon, an extract of which I have already cited, delivered, as it should seem, in his a minister in the diocese but would be more ready to and receive the Directory, or any other form, which, received it, the more they still desired it, many never a somewhat different form, retaining still their matter omitting it, if they could possibly come to it; whereby and language! they became the great ornaments of our holy religion, 3. Again, let us beware of the disorderly and innorend brethren, as strict a regard, as your respective take the same course for it, the Sacrament of our and being unwilling therefore to give it utterance from situations may admit, to the intentions of the Church, in Lord's Supper being the great means whereby to their lips, mould the phraseology of the Church into a more frequent observance of her provisions, whether derive grace and power from him, to deny ungodli- a form more agreeable to their own private opinions. ressing upon you a more frequent celebration, than ly, and godly in this present world; as you would find tions of our liturgy concerning the regenerating grace ing a rule of Bishop Taylor) "let every minister neglect no opportunities that ye can get of receiving puritanical ministers; and her charitable expression short and press the people to a devout and periodical it with that repentance, faith, and charity, which is of hope for the departed sinner has been suspended

the Church, and with the hope of such a blessing on able examples these of Christian simplicity and truth, his ministration, the vigilant and diligent clergyman and withal of tenderness of conscience, which thus will be prompt to afford to his parishioners as frequent sensitively recoils from the use of unpleasing language; opportunities for communicating as he shall find com- but nevertheless, on admission into the minstry, acpatible with the circumstances of his cure, and as they quiesces in a profession of assent and consent to the shall be willing to profit by. It may be within the same language, and in a solemn promise to use it, and Holy Communion, that "in cathedral and collegiate recollection of some of you, my reverend brethren, as is still satisfied to retain a position in the ministry on churches, and colleges, where there are many priests it is within mine, that there was a period when some the continued pledge of that assent and consent; clergymen were contented with a quarterly commu- 4. Again, let us beware of that ill-regulated spirit, nion. That period, I trust, is gone by; and I will which, in a fond partiality for preaching and a sense have a reasonable cause to the contrary." From the only observe upon it, that such infrequency must have of comparative disesteem for common prayer in God's precluded obedience to the rubric, which directs that house, by omissions, or mutilations, or abbreviations, "every parishioner shall communicate at the least diminishes the Church's provisions for her people's Communions, and, the more frequent they be, the three times in the year;" for considering the impediate devotions, so as to allow a more free scope and a more fully will be accomplished the holy purposes of ments of domestic occupations, this can hardly be, if longer period for the exercise of pulpit rhetoric, the times of administration be limited to four. The "The House of God" is, by distinction, "the House 3. Such are the opinions of our best ritualists.— number of six times is better, and of eight better still; of Prayer." And the judgment of the Church herself Dean Comber, in his discourses upon the Common and perhaps this is as large a number as will be com-Prayer, having observed that "the Holy Eucharist, mouly found practicable in a country parish, and with congregations, accompanied by the reading of God's in the purest ages, was always joined to their public a scattered agricultural population. Bishop Bull, Word, in preference to frequent and long discourses and common prayers," proceeds to say, "and to evidence that our Church wishes it so still, she appoints dence that our Church wishes it so still, she appoints desired agricultural population. Bishop Date, the from the pulpit. Oftentimes she directs prayers and the common prayers, proceeds to say, "and to evidence that our Church wishes it so still, she appoints increasing his communions, and distinguished for the reading of Holy Scripture without a sermon, as in a great part of the Communion office to be used on excellent ministerial qualifications, as recorded by his her daily order of morning and evening prayer; never all Sundays and holy-days, and orders the priest to biographer Nelson, could not effect the celebration of does she direct a sermon without prayers and the say it at the altar, the place where all the prayers of "the Holy Eucharist, the mysterious rite and perfective and perfective reading of God's Word. On the contrary, the law the Church of old were wont to be made, because tion of Christian worship," in his village of Sudding- enacts, that "at all and every time and times when there was the proper place to commemorate Jesus our ton, more than seven times in a year. The minimum any sermon or lecture is to be preached, the common only Mediator, by whom all our prayers become ac- prescribed for the diocese of Down and Connor, and prayer and service in and by the Book of Common cepted." And Bishop Sparrow, in his "Rationale on I wish the same rule to be observed in this diocese Prayer appointed to be read for that time of the day," the Book of Common Prayer," speaking of the Com- also, is eight. I should, however, be better satisfied not a garbled, dismembered, selection, you observe, munion Service, says, "In the Liturgy it is called for my own part, if our communions in all our churches but the appointed service, "shall be openly, publicly, 'the Communion,' and well it were that the piety of and chapels were monthly, as they are in the town and solemnly read, by some priest or deacon, in the the people were such, as to make it always a Com- parishes and in some of the larger villages, besides church, chapel, or place of public worship, where the munion. The Church, as appears by her pathetical occasional additions by reason of the high festivals.— said sermon or lecture is to be preached, and the lecexhortation before the Communion, and the rubric Such appears to have been the number observed by turer then to preach shall be present at the reading Holy Communion gives no license for, and does not but for the encouragement of those who may be willing be lost to his hearers. expressly recognize, the departure of any of the con- to make the experiment, I mention, that in one of our 5. Again, let us beware of that irregular spirit gregation before the ministration; so that a question metropolitan cities I know a most estimable clergyman, which aims at new modelling her appointed provisions arises, at what period of the service they, who do not who for some years has succeeded in a weekly admi- for the public admonition of her people, and at purpose to communicate, may most conveniently depart. nistration of the Holy Communion, and in the num-depriving them of those lessons which, in aid of Holy

11. At the same time there is one ordinance of our answer, which, after much consideration, appears to 7. It was thus that in earlier times the members A custom commonly prevails for the non-communities of a sound devotion by her order of daily prayer, cants to leave the church immediately after the sermon, or rather immediately after the sermon has been were perpetually taught, and encouraged, and enabled followed by a collect and the blessing. The blessing, to "live godly, righteous, and sober lives." It was introduced at this period, is a manifest interpolation: thus that our congregations throve in Christian holis it interrupts the due order of the Church, and gives ness together with their pastors. It was thus that the to the non-communicants a sanction and an approval, lay-members of the Church have, in many cases, left which, as the Church has not provided, so she certainly does not intend. With respect to this time of departure also, I can trace no authority for it in the Herberts, and the Hammonds, the Sandersons, and rubric; for it directs that, after the sermon, "then shall the priest return to the Lord's Table, and begin Taylors, of the Anglican episcopate and priesthood,

a separation of the entire congregation. But the rubric efficiency to the laws and provisions of the Church in further directs, that "if there be no communion, all this diocese, with reference to her order for daily that is appointed at the communion shall be said" prayer, and to her administration of the sacraments. until the end of the prayer for the Church militant.— In some of your parishes there may be no room for Guided by analogy then I should judge, that, if there applying these remarks, in others there may be an to the contrary, still the service should proceed withbe disregarded. But in any event, and whatever may be your endeavours for promoting God's worship and the spiritual good of your people, one thing let mo intreat of you, namely, that you will be studious of keeping within the rules of the Church, and of not indulging in arbitrary innovations, and setting up a will-worship of your own. Do not suppose, my brethren, that I am meaning to cast any personal reflections upon any of you, as if you were chargeable with such irregularities; but knowing, on a general view, that such irregularities do at this time exist in the united Church, and persuaded, as I am, of their evil character, I would engage you in deprecating with me, and discountenancing their adoption.

2. Let us then beware of that spirit of disorder and innovation, which, having in times past endeavoured to substitute the Directory for the Book of Common Prayer, would now again introduce amongst us prayermeetings for the Church service, extemporary effusions for her solemn liturgy. How incompatible is that endeavour with the worship of the Catholic Church, "which hath evermore held a prescript Form of Common Prayer," so that, as the excellent Hooker says, "the public prayer of the people of God, in Churches thoroughly settled, did never use to be voluntary dictates, proceeding from any men's extemporal wit!" How incompatible is such endeavour with the worship of, our national Church, which pronounces in words, to which every one of her ministers has subscribed, "that that form of liturgy, and no other, shall be used in any Church of this realm, but in the Book of Common Prayer, and administration of the Sacraments;" and which pronounces a severe penalty upon any of her ministers, "who shall wilfully or obstinately use any other rite, ceremony, order, cathedral Church of St. Asaph, Bishop Beveridge form, or manner, of celebrating the Lord's Supper, or thus sets forth the purpose of the Church, and his matins, evensong, administration of the Sacraments, or own consequent practice, and the benefit withal of other open prayers, than is mentioned and set forth frequent communions to the communicants: "Ye live in the said book!" And what a contrast does such in a Church so truly apostolical, that she hath taken irregularity offer to the conduct of some of the faithful care that this Holy Sacrament may be administered servants of the Church during the Cromwellian usuras it was in the Apostles' days, at least every Lord's pation; when in Ireland, Parry, and Margetson, and day, and also every holy-day in the year. And where Hall and Synge, then or afterwards dignified with the there are a sufficient number of communicants in any mitre, together with the other metropolitan clergy, parish, the minister cannot refuse to give it to them, refused, when required by the Parliamentary Commiswhensoever they desire it. And I hope there is never sioners, to "lay aside the Book of Common Prayer, administer than his people can be to receive it. In they affired, "would be to depart from the Com-the place," adds that venerable prelate, "where I had munion of the Church of England and Ireland;" and the honour to serve God at his altar before he called when in England, the bishops Sanderson and Bull, as me hither, I administered it every Lord's Day for they afterwards became, having persisted in reading For people found such extraordinary benefit and violence to depart from the strict letter of the rubrie, ghostly comfort from it, that they never thought they still made no other variations in their prayers, than to could receive it often enough; and the oftener they cast the devotions of the Common Prayer Book into

such as these first converts were. And such," pro- vating spirit of those who, disapproving of some senticeeds the Bishop, "ye may all be, if you would but ment or expression in the Book of Common Prayer, ness and unwordly lusts, and to live soberly, righteousby experience, if ye were once accustomed to it, which of holy baptism have been qualified into a sort of the Lord's Supper. "Let every minister" (I am quo- I therefore heartily wish ye were. At least you must conformity with the scruples of the Church's modern communion, at the least three times in the year, at requisite to the performance of so great and heavenly from her burial service, in order that she might be made to speak a language more in harmony with the 6. With these views of the wishes and intention of judicial decision of her less merciful sons. Remark-

after it, labours to bring men oftener to communicate, Archbishop King, when he was Bishop of Derry, in thereof." The occasion of this enactment after the than she usually obtains. Private and solitary com- the Cathedral of that city, early in the 18th century; Restoration no doubt was the injury which had been munions of the priest alone, she allows not, and there- and to no higher number did Hammond rise, when inflicted on sound religion by the exaltation of fore, when others cannot be had, she appoints only so commended by Bishop Fell, his biographer, for that preaching and the degradation of the Church's Commuch of the service, as relates not of necessity to a "as to the administration of the sacrament, he reduced mon Prayers during the rebellion. At all times it is present communion, and that to be said at the Holy it to an imitation, though a distant one, of primitive worthy of being had in honour, especially in times Table; and upon good reason; the Church thereby frequency, to once a month, and therewith its anciently when many a minister of the Church, differing from keeping, as it were, her ground, visibly minding us of inseparable attendant, the offertory." How far minis- the Church herself as to the excellence of prayer, and what she desires and labours towards, our more fre- terial zeal and diligence, at this time and in this holding his own judgment preferable to hers, however country, might commonly succeed in producing a pledged to abide by her decisions, takes care so to 4. The Church indeed so stedfastly "keeps her nearer "imitation of primitive frequency," after the conduct her services that whatever becomes of the ground," that her order for the ministration of the example of Bishop Beveridge, may be problematical; prayers and the lessons, his sermon at least may not

Since the circulation of my last charge to the clergy ber as well as the reverential deportment of his com- Scripture, she has directed to be used for their ediff-

manners. all other singing superfluous and improper.

to the New Version of Psalms, "and were permitted by the Queen to be used in all Churches." Beyond And surely a parochial clergyman were these, so far as I can learn, no allowance or permis- ployed at home, serving God and waiting upon his sion has been given for the use of strange versions of people, in the quiet and unobtrusive walk of his legitithe Psalms, or of metrical hymns. If those, which mate and prescribed ministrations, and, like the venehave of late years been lavishly introduced amongst us, rable Richard Hooker, "as he expressed the desire of were free from all internal objection, whereas the con- his heart, being free from noise, and eating his bread trary were easily demonstrable, still they are in them- in privacy and quietness," than in seeking abroad the selves objectionable, as violations of ecclesiastical discipline, and at variance with the Church's principles and provisions for public worship. Even in the reign of the holy Apostle's Jewish opponents, fervent and of Queen Anne, an era little commendable for strictness of Church discipline, such additions were not of indulging, under the stimulation of a popular rhetointroduced among our Church formularies, without "the royal allowance and permission." What on such a question would have been the judgment of the thing;" and of offering supercrogatory sacrifices to the episcopal members of the Savoy Commission, comprising as it did such names as those of the Bishops like the image of the Ephesian Diana, to have fallen Sheldon and Cosin, of Morley, Sanderson, and Brian Walton, and of others afterwards raised to the episcopate, of Gunning, Pearson, and Sparrow, there were At the commencement of this address, I stated the no difficulty in conjecturing.

which prompts to the celebration of public worship in position, this address has been principally employed. places not properly employed for such a purpose.-Our parish churches, consecrated as they are to God law, it is my wish and entreaty that they may receive and for holy uses, are the fittest places for the worship your assent and co-operation. Your assent and coof His assembled people. But the law recognizes "private chapels or oratories" for "open prayer, commonly called the service of the Church." Where good reason exists, on account of the great infirmities or great distance of the parishioners, the bishop has authority to grant a license for public worship in such places. Both before and since the Reformation, abundance of such licenses, as Bishop Gibson states, remain in our ecclesiastical records. But without such license, no place unconsecrated can be lawfully used for public worship. Let us be on our guard then against violating the law in this particular again, and so turning a private dwelling-house into a conventicle: also let us be on our guard against the kindred irregularity of gathering a congregation together within the walls of a church, and celebrating divine worship, not in the church itself, but in the vestry room; an irregularity so gratuitously preposterous, as to be scarcely credible, unless, indeed, the worship be a substitution of unauthorized prayers for the service of the Church, and then one of the examples of irregu-

It consists of a disregard to the principles and rules of the Church, which relate to the office of her

10. There is a well-known maxim of St. Ignatius, the disciple of the Apostle St. John, illustrative of the polity of the Church as contained in Holy Scripture. "without the bishop nothing should be done in the charges."

"Resolved—That, as this Society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as this society is required to pay cash for "Resolved—That, as the "Resolved— Church." Such is the rule of our National Church. From the bishop the deacon receives his "authority to exercise his office in the church of God, and to read the Gospel, and to preach the same, provided he be licensed by the bishop himself." From the bishop nation, that he will "reverently obey his ordinary," liveliest satisfaction. his bishop, namely, who is invested with the ordinary exercised, and the promise pledged by the one and the value. himself to officiate within the cure of another.

dwell; nor indeed should I notice them, but that plain the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, Missionary, at Louth,-a as they seem to me, they are not always rightly appre- Clergyman on whom the paternal example has not hended by the parochial clergy. But there is one been lost. Mr. Armstrong, senior, before leaving topic connected with ecclesiastical discipline, on which Buenos Ayres, received from his congregation every a few more words are required of me.

escence, or indifference, at least; and this interpreta- paper published in that city. tion has been put upon it in such a quarter, that a opposed to her good order, for they institute arbitrary novelties, and lead men astray from "their vocation and ministry;" and in all these, as well as in the spirit of arrogance and disobedience, and in the disspirit of arrogance and disobedience, and in the disspectation of the unitarians has not been secured.

It is a wonder that the composed to her good order, for they institute arbitrary operation of the Unitarians has not been secured.

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It is a wonder that the composed to her good order, for they institute arbitrary operations were it was stated, being actively others has been brought against the introduction of the minimatics of and 7 operation of the Unitarians has not been secured.

It is a wonder that the composed to her good order, for they institute arbitrary operations of the Unitarians has not been secured.

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It is a wonder that the composed to he constructions and services, and of the unitarians has not been secured.

