# TORONTO, CANADA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1841.

The Church.

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# Original Poetry.

### For The Church. THE REQUEST.

ay me beneath the verdure of the green, the hallow'd ground, Where lie the friends of youthful years all peacefully around; Like faded flow'rs, of former days the beauty and the pride;— Death cannot be a fearful sleep while resting at their side!

Lay me beneath the shadow of the broad, the waving trees, Where from the hill the village Church o'crlooks the stormy seas, While like a star above the main its gilded cross is seen Still beaconing the mariner to shores of lovely green.

It is a blest-a sacred spot !-- long tost upon the wave-How sweet to find beneath yon trees the Christian's tranquilgrave Where never storm can trouble, in its visionless repose The heart, that calmly slumbers on, forgetful of all woes!

Not mine-not mine, the marble, with its sculptur'd scroll o'er-

More fitly may the grassy turf bedeck my lowly bed; There let the wild flow'r blossom, and haply o'er my grave Some pious hand may bid the rose in short-liv'd beauty wave.

Meet emblem of the joys that once around my spirit twin'd, Whose buds-alas! too briefly fair-were scatter'd on the wind; Leaving no hope to cheer on earth, save that which points above, And bids the weary wand'rer seek the home of heav'nly love.

In distant lands a stranger-I hasted to return,-Again I cross'd of ocean the illimitable bourne; Again I tread my native soil, my wayward wand'rings o'er,— But where are they?—lore's treasur'd ones must I behold nomore!

I see but graves around me-the wind with hollow moan

Sighs o'er each green and grassy mound, each grey sepulchral Standing alone amid the tombs- the last of all my race

I feel my earthly travel's done-this, this, my resting-place!

Then let me slumber on the couch where lie the lov'd of old, This wearied heart can calmly sleep where kindred ones are cold; Death can but bring me to the home where I would gladly be— Body!—I give thee to the dust.—Soul!—mingle with the free! J. H.

#### THE CHURCH OF GOD.

A SERMON preached in the Cathedral Church of St. James, Toronto, on Thursday, Sept. 9, 1841, at the primary Vi-sitation of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, by the Rev. A. N. BETHUNE, Rector of Cobourg and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop.

EPHESIANS ii. 20, 21.—" Built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief Corner-stone; in whom all the building, fitly framed together, groweth unto an holy temple in the Lord."

When we contemplate the picture of the Church of God as represented to us in the text,—holy in its foundation, and required to be holy also in its perpetual and expansive proved. CE31 growth,—how forcibly, my reverend brethren, must come home to our hearts the charge addressed by St. Paul to IIg, take elders of the Church convened at Miletus; the elders of the Church convened at Miletus; "Take heed, therefore, unto yourselves, and to all the flock over the which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers, to feed the Church of God, which he hath purchased with his own blood!" And in that assemblage of the Ephesian elders, and St. Paul addressing to them his paternal coun-sels, how impressively is there realized to us the joyous and refreshing scene of to-day,...the elders of this portion of the Church militant gathered for a similar purpose here! Differences of time and circumstances will convey " Take style. 2-tf. ISE, here! Differences of time and circumstances will convey , dec. me corresponding diversity to the details, if they do not to the essentials, of Christian custom. The elders at Miletus were assembled probably in some "upper chamber," perhaps upon the sea-shore, to hear the last instructions 51-ly perhaps upon the sea-shore, to hear the last instruction of St. Paul and receive his parting blessing: we are ga-thered in a noble temple, specially consecrated to the ser-vice of God, and re-erected, as we are all aware, under NV. circumstances of peculiar trial, with a promptness and munificence highly creditable to the Christian spirit of t.) those who are accustomed to worship within its walls. But whether we assemble in the humble edifice, casually n. may furnished by individual good-will, or are gathered in the stately cathedral pile, the identity of the solemn ceremogent. 48-tf nial,—the identity, especially, of the solemn ceremo-nial,—the identity, especially, of the offices of those who are engaged in it, is religiously preserved. "It is," says an excellent contemporary divine," "the same Church, it is the same Episcopacy; but the identity is that of some majestic river with the quiet little stream in which it be-gins. It is the identity of the Thames rolling its full tide through the huse stin and the lavish magnificence of the -BTIG quested RAY. through the busy stir and the lavish magnificence of the The Church, that mighty river of God, exhibits scarcely less of contrast, when after the flow of eighteen centuries, we compare it with the holy springs in which it took its rise, and from which it still derives its purest and brightmenty , an ex-WARE reakfast, henware te supply purchase est waters." But our assemblage here to-day, in conformity, as we But our assemblage here to-day, in conformity, as we perceive, even with Apostolic usage, receives much of ad-ditional interest and importance from the fact, that we have now, for the first time, met as the members of a dis-tinct Diocese, with a spiritual Overseer specially appointed to this division of the Canadian Church. Upon the gra-tifying and auspicious circumstances which have given us that neares and mean and aring spiritual relationship to & Co. 17-tf Ε, at nearer and more endearing spiritual relationship to one whom we had long been wont to regard as a Father in our Israel,—gladly seeking his counsels and availing ourselves of his experience,—it is almost unnecessary, after the many expressions of our satisfaction and joy already publicly declared, that we should renew our con-Kranner and the state of the Kranner and the state of t he public, extensive His stock I he will gratulations; but with this branch of the Colonial Church resented to-day, in however circumscribed a degree, in s compactness and completeness before us,—the three HAMBERS orders of the ministry here assembled,-our Bishop, sur-COBIE. rounded by his Presbyters and Deacons, prepared this 47-11 day to communicate to us his paternal instructions and bestow upon us his paternal benediction,—we cannot but be all be alive to the interest of the scene, and appropriate with renewed consolution to one hearts the promise that there he public, benced the or quality, anufactur, renewed consolation to our hearts the promise that there shall never here be "wanting a man to stand before the Lord for ever,"—that "never shall the gates of hell pre-vail against" the the shall be baliness of the Church vail against" the integrity and the holiness of the Church of the living God. will please It is within the memory of some whom I have the gra-fication of adda this within the memory of some whom I have the g tification of addressing to-day, when five or six labourers only were all that were engaged in the cultivation of this immense portion of the vineyard of the Lord; and at the period, when just are not depend over the years ago, the first Bi-N, -Street. 15-tf period, when just one and twenty years ago, the first Bi-shop of Quebec, upon this very spot, held his final Visita-tion of this portion of his Diocese, there were not more than fifteen resident clergymen to receive the Episcopal Charge. During the there has face too of many