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It is a wo

gations, "for example of life and instruction of sensions, discords, and uncharitableness which they is cheering to observe the spirit and promptitude with 6. Again, let us beware of that disorderly spirit them, can a blessing be expected on her from God, that the day is gone by when a revolutionary press

of time and place, so as to lead to its depreciation and disavow the apostolical polity, and reject the order and degradation; and a ministration of the holy Commu- authority of bishops, a synod of presbyters, with a nion, such as to strip it of its "propriety of making presbyterian moderator, should seem to be an affair of that the erection of the south-east wing of King's particular obsignation to each believer," and of assuring course; and might, I presume, consistently with their College, in the neighbourhood of this city, proceed every communicant severally, that the body of our avowed principles, include in un-liturgical aspirations, with much vigour and despatch. The frontage of Lord Jesus Christ was given and the blood of our and in the public discussion of theological or eccle- this part of the building-which will be occupied as Lord Jesus Christ was shed for him or for her. An siastical questions. But an assemblage of episcopal Professors' and Students' apartments,—is 65 feet, addition to the order of the holy Communion, by the clergymen, self-constituted by an assumption of author and the depth 116. The basement story is already introduction of a psalm after the delivery of the bread rity, which sets at naught the legitimate ecclesiastical finished, and the superstructure begins to make a very and wine, is another irregularity, against which it may institutions of the country; of clergymen of the inferior handsome appearance, and to afford some idea of the be well for you to be cautioned. "When all have orders, forming a sort of Convocation, of which there | solidity and excellence of the stone work." The macommunicated," the minister is directed to "return is no Upper House, placing themselves under the terial used for the exterior is quarried at Waterdown, to the Lord's Table, and reverently to place upon it presidency of a sort of Prolocutor, in the person of a near Hamilton, and seems admirably adapted for what remaineth of the consecrated elements, covering strange presbyter, but procuring for him no official building purposes. Many of the blocks brought down the same with a fair linen cloth;" and "then he shall approval or recognition, temporal or spiritual, and laysay the Lord's Prayer, the people repeating after him | ing him under no ecclesiastical responsibility, such as | in the building that it is difficult to discover, in seven every petition." There is no interval allowed for law and usage would enjoin; and all this for the sake ral places, where they have been united. About 70 singing before the Lord's Prayer: and the special of deliberations, arbitrary and uncanonical, and of stone-cutters, from 15 to 20 brick-layers, about the of Returning Officers, the Examiner writes as follows, Harrison now? provision of an appropriate hymn afterwards, renders devotional exercises, in contravention of the Church's same number of carpenters, and several labourers are principles of common prayer; such an assemblage, I employed on the works. By an ingenious contrivance 7. Again, let us beware of that spirit of irregu- say, my reverend brethren, does in my judgment ill suggested by the Hon. Captain Macaulay, water is larity and innovation, whereby there have been in- befit the members of a Church, which, whilst she pumped to the works from the adjoining rivulet, by a troduced into our churches unauthorized forms of acknowledges the Crown as having supremacy in all box-drain 600 feet long, constructed under ground. singing, whether of strange psalms or of hymns. The causes, ecclesiastical as well as civil, and without the The wing, we believe, will not be roofed in this fallold version of the Psalms, noticed at the Savoy Con- authority of the Crown cannot assemble in her collec- but we trust, that in the temporary buildings approference by the Presbyterian Commissioners, had been tive capacity, acknowledges also a superior order of priated to the use of the University, a commencement previously allowed by the Crown; subsequently, the ministers in her bishops, gives to her inferior orders no of studies will be made before the winter. There has new version was allowed by the same authority in the authority to act ecclesiastically in assemblies inde- been ample time to procure the selection of fitting reign of King William the Third. By the same pendent of her bishops, allows no public celebration of Professors and Tutors. authority also, in the reign of Queen Anne, certain religious rites, but such as she herself approves and hymns were allowed to be appended as a supplement sanctions, and gives no authority, encouragement, or

And surely a parochial clergyman were better emneans of feeding the morbid appetite of an inordinate, indiscreet, and indiscriminating zeal,—a zeal, like that sincere perhaps, but "not according to knowledge;" rician, and an ecclesiastico-theatrical auditory, an Athenian pruriency for "telling and hearing some new idol of some earth-born imagination, fondly supposed, down from heaven.

12. But, my brethren, I will detain you no longer. guide of a clergyman's conduct to be, under God's 8. Again, let us beware of that ill-regulated spirit, Word, the law of the Church. In application of that So far as my sentiments are in accordance with the operation I seek not, unless in accordance with the her, as the mother of their peace and joy.'

## THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1842.

9. There is one other form of irregularity, with a amounting, we are told, to 45, partock of the rite. This notice of which I shall conclude this enumeration.—

The consists of a disregard to the principles and rules bourhood.

The following Resolutions were adopted by THE CHURCH SOCIETY, at the Monthly Meeting of the Central Board, held on the 7th September:

"Resolved-That the District and Parochial Associations be furnished with the publications of this Society at cost and

purchases made of The Society for Promoting Christian Know-ledge, no credit be given to any individual or Association, for any publications sold at the Depository of this Society."

The CHARGE delivered by the Right Rev. Bishop the priest receives his authority to "preach the Word | Mant, to the Clergy of Dromore, is a worthy sequel of God, and to minister the sacraments, in the con- to that which his Lordship had previously addressed gregation, where he shall be lawfully appointed to the Clergy of Down and Connor. We were thereto;" "lawfully," that is by the bishop of the thanked, on almost every side, for the insertion of his diocese, "who alone," as Bishop Beveridge remarks, Lordship's first Charge, and we have little doubt that "can lawfully do it." And both by deacon and by the second will be read with the deepest interest, and priest, a promise is given, as a preliminary to his ordi- received, in all its remarks and admonitions, with the

Our fourth page contains a varied selection of jurisdiction of his diocese; "that he will follow with English Ecclesiastical Intelligence, and some very character. a glad mind his godly admonitions, and submit himself valuable hints relative to the building of Churches, to his godly judgments." But the authority thus which, though not altogether applicable to this given to the deacon or the priest will not be duly country, contain many suggestions of great practical

other will not be faithfully observed, if a clergyman, The account of The Anglican Church in South having been nominated by an incumbent to the cure | America, which appears in the second page, will be of a parish, shall enter upon the cure without the read, we are sure, with gratitude and surprise: we bishop's sanction; or if a curate, having been licensed say surprise, because few, we think, are aware that to a cure, or an incumbent having been instituted to our Church has any existence in those immense repuba benefice, shall withdraw from his charge until the lics. The REV. JOHN ARMSTRONG, at our pressing bishop shall have accepted his resignation; or if a request, has supplied the information; and writing, as curate or an incumbent shall slight the bishop's he does, from personal and local knowledge, his admonition, and set at nought his judgment, and with- account may be received with the most implicit conout his permission admit another to officiate within his fidence. The reverend gentleman, after having faitheure; or shall, without such permission, take upon fully served the Church for many years in Honduras and Buenos Ayres, has reached this country, on his 11. These are, however, cases on which I need not return to England, and is now on a visit to his son, token of regard and affection that a grateful flock could You are aware, my brethren, that for some time present: they remitted one hundred guineas to polis, of clergymen assembled from the different presented to him; and also a further sum, for the of a presbyter, for offering prayers of private concep- readers generally, and will especially promote a tion, and for holding disputations or conversations on Catholic feeling, showing that the Church, however stated theological subjects. With these meetings scattered, or divided by distance, is but "one," we stated theological subjects. With these meetings scattered, or divided by distance, is but "one," we 'War to the Knife' against Reformers. \*\*\*\*\* Adherence to there has been, as I understand, no direct episcopal shall endeavour next week to transcribe the entire the principles of this [Lord Durham's] Report has always been interference. But forbearance on the part of the proceedings arising out of Mr. Armstrong's departure bishop has been interpreted into approval, or acquifrom Buenos Ayres, from the British Packet, a news-

The Appeal from the Dissenting Ministers of continued silence on my part in particular is likely to Montreal, in our third page, is a document of a very be taken for an admission of the interpretation. I different nature. It will, however, equally conduce wish it, therefore, to be understood by you, my reverend brethren, and through you by the clergy of Down of sound Church principles;—for we are altogether a sacrifice on the part of the latter gentleman of his peculiar and Connor, that my judgment condemns these meet- ignorant of the feelings of our brethren of the laity, if political opinions. ings, as manifestly opposed to the constitution, the the inflammatory Appeal does not kindle within them of the Governor General's administration, who will afterwards discipline, the good order, and the welfare of the a righteous indignation,-bind them still more firmly Church: as opposed to her constitution, for they to the cause of their own beloved communion, - and their constituents. degrade and supersede her bishops, and elevate her wean many of them from practices of false liberality class."-Examiner, 8th April, 1840. priests and deacons to an undue state of independence; and suicidal concession. They will see that all Disand suicidal concession. They will see that all Disands as opposed to her discipline, for neither by canon nor senters are alike, and that out of the eleven who have

generate, they are opposed to her welfare; nor through which these religious agitators are met, and to know

The true friends of Education will be glad to learn,

"The crisis is now over, and the result is, as I have for some time feared, that the country has got a Tory Government as firmly seated in power, for the present, as any Family Compact that has ever wielded the destrnies of Upper Canada." - Examiner, 23d June, 1841.

"Can the Reformers depend on the present Executive Council giving honest advice to the head of the Givernment? We say emphatically NO! and we deny therefore that our opposition is to men, it is to their medsures. We must judge men by their acts." - Examine, 9th June, 1841.

Thus did Mr. Hincks write scarcely less than a year ago, and since that time the Government has become more "Tory." In the place of Lord Sydenham a Liberal,-Sir Charles Bagot, a Tory, presides over t; the old occupants of office remain undisturbed; aid the Torvism of the Government is still more confirmed by the accession to it of Mr. Sherwood, whose politcal character, as it is viewed by the Reformers, our readers will presently see described in the emphat- 4th March, 1840. cally abusive language of Mr. Hincks. Yet Mr. Hincks has joined "a Tory Government," which is "as firmly seated in power, as any Family Compact that ever wielded the destinies of Upper Canada.

In our paper of the 29th July, we showed, upon grounds that have not and cannot be shaken, the folly and the infatuation of elevating such a man as Mr. and the infatuation of elevating such a man as Mr. and others. We implore him to continue it, and we implore Hincks to the responsible office of Inspector General. the electors of Toronto to read the sedition patronized by Mr. We proved that his conduct during the Rebellion was Sherwood and then, if they can, vote for that gentleman, as a not such as became a loyal subject—and that his reparable author of the Ecclesiastical Polity, with which I hasten to a conclusion, "Of law there can be no less actions and that his re
"Mr. Sherwood and his party are publicly committed to principles in direct opposition to those which Her Majesty's Goalliance with men whom he has branded with every less actions all the statement of some which the political resolution with the political resolution."

"Mr. Sherwood and his party are publicly committed to principles in direct opposition to those which Her Majesty's Government now admit to be just.

"We shall proceed seless acknowledged, than that her seat is the bosom of term of scorn which the political vocabulary can sup-God; her voice the harmony of the world. All things ply. The whole Press, with two or three venal and in heaven and earth do her homage, the very least as inconsiderable exceptions, has condemned his appointfeeling her care, and the greatest as not exempt from her power; both angels, and men, and creatures of her power; both angels, and men, and creatures of vince feel outraged by it. Parliament is assembled, what condition soever, though each in different sort and his dismissal must ensue. Out of his own mouth and manner, yet all with uniform consent, admiring we have already condemned him, to the satisfaction of every honest and intelligent man; but that proof may April, 1840. superabound of the utter violation of principle of which he has been guilty in accepting office under the pre- of course we quote not in approbation, but by way of sent "Tory Government," we have again repaired to illustrating the almost unparalleled inconsistency of the files of his own paper, the Examiner, and we here Mr. Hincks-such, we say, is the language used by transcribe the characters which he has drawn of some Mr. Hincks, in the Examiner, respecting three prin-

political character of the

HON. R. B. SULLIVAN, PRESIDENT OF THE

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

"So-b-e". S-v-n is despised by all parties, and I must take care not to trust my political interests in the same boat with him. He and the rest of Sir G. Arthur's 'dumbies' are detested by the Reformers of Simcoe, for their conduct towards the political prisoners. I must have nothing to do with him at any rate. Hark, he is coming! [Enter the Hon. R. B. S—v—n.]

"S-v-n \*\*\*\*. Believe me, Mr. S., and I have latterly had a good deal of experience in these matters. To succeed in political life, you must throw aside all principle, and act entirely rom motives of expediency. I joined Sir Francis Head from expediency, in order to get place and power. I had then, of course, to oppose the Union, on which subject Sir Francis was nearly mad. He would not even listen to any argument in favour of it. Leguinged with Sir C. A. then form a years. favour of it. I continued with Sir G. Arthur from expediency Mr. Thomson assumed the government, I, of course, played my cards to please him, and I am quite ready now to be the 'morally responsible' Councillor of any Governor of any shade of politics, from John A. Roebuck to Sir Robert Inglis."

The whole dialogue abounds in imputations of the most insulting kind against Mr. Sullivan's political

"There are a number of pliable politicians, such as MR. SULLIVAN, MR. DRAPER, and SIR ALLAN MACNAB, who will support any government for the sake of office, and who feel that they are not likely to obtain the political confidence of the Reform party."—Examiner, 17th June, 1840.

The next portrait drawn by Mr. Hincks, is that of the HON. W. H. DRAPER, M.P.P., ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR CANADA WEST.

"The Government plan for settling the Clergy Reserve question has at length been submitted to the House bly by His Excellency's accommodating tool, Mr. Draper."\_

aminer, 8th January, 1840.
The appointment of Mr. Draper as Attorney General has probably given a smaller amount of satisfaction than either of the others. The learned gentleman has forfeited the confidence the others. The learned gentleman has forfeited the confidence the others. of his former political friends without having gained that of their opponents. His claims on the Governor General for prohave been expected that they would have been overlooked great measures of the session, and he has received his reward at a sight of this precious document, but I know that there has the sacrifice of his principles, and of his political friends,"

"Instances are within our knowledge of mechanics having

Draper."-Examiner, 18th March, 1840. past, annual meetings have been holden in the metroEngland for the purchase of a piece of plate, to be
Durham's Report.

Mr. Draper has declared 'War to the

Corge Arthur thro' the eventful period of his government, and
Durham's Report.

Mr. Draper has declared 'War to the

Corge Arthur thro' the eventful period of his government, and
Durham's Report.

Durham's Report. poils, of elergymen assembled from the different dioceses of Ireland, without any episcopal sanction, superintendence, or control; clergymen of the two inferior orders of the ministry, under the presented to him; and also a further sum, for the Knife; against the supporters of this principles, and yet the consistent Mr. Egerton Ryerson supports Mr. Draper sistent and unflinching advocate of Mrs. Armstrong, in the name of the ladies of the congrelation of the two distinct parties in the House; the one opposition to the presented to him; and also a further sum, for the Knife; against the supporters of this principles, and yet the consistent Mr. Egerton Ryerson supports Mr. Draper sistent and unflinching advocate of his political life. It is idle to pretend that the whole course of his political life. It is idle to pretend that the whole course of his political life. It is idle to pretend that the whole course of his political life. It is idle to pretend that the whole course of his political life. It is idle to pretend that the whole course of his political life. Armstrong, in the name of the ladies of the consistent Mr. Egerton Ryerson supports Mr. Draper sistent and unflinching advocate of his political life. It is idle to pretend that the whole course of his political life. It is idle to pretend that the whole course of his political life. It is idle to pretend that the whole course of his political life. It is idle to pretend that the whole course of his political life. It is idle to pretend that the whole course of his political life. It is idle to pretend that the whole course of his political life. It is idle to pretend that the whole course of his political life. It is idle to pretend that the whole course of his political life. It is idle to pretend that the whole course of his political life. It is idle to pretend that the whole course of his political life. It is idle to pretend that the whole course of his political life. It is idle to pretend that the whole course of his political life. Responsible Government he [the Guardian] recommends the people to elect a High Tory, [Mr. Draper], who has declared away to the Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the Country of the Other English residences on the coasts of South or Spanish America enjoy the law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the Countre law in the Countre law in the District of Montreal, in short with the same ultra law in the Countre law in the Co understood to be a sine qua non with every Reform candidate moral courage of persons elected as Reformers. ship?"-Examiner, 25th March, 1840.

advocate Tory principles and sacrifice the political rights of their constituents. Mr. Draper is but a sample of a large

Examiner 21st October 1840.

in consequence, we presume, of his public declaration that he would wage war to the knife with the supporters of Responsible Government. Mr. Draper continued a member of Sir G. Anthur's Council, and in that capacity opposed the generou olley of Lord Durham and Her Majesty's ministers towards he political offenders of 1837. We shall not dwell on the listory of Sir G. Arthur's unfortunate Government further than to state, that no individual in the Province is more iden than to state, that no individual in the Province is more iden-tified with it than Mr. Draper, Since the arrival of Lord Sy-denham, Mr. Draper has supported his Lordship's Union Bill, voting however for the Cartwright address, and has been re-warded with the Attorney Generalship. Many Tories, particir views on other subjects, and Mr. Draper as a public man s avoyed no alteration in his principles. Yet the Reformers Upper Canada are called on to support this gentleman, and are denounced as factions oppositionists if they refuse."—Examiner, 28th October, 1840.

In remarking on the selection of Polling places and on the 24th February, 1841:

"A very strong feeling of dissatisfaction will prevail through out the country when it becomes known that the wishes of the people with regard to the Elections have been entirely disregarded by the Executive. The responsibility must of course est on all the members of the Executive Council, although we are warranted in believing that it is impossible that his advice on the subject could have been followed, if indeed it was MR. DRAPER was sent for by the Governor Ge-

We now turn to what Mr. Hincks has written of THE HON. H. SHERWOOD, SOLICITOR GENERAL, FOR CANADA WEST.

have been agitated in Parliament. In all the proceedings on the Rectories in the first session of the present Parliament, Mr. Sherwood's name is to be found recorded along with Mr. Hagerman's, and others of the Ultra Tory party. Is it for these votes that the name of John Ewart Esq. is to be found among his supporters? On the Clergy Reserve proceedings, Mr. Sherwood invariably voted for measures by which the Ro man Catholics would have been excluded, until the late Government proposition was brought forward, and he voted for the reent in the Crown, the favourite plan of Bishop Strachar He voted against a loan to the Upper Canada Academy, when that institution was struggling for its existence. His Report on the state of the Province, in the session of 1837, is remarkable for its Ultra Tory doctrines, and its opposition to admitted popular rights. Mr. Sherwood in short is a true Family Comact Tory, disposed to turn just so much as will enable him to retain place and power, which he is notoriously seeking. holds Mr. Gamble's extreme views without that gentleman's political integrity, and he has been selected as the most pliable of the Tory Candidates, not as the most liberal."—Examiner.

"We sincerely believe that the Family Compact of Sherwoods, Jarvises, Robinsons &c., are the deadliest enemies to British Connection in the Province: Self interest has made them loyal so long as they were kept in place and power, but were they dismissed from office they would be separationists. The language of the Sherwood organ is a pretty fair attempt for a commencement, at an imitation of the treasonable an sgusting speeches of Messrs. Roby, Bradshaw, McNeile, Greg

condly, to prove that Mr. Henry Sherwood and his party are committed to principles at utter variance with those of the Governor General and Lord John Russell. To those desirous obtaining an accurate knowledge of Mr. Sherwood's politi which we will match against any document published in the British Dominions, during the last century, for its Ultra-Tory, anti-British, and unconstitutional doctrines."—Examiner, 8th

Such is the bitter and calumnious language-which We take the following paragraph from the Sandwich Herald of Thursday, the 1st September:—

"The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto held a Confirmation, in St. John's Church, Sandwich, yesterday forenoon. A large number of the members of the Church, amounting, we are told, to 45, partook of the rite. This Hincks be correct, they are for ever unworthy of political confidence—their conduct, as public men, according to his showing, is synonymous with all that is base, mercenary, "Ultra-Tory, anti-British, and unconstitutional"-nay one of them, Mr. Sherwood, he has ventured to charge with "patronizing sedition," and with being a person of doubtful loyalty. After such deliberate, frequent, and fundamental

objections to Messrs. Sullivan, Draper, and Sherwood. how can Mr. Hincks justify, or the country tolerate, his co-operation with them? He cannot escape from the pit into which with open eyes he has precipitated necessity, by his retirement or dismissal from office, we have yet materials, -even after his treatment of Mr. furnished by the columns of his own writing in the

MR, PARKE, M.P.P., SURVEYOR GENERAL, Mr. Parke, it will be recollected, had always acted with the ultra-reform party: but about a year ago he small but chaste Gothic chapel, in which our most excelaccepted the office of Surveyor General from Lord accepted the office of Surveyor General from Lord is performed. There are also, in connexion with this Sydenham. This acceptance of office rendered it Church, Daily Schools established, one for boys and the necessary for him to go back to his constituents for other for girls: neat rooms have been erected on ground re-election. Mr. Hincks disapproved of Mr. Parke's joining the Government, and addressed a letter to the electors of Middlesex, intended to prevent his being returned by them. In opposition to this manifestation on the part of Mr. Hincks, certain Reform Members of the House concurred in a letter recommending had its British Chaplain, a temporary Church and a per-Mr. Parke to the continued favour of the electors of Middlesex. These few remarks will serve as a key to under the head of "Editor's Correspondence:

Parke's political character. I have not yet been able to obtain a sight of this precious document, but I know that there has been a good deal of difficulty in procuring signatures, and that unless it is pretty generally signed it will be withheld altogether.

The British residents at this place, though but few in number, manifested a noble spirit of generosity, and an unless it is pretty generally signed it will be withheld altogether. It is to be recollected that as an officer of government Mr. commencement of their institution; and it may not be It is to be recollected that as an omeer of government Mr. parks must support the present administration in his place in per."—Examiner, 18th March, 1840.

The Rev. editor of the Guardian has professed himself an chart of the grant of the \*\*\*\* Under the garb of a Reformer and supporter of port it. In the ranks of the latter party Mr. Parke must be ustained in power solely by the treachery or want of berties of the people would be safe in Mr. Draper's guardianhip?"—Examiner, 25th March, 1840.

"We repeat then our former assertion, that Mr. Baldwin and its oppose ment whose sole aim, object and policy is to trample under foot every vestige of liberty that they have hitherto asscrifice on the part of the latter gentleman of his peculiar sacrifice on the part of the latter gentleman of his peculiar opinions.

"There is the greatest danger of the people would be safe in Mr. Draper's guardianMiddlesex will be duped into lending their countenance to a government whose sole aim, object and policy is to trample under foot every vestige of liberty that they have hitherto asscrifice on the part of the latter gentleman of his peculiar opinions.

There is the greatest danger of the people would be safe in Mr. Draper's guardianMiddlesex will be duped into lending their countenance to a government whose sole aim, object and policy is to trample under foot every vestige of liberty that they have hitherto asscrifice on the part of the latter gentleman of his peculiar opinions.

The consideration. Can it be possible that the accordances of their duty and interest, of their honour and happiness, and, without further delay, wipe off their honour and happiness, and, without further delay, wipe off their honour and happiness, and, without further delay, wipe off their honour and happiness, and, without further delay, wipe off their honour and happiness, and, without further delay, wipe off their honour and happiness, and, without further delay, wipe off their duty and interest, of their honour and happiness, and, without further delay, wipe off their honour and happiness, and, without further delay, wipe off their honour and happiness, and, without further delay, wipe off their duty and interest, of their duty and interest, of their honour and happiness, and, without further delay, wipe off their honour and happiness, and, without further delay, wipe off their honour and happiness, and, without further delay, wipe off the members being returned to the next Parliament as supporters of the Governor General's administration, who will atterwards advocate Tory principles and sacrifice the political rights of their constituents. Mr. Draper is but a sample of a large class."—Examiner, 8th April, 1840.

"Mr. Draper has the character of being a man of most inor-

adoubtedly have to bear the penalty. I had, therefore, to which prompts a ministration of the Sacraments, other than such as the Church prescribes; especially a ministration of holy baptism, without due solemnity, indeed, as of time and place, so as to lead to its and place and place, so as to lead to its and place and place and place are the penalty. I had, therefore, to can poison the minds of the people against the can poison the minds of the people against the can poison the minds of the people against the can poison the minds of the people against the can poison the minds of the people against the can poison the minds of the people against the can poison the minds of the flower than a more extensive than the day is gone by when a teredual place, the day is gone by when a teredual place, the day is gone by when a monormous attack and one bearing my own can an anonymous attack and one bearing my own can be controlled by the can poison the minds of the flower than the tose of Sir F. Head, who made him an Executive Councillor. Parke's course. I felt that it was most injurious to the interests of the great cause of which he had hitherto been a firm, supporter, and I determined to give him an open and deterwould expect myself."- Examiner, 30th June, 1841. THE HON. S. B. HARRISON, M.P.P., SECRETARY

FOR CANADA WEST.

"Kingston Election.—There is great electioneering going on in Kingston at present. Mr. Manahan has been projected Collection of The Collec ppointed Collector of Toronto, in order to make way for the wice rejected Mr. Harrison, Mr. Manahan desired to transfer his constituency to Mr. Harrison as if the town was a rotten forough, but I am happy to state that the Secretary will not be allowed to walk the course. Mr. Forsyth will probably be the idependent candidate. Such barefaced corruption must convince even the most incredulous that the policy of the Governthose who really possess public confidence."—Examiner, 23rd June, 1841

What does Mr. Hincks think of Messrs. Parke and

In making these remarks, and in marshalling these proofs against the political character of Mr. Hincks, we act under the conviction that we discharge a pubduty, which, from accidental access to a file of the Examiner, we saw that it was necessary some one should perform, and which, had we not done it, we think would never have been done at all.

We now dismiss Mr. Hincks for the present, merely al to Montreal, and was with him when the writs were laying before him, for application to his own case, the severe language which a short time ago he addressed to the Rev. (now Dr.) Egerton Ryerson:

"Far better to be altogether unknown than to have the character of the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, whose "It may not however be improper to allude to Mr. Sher-wood's conduct on some of the most prominent questions which ble in politics, who is despised and distrusted by all parties, even by his beloved Methodists, and who will, ere long, sink into obscurity, to make way for a Tory editor of the Guardian. "-Examiner, 15th May, 1839.

> "Had we been a courtier we might have shared that Government patronage which the 'Guardian' enjoys as the price of his apostacy,—the 'mess of pottage' for which he sold the birthright of the people of Upper Canada."- Examiner, 8th April, 1840.

### Communication.

APPOINTMENT OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS. Sir,-It was with surprise and mortification that I read in your paper of yesterday an official notification copied from The

"His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to call to the Legislative Council of this Province the following

I have hitherto been led to believe that these appointments came from the Sovereign, and that, Legislative Councillors held their seats by virtue of a Mandamus under the Royal sign manual. If I am right in this conjecture, nothing is more im proper and unbecoming than the above official intimation-it obs the Sovereign, the fountain of honour, of her just prerogative, and leads in principle to much that ought to be withstood

Last year Lord Sydenham did the same, and it was allowed to pass without remark. I am very sure Sir Charles Bagot does not wish to arrogate to himself more than his Sovereign really can concede, and the anomaly need but be pointed out prevent its repetition. These errors, whether wilful or undesigned, savour of repub-

lican poison, and, after the lican poison, and, after the Vour constant reader,

Your constant reader,

A U. E. LOYALIST. ican poison, and, after the experience of my fathers, I confess

# The Anglican Church in South America.

Sir,-You have been pleased to request of me some in the Republics of South America, in which country, as British Chaplain in one of those Republics, I have lived for many years. In proceeding to do so, I may premise that, by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed during to be allowed to the Chaplains thereof, and which in no case is to exceed the sum of 500l. per annum in Europe, case is to exceed the sum of 5000, per aindm in Europe, or of 800l. per ainum in more distant parts, is granted out of the Public Treasury. Thus encouraged, I am happy to say, that our Apostolic Church has been planted and supported in almost all of the Romish States of South RIO DE JANEIRO, the capital of the Brazilian Empire.

took the lead in this good work of introducing our Church into South America. In that city there is a substantial British Church, and upon one of the beautiful bays of its most magnificent harbour, is situated a large Burialground with its chapel and sexton's apartments.

Pernambuco, a province of the same Empire, I believe.

was the first to follow this example of the capital, and where also there is an English Church and Cemetery .-These two establishments have been in existence for twenty years, or perhaps upwards, and are both impor-

tant stations.

The next in priority of date, and of equal important have yet materials,—even after his treatment of Mr.

Parke and Mr. Harrison, which we proceed to exhibit,—for a third and fourth accusation against him, erected a neat and commodious Church of the Doric furnished by the columns of his own writing in the order, at a cost of 4,000l. sterling, the site on which it stands having been given by the Governor and Captain-General of the Province; a Cemetery has been secured in perpetuity to the Residents, well walled in, very taste-fully laid out and planted, and having in its laid out and planted, and having in its centre lent and consolatory service for the burial of the dead belonging to the Church, together with apartments for the master and mistress. These buildings were erected by donations, and the current expenditure of the institu-tion is defrayed by annual subscriptions from the conregation, except a small portion of it paid for tuition by BAHIA, another province of the Brazilian Empire, next

manent Cemetery.

VALPARAISO, in Chile, on the west coast of the Continent, and an independent State, followed in the list, and now enjoys the regular performance of Divine Service. under the head of "Editor's Correspondence:"

"Certain gentlemen elected as Reformers, but who are now avowed supporters of the present coalition administration, have prepared a "round robin" testifying to the soundness of Mr.

And, lastly, Monte Video, a most thriving and prospensed a "round robin" testifying to the soundness of Mr.

At Bolton several skirmishes took place between the persons independent State, on the eastern bank of the Rio soldiers and the rioters. At Blackburn two men were shot; also at Preston. At Dudley, the turn-out colliers must ence on some, to know that one individual, whom it has pleased God greatly to prosper in his worldly affairs, has come to the very commendable resolution of building, at his own cost, a Temple for the service of God, to be given in the company of the magnitude in perpetuity to the English Church, and to be held in trust by the English residents for that purpose; and towards which he has already purchased a site of ground at an expense of 1,000l., or 1,100l.

I am not aware that any of the other English residences and which is your want of The avowed a inviolate the regretted that this deficiency has not long since been as social and a long three are several other places of great importance in this respect, and where it is much to be a inviolate the regretted that this deficiency has not long since been as a long of the United Church of England and London, but threatening symptoms were apparent, and other places in Section 2.

There does not appear to have been any actual outbreak in London, but threatening symptoms were apparent, and other places of the United Church of England and London, but threatening symptoms were apparent, and other places in Section 2. for Parliament, and against these principles and their supporters, Mr. Draper has declared 'War to the Knipe.' \*\*\*\*
Should His Excellency [Lord Sydenham] retire from the government, can our contemporary say that the rights and liberties of the people would be safe in Mr. Draper's guardianship?" —Examiner. 25th March, 1840.

Importance in this respect, and where it is fluicit to be regretted that this deficiency has not long since been present Union Bill, and Messrs. Dunn, Harrison, Killaly, Daly and Several seaports of Columbia, on the Atlantic, might be adduced as of this mumber. It is hoped, however, that the British this chief magistrate of Bow street, waited upon, and remained for representation. Can it be possible that the Reformers of Middless will be dured into the subject under discussions.

notoriously unworthy of confidence and every act of which is calculated to delude the people."—Examiner, 23rd June, 1840.

"My letter to the electors of Middlesex has, as I fully eximine the formation in the Romish Church established in that country. It is scarcely possible to contemplate in the directors of the London and Birmingham Railway in that country. It is scarcely possible to contemplate in the directors of the London and Birmingham Railway. pected, drawn down on my head the abuse of all grades of Anti-Reformers, from the High Tory down to the avowed Coalition-the introduction of the rites and services, and of the have received instructions from the Government to have trains

pating his certain triumph. We have only room for one paragraph from Mr. Draper's address, but it speaks volumes,—
the public awars of his political delinquency. I am of course responsible Government.

The public awars of his political delinquency. I am of course responsible to public opinion for my conduct, and if I err will reformation in general, as well as of those of the Church n reference to the indirect and incidental influence and sefulness of the Anglican Church, now planted in South nd, I trust, to a degree not generally considered, will be the means of conveying great and abiding blessings to the inhabitants at large, and of restoring their Church to that pure and scriptural state which it enjoyed in primiive times, but from which, unhappily, it has long since

> But, alas! who can contemplate that country without eing excited to compassion by its misery and wretchedess. It is, without doubt, one of the finest, most proluctive and beautiful regions of the whole earth, embraing every clime and every variety of soil, and capable though nominally under what is considered one of the purest forms of government, is, for the most part, under the most despotie sway; and, though professedly of the only pure form of religion in the world, yet is it involved in the world. the grossest ignorance and darkness, in the most palpable idolatry and superstition. An extent of country, including in its length 50 degrees of latitude, and almost, in its extreme breadth, as many degrees of longitude, so circumstanced and peopled too by a kind and tractable race, affords a fine field for Christian benevolence and Christian exertion; and it is most devoutly to be hoped-that the time will not be long before, by some holy missionary enterprise from without, or some purifying movement from within, this immense region, now a wilderness, will be turned into a garden of the Lord, in which the plants of wholesome doctrine will grow in luxuriant thickness, and the fruits of holy living will abound to the glory of God. I am, &c.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Sixteen days Later from Durope.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

(From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, 3rd September.) The royal mail steamship Caledonia, Capt. Lott, arrived at Boston yesterday morning, at a quarter past 5 o'clock, having left Liverpool on the 19th ult. at 5 P. M., arrived at Halifax the 31st, left same day at 12½ P. M.—thus making the passage m Liverpool to Boston in 13 days and 11 hours.

The Acadia arrived at Liverpool on the 13th, in 91 days rom Halifax, having left Boston on the 1st, at 5 P. M. On Friday the 12th August the Queen proceeded in State to prorogue Parliament, and delivered the following gracious

SPEECH. Mu Lords and Gentlemen !

The state of public business enables me to release you from in the attendance in Parliament.

I cannot take leave of you without expressing my grateful sense of the assiduity and zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties during the whole course of a long and most laborious session.

You have had under your consideration measures of the reatest importance connected with the financial and commetial interests of the country, calculated to maintain the public credit, to improve the national resources, and, by extending trade and stimulating the demand for labour, to promote the general and permanent welfare of all classes of my subjects. Although measures of this description have necessarily occupied much of your attention, you have at the same time effected great improvements in several branches of jurisprudence, and in laws connected with the administration of domesti

I return you my especial acknowledgments for the renewed proof which you afforded me of your loyalty and affectionate attachment, by your ready and unanimous concurrence in an Act for the increased security and protection of my person.

I continue to receive from all foreign powers assurance of

their friendly disposition towards this country.

Although I have deeply to lament the reverses which have efallen a division of the army to the westward of the Indus, vet I have the satisfaction of reflecting that the gallant defence of the city of Jellalabad, crowned by a decisive victory in the field, has eminently proved the courage and discipline of the European and native troops, and the skill and fortitude of their distinguished commander.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The liberality with which you have granted the supplies, to neet the exigencies of the public service, demands my warm

My Lords and Gentlemen:

You will concur with me in the expression of humble grati-tude to Almighty God, for the favourable season which His bounty has vouch afed to us, and for the prospects of a harvest more abundant than those of recent years.

There are, I trust, indications of gradual recovery from that

lepression which has affected many branches of manufacturing industry, and has exposed large classes of my people to priva-tions and sufferings which have caused me the deepest concern You will, I am confident, be actuated on your return to your several counties by the same enlightened zeal for the P" interests which you have manifested during the discharge of duties, and will do vo and submission to the law, which is essential to the public happiness, and without which there can be no enjoyment of the fruits of peaceful industry, and no advancement in the career of social improvement.

Sir R. Peel's government is very strong. At Southampton, Messrs. Mildmay and Hope, at Ipswich, Messrs. Gladstone and Lane Fox, and at Nottingham, Mr. Walter, all Conservatives have been elected Members. The Conservative Mr. Colqubout. has, upon petition, unseated the radical Mr. Harris for New-

The prospects for the harvest were still most favourable.

The crop would be an abundant one, and from the favourable state of the weather most probably be secured in excellent conlition. The cutting and securing were proceeding at the latest dates with all expedition, and in the midland and northern counties a large portion had been already reaped, and much of it effectually saved in the best possible condition.

The most prominent intelligence by this arrival is of serious

and extensive riots in the manufacturing and mining districts of England and Scotland—caused immediately by a combined Manchester for a farther reduction of wages. The riots began with turn-outs, or strikes, among the miners in Staffordshire; their example was quickly followed by the weavers and spinners, and the strike soon became general.