Nor, in contemplating with thankfulness the gratifying progress of this branch of the Colonial Church, should we withhold our congratulations upon the equally bright pros-pects of the sister Diocese in this Province. Long pos-sessing with them the same superintending Head, we are necessarily linked to them in bonds of more than ordinary example the and effections and our facilities of more than ordinary sympathy and affection; and our feelings of regard and attachment will be quickened from the recollection that the Overseer of that Diocese is the same pious and dis-tingning included individual tinguished individual from whom, three years ago, we were assembled here to receive the Episcopal Charge. Our interests, indeed, are one, not less from identity of government and belief,—every where a bond of union to government and bener,—every where a cold of union to those who maintain the genuine principles of the Church of Christ,—than from local association and contiguity. We shall feel therefore, mutually I trust, a growing and unalterable interest in the welfare of each other, and be able to adapt interest in the welfare of each other, and be able to adapt, interchangeably, to our feelings under joy or sorrow, the injunction of the Apostle, to "rejoice with them that do rejoice, and to weep with them that weep." Such, my reverend brethren, has hitherto been the Such, my reverend brethren, has interio been the growing strength and efficiency of our Zion; and are we allowed to doubt the fulfilment of a promise, as applicable to the future, which has been so faithfully realized in the events of the past? No-we cannot distrust the continued blessing of our God, if we are but true to our vows and bithful to Him. "the gitty of our solempities", the faith faithful to Him: "the city of our solemnities," the fair structure of the visible Church will, we believe, in every

future age, provoke more of the wonder of her foes and the joy of her children, as they "walk about, and go round about her, tell the towers thereof, mark well her bulwarks, and consider her palaces." It is useless, however, to disguise from ourselves the

obstacles which, humanly speaking, are presented to these hopes: it is well, indeed, that we should foresee and hopes: it is well, indeed, that we should foresee and provide against them, that dismay may not overtake us in the hour of experienced trial, but rather that we may be nerved for greater vigour of exertion, and wait, with no relaxation of the patient struggle, for the departure of the darkest and stormiest day that may overcloud our prospects. We must not withhold from ourselves the painful consequences of the fact that, in contemplating the future prospects of the Church in both sections of this Province, we have not to rest, as we had houred, upon the Province, we have not to rest, as we had hoped, upon the produce of a patrimony which we had ever believed to be exclusively our own. High authority has decided that we had, in some degree, erred in our conceptions of this right; and it is not for us to controvert the justice of their decision. While we abide patiently and contentedly by the issue, we shall regard the deprivation we have experienced as one of the chastisements which Almighty God, from time to time, is pleased to send upon his Church,-whether, to adopt the familiar words of a very

interesting portion of our ritual, it be to "try our patience for the example of others, and that our faith may be found in the day of the Lord laudable, glorious, and honourable or else to correct and amend in us whatsoever doth offend the eyes of our heavenly Father." Be this as it may, it will be received with submission, and it will, we trust, excite in every member of our communion an anxious and hearty effort, to supply, by individual bounty, what we have lost of our public heritage.

But no comparative weakness of our external condition, no discouragements under which we can labour, no desertions of friends nor persecutions of enemies, can militate against the real and internal strength of our cause. The opposition of the envious, or the clamours of the theoretic provides affect the realidity of courtist the thoughtless can never affect the validity of our title to be regarded as the true Church of Christ, nor diminish in ourselves the obligation, both as to Evangelical truth and Apostolic order, "earnestly to contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the saints." And we shall contemplate the opposition to our legitimate claims with the less concern, from knowing that, to a great extent, it is purely the result of contingent circumstances, wholly independent of the actual merits of the case. The very individuals, in many instances, who are loudest in their condemnation of what they term the arrogant pretensions on demnation of what they term the integrate pretensions of the Church, are the descendants of persons born, and nurtured in, and who would gladly have died for her communion. But from the absence of all the means of grace under a rightly constituted ministry, many of the children of these once vigorous advocates of the principles of the Ohimel areas no without haptism, without cate of the Church, grew up without baptism, without catechetical instruction, without the nears of participating in her worship or her ordinances. The result is natural, and to be deplored rather than wondered at. They were to be deplored rather than wondered at. They were lured, and they gradually attached themselves, to any mode of desultory and irregular religious teaching which chanced to be within their reach; and in the absence of a valid ministry and a rightly constituted Church, they soon learned to overlook the importance of ascertaining whether *they* were commissioned hands which adminis-tered the Sacraments of the Lord, and whether they who "exhorted and rebuked with all authority," could exhibit the credentials of a valid and apostolical appointment to the charge. Familiarity would soon reconcile to the most repulsive features of this irregularity; and the forms and ceremonials of a visible Church would be, in many cases, maintained, not even with this recognition of the principle of sacerdotal order and succession expressed by Micah of old, "Now know I that the Lord will do me Micah of old, "Now know I that the Lord will do he good, seeing I have a Levite to my priest."\* The long absence, or the inefficient supply, of a regular ministry would necessarily increase this evil, as familia-rizing the religious portion of the population with irregulari-ty, and, from the mere force of custom, giving a sanction to the principle of dissent. But if a neglect, or parsimony, in quarters beyond our control, has caused the spread of ese erroneous opinions, and created a state of things consistent with the position of the Church of Christ as originally constituted, it does not, —whatever may have been the cause, or however extended may be the baneful effects,—diminish the reality of the error, not even if the whole population should apostatize from her communion. We should be just as correct in giving our sanction, upon those grounds, to such a departure from primitive truth and order, as Moses would have been in falling in with the idolatry of his countrymen, because they all, even with Aaron at their head, committed the grievous sin of worshipping a golden calf instead of the living and true God. We are not, therefore, to shut our eyes to a misfortune, if we may not denominate it a sin of the times, in believing that the principle of dissent is right in proportion to the breadth of the surface which it covers, or the root which it has been permitted to take. It is as much an exotic and a tare when covering the land with ts shadow, as when it was diminutive and unnoticed as the grain of mustard-seed; and it is internally and essentially as erroneous, even as the established faith of a nation, as when shamed into some obscure corner, the ontempt or abhorrence of the rightly-judging and the ober-minded. This view of the case, my brethren, would enable us better to discriminate between a false and a true liberality: we are accountable for all our talents and gifts, --for our means of judging as well as our means of action; and however men may applaud a course which flatters the spirit of human pride and independence, we shall have to account for our adoption or approbation of it, if it is found to be in opposition to the revealed direction of heaven.... Charge. During this interval, in the face too of many discouragements and difficulties, the great increase which is tastic The Church, with a firm rejection of the "many invenis testified in the present assemblage is a ground for fer-vent thankfulness and hope. If the spirits of the departed righteous should be permitted to revisit the scenes of their earthly toils and trials, how would it rejoice the heart of the first of the departed trials. ions" of men in its constitution and operation, must be "built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone," or it is not the edifice which God will recognize, or in which He can be expected to vouchsafe his presence. With these divine and apostolic founders of the Church there the first Overseer of the Canadian Diocese to observe the the first Overseer of the Canadian Diocese to observe the church-spire crowning and enlivening the features of what was a wild and lonely spot in those days when he pursued his route along the borders of this magnificent lake in a tent upon must be a positive connection and a perfect agreement in those who now direct the spiritual combat on the highest pinnacle, or hold the standard upon the furthest battlelake in a birch canoe, -- reposing at night in a tent upon its shores, in some inlet where the forest stretched to its ment of Zion: the connexion, in short, must be positive and continuous betwixt the Apostolic holders of the margin, and no sign of civilization was near; and how sacerdotal commission, and those who have now the oversight in the Church of God. It is not enough that margin, and no sign of civilization was near; and how would it gladden the spirit of his apostolic successor to berceive, in many of those places where once, as he pur-sued his way, he startled perhaps the deer from his re-treat,—to perceive there, where he was accustomed to de-liver the Gospel message to a few hearers gathered with difficulty together, the sacred edifice erected and the faithful pastor pursuing his daily ministrations! And I am sure, my brethren, that I can rely upon your heartiest concurrence in the praver that our own revered Diocesan, members of the great "household of faith" shall be able to point to many a fabric of fair proportions, each exhibiting the outward features of the temple of truth : these, in their separation, and apart especially from the appointed foundation, must be regarded as rival structures, -the materials of their composition at the best torn from, and marring the uniformity of the one great edifice in which the Church of God was designed to be comprised. oncurrence in the prayer that our own revered Diocesan, whose presence amongst us is so gratifying an incident to-day, may be spared to see a similar multiplication of the fruits of his zealous labours; that before it shall please This Church, I repeat, was obviously designed to be comprised. and an indivisible fabric, not a scattered and disjointed mass of materials, heaped up by unauthorised artificers, God, in his wisdom, to cause him to exchange the earthly mitre for the heavenly crown, he may be permitted to without the heavenly crown, he may be permitted to without consolidation or proportion; and the best, nay, the only test of this unity, is an uniformity of governtness an augmentation of churches and an increase of ment and order as well as of faith; and the only clergy, equally refreshing and rejoicing to the heart.