At Manchester, they were frequently dispersed by the mili-tary, but re-assembled and succeeded in stopping all the works of Manchester and Salford. Thence they extended their in-cursions to Stockport, Macclesfield, Glossop, Tintwistle, Heywood, Middleton, Oldham, Rochdale, Bury, Bolton, Chorley, Blackburn, Clitheroe, Burnley, Preston, Wigan, and all the surrounding towns where the population was great or manufac-tories existed, causing one universal and wide-spread insurrec-

tion, while a similar course was pursued by the colliers in tho Staffordshire potteries, and at Glasgow.

Large bodies of military were concentrated in Manchester and other large towns—at the former upwards of 2,000 men. The Chartist delegates were assembled in Manchester. ter, whence they issued a circular to the trades, recommending them to cease labour until the Charter should become the law of the land. Placards were also stuck about the town, written in violent and stimulating

The printer of one of these placards had been arrested, tered from eight to ten thousand.

At Stoke, Lanc-end, Hanley, Burslem, and other places in the Potteries, the violence of the mob was extreme.

were ransacked and demolished—works were destroyed-workshops were burned, &c. Three men were killed at

men being turned out by a mob of 5,000 from Oldham.
The riot act was read, but the efforts of the magistrates and others to resist the mob were fruitless. At Leeds also the mob carried all before them. At Halifax there were frequent and fatal collisions between Several of the former were des-

the troops and the rioters. Several of the perately hurt, and many of the latter killed. Similar accounts are given from Glasgow, Dunfermline, Dalkeith, and other places in Scotland.

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It and neith thos ager wha rally

the Morning Post of the 19th, as follows.

"Warrants have been issued for the apprehension of Dr. M'Douall and Leach, the Chartist agitators. A large seizure has been made at the shop of the latter of seditious and inflaming that these public institutions should be cast in a design allowards.

At Bradford, the master manufacturers had met and unanimously resolved to recommence working. The intelligence from the elothing district is generally satisfactory.

"These are favourable indications, but the reader of the detailed accounts will find, nevertheless, that the atrocious system of closing manufactories by the application of force, or the inflaence of terror, is still in operation in some parts of the country. There is no degree of vigor, nor even of severity, which is necessary for putting down this abominable invasion of the rights of property, and the still more sacred rights of labor.

### Canada.

people of Canada, on the present state and prospects of the Universities and Colleges in British North America, established by Royal Charter, and supported by public funds.

Fellow Countrymen,
We, the undersigned Ministers of Montreal, in pursuance of
the important object which formed the ground of our late Merial to the Governor General, which has been published in all the journals of this city, have felt it our duty, respectfully but earnestly, to call your attention to the peculiar condition of our higher Seminaries of Education, and to the imminent danger, if they are to be established and conducted under such

We had hoped, that after the settlement of the long agitated question of the Clergy Lands we should not have been compelled, at least at so early a period, to protest against a course of proceeding in a matter of deep and universal interest to the present and to future generations in this Colony, calculated, as we fear, to revive the jealousies, and to renew the dissensions which appeared to have been happily set at rest.

We shall no mere private and party establishments; new institutions, founded upon better principles and standing upon a broader basis, will speedily rise up to supersed, in all probability to overshadow and eclipse them; compelling them either to accommodate themselves to the wants and wishes of the country, or dooming them to languish and wither away, the just objects of general contempt and reprobation.

Benezenting, as we do, so many Christian communities, it

faction and alarm at the course which, it seems, is now proposed to be followed out in the immediate organization of King's College, Toronto, and of M'Gill College, Montreal, and in the

they must in future be supported.

The fact that they have been erected by Royal Charter, can

community to exact the utmost responsibility from those who are charged with their organization and government, since it is not for a moment to be presumed that Her Majesty can have any other interest or desire, as a faithful trustee for behoof of all classes of her subjects in the Colony, than to render them, in the highest possible degree, acceptable to the whole community, and effective of their destined ends.

It has been asked, of what do we complain? Our prompt and decisive answer has been, and we adhere to it, thinking it neither, irrelevant nor frivolous, that we have not confidence in those who have had, and, we believe, still hold the entire management of these institutions.

ent of these institutions, with what responsibility or under agement of these institutions, and we presume the public are generally as ignorant as we are.

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us, had the privilege of such election been vouchsafed to us, would have chosen as his representative.

Is it not a fact that, with the unimportant exception of two or three, who happen to be members, in virtue of civil office, the Governors of King's and M'Gill Golleges, are of the communion of the Church of England? Is this doing justice to the Universities? To the country? Is it fair; is it respectful to the numerous bodies of other denominations? While the Clergymen of all other Protestant denominations and the public at large are, at this moment, in profound ignorance of what has

this precipitation inspire connidence, or does it august well for the fame of this great school of letters? Will literary and moral qualifications be alone required of the candidates for office? Will not adherence to the Church of England compensate for inferior scholarship, and the absence of that adherence neutralize, in the opinion of such judges, the highest literary merits? Do the Governors not shrink from the responsition

price by setting them in a hostile attitude to the great body of plain of the Roman Catholics, who have Colleges and Semitheir Protestant brethren in this Colony. | plant of the Roman Cathories, who have Coneges and Semi-joining with you in the feelings of satisfaction which that visit

parture from the Albany street Barracks. It is also stated, that the sixty-first regiment are on their way from Dover, under orders at once to proceed to the north. These rumors drew of British North America, what is the actual state of our Products at once to proceed to the north. These rumors drew of British North America, what is their government vested? In what hands is their government vested? In what hands is their government vested? The proceed to the terminus of the railway at Euston of British North America, what is their government vested? The proceed to the terminus of the railway at Euston of British Rorth America, what is their government vested? The proceed to the terminus of the railway at Euston of British Rorth America, what is their government vested? The proceed to the terminus of the railway at Euston of British Rorth America, what is their government vested? The proceed to the proceed to the north. large bodies of people to the terminus of the railway at Euston grove, and at the time of writing this (a quarter past eight testant Colleges? In what hands is their government vested? Are they fitted to inspire equal confidence in all classes and denominations of Her Majesty's loyal subjects? Is there no o'clock,) there cannot be less than from 500 to 600 present."

The latest accounts from the disturbed districts are given in the Morning Post of the 19th, as follows.

matery placards.

"Some of the factories at Manchester, and the whole of those and military force. At Blackburn most of the mills continue working, and the town was quiet, after an examination by the magistrates of about ninety prisoners and the committal of a great number of them for trial.

"The magistrates at Burslem, in Staffordshire, had suggested in re-establishing their authority; and in the pottery district a great number of the rioters had been apprehended and safely conveyed to Stafford goal.

by conveyed to Stafford gaol.

Birmingham remained free from riot, and Conventry, although the latter had been invaded by a numerous body fractory colliers. of refractory colliers.

"At Leeds, the mills are at work as usual, and our correspondent adds, 'There is little fear of their being stopped.'

"At Bradford, the master manufacturers had met and unanjustic intermediate in the conduct of our most important tain an undue influence in the conduct of our most important institutions, we must feel it our imperative duty to watch them

> erty, and the still more sacred rights of labor, a single moment, to be spared."
>
> consists which has arisen in the first of this Colony, in which has arisen in the first of this Colony, in which has arisen in the first open of the still more sacred rights of labor, we are called once more to unite and co-operate, in order to enforce the practical and impartial carrying out, in the framework and administration of all our public Institutions, of those principles of equal rights and liberty, and of that virtual responsibility to public opinion, which are the only sure guarantee of our future peace, freedom, and prosperity.
>
> Under this persuasion, we conclude by recommending that

Of the undersigned Ministers of the City of Montreal, to the people of Canada, on the present state and prospects of the University. party and sectarian spirit, which, if it be not now sternly and vigorously opposed, will not stop in its career, until it shall have perverted into merely party and sectarian schools, our Universities and Colleges, which if not immediately and effectively put down, will revive unhappy dissensions from which we have just emerged, and obscure the fair prospects that are now opening to our country.

Is it too much to hope, that those who are now so blindly and precipitately urging this matter, may be induced by this

danger, if they are to be established and conducted under such auspices as the present, of the introduction of a sectarian spirit prove to them more injurious than defeat; for we are persuaded, prove to them more injurious than defeat; for we are persuaded, that if these institutions are established upon a narrow basis, That their system of government and discipline.

We regard the subject of our present Appeal as one of paramount importance to this, and indeed to all the Colonies of Great Britain.

The their system of government and discipline.

that if these institutions are established upon a narrow oasis, that if these institutions are established upon a narrow oasis, and governed in the spirit of a sect or party, they will forfeit and governed in the spirit of a sect or party, they will forfeit and governed in the spirit of a sect or party, they will forfeit and governed in the spirit of a sect or party, they will forfeit and governed in the spirit of a sect or party, they will forfeit and governed in the spirit of a sect or party, they will forfeit and governed in the spirit of a sect or party, they will forfeit and governed in the spirit of a sect or party, they will forfeit and governed in the spirit of a sect or party, they will forfeit and governed in the spirit of a sect or party, they will forfeit and governed in the spirit of a sect or party, they will forfeit and governed in the spirit of a sect or party, they will forfeit and governed in the spirit of a sect or party, they will forfeit and governed in the spirit of a sect or party, they will forfeit and governed in the spirit of a sect or party, they will forfeit and governed in the spirit of a sect or party, they will forfeit and governed in the spirit of a sect or party, they will forfeit and governed in the spirit of a sect or party, they will forfeit and governed in the spirit of a sect or party, they will forfeit and governed in the spirit of a sect or party, they will forfeit and governed in the spirit of a sect or party, they will forfeit and governed in the spirit of a sect or party, they will forfeit and governed in the spirit of a sect or party, they will forfeit and governed in the spirit of a sect or party, they will forfeit and governed in the spirit of a sect or party, they will forfeit and governed in the spirit of a sect or party, they will forfe

appeared to have been happily set at rest.

We shall now submit with the utmost candour and frankness, without any reserve or extenuation, the grounds of our dissatisfaction and alarm at the control of lingness, in all respects, to concede to the members of that

selves, they are entitled.

We rejoice in the fact that that Church includes many most important branches of Academical Education.

While it is certainly desirable that these institutions should be called into active operation, with all convenient speed, we humbly conceive that it is of infinitely greater moment that nothing should be done with precipitation, or to suit the views and interests of a sect or party; that it is due to this great and We rejoice in the fact that that Church includes many

and interests of a sect or party; that it is due to this great and enlightened country, and indispensably necessary to the credit and prosperity of these institutions, that they be commenced under the most of the commenced and prosperity of these institutions, that they be commenced under the most of the commenced un under the most favourable auspices, and if possible, without even the appearance of suspicion of a party or secturian bias, that they may command the general confidence and approbation of the community, whose property they are, for whose benefit they have been professedly founded and endowed, and by whom they have been professedly founded and endowed, and by whom they must in future he appropriate.

\*\*Congregational Church; Benjamin Davies, Fh. D., Fresident Congregational Church; Benjamin Davies, Fh. D., Fresident Church; J. Davies, Fh. Davies, Fh. D., Fresident Church; J. Davies, Fh. D Congregational Theological Professor. Montreal, August 23, 1842.

(From the Hamilton Gazette.) And why it may be asked, have you not confidence in them?

And why it may be asked, have you not confidence in them?

Our opinion, impertinent address to His Excellency the Goverloyalty and his exertions in the cause of his country, inseparably our opinion, impertinent address to His Excellency the Goverloyalty and his exertions in the cause of his country, inseparably our opinion, impertinent address to His Excellency the Goverloyalty and his exertions in the cause of his country, inseparably our opinion, impertinent address to His Excellency the Goverloyalty and his exertions in the cause of his country, inseparably our opinion, impertinent address to His Excellency the Goverloyalty and his exertions in the cause of his country, inseparably our opinion, impertinent address to His Excellency the Goverloyalty and his exertions in the cause of his country, inseparably our opinion, impertinent address, will far exceed our loyalty and his exertions in the cause of his country, inseparably our opinion, impertinent address, will far exceed our loyalty and his exertions in the cause of his country, inseparably our opinion, impertinent address, will far exceed our loyalty and his exertions in the cause of his country, inseparably our opinion, impertinent address, will far exceed our loyalty and his exertions in the cause of his country, inseparably our opinion, impertinent address, will far exceed our loyalty and his exertions in the cause of his country, inseparably our opinion, impertinent address, will far exceed our loyalty and his exertions in the cause of his country, inseparably our opinion, impertinent address, will far exceed our loyalty and his exertions in the cause of his country, inseparably our opinion, impertinent address, which is a far address to the improve-And why it may be asked, have you not considence in them?

And why it may be asked, have you not considence in them?

And why it may be asked, have you not considence in them?

And why it may be asked, have you not considence in them?

And a sawer with equal franknes, because some of them, at least, have avowed principles which must utterly deprive them of the contendence of all Protestants who do not hold that the Church of England has very peculiar and exclusive ship and they are pleased to term 'Sectarian views' in apconfidence of all Protestants who do not hold that the Church of England has very peculiarly unorthy of the several professor and honest in the principles which they profess, and in which are all they are pleased to term 'Sectarian views' in apcomplete which districts and certains views' in apcomplete which districts and certain views' in apcomplete which districts and certains views' in apcomplete which districts and certain views' in apcomplete which districts and view of the consecutions.

And we emphasically proclaim our conviction, that men of this
suphit and of these principles are the last to be entrusted, in
supprint and of these principles are the last to be centrated, in
supprint and of these principles are the last to be centrated, in
supprint and of these principles are the last to be considered with the cheers of the suphts and certain view of the commentatio The control of the co

men of all other Protestant denominations? While the Clergymen of all other Protestant denominations and the public at large are, at this moment, in profound ignorance of what has been done, or of what is devised, who shall wonder that we hesitate to give a blind and implicit confidence to the measures, which such Governors may see fit to adopt, measures, too, which may produce lasting, and, it may be, very injurious consequences? Are two or three individuals, however respectable, sufficient to fulfil so high a trust, as the organization of great public institutions, which ought to be rendered equally open, acceptable and serviceable to all sects and parties?

Are we not all as much interested and as well entitled, as the members of the Church of England, to be consulted as to the constitution and modelling of them; and shall we not be permitted without the imputation of intrusiveness, to crave that the voice and the will of the great majority of Protestants in this Colony shall not be treated, as if it were of no account.

We have published an address from a parcel of Clergymen [Dissenting Ministers] to the Governor General, on the subject of McGill College. The public will form their own opinion be fet such that the voice and the rust, as the organization of great public institutions, which ought to be rendered equally open, acceptable and serviceable to all sects and parties?

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Fence neutralize, in the opinion of such judges, the highest litefary merits? Do the Governors not shrink from the responsibility which they must incur, and the unsparing scrutiny and
censorship to which their present proceedings will most justly
be subjected in the Colony and in the parent country?

Indeed we cannot allow ourselves to believe that the enLightened and liberal portion of our brethren who adhere to the lightened and liberal portion of our brethren who adhere to the had Universities up and down, equal in number to the variety Church of England will approve of such partial proceedings, of their different sects. We claim, and hope to preserve the because we cannot imagine them so blind and miscalculating, because we cannot imagine them so blind and miscalculating, right to do as we will with our own, and to attempt to interfere as to deem that the temporary possession of such exclusive with us, says little for the modesty and fairness of our oppositions. power and influence, would not be bought at far too dear a nents. Why, indeed, do not these gentlemen whine and com-

liscipline, to leave them any hope of success in that quarter.
They let them alone, because their object is a selfish and not a religious one, and they know that they might as well rail at the moon as hope to shake the Papist establishment with their

addresses and political sermons. rdresses and pointien sermons. The Church of England has a right to establish Universities as well as other religious communities, and claims no more. I trust that her friends will adhere firmly to their right. They have already in the matter of the Clergy Reserves given away their coat; I warn them to be vigilant and mind that the Protestant Dissenting gentlemen do not wheedle them out of their (Signed) A CHURCHMAN. Montreal, August 29, 1842.

(From the Montreal Herald.)

We have perused with a feeling of pity, mixed up with a we have perused with a teening of pity, maker up with a good deal of inclination to laugh, at the long "appeal" of certain religious teachers in this city against King's College of Toronto, and M'Gill College of Montreal. The style is one that cannot be mistaken, a regular specimen of genuine buzz-fuzz, delivered without any other eartily occasion, that we can perceive, except that the leading gentlemen connected with those Universities are members of the Church of England; and those Universities are members of the Universities are members of the Church of England; and for all we see to the contrary in the document, it might with equal propriety have been let off, if they had belonged to any other church, or to no church,—so perfectly incoherent is the declamation. To be sure, the very meek Christians, who sign the document, would not have had the same reason for denounties in the contract and the presidents been cing these infant establishments, had the Presidents been Atheists, because their hatred of Atheists is not so vigorous as Atheists, because their harred of Atheists is not so vigorous as their harred of members of the Church of England; but as the their harred of members of the Church, there is no hope for "these noble institutions." Had an Atheist or a Deist, or a sectarian of the peculiar creed of any of the believers whose names are of the peculiar creed of any of the believers whose names are of the peculiar creed of any of the believers whose names are of the great and good of our father-land;—honours and courtesies which have left an impression of gratitude and place. their hatred of members of the Church of England; but as the so courageously given to the world, been the happy man, he would not, of course, have belonged to the Church, and these "great public institutions," would certainly have flourished "like a green bay tree," in his non-sectarian hands. What a capital idea, that because the President of M'Gill College, for estance, is not a Moslem nor a Brahmin, nor any thing else but a plain communicant of the Church of England, the whole of the Protestant Colleges in North America, these "glorious," noble institutions," are all "cast in a party or sectariar mould." When our reverend friends talk about Protestant Colleges, they should previously give people to understand what they mean by the expression. If they mean by it Colleges of which the government, discipline and universal control leges of which the government, discipline and universal control must be in the hands of Protestants, they are surely not so ignorant as not to know, that neither M'Gill College, nor King's College, can be called one of the "Protestant Colleges."

They are, in truth, the only two Colleges in Capada which They are; in truth, the only two Colleges in Canada which have no "sectarian bias" whatever. Jew, Tark or Infidel may be appointed professor in either of them, without challenge may be appointed professor in either of them, without channed ge and without "appeal" by any Protestant sect of any denomination, and surely; if so, the charitable gentlemen will admit, that the accident of a professor being a Churchman or a Baptist, a Presbyterian or a Methodist, is no positive disqualification: But we faucy, that the reverend gentlemen, finding their pre-But we faucy, that the reverend gentlemen, finding their pre-vious memorial to be too pointedly against exclusive institu-vious memorial to be too pointedly against every Roman tions in general, and therefore totally against every Roman Catholic one in particular, have seen fit in their zeal for the Catholic one in particular, have seen fit in their zeal for the Protestant faith to restrict their denunciations now to Protes-Protestant faith to restrict their denunciations now to Protes-point of view, that no doubt exists of the intention of the Go-tpan of the Go-But we fancy; that the reverend gentlemen; finding their pre

the fulminators, is the learned and respected President. These are the Protestant exclusive institutions to which the "Appeal" the fulminators, is the learned and respected President. These are the Protestant exclusive institutions to which the "Appeal" can slote apply, and we suppose, that as none of them are under the control of Churchmen, they are the only ones which, in the opinion of the representatives of "so many Christian communities," ought to be excepted. But the public will ask why munities," ought to be excepted. But the public will ask why ch intolerant, haughty, inveterate hate of the Church?-The Presbyterians have a College to themselves exclusively; in themeasures which relate to them. No mode, in my quaranteed to them by law, the Methodists have the same, the nion, is so certain of producing large annual emigrations for Roman Catholics have the same, but the Church of England the pirent state as that of providing the honest and industrious has not one. Do the reverend gentlemen dare to promulgate from that fact, expressed or understood, that a Churchman ought to be driven from a professorship in an open College? ought to be driven from a professorship in an open College?—
can le no doubt that a valuable class of settlers will find their ought to be driven from a professorship in an open College?—
can le no doubt that a valuable class of settlers will find their ought to be driven from a professorship in an open College?—
can le no doubt that a valuable class of settlers will find their ought to be driven from a professorship in an open College?—
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can le no doubt that a valuable class of settlers will find their ought to be driven from the college from the college from the class of settlers will find their ought to be driven from the college from t where is it in your present feelings, or your present conduct? Let the exclusive colleges remain exclusive; let them look to their discipline so that their exclusiveness may be perpetual, if

gious enthusiasts, or designing politicians, to create religious animosities among the population of Lower Canada, have sig-nally and entirely failed, and we have no doubt that the present one will share the fate of the others.

\*[This is a mistake. The Professors of King's College must subscribe to their belief in the Trinity, and the divine inspiration of the Scriptures.—Ed. Ch.]

SIR ALLAY MACNAB'S RETURN TO THE GORE DISTRICT.

From the subjoined note,\* it will be seen that the Governors of King's College, in Canada West, and of M'Gill College in Canada East, are men of whom some, and those too holding very prominent and influential places in their government, have forfeited the confidence of this community, a few of their own seet excepted, and though there may be among their assessors men of more enlarged and catholic spirit and principles, they are too few to be regarded as sufficient guarantees for the protection of our interests, and perhaps there is not one among them that any of us, had the privilege of such election been vouchsafed to the Congregationalists unsectarianise their School at Touring and hearty cheers from the subjoined note,\* it will be seen that the Governors determined the congratulations which he received. From all parts of the town congratulations which he received. From all parts of the town congratulations which he received. From all parts of the town congratulations which he received. From all parts of the town congratulations which he received. From all parts of the town congratulations which he received. From all parts of the town congratulations which he received. From all parts of the town congratulations which he received. From all parts of the town congratulations and neighbourhood, in carriages and in waggons—on horseback and the congratulations which he received. From all parts of the town congratulations and neighbourhood, in carriages and in waggons—on horseback and n pression. Sir Allan read his answer in a tone of voice by no means weakened by the fatigues of his voyage and by his subsequent journey, and with an energy of feeling which was responded to by long and hearty cheers from the assembled numbers. Shortly alterwards Sir Allan was conducted with the same enthusiasm through the principal streets of the town, the Band playing "Auld lang syne," to his own house, there to find, in the bosom of his own, family that renose which, after his warting "Auld lang syne," to his own house, there to find, in the boson of his own family, that repose which, after his untiring exertions in England for the good of this his native country, he so much requires. The procession left him at the entrance of his mansion, the Band playing—"There's nac luck about the house." The following is the Address with 817 signatures attached

you our hearty congratulations on your safereturn to your native Province, and to the bosom of your family.

"We beg to assure you, Sir, that during your absence in England, you have not been forgotten by us. England, you have not been forgotten by us.

"We have from time to time, learned with the highest gratification the reception with which you have been honoured at the Court of our beloved Sovereign, and the courtesies you have met with from all classes of the great and good of our Father land.

SHERIFF OF THE MIDLAND DISTRICT.—This office has been conferred on Thomas A. Corbett, Esq.—Ib.

"Your high-minded avowal of the unafterable determination of Her Majesty's Colonial subjects to maintain inviolate the supremacy of the Crown, and the permanent connection of Canada as an integral portion of the British Empire,—your tural Protection" were adopted. energetic labours in promoting Immigration,—and especially your exertions in upholding the financial credit of the Province, and thereby leading to the investment in Canada of British capital.

into speedy and practical effect the plans, which in concert with ads in England, you have so auspiciously formed.

"Whilst thus offering to you on public grounds our congratulations on the occasion of your visit to the Mother Country, and of your safe return amongst us, we cannot refrain from

must have inspired in your mind. We well know that no loya colonist can contemplate for the first time the grandeur of Great Britain, whether it be the proud domains of England, the vales of Ireland, or the blue mountains of Scotland, the the vales of Ireland, or the blue mountains of Scotland, the land of your brave ancestors, without feeling his heart swell within him with pride, that he is the subject of an Empire on which the sun never sets, and whose meteor flag, wherever it floats on the breeze, is the emblem of Christian hope, and of

all the blessings of well regulated freedom. "We will not longer detain you, Sir, with this very imper-fect expression of our feelings on the present occasion, but will conclude by conveying to you our warmest assurances of the espect which we entertain for your person and character, and our prayer that you may be long spared to the Colony, and enjoy in the bosom of your amiable family all the blessing

domestic life." After a few very complimentary remarks to Mr. Gunn, Si

To the Inhabitants of Hamilton and its vicinity; "Gentlemen,-The Address with which you have been eased to honour me, on my return to my native country, and to the bosom of my family, contains congratulations and assurances of respect and attachment, which I receive with feelings of the warmest gratitude; they are such indeed as I know not of the warmest gratitude; they are such indeed as I know not well how to receive, nor in what terms to acknowledge. Permit me, however, to say, that I am deeply sensible of your kind recollection of me during my absence, and of the convincing proof of regard you have shewn in thus assembling yourselves together to do honour to my return. For if it is true, as a general rule, that a public man is seldom honoured in his own country, your kind and considerate conduct on this occasion, leads to the restain conclusion, that my case is a your flattening. leads to the certain conclusion, that my case is a very flattering

"Far away from the beloved circle that surrounded my doweaken or efface. mestic hearth, and the friends of my youth and manhood, these more than friendly attentions have cheered and sustained me through many an anxious hour, and enabled me to overcome difficulties, and effect objects, which must otherwise have

proved insurmountable.
"You have most truly expressed my own sentiments in stating, that in the marks of respect I have received, a high com-

nourable marks of regard.
"During the whole period of my stay in England, my most serious aid earnest attention has been given to many subjects serious aid earnest attention has been given to many subjects of deep inportance to the future prosperity of this country.

If they should hereafter prove advantageous to its welfare, that

If they sloud hereafter prove advantageous to its welfare, that circumstance, with your approbation of my conduct, will be my greatest and best reward.

"One reat object of improvement in this country, T have ever felt it to be the completion of the navigation from the shores of Lake Huron and Erie, through the entire course of that M'Gill College and King's College ought to be taken from the anathema altogether, because their Protestantism is purely accidental. An amended "Appeal" would include the exclusive Presbyterian College at Kingston, the exclusive Methodist College at Cobourg, and the exclusive Baptist Theological Institution at Montreal; of which Dr. Davies, one of logical Institution at Montreal; of which Dr. Davies, one of vernment to carry it into full execution. The financial condiauthoriy, that Her Majesty's Government have determined upon afording the guarantee of the Imperial Treasury, to the loss applied for, by the Provincial Legislature, during its last

> the prosperity of the country, that we are one and all interested in themeasures which relate to them. No mode, in my opiwill apidly bring our large tracts of fertile land into profitable

"It affords me the highest gratification to state that in my their discipline so that their exclusiveness may be perpetual, it so the country will it, but in the open colleges, let there be no such absurd "appeals" if a Churchman, or a Christian of any other denomination, happens to obtain a chair.

Fortunately, all the attempts that have been made by religious enthusiasts, or designing politicians, to create religious animosities among the population of Lower Canada, have signally and entirely failed, and we have no doubt that the prethat the people of England take the deepest interest in every THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, "Personal observations and intercourse have convinced me

thing relating to our civil and political relations, and it is mos unquestionably true, that by putting aside the bad feelings engendered by the spirit of party—by ceasing to agitate the mere abstract principles of new and untried forms of Government, and by maintaining the strictest honour and integrity in our (From the Hamilton Gazette, 5th September.)

The Men of Gore, with whom the gallant Knight is, from his

ghest hopes and expectations.
"It is my earnest desire, that we may all firmly unite in

and security, whatever the Constitution admits to be consistent with the public good. In these blessings of wise and good government we participate, with all our fellow subjects in every country and clime; they are such as are not enjoyed by any other nation or people in the world; and for the use we make of them, we shall be highly responsible to Providence, to mankind in general, and to our own posterity in particular.

kind in general, and to our own posterity in particular.

"For the expressions of personal respect and esteem, with which you have so kindly honoured me, on this occasion, as well as your good wishes for my family, and my domestic happiness, I again request that you will accept my cordial acknowledgements, and that you may collectively and individually enjoy the choicest blessings that Heaven can bestow, is the fervent prayer of, Gentlemen, Your faithful friend and devoted servant, who have the honour of addressing you." who has now the honour of addressing you."

KINGSTON MARKET .- The Common Council have made their selection among the designs for the new Market, adjudging the first prize of 50l. to Mr. George Browne, Architect, Kingston; the second of 30l. to Mr. Alfred Brunel, Carpenter, Kingston; and the third of 20% to Mr. John G. Howard, Architect, Toronto. Kingston Herald.

MR. Benson. The Bar of this place gave a Dinner to

Mr. Benson.—The Bar of this place gave a Dinner to C. O. Benson Esq. on the occasion of his leaving this place for Kingston, where, in future he intends to practice. The usual toasts were given. In responding to the toast occasioned by the Meeting, Mr. Benson alluded in a very neat and feeling manner, to the early attachments and acquaintances he had formed in Ruleville, and felt harmy to believe that at the meeting that are the meeting that the meeting the same tendence of the same tend formed in Belleville, and felt happy to believe, that at the mo-ment of his parting with his old acquaintances and friends, that he had as many sincere friends as he had ever had in his life,

attached.

"To the Hon. Sir Allan N. MacNab, Kt. &c. &c. &c. &c.

"Sir,—We, the inhabitants of Hamilton and its vicinity, cagerly avail ourselves of this the first opportunity of offering to cagerly avail ourselves of this the first opportunity of offering to persons, and we think the jury should have levied a heavy deodand on her.—Kingston Heruld.

AMERICAN BRIGANDS.—Some members of Congress have addressed the Government on behalf of the American prisoners

met with from all classes of the great and good of our Father land.

"Whilst rejoicing in the marks of respect thus paid to you, we have felt that in your person, a high compliment has been conferred upon the whole of the loyal inhabitants of this noble Province.

"We beg also to express our gratitude for the services which your visit to England has enabled you to render to the Colony at large.

"Your high-minded avowal of the unalterable determination of Her Majesty's Colonial subjects to maintain inviolate the

OFFICE OF HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF AGENT FOR EMIGRANTS IN CANADA,
QUEBEC, 3rd September, 1842.

Number of Emigrants arrived at this Port, during the Week ending From England,

" Ireland,

" Scotland,

" Lower Ports, Cabin Passengers not included in the above, m the above, - - - 18
Previously reported, - - - 440 39,487 To corresponding period last year, - - 26,377

Increase in favour of 1842.

A. C. BUCHANAN, CHIEF AGENT.

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

Via Halifax, on Friday, the 9th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Via Boston, on Monday, the 12th instant, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Post Office, Toronto, Sept. 3, 1849. CHAS. BERCZY, P. M. UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATI

Mohawk Parsonage, 22d August, 1842

TO THE MANGES OF the very series of the toremind you that the next Meet weerend Brethren,—Permit me to remind you that the next Meet of the Association is appointed to be held (ib. V.) at Peterborousk Wednesday and Thursday, the 14th and 15th of September next.

SALTERN GIVINS, Sceretary.

THE College will be re-opened, after the Summer Vacation,
Thursday, September 22nd, at the usual hour.
FOHN McCAUL, LL.D.,
Principal U. C. College UPPER CANADA COLLEGE: THE Second Annual Public Examination of the Candidates for the Exhibitions, founded by the Council of King's College, will commence on Thursday, January 4th, 1843.

NUMBER OF VACANCIES, 1843. Four—tenable for three years; to two of which the 3rd and 4th) is tached exemption from College dues for Tuition—to one (the 2nd) addition to the above, the annual stipend of £10—and to one (the t) exemption from College dues for boilt Board and Tuition, with berty to commute the privilege of Boarding for an annual stipend of

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION, 1843. Greek: Valpy's Delectus. Latin: Extracts from Oyid's Fasti in.

Electa ex Ovidio et Thullo." Eton. 1840, pp. 63 to 80 — These are,

be considered as text-books, on which questions in Grammarrosody, History, Geography, and Mythology will be founded.—
cometry: Euchd's Elements, Book i. Algebra: to Simple Equa-

EXTRACT FROM THE REGULATIONS. 1. "All candidates to be eligible, who shall produce testintonials of good conduct and qualifications from the Principal or Head Master of any institution for education in Canada.

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

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

as of the were educated.

Is at which they were educated.

JOHN McCAUL, LL.D.,

Principal U. C. College.

270-Benemoer 6, 1842.

Care Editors of the following papers are requested to insert the those advertisements twice, and send their accounts to Mr. Durry, Collector, U. C. College:—Toronto Patrfof, British Colonist, Cobourg Star, Kingston Chronicle, Montreal Gazette and Herald, Quebec Jazette and Mercury, Hamilton Gazette, and Sandwich Herald.

TENDERS FOR EXCHANGE. THE Receiver General of the Province of Canada, gives Not that SEALED TENDERS will be received at his Office. Lines SEALED TENDERS will be received at his office, kingston, until Thursday, the 15th day of September, at noon, tills of Exchange on London, at 60 days after sight, for any sum as shan £1000; and not exceeding £30,000 Sterling. The Tenders pspecify the highest rate of premium. The amount, or any larg am than herein stated, to be drawn for within ten days after the properties.

bove date.
The Tender must be endorsed, "Tender for Exchange,"
Editors of Newspapers in the Province, are requested to give this.
Editors of newspapers in the Province, are requested to give this
office one insertion, and present their Receipt in Triplicate for

Receiver General's Office, Kingston, 31st August, 1842.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. A CCOUNT shewing the whole amount of the Debts and Assets of the Bank of British North America, at the close of the year 1841, and shewing also the amount of the notes payable on demand, which had been in circulation during every month of that year together, with the amount of Specie and other Assets, distinguishing each kind immediately available on every such month for the discharge (Published pursuant to Royal Charter of Incorporation.)

Total.....£711,337 18 ASSETS.

DEBTS.

.....£ 137,611 13 ....£1,581,044 11 

By Order of the Court, GEO. DEBOSCO ATTWOOD,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

THIS long-established Institution, incorporated in 1810 with a Perpetual Charter, has an unimpaired Capital of \$155,000, with power of increasing the same to \$250,000. For more than thirty years it has conducted its effective business of the most just and liberal principles, paying its losses with honourable promptness. It insures against less or damage by fire, Public Buildings, Dwelling-houses, Warehouses, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and property generally, on terms very favourable to the assured. Owners of Property in Toronto and its vicinity are invited to apply to

THOMAS RIGNEY, Agent.

References, by permission, to—
THOMAS R.

References, by permission, to—
Thos. G. Ridder, Esq.,
Cashier, Bank of Upper Canada.
William Wilson, Esq.,
Cashier, Branch Bank of Montreal.
John Cameron, Esq.,
Cashier, Branch Commercial Bank, M. D.
Cashier, Branch Commercial Bank of British North America.

British North America.

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE,

BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOOLVERHAMPTON 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, Toronto, September, 1842.

BANK STOCK. FOR SALE, 116 Shares in the Bank of Upper Canada. Apply to MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. 270

THE TOBONTO PATRIOT IS PUBLISHED ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, AT CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO. TERMS: FIVE DOLLARS A-YEAR, INCLUSIVE OF POSTAGE.

TERMS: FIVE DOLLARS A-YEAR, INCLUSIVE OF FOSTAGE.

THE PATRIOT contains at all times the latest. Foreign and Domestic Intelligence; Imperial and Colonial Legislative Proceedings; and in its columns will be found all General and Local matters calculated to interest the Canadian reader. Arrangements are made with connexions at Kingston, for giving at the earliest possible period the fullest Debates and proceedings of the ensuing Parliament. Subscribers for the Session will have the Patriot continued to them after the closing of the House, until the publication of the Debates is ended. Price for the Session, 7s. 6d.

\*\*BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, and every description of Work, executed in the neatest manner, and at the shortest notice.

All Letters addressed to the Editor or Proprietors of the Patriot, must be POST-PAID.

The Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec, A CLERGYMAN is wanted, to act as Secretary to this Society.

A CLERGYMAN is wanted, to act as Secretary to this Society.

He will receive a stated Salary, but will not be allowed to derive any emolument from the performance of Clerical or other duties. It will be necessary for him to reside in Montreal, and he will be required to actuader the direction of the Central Board. Application is to be made to the Rev. WM. Dawes, (Secretary pro. tem.) St. John, Canada East.

26th July, 1842.

THE Premises in King Street, Kingston, at present occupied by H. & W. Rowsell, Booksellers and Stationers. It is a Stone House, and decidedly one of the best situations for business in Kingston. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to H. & W. Rowsell on the Premises, or at King Street, Toronto.

Sept 1, 1842.

TO LET, À LARGE THREE STORY NEW BRICK BUILDING,

WITH EXTENSIVE AND CONVENIENT CELLARAGE. HESE Premises are well adapted for a wholesale business, being in one of the most central situations in the city. They are situated in West Market Place,

They are situated in Applications of the Wholesale posite to the West side of the Market, adjoining to the Wholesale tores of Messrs. Thorne & Parsons, and within a short distance of the principal wharves of the city. The building will be finished and leady for occupation on the 1st of October next. Apply to W. DAVIS, Toronto, 22nd August, 1842.

The Montreal Herald will please copy the above four times, and send the account to this office. HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE Pupils attending this Institution, will resume their studies, after the present recess, on Thursday the 15th instant. On re-opening the School, Elementary Classes in the English, Latin, and Greek languages,—also in Book-keeping, the Use of the Globes, and Algebra, will be formed. A few vacancies are open for in-door pupils. The business of Mrs. Cromble's Seminary will also be resumed on the same day. A French Master is wanted to give instruction in these Institutions. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. Cromble.

EDUCATION IN THE COUNTRY.

THE REV. W. H. NORRIS receives into the Parsonage-house, Scarborough, near Toronto twelve young gentlemen to be boarded and educated. They are treated in every respect as members of the family. Mr. Norris has at present three vacancies. Terms, under 14, £30; above that age, £40 per annum.

Scarborough, September 1ts, 1842.

A YOUNG LADY lately arrived in this country, is desirous of engaging as Governess in a respectable family. She is a member of the United Church of England and Ireland, and is highly acomprished.

Address (pos. paid) to A. B., care of Rev. W. Brethour, Ornstowits

268-ff

EDUCATION.

MRS. DICKSON begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Toronto and neighbourhood, that she has opened a Seminary in Newgate Screet, next door to Mr. Ketchum's, for instruction to the undermeneet, next door and the control of th

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

N.B.—A Haridsome Harp for sale, just received from England, Toronto, July, 1842.

WANTS A SITUATION, A S Book-keeper or Salesman, a person who can give every satisfactory reference. Apply to A. B., care of H. Rowsell Eq., Stationer, King Street.

N. B. Applicant has been accustomed to business generally for 10

Toronto, 23rd August, 1842. CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.

THE ORGAN now in use at St. George's Church, Kingston, will be for SALE as soon as the New one is built, which will be some time in the month of September next. It is well adapted for a Country Church, is of a sweet Tone, and of quite sufficient Power for a Church containing 500 People. For Terms, apply to either of the Churchwardens, Hon. John Accathax, or Charles Willard, Esq. Kingston, August 3rd, 1842.

FOR SALE.

A CAPITAL TONED SQUARE PIANO FORTE BY STODART, I MPORTED from London in November last by Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, the property of Capt. Biscoo, Royal Engineers, under orders for England. Apply to

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

Apply 1 1842.

August 4, 1842. LIBRARY OF THE FATHERS.

VOL. I. St. Augustine's Confessions.
11. St. Cyrfli 11. St. Organia.
11. St. Cyrili.
11. St. Cyrili.
11. St. Cyrili.
12. St. Chrysostom's Homilies on I Corinthians.
12. St. Chrysostom's Homilies on Galatians and Ephesians.
13. St. Chrysostom's Homilies on Romans.
14. St. Athanasius' Treatises against Arianism.
14. Translated by Members of the Church of England.
15. Price, £S.
16. § W. ROWSELL,
16. Toronto.

SPLENDID RUBRICATED PRAYER BOOKS. Adapted for Presents.

TWO copies in crimson Morocco extra, in old style of binding, inlaid with vellum and different coloured morocco leather, the binding and the edges very richly gilt, and each page (besides the rubries leing printed in red) surrounded with red lines, 18mo. each, £2 10s. Three copies, handsomely bound in morocco and gilt, and rubricated a above, 18mo. each, 17s. 6d. H. & W. ROWSELL,

BECHER'S DIGEST, CONTAINING the Criminal Laws, (including the Berling and Commitment of Prisoners, and the Petry Trespass and Summary Conviction Enactment,) the laws relating to Township Officers, Statute Labour, Highways, Inns and Innkeepers, Distilleries, &c., passed since 1835, with the late

For the use of Magistrates, Township Officers, &c., Price 7s. 6d.,

JUST PUBLISHED,

etically arranged-to which are added some Forms for the ise of Magistrates.

For sale at H. & W. ROWSELL'S, Toronto, and the principal

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

Toronto, June 3, 1842. THE property of John Barwick, Esq., at Thornhill, Yongo Stress, in all respects one of the most desirable residences in Canada for a genteel family—A.SAW MILL, in full operation, shout the central with a quantity of Pine. Reference to Capt. Lkg, on the spot, or

Messrs. GAMBLE & BOULTON King Street, Toron Jime 3, 1842. A. V. BROWN, M.D. BURGEON DENTIST, No. 6, BAY STREET.

Toronto, December 31, 1841. ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES.

ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES.

\*\*UST RECEIVED. by consignment, nearly 4,000 pairs of the above articles, made to order by some of the beat 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.

The stock consists, in part, as follows, vlz:—
Ladies' Boots, in Silk, Merino, Prunella, Cloth, Morocco, für trimmed and lined; Ladies' Shoes, in Morocco, Silk, Pruneha, Kid, Bronze and Black; together with a beautiful assortment of Victoria Slippers, of the latest fashion, Dressing Slippers, in Worsted, Velveu, Morocco, Carpet, Lamb Skin, &c. &c. Gentlemen's Dress Morocco Boots (patent fronts), Cloth ditto, Clarence Boots in great variety, 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.

JAMES FOSTER,
4, City Buildings, Sign of the Golden Boot.
N.B.—A separate Ware-room is fitted up for the use of Ladies.
264-tf 1842. LAKE ONTARIO.

THREE TIMES A-WEEK, FROM TORONTO TO ROCHESTER. THE STEAMER AMERICA. CAPTAIN TWOHY.

CAPTAIN TWOHY,

Will, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Afternoon, at 1 o clock; and will leave Rochester for Toronto, touching at Cobourg and Port Hope, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Morning, at 8 o clock.

The Steamer Britannia, between Toronto and Hamilton, runs in connexton with the America.

Toronto, August 16, 1842.

At Niagara, on the 30th ult., the lady of William Cayley, Esq., of daughter.
At Simcoe, on the 29th ult., the lady of W. M. Wilson, Esq., of a on and daughter.
At London, on the 31st August, the lady of Henry C. R. Becher?
Seq., Burrister-at-Law, of a daughter.
At Cornwall, on the 26th August, Mrs., Trew, of a son.

At Cornwall, on the 26th August, Mrs. Trew, or a son.

MARRIED.

On September 1st, at Brookdale, Vonge Street, by the Rev. George fortimer, M.A. Rector of Thornhill, Edward Kynaston Kynaston, Sq., of Trewyllan, North Wales, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of rancis Boyd, Esq.

At Galt, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. M. Boomer, Richard Miller, Esquire, Burrister-at-Law, Niagara, to Marietta, eldest daughter of THE Subscribers beg to announce their intention of shortly closing their business at Kingston, and continuing it in future at Toronto only. In order to avoid the inconvenience of moving it, they for a few days only, offer the large and valuable stock of Books and Stationery, now at the Kingston Establishment, at very reduced prices.

H. S. W. ROWSELL.

Booksellers and Stationers,
Tronto and Kingston.

The Premises in King Street Kingston and continuing it in future at Toronto and Kingston.

At St. James' Cathedral, by the Rev. M. Boomer, Richard Miller, Esquire, Barrister-an-Law, Nagara, to Marietta, eldest daughter of Henry McCrum of Galt.

On the 31st ult... by the Rev. M. Boomer, Richard Miller, Esquire, Barrister-an-Law, Nagara, to Marietta, eldest daughter of Henry McCrum of Galt.

On the 1st inst. at St. James' Cathedral, by the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, William H. Lee, Esq., Acting Clerk of the Executive Councillation of the Government of the Province of Upper Canada.

At St. James' Cathedral, on Wednesday the 7th inst., by the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, B.A., J. D. Hamphreys, Esq., 3rd Regt. I. M., to Caroline Amelia, youngest daughter of Samuel Ridout, Esq., of Toronto.

At Melbourne, on the 31st ult... by the Rev. M. Boomer, Richard Miller, Esquire, Bartister-an-Law, Nagara, to Marietta, eldest daughter of Henry McCrum of Galt.

On the 1st inst., at St. James' Cathedral, by the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, William H. Lee, Esq., Acting Clerk of the Executive Council, to Harriet Louisa, daughter of the Province of Upper Canada.

At St. James' Cathedral, on Wednesday the 7th inst., by the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, B.A., J. D. Hamphreys, Esq., 3rd Regt. I. M., to Caroline Amelia, youngest daughter of Samuel Ridout, Esq., of Toronto.

At Melbourne, on the 31st ult... by the Rev. M. St. James' Cathedral, on Wednesday the 7th inst., at the M. Samuel Smith, for Canada.

At St. James' Cathedral, on Wednesday the 7th inst., by the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, William H. Lee, Esq., Acting Clerk of the Excutive Council, and the M

Toronto.

At Melbourne, on the 22nd dit., by the Rev. C. B. Flewing, Mr. Darins Bacon, eldest son of E. Bacon, Esq., of Hatley, to Miss Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of John Wadleigh, Esq., of Kingsey.

At Amherst Island, on Thursday evening last, the 1st inst., by the Rev. William Agar Adamson, Mr. Charles Girven, Jr., to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Hugh, Patterson—both of that place.

At Cobourg, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. A. N. Bettune, William Porter, of Port Hope, to Martha, eldest daughter of Mr. John Mc-Chesney.

Chesney.

At Aberdeen, Scotland, on the 14th July, by the Right Rev. Dr. Skinner, Bishop of Aberdeen, William Skinner, Esq., to Emily Mary, youngest daughter of the late David Forsyth, Esq. DIED.

On the 22nd July, at Dunwich, at the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Stephen Backus, Mrs. Mary Storey, aged 84 years, after a short but severe Illieness. Mrs. Storey was a native of Ireland, and removed to America in the year 1801. She was a sincere and devoted member of the Church of England, the knowledge of whose principles site took every pains, during a long life, to extend. It was chiefly owing to her exertions that a Church was built at Dunwich. Besides giving ten acres of valuable laud on which to build it, she cantributed much of her means to complete it, and at her death left a liberal sum of money towards building a Parsonage, which is soon to be commenced. She rejoiced that she had lived to see established, in this Diocese. The Church Society, as the means by which the hitherto misguided liberality of Churchmen would be directed into the right channel.

At Montreal, on the 26th August, Edith Ann, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Bellome, aged 5 years.

THE Pupils attending this Institution, will resume their studies, after the present recess, on Thursday the 15th instant. On re-opening the School, Elementary Classes in the English, Latin, and Algebra, will be formed. A few vacancies are open for in-door pupils. The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed in the same day. A French Master is wanted to give instruction in these Institutions. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. Crombie.

M. C. CROMBIE,

Principal, H.D.G.S.

Principal, H.D.G.S.

Toronto, 2nd September, 1842.

LETTRUS received during the week ending Thursday, 8th Sept.:—

Lord Bishop of Montreal, [packet]; Rev. R. F. Uniacke; Captain Vrooman; Mr. F. Best and Mr. H. Frost, rem. per Rev. G. Street;

Rev. W.M. Shaw, add. sub. [rem. was received]; S. Hawley, Eaq. rem. in full Vol. 6; D. B. Stevenson, Eaq. add. sub. and rem.; J. Walton, Eaq. add. subs.; P. M. St. Catharines, and sub. and rem.; J. Walton, Eaq. add. subs.; P. M. St. Catharines, Institutions. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. Crombie.

M. C. CROMBIE,

Principal, H.D.G.S.

Principal, H.D.G.S.

Persons must pay their postages, or they cannot be attended to.

## English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

During the past three weeks the Lord Bishop of Wor-cester has administered the sacred rite of confirmation to 6857 young persons in the Archdeacoury of Worcester.
THE SACRAMENTAL ALMS OF THE PARISH CHURCH.—

It will be seen by the report of last Thursday's vestry meeting, that the money collected after the administration of the Sacrament at St. Mary's Church, amounts to no less than 350% in the course of the year—and yet people are to be found to oppose a penny church rate!—Chelten-

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has been graciously pleased to contribute the munificent sum of 100l. towards the completion of Rhymney Church. This District has a population exceeding 8000 souls, who have been brought together without church, school, or pastor. They consist of poor labourers in iron works.

The Lord Warden and the Commissioners of Dover Harbour, have consented to grant an eligible site for a new church in the parish of St. James's, Dover, the plans and elevation for which have been prepared. A wealthy individual has volunteered 1000% towards the endowment, and is anxious that, after the first nomination, the Archhop of Canterbury for the time being should have the

sole and absolute appointment.

The Earl of Pembroke has recently given the munificent donation of 200l. in aid to the fund for defraying the expense of rebuilding Swallow Cliffe Church, Wilts. The noble earl has also subscribed 2001, for enlarging and repairing the church at Burford St. Martin.

We understand that during the past week Sir Robert Peel has presented the munificent sum of 100% in aid of the erection of Trinity Church, Blackburn.

ROTHERMITHE.—On Monday, July 18, the children of the several parochial schools of Rotherhithe assembled to the number of 1000 at the parish church, where, after the the number of 1000 at the parish church, where, after the prayers, the Rector addressed the parents and children. In the parish of Rotherhithe there are now four churches, with their respective resident pastors. The good effects of the parochial system here introduced, but yet in its infancy, are very manifest; and the increased and increasing congregations and schools in all the districts afford the strongest evidence of a deep-rooted attachment to the Church as established in this country, wherever her principles are practically known. Trinity Church (the first built) was completed in November, 1838, and (the first built) was completed in November, 1838, and now has its regular congregation, with its boys', girls', and infants' schools, the number of children from that district being 224. Christ Church was completed in June, 1839, and on Monday last the new national schoolrooms of the district were completed, and will shortly be opened to receive boys and girls for a trifling weekly payment. All Saints' Church was completed in June, 1840, and until school-rooms can be built the children are assembled on Sundays in the Rotherhithe, Rehoboth, and Swan lane (late) Meeting-houses, all of which buildings have within six years been identified with the Church. On the same day the New Grammar School was opened under the care of the Rev. Robert Jones, B.A., of Jesus College, Oxford, and Incumbent of All Saints, the building having been suitably fitted up for the purpose.

Yesterday (St. James's Day) the Bishop of London consecrated a new church which has lately been erected

on Muswell Hill by subscription, and is dedicated to St. James. His lordship was attended by his Chancellor, Registrar, and the Apparitor; and was met at the church by a numerous body of the neighbouring clergy and gentry. Among others we observed Dr. Tomlinson, the Bishop of Gibraltar elect: the Rev. Messrs. Ainger, Causton, El-win, Mence, Thompson, &c. The prayers were read by the Rev. John Jackson, who has been appointed uninister, after which the Bishop preached a very powerful discourse from John iv. 24. The collection, amounting to course from John iv. 24. The collection, amounting to 50l., and which was understood to be for the organ, was made at the offertory. After the ceremony the Bishop with the clergy and others were most hospitably entertained at the house of R. Marshall, Esq., on Muswell Hill. The site, which commands a very striking view of the whole country, was presented by H. Warner, Esq., of the Priory, Hornsey. The church is calculated to accommodate 400 persons

NEW CHURCH AT BARNSTAPLE.- A very interesting meeting was held at the Guildhall, Barnstaple, on Thursday, July 7, after the consecration of the new Chapel at Harracott, to make arrangements in aid of the new chu proposed to be built in that parish, towards which desirable object the Rev. J. J. Scott had so munificently contributed. The presence of the Lord Bishop of this diocese materially aided the cause. The Mayor presided; and the Rev. Henry Luxmoore, Vicar of the Parish, having moved a resolution, affirming the want of sufficient accommodation in the parish church, and the opinion of the Meeting that the liberal offer of Mr. Scott should be accepted; the Bishop of Exeter in an admirable speech supported the resolution. The Right Rev. Prelate took occasion to observe that he was struck with the painful appearance which the interior of Barnstaple Church presented: that it was now a place of worship only for the renters of pews, and that the poor were practically exto his appropriated pew, while the poor were without ac-commodation, than the poor had to claim and seize upon his own proper wealth. \* \* \* He spoke especially to those who occupied appropriated pews: they owed a debt

publicly avow these sentiments. His Lordship's appeal was worthily seconded; and subscriptions amounting to above £1,100 of the £2,000 required, have been already announced .- Exeter Gazette. CLERICAL MUNIFICENCE.—The Rev. J. J. Scott has offered the sum of 1,500% towards the endowment, and 500% towards the fabric, of a new church at Barnstaple,

—they should do something considerable—their contri-bution should be more than a few pounds—more than the

year in the pleasures of a day's entertainment. Here was

a demand which as Christians and as honest men they

were bound to meet and to satisfy." It is gratifying to hear a Prelate, and that Prelate the Bishop of Exeter,

provided that 2,000l. be raised to meet his donation before THE GRATITUDE OF THE POOR.—A pleasing instance of this was displayed on Wednesday, the 20th inst., the birth-day of Agnes, five years old, the daughter of the Rev. R. R. Faulkner, of Havering. Previous to the assembling of the ladies and friends of the national school, at the annual rustic fete given on that day to the children at the parsonage, an elegantly-bound pocket Bible, bearing the following simple and affectionate inscription, was sent to Mr. Faulkner:—"Dear Sir,—Please to accept this ifle as a token of gratitude from the poor inhabitants of Havering-atte-Bower, for your great kindness to them and their children, and may you long live to prosper in the glorious work of the Gospel is the earnest wish of the poor.—Havering, July 20, 1842." This was accompa-

nied by a "Companion to the Altar" and a silken purse for Miss Faulkner, from the poor. The Venerable Robert Wilberforce, Archdeacon of the The venerable Robert Wilberforce, Archdeacon of the East Riding; the Venerable Samuel Wilberforce, Archdeacon of Surrey; and the Rev. Henry Wilberforce, sons of the celebrated William Wilberforce, attended service three times at our parish church on Sunday last. They have been on a visit to the Rev. Dr. Hook .- Leeds Con

The Bishop of Oxford and Lady Harriet Bagot and family have arrived at the Deanery, Canterbury, where his lordship, as Dean of the archiepiscopal see, must reside during part of the year.—St. James's Chron., July 23.