guarantee of an uniformity of government is in the principle, now happily better understood, of the Apostolical Succession. If we abandon that principle, we reject the only source of a supply of valid ministers of the Church of God; we cast away the only safeguard against its istractions, and, as far as man is concerned, its destruction. We must not therefore, my brethren, be frighted by the unmeaning sounds of a popular clamour from adhering to the truth, or from defending the right : the ignorance of others can never be a justification to ourselves to cast away the benefits of our knowledge; nor will the objec-tion which prejudice not less than blindness begets, diminish our responsibility, or lessen our punishment, if we abandon tenets and surrender principles which the Scriptures lay down and our own consciences approve To this reverend and learned audience, -- among

whom I recognize many fathers and brethren at who whom 1 recognize many fainers and brethren at whose feet I should gladly sit to receive instruction,—it would be a supererogatory work to bring forward all the facts and arguments, by which to shew that the Church to which we belong is framed according to the model and built upon the foundation which God himself has revealed. Of one point, in the progress of such an argument, we ought never to lose sight,—that the system of Episcopacy, as now maintained, is but a continuation of what was originally established, under the Mosaic dispensation, by the direct appointment of the Most High. In the touching the direct appointment of the Most High. In the touching words of a contemporary writer,\* we may assert of the great features of that economy, "the notes of that golden harp were not struck to die upon the breezes of Judea, nor its last sighs breathed 'beside the waters of Babylon' to expire among 'the willows,' and be heard no more ; to expire among 'the whitews, and be hard to here the order and in the language of another, a shining light in his day, "the two moieties of the people of God, the one before, the other after the redemption performed by Christ, may both be rightly, and most aptly named, the CHURCH OF Gon,"† The three orders existing then have their correspondence in the three orders existing now; and we should not, indeed, conceive it possible that the Apostles of the Lord Jesus would, without a special command, have departed from that model of ecclesiastical polity: the very fact of the existence of the coincidence in the primitive Church would seem to prove the motive of its retention. In the words of the excellent Jones of Nayland, "the wisdom of God is here very evident in appointing the orders of the Christian ministry after the pattern of the Jewish Church, which was of his own appointment so long before. That there might be no uncertainty in a case of such consequence to the souls of men, there was no novelty, but a continuation of the like administration with that which had all along been known and acknowledged in the Church.

This coincidence, my brethren, is an argument of immense weight in the advocacy of our Episcopal form of Church polity; and in relation to the direct evidences of its divine and apostolic origin, it might be sufficient to repeat the challenge of the learned and judicious HOOKER, to shew "where there was one Church upon the face of the whole earth that was not ordered by Episcopal regiment, sithence the time that the blessed Apostles wer here conversant." And we may add with the able and pious Bishop HALL, whose treatise upon Episcopacy must ever remain an unrefuted and unanswered work, "There is none of yor, I hope, can be so wiless as to question these diversities of ministries. Did they ever read histories that doubt of this point? Sure they have never so much as seen them. Turn over all the monuments of times and places, so far as ever Christendom hath spread itself, you shall find nothing more evident.— I will not here stand to abridge the annals of all nations and regions. Look upon the Councils, and first of all, the first and chief of those which are styled general,—the great Council of Nice. You shall there see three hundred and eighteen bishops; so many as Abraham had soldiers in the victory over the kings, as Ambrose wittily alludeth. But perhaps they were then but newly instituted, newly But perhaps they were then but newly instituted, newly received in the Church: no such matter: those fathers profess it to be  $\tau a$  acyau  $\epsilon \theta \eta$ , the ancient gaise, 'that the Bishop of Alexandria should be over Egypt, Libva, Pentapolis, as the Bishop of Rome was over his suburbi-cary Churches.' Do but hear Polyerates, bishop of Ephesus, an old man of above threescore, solemnly protesting that he succeeded his grandfathers, and great-erendfathers for seven successive generations, in the protecting that he succeeded his grandfaulter, is in the grandfathers, for seven successive generations, in the same episcopal chair. Hear but Irenzeus, Tertullian, Clement, Dorotheus, Eusebius, describing and recording the Bishops of Antioch, Alexandria, Jerusalem, Rome, in the undoubted order of their successions, not only by their numbers, but by their names also. Certainly, never day looked forth since the age of the Apostles, wherein the sponse of Christ wanted the attendance of these bridemen. But why do I urge this? The sun is in heaven and shines there. Even Jerome himself, though but a presbyter, and a stout champion of his own order, yet deduceth this difference of degrees from the cradle of the fort call of the store the store of the fort

upon them but as mere natural men, yet knowing by experience how hard a thing it is even for policy armed with power, by any attempts and contrivances, and in a long time, to gain upon the liberty of any one people; undoubtedly we shall never entertain so wild an imagina-tion, as that, among all the Christian presbyters in the world, peither consciones of dury nor long of liberty, nor world, neither conscience of duty, nor love of liberty, nor averseness from pride and usurpation of others over them, should prevail so much with any one, as to oppose this pretended universal invasion of the kingdom of Jesus Christ, and the liberty of Christians. "When I shall see, therefore, all the fables in the Metamorphosis acted, and prove stories: when I shall

Metamorphosis acted, and prove stories; when I shall see all the democracies and aristocracies in the world lie down and sleep, and awake into monarchies, then will I begin to believe that the presbyterial government, having continued in the Church during the Apostles' times, should presently after (against the Apostles' doctrine and will, and the will of Christ) be whirled about like a scene in a mask, and transported into episcopacy. In the mean time, while these things remain incredible, and, in human reason, impossible, I hope I shall have leave to conclude thus:

"Episcopal government is acknowledged to have been universally received in the Church presently after the Apostles' times.