THE GREEK CHURCH.—ST. PETERSBURGH, MAY 28.— It is now three years since the re-union was effected of the United Greeks (i. e., those who joined the Church of Rome) with the Russian Greek Church. As the governent states, in one of its official organs, the number of United Greeks in the western governments amounted to 2,000,000, who belonged in ancient times to the true Russian race. This great number of individuals was distributed in two aparchies and nine governments, formed above 1200 congregations, and above 2000 churches, and 4000 clergy. It is undoubtedly a memorable event in the annals of the East Roman Church, that so great a number of persons should all on a sudden, in the course of a few months, have returned to the bosom of the mother church from which they had been withdrawn 500 years ago by the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church. been thought proper to commemorate it by some memorial, and his Imperial Majesty has ordered a medal to be struck which has on one side the effigy of our Saviour, and above the words "Separated by violence, 1596," and below "Reunited by Love, 1839." On the reverse is the eross in a glory; over it are the words "Triumph of the true faith and beloved, March 25th (April 6,) 1839." Or that day the Emperor confirmed the decree of the synod at the unanimous request of the united bishops and their clergy to be admitted to inseparable communion with the East Roman Church. When the former United Greeks in Poland separated from the Russian Church and joined Western Church, Clement VIII. caused a medal to be struck on that remarkable occasion, which had on one side his effigy, and on the reverse he was represented on the throne, and a native of Western Russia kneeling to him, with tinscription "Ruthenis rehe ceptis, 1596:"

LAY BAPTISM .- (From a Correspondent of the London Evening Mail.) The judgment of the Privy Council, as delivered by Lord Brougham, which you have so ably reviewed in a recent paper, is, after all, a manifest concession of a point which his Lordship, "et hoc genus omne," would be the last to avow. It establishes by a secular decision the ecclesiastical fact that a state cannot delegate spiritual power, because the sentence of Sir H. Jenner and the Privy Council concur to define baptism by Wesleyan ministers, who are sanctioned and licensed by the state, and by the state alone, to be lay baptism; so that these intruders into the functions and name of the clergy are thus, by the highest authority of law, stripped of their assumed office and title and defined by the state, as well as calls them to labour for the improvement of themselves, by the church, to be mere laymen.

CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL.—The beautiful window which it was announced sometime since it was the intention of the Very Rev. the Dean of Chichester to place in the Cathedral has been erected. It is intended by the Dean as a monument to his sister, the late Miss Chandler, a lady distinguished by her many and rare virtues. The window is meant to be an emblematical illustration of the 35th and 36th verses of the 25th chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel, and contains six separate groups of figures, representing the six acts of mercy described in that passage of Scripture, contains six separate groups of figures, representing the six acts of mercy described in that passage of Scripture, and scrolls with mottos bearing a reference to the characteristic of the character ter of the deceased; at the bottom is an inscription—"In memoriam Mariæ Chandler, piæ, beneficæ, 1841." The

memoriam Mariæ Chandler, piæ, beneficæ, 1841." The appearance of the window, terminating the east end of the south isle, is extremely beautiful. Such a memorial is greatly to be preferred to the tasteless masses of marble by which so many of our finest cathedrals are deformed.

MANCHESTER.—On Sunday week, upwards of 200 notices of banns of marriage were read by the officiating Clergyman in the Collegiate Church.

Church-rates.—(From a Correspondent.)—At a vestry held at Gainsborough on Thursday last, and continued by adjournment until Saturday, a church-rate of 2d. in the pound was carried by a majority of 267 votes; the numbers being—For the rate, 482; against it, 215. This glorious triumph over the unholy alliance of Radicals, glorious triumph over the unholy alliance of Radicals, Chartists, Infidels, and political Dissenters, aided (we regret to add) by a few pseudo-Churchmen, and a small, but (self-styled) "very influential" section of the Wesleyan Methodists, should stimulate Churchmen in all places where church-rates have been successfully resisted es where church-rates have been successfully resisted

to greater activity, as few towns in England contain a larger proportion of Dissenters than Gainsborough, there being in the parish at present only one church and 12 Dissenting chapels, yet a church-rate has invariably been carried on a poll of the rate-payers, but never previously

by such an overwhelming majority.
Church-rates at Hackney.—The parish of Hack-CHURCH-RATES AT HACKNEY.—The parish of Hackney was again agitated last week with its annual contest respecting a church-rate. At a vestry meeting, held on Thursday, the passing of the late churchwardens' accounts, and the grant of a rate of twopence in the pound for the ensuing year, were alike resisted; and as the churchwardens of this parish (unlike many others) have not yet enforced their undoubted right to exclude from the vestry all persons who are disqualified in consequence of not having paid their rates, the assembly is generally augmented by numbers of this class, who, on a show of hands, assist in negativing such questions. Hence it becomes necessary to resort to a poll of the parish, but as every voter must then have paid his rates, the case is soon leading to the parish of the completion in the parish of the case is soon leading to the parish of the case is soon leading to the parish of the case is soon leading to the parish of the case is soon leading to the parish of the case is soon leading to the parish of the parish of the case is soon leading to the parish of the parish every voter must then have paid his rates, the case is soon reversed, and at its close on Saturday, only 147 votes were found to be recorded against the rate, while 630 appeared in its favour; thus giving a majority of 483. Last year its opponents mustered 447, so that either their zeal has cooled down wonderfully, or the wealthier members have not proved quite so ready to pay the rates of the poorer class, in order to induce and qualify them to vote, as is known to have been then done. Of course constructed to act that he should be glad to see any of his old friends, but only upon one condition, that they did not enter upon the subject of religion. One gentleman, however, would not be silent, and ventured to ask Hr. S. if he really prayed to the Virgin Mary, when Mr. S.replied, he really prayed to the Virgin Mary, when Mr. S.replied, he really prayed to the Virgin Mary, when Mr. S.replied, he really prayed to the Virgin Mary, when Mr. S.replied, he really prayed to the virgin Mary, when Mr. S.replied, he really prayed to the virgin Mary, when Mr. S.replied, he really prayed to the virgin Mary, when Mr. S.replied, he really prayed to the virgin Mary, when Mr. S.replied, he really prayed to the virgin Mary, when Mr. S.replied, he really prayed to the virgin Mary, when Mr. S.replied, he really prayed to the virgin Mary, when Mr. S.replied, he really prayed to the virgin Mary, when Mr. S.replied, he really prayed to the virgin Mary, when Mr. S.replied, he really prayed to the virgin Mary, when Mr. S.replied, he really prayed to the virgin Mary, when Mr. S.replied, he really prayed to the virgin Mary, when Mr. S.replied, he really prayed to the virgin Mary, when Mr. S.replied, he really prayed to the virgin Mary, when Mr. S.replied, he really prayed to the virgin Mary, when Mr. S.replied, he really prayed to the Virgin Mary, when Mr. S.replied, he really prayed to the virgin Mary, when Mr. S.replied, he really prayed to the Virgin Mary, when Mr. S.replied, he really prayed to the virgin Mary, when Mr. S.replied, he position; but as a specimen of the sort of conscience position; but as a specimen of the sort of conscience which these parties cultivate, it may be stated that a respectable tradesman of Hackney assured the writer, that two or three of his best customers have left him solely because he voted for the church-rate last year. So very tender are these conscientlous professors of the consciences of others, so tyrannical in their own conduct are the

of others, so tyrannical in their own conduct are the greatest apostles of liberty:

BINGLEY.—SIGNAL DEFEAT OF THE ANTI-CHURCH PARTY.—On Friday, the 22d inst., a meeting of the rate-payers was held in the vestry of the parish church of this town, for the purpose of laying a rate of three farthings in the pound, to cover the expenses of the present year; when the same was met by a strenuous opposition from the pseudo-Liberals. A poll was demanded by the churchwardeus, and the same took place at two p. m., and closed wardens and the same took place at two p. m., and closed wardens, and the same took place at two p. m., and closed at five the same afternoon. On the day following the same was resumed, and closed at five p. m., when the majority for the rate was 107. Thus leaving as usual the enemies of the Church a day's march behind.—Leeds

CHURCH-RATES.—DEFEAT OF THE RADICALS.—Two severe contests for church-rates have just taken place in Bucks, both of which terminated in favour of the sup-Bucks, both of which terminated in favour of the supporters of our National Establishment. At Great Marlow, where the polling was kept open for two days, the Radicals and Dissenters mustered all their strength te oppose the making of the rate, but were defeated by o majority of 53—the numbers at the close of the poll being—for the rate, 189; against it, 136. At High Wycombe, after one day's polling, the Radicals, finding their chance hopeless gave in having been enabled to drag only 20 of peless, gave in, having been enabled to drag only 20 of their supporters to the poll from twelve o'clock till eight in the evening, when they were beaten by four to one; the numbers being—for the rate, 80; against it, 20.

EDGBASTON.—A church rate of 1½d, in the pound has been agreed to at this place without a line of the country of the country

been agreed to at this place without a dissenting voice.

Great Marlow.—The Church-rate contest at this place has terminated in favour of the Church by a large

ajority. CHELTENHAM.—A poll took place at the parish church, on Tuesday, July 26, to determine the adoption or rejection of a Church-rate. The rate was carried by 810 votes against 531; majority, 279.

"Shield and Buckler" tent of Rechabites, at Spilsby, presented to Benjamin Ackrill a silver medal, as a token of esteem, he having been expelled the Wesleyan-Methodist Society, for having administered (as a local preacher) the Sacrament, in the trash called "unfermented wine." This Ackrill had recently opened a temperance house in Linshow that they are temporary and that the building is coln; and a vast deal of rubbish is now talked, there being incomplete, but at the same time not without due regard also weekly meetings of motley groups of isms and ists. to blaspheme 'he holy ordinance over their unleavened bread and unfermented wine.—Nottingham Journal.

SHEFFIELD .- That half-dissenting paper, The Sheffield Mercury, gives the following piece of curious intelligence:
—"On the 12th inst., at the Registrar's Office, Kelham
Street, in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar,
the Hon. Wm. Wellesley, second son of Lord Cowley, to
Amelia St. John, second daughter of the Rev. Joseph
White Niblock, D. D. The marriage was also celebrated
instellights forwards before the Society of Christian diately afterwards before the Society of Christian Brethren, in their room of meeting, in George Street, of which Society the Hon. Gentleman is an able minister of the New Testament." We have said elsewhere that these Phymouth Brethren are making sad have of low Church congregations in some parts of the country. And it is not a little singular that they have succeeded in gaining over to their ranks many more than their proportionate share of the young nobility and gentry of the country, and are bidding fair to become an influential and trouble-some sect. In Hereford this sect is making rapid strides, and the Rev. Mr. Venn who holds a church there, in the patronage, we believe, of the trustees of the late Rev. C. Simeon, has felt the necessity of publishing a pamphlet against them in defence of the ministry of the Church. We have not yet seen this work, but feel anxious to peruse it. and to give an account of it. We notice this singular marriage here to reiterate what we have repeatedly said as the result of our observation, that it is from amongst half-dissenting Churchmen and Dissenters almost exclusively, that the various sects of Protestant and Popish sectaries recruit their ranks. Amelia St. John, the daughter of Dr. Niblock, and now daughter in-law of Lord Cowley, and niece of the Duke of Wellington, was never a sound member of the Christian Church, having never a sound member of the Christian Church, having been brought up in ignorance of, and prejudice against those Catholic principles which, cordially believed, would have prevented her from becoming a Plymouth Brother. The remark of The Sheffield Mercury about the Hon. Wm. Wellesley being "an able minister of the New Testament" is quite ridiculous; for, as The Mercury ought to know, the hon, gentleman is no minister of the New Testament at all, never having been "called of God as was Aaron." We recollect that we heartily pitied the self-righteous Pharisesism of this lady when, on one occasion. righteous Phariseeism of this lady when, on one occasion, we were combatting in his own house the latitudinarian views of her poor father; she was not then, we believe,

Plymouth Brother, but became so shortly afterwards. GREAT WIGSTON.—On Monday week, the 4th inst, the child of a dissenter which had been [pretendedly] baptised by Mr. Mays, the teacher of the persuasion to which the parents belong, was brought to the church to be buried; when, as is the practice in such cases, the Curate proceeded at once to the grave, and there commenced the ritual with the introductory sentences. The father, however, interrupted the service, and insisted that the body should be taken into the church, and ordered the bearers to do so, which was done. As the mother was very much distressed, and seemed to be shocked at the violence of her husband, the Curate, to spare her feelings, said that he would wave his scruples, and read the psalms and lessons over the child—when the father said, if that was the only reason for the performance of the service, the child should not be buried at all. He then directed the bearers to move on to the meeting-house, where the body was interred. It appears to us singular that persons who vilify and abuse the Church and its ministers should be so anxious, at last, to participate in its ordinances; but we understand that by coming to the Church on these occasions, they save five shillings, the fees there being less by that amount than are demanded

at the dissenting place of worship.-Leicester Journal. DISSENTERS AND PARLIAMENT .- In an article on this subject, The Nonconformist of last week, tells the Dissenters that they have no power at all in Parliament, and never will have any until Parliament is reformed. The Nonconformist would insist upon the separation of the Church from the State, but that the Dissenters have no by this method of construction. Walls built of flint or sufficiently able and eloquent advocate in the House of Commons. And as The Nonconformist truly says, "True Dissent and Democracy run in couples," Parliamentary Reform and Universal Suffrage must henceforth accompany Dissenters in their march of revolution. Our contemporary, in spurring them on, thus very candidly speaks of them:—"We think that the immediate duty of Dissenters them to labour for the walls is made, the dressings should, if possible, be invariably of stone.

The greatest attention should be paid to the quality of the mortar used.

promote our principles we must seek reform. Let us first get a freely and equitably chosen parliament, and we may then put forward our claims to consideration. The wisest thing which earnest dissenters, in our opinion, can do, is

to encourage by all means in their power the cause of complete suffrage. Whenever that shall triumph, they complete suffrage. Whenever that shall triumph, they will be strong. Until that shall be carried, their power will be contemptible. True dissent and democracy must run in couples." This is honest at all events!!—Church SCHISM AMONG THE ROMANISTS IN BELGIUM,-The

most important Protestant communion in Belgium origi-nated in the secession of Abbe Helsen a few years since 2d. in from the Romish communion. His grand attack is directed against the immoralities of the clergy; and with This a view to strike at the root of the evil, he would do away with the necessity of clerical celibacy, giving still the pre-ference to a single state. He would abolish the supre-macy of the Papal See; make fasting and confession not obligatory but discretionary; would interdict the worship of relics and the invocation of saints; and restrain the Romish clerey from their shameless prestitution of the Romish clergy from their shameless prostitution of the altar, and their exaction of fees for ministerial functions. The exertions of the Abbe have been attended with a degree of success which could scarcely have been anticipated. Amidst the severest trials and persecutions (and the Belgian part of the Romish Church is pre-eminent in intolerance) he has maintained his stand with courage and decision, and more than ten thousand have alread embraced the "culte reformée" which he has introduced His institution does not materially differ from that of the Abbe Chatel, which was established at Paris about fifteen Abbe Chatel, which was established at Paris about meen years ago. Both reformers have united themselves with the reverend order of Templars, and both have received consecration (as Primates of Gaul and Belgium respectively) at the hands of Palaprat, Grand Master of the Order at Paris."—Church and State Gazette.

Poor Mr. Sibthorp!—The following piece of intelligence is supplied us by the Rev. Carus Wilson, of Casnounced by you, and the Romish communion had been adopted? For is not praying to the Virgin a funcamental point of your new and idolatrous system of worship?

SUGGESTIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS TO PERSONS ENCAGED IN BUILDING OR ENLARGING CHURCHES AND CHAPELS, ISSUED BY THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PRO-MOTING THE BUILDING, &c. OF CHURCHES

AND CHAPELS. 1. Site.-Central, with regard to the population o be provided for; dry; if possible, rather elevated, but not on a high or steep hill; not near nuisances, such as stamengines, shafts of mines; noisy trades, or offensive minufactories; accessible by foot and carriage-ways, but not so near to principal thoroughfares, as to subject the service of the Church to the danger of being incommoded by noise. The heliding to stand cost and west as nearly by noise. The building to stand east and west as nearly

as possible.

2. Style and Form.—No style seems more generally suitable for an English church than the Gothic of our own country, as developed in its successive periods. The Norman (or Romanesque) style is also suitable, and offers peculiar advantages under certain circumstances, especially when the material is brick. The Society earnestly recommend, that in the proportions and great features, as well as in the details, good ancient examples should

be closely followed.

For Gothic churches the best form is either the cross; consisting of a nave, transepts, and chancel, or the double rectangle, composed of a nave, with or without side aisles, and of a chancel. In a *chapel* the single rectangle is also renters of pews, and that the poor were practically excluded:—"Did they," said his Lordship, "imagine that his was honest thus to rob the poor of this their first and highest privilege? He assured every one whom he addressed who was the owner of an appropriated pew in that church, that while it continued as it was, shut against the poor, he was guilty of robbery: that he had no more right poor, he was guilty of robbery: the he assured every one whom he added the single rectangle is also the left about the rails for the access of communicants.

15. Font.—To be fixed at the west end of the building, suitable, the length being at least twice as great as the being at least twice as great as the left about the rails for the access of communicants.

15. Font.—To be This and fillings up of arches should be so built as clearly to

> to ecclesiastical propriety.
> 3. Foundation.—To be surrounded, if requisite, by good covered drains. If the soil wants firmness, the walls may often be better secured from partial settlements by spreading the footing on each side, than by deepening the foundation or resorting to more expensive works.— In all irregular or doubtful soils concrete is recommended for the foundations in preference to any other material. No interment should be permitted under a church, except in arched vaults properly constructed at the time of building the church, with entrances from the outside nly; nor should any graves be made within twenty feet

of the external wall. 4. Area.-It would tend much to the preservation of churches, and render them more dry, if a paved open area, not less than eighteen inches wide, were made round them, and sunk six or eight inches below the level of the ground about the church, with a drain from the area to carry off the water. Or the same objects might be attained either by turning a segmental arch from the wall outside the footing, or by bedding in the wall a

course of slate in cement.

5. Basement.—The inequalities of the ground, the dampness of the soil, &c., often render it desirable to have crypts under a church. They should be of a massive construction, turned upon semicircular or segmental arches, resembling the early examples, entered only from

6. Floor .- To sittings, wood; to open spaces, or chancel, stone or encaustic tiles.—If not under-vaulted, it may be freed from damp by brick rubble, flints, ashes, or furnace slack, laid to the depth of twelve or eighteen inches under the floor.—Allowance should also be made for the future rise of the surrounding burial ground; the floors of many churches, originally above ground, are at this day many feet below the surface, and have thereby become damp and unwholesome. It is desirable that the church floor should be raised at least three steps above the ground

The distance between the joists of the floor should never exceed twelve inches.

All wood floors should be supported on walls, with a clear space of eighteen inches in depth, well ventilated

No American timber to be used either in the floors or n any other part of the building.

Flagged floors should be laid on cross walls, eighteen

7. Walls.—To be solidly constructed of stone, either squared, or rubble, or flint;—or of brick, where no good stone can be procured without great additional expense. If the walls are of brick, cased with stone or flint, the stone or flint to be well bonded into the brick. As a general rule the thickness must not be less than as follows Square Stone Brick, faced Inf. Stone, of the best with Flint Flint or qual. or Br. or Stone, Rubble.

ft, in. ft. in. ft. in If less than twenty feet high,

and carrying a roof not exceeding twenty feet span... 1  $10\frac{1}{2}$  2 0 2 If twenty feet or more high, or carrying a roof exceed-

The above dimensions are given, on the supposition that there are buttresses, of solidity and form suitable to the style adopted, placed opposite the trusses or principals of the roof: where there are no buttresses, the thickness of the walls must be considerably greater.

No cement or plastering of any kind to be used as a facing of the walls, or of any external part of a church

If a wall be built with two faces of stone, filled between with rubble, great care must be taken that they be pro-perly bonded together, as the wall will otherwise not stand a partial settlement. Where good stone is scarce,

8. Roof .- The best external covering is lead, which rather than for the enlightenment of Parliament. It is should be not less than seven pounds to the foot; -- or cop-

tiles, commonly called Newcastle tiles, or stone tiles, are perhaps the next best covering. Westmoreland slates are better in colour than those commonly used, but are in most cases, expensive. All slates to be fixed with

copper nails.

Flat ceilings are inconsistent with Gothic architecture Next to a stone vaulted roof, none has so good an effect internally as an open roof, exhibiting the timbers. It is desirable that this should be of high pitch, the transverse section forming or approaching to the figure of an equilateral triangle.

If a wooden-panelled roof be preferred, the panelling should not be made to imitate stone.

In roofs of low pitch and wide span, horizontal tiebeams are necessary; but in other cases, where the Society is satisfied that *due* provision has been made for the safety of the construction without them, they may be dispensed with. If the distance between the principal trusses exceed ten feet, intermediate trusses must be introduced. The distance between the common rafters should never exceed twelve inches. Wherever the ends of timbers are lodged in the walls, they should rest in cast-iron shoes or on stone corbels.

9. Windows.—In Gothic churches, where stained glass

is not used, the glass should be in small panes, those of a diamond shape being generally preferable.

Hopper casements are recommended, and they should be inserted in almost all the windows, in order to secure

Where lead lights are adopted, copper bands to tie them to the saddle bars are preferable to lead, being less liable to stretch and become loose by the action of the

The very unsightly appearance often occasioned by the very unsigntly appearance often occasioned by the wet streaming down the window-backs, can be prevented by fixing a small copper gutter at the bottom of each lead-light, to receive the moisture produced by condensation, with copper tubes to convey the same to the outside of the building. This has also a tendency to keep the building dry, and to preserve it from decay; or the inside of the sills may be raised an inch and a half. A good effect will be produced by keeping the sills of windows raised as much as practicable above the line of

the tops of the seats.

10. Tower and Spire.—The usual place of the tower, in a church without transepts, is at the west end; or it may be placed about the middle of the side. If funds in an inferior manner.

When the tower contains more bells than one, the timbers of the bell framing or floor should not be inserted into the main walls; but should be supported either on

admit air and keep it dry.

Dripping eaves projecting very far do not in all cases supersede the necessity of gutters and pipes, even in very adopted? For is not praying to the Virgin a funcamental point of your new and idolatrous system of worship? We hope, ere your dispensation expires, you will have returned to a better mind, and "flee from idolary."—1 Cor. x. 14.—Manchester Courier.

Consistent Voluntaryism.—The House of Commons has just voted 35,630l. towards the support of teachers of dissent. Dr. Pye Smith is one of the receivers and dissent.

Overflowing occasioned by rapid thaws or otherwise.

Drains on the roof should be protected by coverings, as it prevents the melting snow from congealing in the gutter, and thus obstructing the water-course. Drains should be formed at the feet of all the rain-water pipes. 12. Ventilation.—Ventilation cannot be always completely effected by windows alone, without incommoding the congregation. In such cases foul air may be expelled at or near the roof, either by horizontal or perpendicular hannels or tubes. Where there is a ceiling, apertures should be made in

t for the proper ventilation of the roof.

All the original provisions for the ventilation of the uilding must be carefully looked after, and the apertures

13. Chimneys.—If any be required, the utmost care must be taken to render them safe from fire. They should ever be brought within eighteen inches of any timber. They should be as unobtrusive as possible, but not disguised under the form of any ornamental feature of the

14. The Lord's Table-Should be raised two or more steps above the floor of the chancel, which should itself be raised a step or two above the floor of the nave. Where the rails do not extend across the chancel, no seats should be allowed between the rails and the north

enough to admit of the immersion of infants. To be pro vided with a water-drain.

16: Reading-Pew and Pulpit.—The reading-pew should not be so elevated as to resemble a second pulpit; and both reading-pew and pulpit should be so placed as to in-tercept the view of the east end as little as possible from the body of the church.

17. Seats.—The seats must be so placed as that no part of the congregation may turn their backs upon the altar. There must invariably be an open central passage up the whole length of the church, from west to east. No square or round, or double pews can be allowed, and as few pews as may be. Much accompandation is going by the adventigation. as may be: Much accommodation is gained by the adoption, instead of pews, of open seats with backs.

The distance from the back of one seat to that of the

next must depend in great measure on the height of the backs and the arrangements for kneeling. Where the funds and space admit, convenience will be consulted by adopting a clear width of three feet, or even three feet four inches; but the width of two feet six inches in the clear may be allowed if the back of the seat be not more clear may be allowed if the back of the seat be not more than two feet eight inches in height. This height is in all cases to be preferred, both for convenience and for appearance. If a greater height be adopted, the distance from back to back must not be less than two feet eleven inches in the clear. There should not be any projecting capping on the top of the backs. Means for kneeling must in all cases be provided. Hassocks are to be preferred to kneeling-boards, especially where the space is narrow. Twenty inches in length must be allowed for each adult, and fourteen for a child. Seats intended exclusively for children may be twenty-four inches from clusively for children may be twenty-four inches from

18. Galleries.—None can be permitted in any part of the chancel. Where necessary, they should not enclose the columns against which they rest, so as to break the upright lines of the shafts from the floor of the roof. Wherever placed, they should, as much as possible, be made to appear as adjuncts and appendages to the architectural design of the interior, rather than as essential parts or features of it. The Society will not sanction any olan involving the erection of a gallery, unless in cases where it is distinctly shown that no room is unnecessarily sacrificed, by inconvenient arrangements, on the floor.

19. Vestry.—The vestry should have access to it from

without.

20. Finishings.—Wall wainscoting, or wood linings to walls, to be avoided wherever convenient. Wood linings to walls confine the damp, and frequently occasion dryrot. For the same reason cement skirtings are to be preferred to wood; particularly on the ground floor. Where the linings to the walls are of wood, holes should be perferred to wood with the scale to allow the circulation of air. As forated under the seats to allow the circulation of air. A it is scarcely possible to prevent rot if any wood is in con tact with the walls, the ends of seats next the walls should be omitted, and cement, painted, be substituted.

# Advertisements.

1842.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE POLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGE MENTS FOR THIS SEASON:

LAIKE DE N TARAGE BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO, Princess Royal, Colcleugh; Niagara, Elmsley; City of Toronto, Dick; From Kingston: At 7 o'clock, Evening-Monday, and 8 Thursday, PRINCESS ROYAL;

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

From Toronto: At 12 o'clock, Noon-Monday and Thursday, NIAGARA; At 12 o'clock, Noon.—Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday, CITY OF TORONTO; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Wednesday and Saturday, PRINCESS ROYAL; -and arrive at Kingston early next morning. The above Steamers call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way. Toronto, June 24, 1842.

STEAMER BRITANNIA, CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON, LEAVES Toronto daily at Two P.M. for Hamilton. Returning leaves Hamilton at Seven o'clock, A.M. for Toronto, calling a the intermediate Ports both ways, weather permitting.

gilton and Rochester Steamboat Office,

per of not less than twenty-two ounces to the foot. Blue THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO HAVE ON SALE AT THEIR DEPOSITORY, 144, KING STREET, TORONTO,

THE FOLLOWING BOOKS AND TRACTS PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

CLASS VII. On the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. 100. Admonition on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, on a sheet. 1 8 0 0½ 1 6 0 0½ 511. Affectionate Invitation to the Holy Communion, in two parts, obs. Answer to all the excuses and pretences which men ordinarily make for their not coming to the Holy Communion. To which is added a brief account of the end and design of the Holy Communion, the obligation to receive it, the way to prepare for it, and the behaviour of ourselves both at and after it, with Prayers and Meditations, by the Right Rev. Edward Synge, D.D., Lord Archbishop of Tuam, stitched.......

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CLASS VIII. On Church Communion and Discipline.

R It is respectfully requested that all orders for the Depository nay be addressed to Mr. Thomas Champion, Post paid.

UNIVERSITY HOUSE,

179, KING STREET. 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.

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

No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE Subscribers having now completed their extensive Winter Stock of Groceries. Wines, and Spirits, offer for Sale the undermentioned articles, which having been purchased on the most favourable terms in the best European and American Markets, they can confidently recommend to the attention of City and Country Storekeepers: 200 hhds Porto Rico and Cuba Sugars, 30 hhds London Refined Sugar, 85 cases New York Refined Sugar, 400 chests Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Souchong, and Congou Teas, 200 bags and bales Mocha, Java, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee, 200 boxes, half boxes, and quarter boxes, fresh Muscatel Raisins, 20 kegs Spanish Grapes, 20 tierces Carolina Rice, 120 boxes and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tobacco. 185 pipes and hhds Port, Madeira, Sherry, and Marseilles Wines, from the most respectable Houses in Oporto, Cadiz and Madeira, 20 pipes and 40 hhds pale and coloured Cognac Brandy, 40 hhds Spanish Brandy, 20 puncheons East and West India Rums, 100 barrels London Porter and Edinburgh Ale, Also, an extensive and general assortment of articles connected with their business.

ALEX. OGILVIE, & Co.

Toronto, December 8th, 1841.

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co. JOSEPH B. HALL,

GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT, WHOLESALE DEALER IN AND IMPORTER OF LIQUORS. WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES,

DRY COODS, &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 in a well selected and choice Stock of Teas, Wines, and Spirits, with a general assortment of articles in the Line, which they offer low for cash or approved credit. sh or approved credit.
Toronto, February 23, 1842. Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, No. 10, New City Buildings,

NEARLY OFFOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET.

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

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

Toronto, October 30, 1840. J. BROWN,

(FROM LONDON)

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER, Next door to Messrs. Paterson & Son, Hardware Merchants KING STREET, TORONTO.

HAS a good assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddle Carriage and Team Harness, Portmanteaus, and Patent Water proof Travelling-bags, Shooting-gaiters, Military Belts, Horse Cic thing, Stable Utensils, &c. &c.—all at the most moderate prices. Toronto, 20th July, 1842.

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

DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Gold and Gilt Jewellery, Jet Goods, German Silver, Britannia Metal, and Japanued Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c. Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery carefully repaired, Engraving and Dye-Sinking executed. By The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

KING STREET, TORONTO:

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING-STREET,

TORONTO. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he 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 prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate

terms.
3.5 Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS.
Barristers' ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. REMOVED.

ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his friends particularly and the public generally, begs leave to inform them that he has Removed his Tailoring Establishment, from his old stands. 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 general satisfaction. received. His constant study shall always be to give to all general satisfaction.

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

Toronto, May 6, 1842.

G. BILTON. WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, 128, KING STREET, TORONTO.

A LWAYS on hand a good supply of West of England Cloths, assimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he imports direct from England.

T NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFORMS: CLERGYMEN'S GOWNS AND BARRISTER'S ROBES, made in the best

#### 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 Establishment, formerly owned by the late Harvey Suepps, and recently by Champton, Brothers & Co., where he is now manufacturing CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quality. Onlers sent to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order.

SAMUEL SHAW.

Toronto, 27th April, 1842.

Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

Toronto, October 6, 1841 OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages billt border warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange. N.B.-Sleighs of every description built to order.

JOHN HART, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH.)

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

#### REMOVAL. JOSEPH WILSON,

UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER. CIPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKES!

SINCERELY thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has not rance Streets, (directly opposite his old residence), where he has fitted up superior accommodation for the carrying on of the above business, and hopes, by strict attention to the manufacturing of his goods, punctuality in executing orders entrusted to him, and reasonable charges, to still merit the kind support he has heretofore received, and that a continuance of their favours will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

by him.

Feather Beds, Hair and Cotton Mattrasses, &c. furnished on the shortest notice. Window and Bed Draperies, and Cornices, of all descriptions, made and fitted up to the latest fashions with neatness and dispatch.

Toronto, Nov. 1, 1841. CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND PAPER-HANGING.

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

Toronto, April 13, 1842.

EDWARD ROBSON.
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Toronto, April 13, 1842. Mr. S. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST,

KING STREET.
Toronto, February 5, 1842. DR. PRIMROSE, OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841, DOCTOR SCOTT, LATELY House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital,

REMOVED FROM 144, KING STREET, TO NEWGATE STREET, Opposite the Brick Methodist Chapel. Toronto, May 25, 1842. MR. SAXON,

Attorney, &c.

179, KING STREET, TORONTO.
March 3, 1842. MR. HOPPNER MEYER, ARTIST. HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET,

Toronto, June 24, 1842. ENGRAVING. JAMES JOSELIN begs leave to inform the gentry and public generally, that he has commenced the ENGRAVING business in all its branches: Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Door-plates, Coffin-plates, Visiting, Trade, and Address Cards, &c. &c. West end of King Street, ppposite Messrs. Jacques & Hay, Cabinet Makers, &c.

Toronto, June 20th, 1842.

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

NEAR GOVERNMENT HOUSE, N.B.—COPPER PLATE AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING-July 1, 1842. ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. THE undersigned having been duly appointed AGENT in Toronto for the above Company, is now prepared to effect insurances against loss by Fire, on the most liberal terms.

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

Reference is permitted to be made to

Thos. D. Hangs, Ren.

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

Toronte, 27th June, 1849.

Toronto, 27th June, 1842. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies.

ALEX. MURRAY PANY OF LONDON.

Toronto, July 1, 1841. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated under an Act of the Third Session of the Eleventh Parliament of Upper Canada. OFFICE, DUKE STREET, CITY OF TORONTO.

Managing Director.

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

Toronto, March 11, 1842. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONI

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

ORDERS IN CHANCERY,

REGULATING the Practice in the Court of Chancery in
Canada West, for sale by
H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

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

THE CANADA GAZETTE, PUBLISHED by Authority at Kingston. Subscriptions, &c. February 16th, 1842.

The Church

TERMS:—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, when sent by mail or delivered in town. To Post Masters, Ten Shillings per annum Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance. AGENTS-THE CLERGY in Canada, and Samuel Rowsell, Esq're

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A SSURANCE against Loss or Damage by Fire is granted by this Company at the usual rates of premium.

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Managing Director.

FRANCIS LEWIS, General Agent.

February 16th, 1842.

Is published for the MANAGING COMMITTEE, by H. & W. ROW-SELL, Toronto, every Friday.