"Between the Apostles' times and this presently after,

"And therefore Episcopacy, being confessed to be so ancient and catholic, must be granted also to be apostoli-

These, my reverend brethren, I regard as irrefutable words; and if, with the conclusion to which they compel us, we adduce the fact that Churches planted by Apostolic us, we adduce the fact that churches planted by the hands, and subsequently isolated for many ages from the Christianized world,—strangers to Romish usurpation, and unacquainted with the workings of modera dissent,—that such Churches have exhibited the complete Episcopal that such churches have exhibited the complete that such churches have exhibited the complete that such churches have exhibited that such churches have exhibi system, is an additional proof of its divine and apostolical origin which it would be a mark of scepticism to resist. The Syrian Christians in the South of India, when dis-The Syrian Christians in the South of India, when dis-covered by the Portuguese in 1503, were found to have maintained the order and discipline of a regular Church under *Episcopal jurisdiction*; and to have enjoyed for 1800 years a succession of Bishops appointed by the pa-triarch of Constantinople. The Abyssinian Church, which had been lost sight of during many centuries, ma-nifested the same form of Episcopal Church government; and the ancient British Churches, in a great degree se-questered from the world, exhibited precisely the same system of ecclesiastical government from the introduction of Christianity about the year 63 to the middle of the system of ecclesiastical government from the introduction of Christianity about the year 63 to the middle of the sixth century, when St. Augustine visited the island by authority of the Bishop of Rome. The pretence, there-fore, cannot be advanced, that it was the ambition of the Papal See which introduced this sameness of Church po-lity, as better preparing the minds of Christians for sub-laction to its neurnations. ion to its usurpations

It was asserted by one of the old Fathers that for the Gospel to have been propagated without the intervention of miracles were in itself a greater miracle than any which of miracles were in itself a greater miracle than any it records: we, my brethren, may take up the same sen-timent, and say, that for the system of Episcopacy to have appeared at a confessedly early ago throughout all Chris-tendom, and that without any opposition that we can hear of, and to have continued for several centuries in detached communities of Christians holding no intercourse with each other, would, if it had not been planted and esta-plished by Apostolic hands, be a greater mystery to unlerstand, a harder difficulty to solve, than any which metaphysician or schoolman has ever yet proposed for

generally so negligent to retain the government of Christ's Church commanded by Christ, which we are now so zealous to restore; yet certainly we must not forget or deny that they were men as we are. And if we look upon them but as mere patient, wet knowing by was chiefly owing to the anti-episcopal prejudices of those who were most warmly engaged in it. And we are scarcely allowed to doubt that it is the repudiation of this apostolic system which is producing the present distrac-tions in the established Church of Scotland. Heartily then may we concur in this exhertation of a distinguished prelate, "And for you, my dearly beloved brethren, for Christ's sake, for your souls' sake, be exhorted to hold fast to this holy institution of your blessed Saviour, and

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his unerring apostles, and BLESS GOD FOR EPISCOPACY."\* If, my brethren, we abandon that principle,—if we con-cede to inferior orders the right of ordaining,—if presby-ters are brought to feel that they may lawfully lay hands ters are brought to reer that they may hawfully fay hands upon others, where can we anticipate a termination of the divisions to which the assumption of that power would lead? What surety have we, if that principle be yielded, that every presbyter in a Diocese may not, in time, be-come the founder of an independent religions society? Or how shall we resist the conclusion that the irregularity Or how shall we resist the conclusion that the irregularity tolerated in one, must be tolerated in all; that undue usurpation in the layman is not less culpable than in the presbyter or deacon; and that every individual member of the religious community is a Church within himself, and is competent to exercise for himself every priestly function? It is strange that a concession liberally made to the society of Christ, is invariably withheld from the mere secular community; that titles of honour and offices "Between the Apostles' times and this presently after, there was not time enough for, nor possibility of, so great an alteration; and, therefore, there was no such alteration as is pretended. Disconnecy, being confessed to be so life, persons will treat as a thing of nought this caution of an inspired Apostle as respects the ministerial office, "No man taketh this honour to himself, except he ba

called of God as Aaron was." Well did Hooker say, "Episcopal authority was ever in a manner sanctified unto the Church of Christ, by that little bitter experience which it first had of the pestilent avil of schism," And surely there is wisdom in what is thus expressed by St. Clement, a contemporary of the Apostles: "The Apostles knew through our Lord Jesus Christ that contention would arise concerning the Episcopate : for this cause, therefore, having received an ac-curate foreknowledge, they appointed those above men-tioned, and have delivered an orderly rule of future sucand do see, in this country."†

and do see, in this country. T But let us take care, my brethren, that while we enjoy and preserve this building of the Church of God fitly framed together, it be not rendered, through our own in-difference and neglect, a mere showy and venerable pile, fair and attractive outwardly to the eye, but with silence in its apartments and desolation in its courts,-no glorious light within to animate the scene, no voice of praise to give it life and gladness, no appropriate holiness to do honour to the God in whose name it stands. That building, rightly constituted, resting on the true foundation, formed and finished after the Divine model, "groweth," as the Apostle assures us, "unto a holy temple in the Lord." If it be holy in its foundation, it is holy also as Lord." If it be holy in its roundation, it is holy also as respects the precious deposit which is committed to it, and it should be holy in all its appointments, in all its minis-tering servants. A glance at the doctrinal tenets of which the Church is the accredited depositary, embraced in those noble summaries, her Articles, Homilies, and Litungy, will suffice to shew that, like the king's daughter, she is "all choices within," while without her pattern is in Strict metaphysician or schoolnan has ever yet proposed of the entanglement and confusion of mankind. But let me pause a moment to say that it is not enough simply to recognize the Apostolical constitution of Epis-copacy, and to assert, as needful to the primitive form of the Church, the mere existence of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons. A society of mere laymen might themselves adopt this form, and assume these names, and even the advocates of dissent might choose to shape their system to an external conformity with this model. But this alone will not suffice. Bishops only can consecrate Bishops without a valid and continuous derivation of their authority from those who were Bishops or Apostles at the beginning Unless thus derived, the authority must originally have come from those who had no commission, and therefore no power, to impart it. The doctrine of the Succession, glorious within," while without, her pattern is in strict conformity to the revelations of the Most High. In all no power, to impart it. The doctrine of the Succession, things necessary for salvation, so that whatsoever is not no power, to impart it. The doctrine of the Succession, then, becomes intimately and indispensably interwoven with the question of Episcopacy: the latter, without the former, becomes merely a name which any society may adopt—which any spiritual teachers may assume. The Apostles as "the foundation," and our Lord Jesus Christ as "the chief corner-stone," must be referred to as the beginning from which this official descent is traced. And here, my brethren, in referring to the divine apas "the chief corner-stone," must be referred to as the beginning from which this official descent is traced. And here, my brethren, in referring to the divine an-thority of Episcopacy, and the necessity of an Episcopal Succession to the identity, the resulty of the Christian Church, let us not be thought to advert to some-thing of mere theory and show, which it may be quite regular to insist upon, but in the maintenance of which there is nothing of practical benefit involved. It must be almost needless to say, that what is divinely consti-tuted,—what we believe to be so, and what we can prove to be so,—can never be resolved into a mere matter of theory or speculation ; which it may be harmless and de-cent, but which there can be no obligation, to retain. The extension of such a principle would soon go to sub-vert every thing that is essential in Christian faith, as well as every thing that is hallowed and venerable in ti order. But it is right to feel and to understand, that none of the Divine appointments in relation to the Church of God are without their practical benefit ; and it needs buil little contemplation of the obvious effects of Episcopal government,—but little inquiry into the advantages which history furnishes as appertaining to it, to be assured that there has been, in the case of its successive dispensers, a very special fulfilment of this Divine aroninge. "Lo, Law ploy, and be visible in our lives. For worse than vain will it be, if the accredited ambassadors of the Lord are merely the inanimate recepambassadors of the bolt are not proved to be, both tacles of these truths,—if they are not proved to be, both by their teaching and their example, the "lively oracles" of God. Worse than vain will it be, if we, my reverend or God. Worse than van win to be, if we, in y reverend brethren, "hold the truth in unrighteousness,"—if this superscription, traced not in letters but apparent in our lives, be not graven upon the badge of our ministry, "HOLINESS TO THE LORD." It would be a grievous mockery of the words of our text, if, in contemplating the great "household of faith," the commissioned servants of the Lord should not be found to manifest that force of truth and power of godliness which realizes the society of the Church to be a "holy temple in the Lord." We are all of us, it is true, infirm beings; as an inspired Apostle declared, "men of like passions with others;" but more is the need of watchfulness and prayer and struggle,is the need of watchinkess and putyer and exception more should we labour and "study to shew ourselves approved unto God, workmen that need not to be ashamed." And feeble must our faith be, if we doubt the blessing of God upon these strivings and these prayers. "As we trace the various links in that golden chain," "As we trace the various links in that golden chain," whereby, to use the words of a son of the excellent Wilberforce, "those who have ordained us are joined unto Christ's own Apostles, let the eye of faith be fixed upon him on whom it all depends; who as the Father sent him, so sent his own Apostles; and thus, even when the sense of *personal* unworthiness is deepest, we may be strong in the cheering consideration of our *deputed* strength; yea, 'we may thank God himself who hath counted us faithful, putting us into the ministry." But I need not, myself a weak disciple and an humble But I need not, myself a weak disciple and an humble labourer, reiterate the "word of exhortation." my long trespass upon your time and attention warns me to a close; and I shall conclude my feeble exhortations in the words of a prelate, whose memory must be precious to the Church as long as the promise of our Lord's protection to be a church locit. her shall last:-"We divines are pleiades, as Gregory saith; let us therefore shine still together, though not without some difference of place. In a pomegranate are many grains under one rind: you know the mystery; let us join these pomegranates to our bells; let us be loud, but consorted; let us devote for ever, with one mind, with one heart, all

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ve Toronto ning, at and Friday on Sunday 8. Writs, under e Home Dis-in the City tt, being the teace for the Brock, Essa, Mono, Mul-hurch, which trict, as being and sixpence Lots

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OWSELL, Esq'I.

Rev. Dr. Hinds.

\* Judges xvii. 13.

the first schism, from the common decree of the first Church, from tradition Apostolical."

Church, from tradition Apostolical." Rather than descend to minuteness of authority, or to long extended argument, I shall adduce the masterly and concentrated reasoning upon this point of the learned Chillingworth; which, although it may be familiar to many who hear me, may possibly be new to others, and, at all events, it will endure frequent repetition: "Seeing Episcopal government is confessedly so ancient and so catholic, (universal) it cannot with reason be denied to be apostolic. For so great a change, between presbyterial government and episcopal, could not possibly have prevailed all the world over in a little time. Had episco-pal government been an aberration from, or corruption pal government been an aberration from, or corruption of, the government left in the churches by the Apostles, in any one church so suddenly, or that it should have been received in any one church so suddenly, or that it should have prevailed in all for so many ages after. 'Had the churches erred, they would have varied : what, therefore, churches erred, they would have varied: what, therefore, is one and the same amongst all, came not sure by error, but by tradition.' Thus Tertullian argues, very probably from the consent of the churches of his time, not long after the Apostles, and that is a matter of opinion much more subject to unobserved alteration. But that in the frame and substance of the necessary government of the church, a thing always in use and practice, there should be so sudden a change, as presently after the Apostles' times, and so universal as received in all churches, this is clearly impossible. clearly impossible.

"For what universal cause can be assigned, or feigned, "For what universal cause can be assigned, or feighed, of this universal apostacy? You will not imagine that the Apostles, all or any of them, made a decree for this change when they were living; or left order for it, when they were dying? This were to grant the question,—to wit, that the Apostles being to leave the government of the churches themselves, and either seeing by experience, or foreseeing by the Spirit of God, the distractions and disorders which would arise from a multitude of equals, substituted episcopal government instead of their own.— General councils to make a law for a general change. for General councils to make a law for a general change, for General councils to make a law for a general change, for many ages there were none. There was no Christian Emperor, no coercive power over the church, to enforce it. Or if there had been any, we know no force was equal to the courage of the Christians of those times.— Their lives were then at command, (for they had not then learnt to fight for Christ.) but their obedience to any thing content the learner and the second (for the had against the law was not to be commanded, (for they had perfectly learnt to die for him.) Therefore, there was no power then to command this change; or if there had been any, it had been in vain. "What device then shall we study, or to what founda-

ters and other Christians then, being the apostles' scholars, could be generally ignorant of the will of Christ, touching could be generally ignorant of the will of Christ, touching the necessity of a presbyterial government? Or dare we venture to think them so strangely wicked all the world over, as, against knowledge and conscience, to conspire against it? Imagine that the spirit of Diotrephes had entered into some, or a great many, of the presbyters, and possessed them with an ambitious desire of a forbidden encoding the president of the should entered in a solution of the should entered the should be should

aperiority, was it possible that they should attempt and achieve it at once, without any opposition or contradic-tion? And, besides, that the contagion of this ambition should spread itself and prevail, without stop or controul, nay, without any noise, or notice taken of it, through all the churches in the world; all the watchmen, in the mean time, heing so fast selection, and all the dors so durate when the churches in the world; all the watching, in the mean time, being so fast asleep, and all the dogs so dumb, that not so much as one should open his mouth against it? "But let us suppose (though it be a horrible untruth) that the presbyters and people then were not so good

Christians as the presbyterians are now; that they were

\* Rev. Derwent Coleridge

+ Rev. Dr. Field.

history furnishes as appertaining to it, to be assured that there has been, in the case of its successive dispensers, a very special fulfilment of this Divine promise, "Lo, I am

with you always, qven unto the nd of the world." St. Paul himself bore testimony to the importance of the Episcopal office, as affecting the well-being of the Church, when he said to Barnabas, "Let us go again, and visit our brethren in every city where we have preached the word of the Lord, and see how they do;" and we read that when he means do unon this visition the means that that when he proceeded upon this visitation throughout Syria and Cilicia, "the churches were *established in the* faith and increased in numbers daily." So important, indeed, in the early Church was this supervision deemed, that it came to be an established rule that where any Diocese became so large that its several Churches could not be visited *annually* by their Episcopal head, such Diocese should be divided. And it is a well known historical fact, that for the purpose of better working out the prin-ciples of the Reformation by increasing the means of a more frequent episcopal supervision, Archbishop Cranmer more frequent episcopal supervision, Archbishop Cranmer proposed, and actually obtained the royal approbation of a Bill to add twenty bishops to the English Establishment. Where the Episcopal system has been rejected, we ob-serve in most cases a rejection also of many of the essen-tial tenets of Christianity. And Arius was no doubt sen-sible of its correcting influence upon his soul-destroying heresy, when he sought to take away what the Council of Carthage called the "three steps of the clergy." In the native country of Luther, a melancholy laxity of doctrinal opinion seems to have attended the abandonment of that native country of Luther, a melancholy laxity of doctrinal opinion seems to have attended the abandonment of that principle which best ensures a vigilant supervision of faith and practice; and in the Genevan churches, which own as their founder the great reformer Calvin, who un-happily abjured, though he respected and admitted, the advantages of Episcopacy, Arianism is stated to have "taken full possession of the chairs and pulpits." "Our Quakers," says Jones of Nayland, "who are furthest from the Church, are totally departed from the trath of Chris-tian doctrine; and many of those separate congregations, who were puritans and believers in the last age, are Soci-nians and infidels in this." Corresponding to this is the fact announced in a Dissenting publication that "out of 258 Presbyterian congregations in England, 235 were in the year 1832 Unitarian. In other words, of a body of between 2 and 300 Churches, originally orthodox, so large a portion as 11-12ths had lapsed into grievons and fatal error." And to state a converse fact, "although Unita-rianism has prevailed to a great degree in the Eastern States of America, and particularly in Boston, and has pinion seems to have attended the abandonment of that States of America, and particularly in Boston, and has swept away many orthodox bodies of Christians, it has

\* Bishop Hall. + Jones of Nayland. 1 Bishop Hall, Sermon before the Convocation in 1623.

# The Church.

our operations, ministries, gifts, to one God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,---to one Head, Christ,---one body, the Church,-that, being washed with one baptism, ransomed with one price, professing one faith, and holding the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace,—we may, at last, happily enjoy one and the same heaven, through Jesns Christ our Lord."

# THE CHURCH.

# TORONTO, SATURDAY, SEPT. 18, 1841.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next General Ordination at the Cathedral, Toronto, on Sunday, the 24th of October. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether of Deacon or Priest, are required to obtain previously the Bishop's permission to offer themselves, and they will be expected to be furnished with the usual Letters Testimonial, and the Si Quis, attested in the ordinary manner.

The Examination will commence on Wednesday, the 20th October, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The argumentative and valuable Sermon of the Rev. A. N. Bethune, preached at the late Visitation, and published by desire of the Bishop and Clergy, is printed entire in the present number of our paper. The subject which it so ably discusses is that of the APOSTOLICAL SUCCESSION, and no fitter topic could have been chosen for the occasion on which it was delivered. At the first assemblage of the Clergy of the Diocese of Toronto, it was right that the grounds upon which they exercise their sacred functions should be fully asserted, and the laity be taught to discriminate between those who have received due authority from the successors of the Apostles to preach the Gospel, and those who take upon themselves the work of the ministry without valid ordination at the hands of a rightfully constituted Bishop.

The Apostolical Succession, we rejoice to state, is a doctrine that is widely regaining its once undisputed influence throughout the Christian world, and every where thinning the numbers of Dissent,-promoting the growth of unity, and enkindling a purer and steadier flame of real evangelical piety. The young the denomination to which he belongs, that in the clergy in England maintain it almost to a man; in various extracts relating to Methodism which, from the Scottish Episcopal Church it has ever been pre- time to time, we have admitted into our columns from served in its primitive integrity, and never more prac- English papers, we have always had it in view to tically manifested its benefits than at this present mo- show that the great body of the Methodists in England ment amid the distractions of the Presbyterian Esta- are loyal to the Crown and friendly to the Church, blishment. In the United States this principle con- and to induce their brethren in this Colony to pursue tinnes to work with its accustomed effect, in with- a similar line of conduct. To that portion of them, drawing sectarian preachers and large numbers of the distinctively and deservedly called British, we know laity, especially of Quakers, as has also been the case that such exhortations and appeals are quite unnecesin England, from the ranks of schism, and enlisting sary, but, even with this class, we are not without the them under the banner of the one Catholic and Apos- hope that our journal may have some little influence tolic Church. We have only just risen from the pe- in persuading them to closer alliance with the Colonial rusal of Bishop Whittingham's First Address to the Church, and inducing them finally to discard those Convention of Maryland, and there we met with this differences, none of them fundamental on their part, In Ir apposite testimony to the truth of our assertions :

for twenty-one years of ministry in that denomination borne an unspotted name, and established a high character as a man and a minister of the Gospel, declared himself unable longer to minister with a safe conscience without a sure commission, and at the greatest sacrifice of worldly interests, requested to be re-ceived a candidate for such commission in the Church. Having satisfied myself of his honest attachment to our doctrine, discipline, and worship, and obtained the most abundant evidence of his high standing in the community, I gladly welcomed him to the bosom of our Mother, and, his papers having passed the standing committee as early as it was practicable to get them ready, look, God willing, for the pleasure of admitting him to Deacon's orders within a few weeks from this time."

Another still more forcible instance is furnished to Christian Guardian :

"THE WESLEYANS AND THE CHURCH .-- We rejoice to state that two of the most intelligent students of the Wesleyan Theological Institution at Stoke Newington, have just sent in their resignation to the Committee, being convinced that they will be more useful as clergymen of the Church, and that catholic unity is essential to the conversion of the world. This movement in the separatist academies is rapidly growing. It spring up spontaneously, or on the perusal, on the part of the students, of such painfully unscholar-like, and, we are sorry to add, intemperate publications, as 'Powell on the Apos-tolical Succession.' Let the prayers of all our readers be sent up to the Throne of Grace, that the sublime petition of the services read on the Queen's Accession may be fulfilled, and that the dissensions of christian people in this country may be healed by a large accession of piety and zeal to the fold of the Church. The Lord is wonderfully opening the hearts of the people to attend unto the things spoken unto them by the legi-timate successors of Paul and his illustrious condjutors.—East London Monthly Record, a publication edited by the Rev. Thomas Jackson, jun.' There seems some probability that the writer of the paragraph just quoted is the son of the Rev. Thomas Jackson, the Editor of the Wesleyan Magazine, and late President of the Conference. "Powell on the Apostolical Succession," is the work, we believe, of a Methodist minister, written agaiust that fundamental Mr. Hodgson is, that Dr. Bunting should be duly But, in truth, almost every honest dissenter from ordination on the Wesleyan Ministers, and that their verity. the Church, who investigates the subject minutely, is meeting-houses should be converted into chapels of from Upper Canada, in which there is a lady alluded compelled to acknowledge the existence, in various ease. Of the minor details we know nothing, but to, who cannot fail to be recognized as a daughter parts of the world, of an uninterrupted apostolical these, we think, are the leading features of the plan of the brave and enlightened Brant :--succession. The Rev. George Scott, a Wesleyan proposed. Whether it be feasible, or likely to meet minister, at present, or lately, travelling through this with acceptance, on either side, we cannot pretend to Province on a mission to obtain assistance for the say, but the mere mooting of the question is a favourpromotion of religion in Sweden, contends that in able sign, and, -- considered in conjunction with the fact that country "The Episcopal Succession, as that form that several Dissenting, if not some Wesleyan, Ministers, is ecclesiastically understood, is as clear and decided, convinced of the evil of schism and of the necessity of a as in any part of the world." And the argument of valid episcopal appointment to the ministerial office, Mr. Scott is the more valuable to us, because he only have, of late years, renounced their errors, and that regards the subject historically, and is perfectly "con- many proceedings of the Conference, look like a closer vinced that the true Apostolical Succession must be assimilation to the Church,-gives us reason to hope made out in a very different way." So that it will be that the gulph between Methodists and Churchmen is seen he admits the fact, while he repudiates the con- annually becoming narrower, and may some day or other seen he admits the fact, while he reputates the con-clusion to which we affirm it leads. Dr. Grant, an American Missionary, and a Presbyterian, on return-ing from his travels has lately published a work on bir their Bichon in India. he would most cheerfully "the Nestorians or the Lost Tribes," and quotes with him their Bishop in India, he would most cheerfully approbation from Assemani, the following passage: and gratefully accept the offer, and return most fully "It seems sufficiently demonstrated that Christians, and faithfully into the bosom of the Established laymen, deacons, priests, and bishops, have always been in Persia, from the apostolic times and forward in an uninterrupted succession." The italics are those bench of bishops at home should think necessary,"of the author. In another place he says himself, we cannot but indulge the expectation that, should "There has been a regular, uninterrupted succession Mr. Hodgson's plan ever be seriously entertained, of bishops, priests, deacons and churches, from the some future President of the Conference may have compel the Indians, directly or indirectly, to surrender apostolic times to the present day." We are defending no extreme position or ultradoctrine, nor advocating any party views. We merely Centenary of Wesleyan Methodism, that "next to Mr. country. We have robbed them of their wild extent add our feeble note of assent to the general voice of the Church. "To be thoroughly evangelical in doc- body who contributed more to extend the blessings of and of the dignity and virtue of their uncivilized trine, and to be thoroughly apostolical in discipline, far from being inconsistent with each other, constitute fairly argue) a Newton or a Bunting can have no their best feelings for the sake of restless speculators, in their union the true Churchman and the true Chris- reasonable objections to what a Coke approved, and or even for the real good of the country. It seems tian." Thus writes the Episcopal Recorder, of Phila- even went so far as to solicit. delphia, a strong opponent of the Oxford writers; and, on another occasion, he observes, --- "Upon the suc- distant date, to exist between Churchmen and remaining moments of their waning national existence cession of the Christian ministry in the order of Wesleyans, it is a satisfaction to us to record that, in to pass away with as little pain as possible. Such Bishops, both actually and by appointment, there is the mean time, the true followers of John Wesley, in must be the wish of every one who loves to cherish no difference of opinion in the Episcopal Church. In England and Ireland, continue to be found amongst the memory of a warrior like Tecumseth, or to dwell on remarks have sprung, we wish to mention that the designated, "blasphemous" Conference about to be has been the instrument of exterminating his red remarks have spring, we wish to mention that the designated, "blasphemous" Conference about to be has been the instrument of exterminating his red fair hearing, and securing for him a kindly reception among statement, at the bottom of the fourth column, that held at Manchester, by a great body of Dissenting brethren; such we are sure will not only be the wish of, the Methodists. But it is one thing to admit the possible in-

235 were, in the year 1832, Unitarian,"-is borrowed the Corn Laws, applied to the Wesleyan Conference kind-hearted Superintendent of the Indian Departfrom the February number, 1832, of a Dissenting for their co-operation. The official answer, such as ment, and to the excellent Missionaries at the Grand an Episcopal paper, published at Boston, furnishes a Secretary, Dr. Hannah, in the following terms:--"I tual and temporal guardians of the Indians, cannot parallel to the preceding statement, when it asks, — am directed to say that the Conference is unanimous fail to have the greatest weight with the British and "With a solitary exception, has not every Church in in the opinion, that it is not called upon to enter, as a Provincial Governments.

this City [Boston], founded by the puritans, every body of Christian ministers, into the discussion of a 1800, but one, adopted a system of belief which the tiously entertained by large classes of our people, and fathers of New England would have rather died than which is primarily a question of political economy. advocate?'

cherished opinions, and seek valid ordination at Epis- man, after returning thanks for the enthusiastic manner The true sons of the Church will be brought to stand

side by side, and to act in greater harmony.'

We insert, with the greatest pleasure, the letter of A WESLEYAN, and can sincerely assure him and which prevent them and us from forming one body, "I was here surprised by an application for admission to Holy Orders by the settled pastor of a large Evangelical Lu-theran congregation in the town; the Rev. John Kehler, having Construction for admission to the well-endowed Romish Establishment of the United Province. This is the spirit that has guided us in all that we have written, spoken, or selected with reference to the Wesleyans, and in this spirit we proceed to glean some further particulars from our latest files:-

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—On Wednesday morning, a letter from the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, a clergyman of the Established Church, recommending a union of the Wesleyans with the Church, was brought before the conference, and gave with the Church, was mognit before the contention, and pro-rise to a long and interesting discussion. Among the speakers was Dr. Bunting, who took occasion to observe, in reference to one portion of the letter, stating that those of the Wesleyan ministers who had passed the presidential chair should be made

Another still more forcible instance is furnished to us, strange to say, by the last number of the Toronto Christian Guardian: with the Church; and he was induced to believe that many

persons attributed to him a power and an influence which he did not possess. Why those communications were addressed so pre-eminently to him, he could not conceive; but the fact was, that he had received two letters from members of parliament, thanking him for their elections, though he did not know those gentlemen, had had no previous communication with them, and was totally ignorant, before they themselves informed him, that they had been elected at all. One of the members in question was a Tory, and the other was a Whig. He mentioned that to show what a mistaken notion some people had of his influence and importance in connection with the Wesleyan body. In the course of discussion it was stated that no official correspondence could be entered into with Mr. Hodgson, as he could have no power or authority to make any proposition that would be regarded by the Church at large as authoritative. It was, however, resolved that a reply be sent to him, thanking him for his kind motives in writing the letter, and expressing a desire that a greater unanimity of feeling may obtain among all religious denominations. On the question of the silk gown, the conference has decided that no preacher shall wear it without express permission from the conference; and Dr. Bunting, by the direction of the committee, administered a reproof to the Rev. W. Bunting and the Rev. Mr. Waddy, of Hull, for having ared, in the gown, in the pulpit.

And if further proof be wanting to show that the mental point, we augur the happiest results. Of course schemes of revolutionary innovation, we are furnished Chapel, and obtained a smaller sum. the doctrine will continue to be met with the most with it, one out of many, in a speech delivered by the determined opposition on the part of the Dissenters, Rev. S. W. Yates, at a Conservative assemblage of ers of many of a sect to discard their now dearly for the borough of Reading. The reverend gentle- ledge the zeal and munificence of Mr. Waddilove. copal hands, we have every reason to anticipate from in which the health of "the Bishop and Clergy of the the past history of the Church in the United States, Diocese" had been received, concluded by hoping and from the present current of opinion on questions of that the company would drink the health of the ecclesiastical polity. Within our own communion, it members of that one denomination, "which stood out will operate as a healer of divisions, a preservative of in noble contrast to the rest of the body of Dissenters, Gospel truth, and a promoter of concentrated efforts remembering their many points of accordance with the for the propagation of Christianity in every quarter Church of England, and remembering also the name of the globe. "The old distinction,"-to adopt once and principles of that good man whom they were more the language of our esteemed and able contem- called after. They had helped greatly to obtain this porary, the Episcopal Recorder, with reference to the victory; and he was sure that they quite agreed with Oxford Tract controversy, --- "the old distinction of him in paying this genuine approbation to those noble high and low Church, will gradually melt away. The and generous spirits-the Wesleyans, (loud cheers,) discovery will be made, that on the one side there is and in rendering to them that public tribute of gratisounder and warmer attachment to the Church, and, tude and thanks for the good services which they had on the other, clearer views and more decided attach- rendered to the Conservative cause." (The rev. ment to the great doctrines of the cross, than was gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud applause.)supposed. Such, we doubt not, will be the influence But still more conclusive, even than the foregoing, is of this controversy, now going on upon a large portion the language of the London Watchman, the organ of of those within the pale of the Episcopal communion. the Wesleyans in England, with reference to the Conservative triumph at the late general election at home :--

"The great and gratifying proof, which the general results of the now almost concluded elections afford, of a combined Protestant and Conservative reaction, is calculated to inspire every well-regulated mind with devout thankfulness to the Great Disposer of events, for a victory, scarcely of less impor-tance to the nation than that of Waterloo. The stake at issue, in our humble opinion, was the maintenance or subversion of our glorious constitution, including the Protestant principles, which add a religious to its political value. So deeply impres are we with the superlative importance of this decided manifestation of the national sentiments, at a moment the most opportune and propitious for their developement, that we cannot stoop to indulge the language of vulgar exultation on a subject, which rather asks for the expression of devout acknowledgements.'

Toward the close of the Conference the following statement of the number in the connexion was presented :---

	This Year.	Last Year.	Increase
reat Britain,	328,792	323,178	5,614
eland,	07070	27,047	22
e foreign missions,		78,504	1,73
the second second second			

Total..... 440,294 428,729 11,565

From the New York Commercial Advertiser we learn that Messrs. Richey and Evans, of Canada, were invited to seats on the Conference floor.

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The Christian Mirror, to which we alluded in our last, has not, we understand, though edited by a Wesleyan, any official connexion with the British Wesleyans in Canada. A recognised organ of their own, will make its appearance in a few days from the press of the Toronto Herald.

We conclude, by recommending the letter of A WESLEYAN to that friendly consideration of our readers which it so well deserves, from the loyalty of its sentiments, and the manner in which they are expressed. We are bound, however, to add our con-viction, that the conduct of Lord Brownlow reads a lesson to Churchmen which, as lovers of consistency  $\begin{array}{c} Deacon, J. Shortt, G. H. F. Grout, J. C. Usher, and T. B. Futter.$ Committee to draft an Address to the Venerable Society forPromoting Christian Knowledge, viz:—Rev. E. Denroche, J.G. Geddes, W. Leeming, B. Cronyn, and H. Patton.Committee to draft an Address to the Queen and PrinceAlbert, viz:—Rev. A. F. Atkinson, J. Rothwell, S. Armour,H. J. Grasett and P. V. Borens

and truth, they cannot too implicitly follow. The Newcastle Journal, of the 24th July, contains two communications from that watchful and generous friend of the Canadian Church, the Rev. W. J. D. WADDLOVE. In the one he very justly condemns WADDLOVE. In the one he very justly condemns W. McMurray and T. R. Fuller. WADDILOVE. In the one he very justly condemns Lord Sydenham's Ordinance respecting the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and mentions having heard from a correspondent, at Montreal, that a Roman Catholic bishop, and two priests had lately been sent to Rome. to learn the best means of propagating their corrupt faith with those great resources which a Protestant Government, while refusing to support the Colonial Episcopacy of the National Church, had placed at their command. In the other, Mr. Waddilove evinces a warm interest in the fate of the Indians, and very indignantly remonstrates against an attempt which he heard had been made to dispossess them of their lands, and drive them farther back to make room for the whites. In proof of his statement, he quotes the following extract from a letter he had just received

"out of 258 Presbyterian congregations in England, Teachers, for the purpose of raising an agitation against but the rule of action to Mr. Jarvis, the energetic and fluence of such a proceeding, should Earl BROWNLOW have publication, styled the Eclectic Review. The Witness, might have been expected, was conveyed by the River; and the recommendations of these, the spiri-

From the Newcastle Journal we also perceive that Congregational Church, established before the year subject on which such different opinions are conscien- the annual sermon, in aid of The late Bishop Stewart's Upper Canadian Travelling Mission, has been preached in Hexham Abbey, by the Rev. H. Nanney, Vicar of Jarrow, and a liberal collection made, amounting to From the discussion of this important and funda- English Wesleyans are Conservatives and averse to 211. 4s. 7 2d. Mr. Nanney also preached at Whitley

It is delightful to know that we have such ardent friends to plead our cause in the venerable Churches but that it will ultimately prevail over the prejudices more than six hundred persons, on the occasion of an of Old England, and it is a gratification, which loses and ignorance of thousands, and even lead the preach- entertainment given to the successful Tory Candidates none of its zest from frequent recurrence, to acknow-

> The researches of modern travellers have accumulated, and continue to accumulate, an immense mass of undesigned evidence in corroboration of the veracity of the Bible. To the species of testimony, thus collected, we have much pleasure in adding the subjoined extract from the St. James's Chronicle, which incidentally confirms the truth of a most interesting ans, it is certain that the latter have been from the begin and awful portion of the Scripture narrative:-

"A STRIKING FACT."- (From an East Indian Correspondent.)—"In March last, as I was repairing to the native village of Bustom to survey a bridge which was thrown across the road, on my route from the station at Jellasore, on crossing the Souburreeka river, my attention was attracted to a number of human skeletons, which lay scattered in various directions upon the white sands adjacent to the course of the stream .-Upon inquiry I learned that these unfortunate relics were the remains of pilgrims, who were on their road to the great pagoda at Juggernaut, and had been drowned two evenings before, by means of a ferry boat sinking with them during a violent northwester. On my approaching several of these sad vestiges of mortality, I perceived that the flesh had been completely devoured from the bones by Pariah dogs, vultures, and other obscene animals. The only portion of the several corpses I noticed that remained entire and untouched, were the bottoms of the feet and the insides of the hands, and this extraordinary circumstance immediately brought to my mind that remarkable passage recorded in the 2d Book of Kings, relating to the death and ultimate fate of Jezebel, who was, as to her body, eaten of and altimate late of vezebel, who was, as to her body, eaten of dogs, and nothing remained of her but the 'palms of her hands, and the soles of her feet.' The former [qy, foregoing] narra-tive may afford a corroborative proof of the rooted antipathy that the dog has to prey upon the human hands and feet.— Why such should be the case remains a mystery."

The Christian Guardian, though challenged by us to do so, declines attempting to adduce any arguments against the Apostolical origin of the rite of Confirmation, because, he says, we did not reply to his question, whether we were serious or ironical in urging the Methodists to rejoin the Church. That we may leave our contemporary no excuse for his further silence, we reply that we were serious.

The following is an outline of the proceedings which took place at the Visitation, subsequently to those described in our last impression :----

THURSDAY, 9th September. After the delivery of His Lordship's charge, the Clergy

ljourned for an hour. At half-past 4, the Clergy again assembled, His Lordship in when the following Committees were named, to the chair,

committee to draft an Address to the Archbishop of Canterbury, viz :- - Rev. Dr. Phillips, A. N. Bethune, T. Greene, J.

bury, viz:-Rev. Dr. Phillips, A. N. Bethune, T. Greene, J. Grier, and R. J. C. Taylor. Committee to draft Resolutions of thanks respectively to Right Reverend The Lord Bishops of London and Exeter, Sir Robert Inglis, Sir R. Pecl, Mr. Pakington, and Mr. Gladstone, viz:-Rev. G. Mortimer, W. Macaulay, R. D. Cartwright, E. J. Boswell, and S. S. Strong. Committee to draft an Address to the Venerable Society for the Propagation. Science Cosmel in Foreign Parts, viz:-Rev. J.

the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, viz:-Rev. J. Deacon, J. Shortt, G. R. F. Grout, J. C. Usher, and T.B. Fuller.

conceded the request, had it been presented on other and proper grounds; and another to press acquiescence with the petition for a religious favour by a reference to the influence which it might exert over an election. Such a mode of bartering the sacred interests of religion for immeasurably inferior considerations connected with a political contest is revolting to every lofty principle recognized by the code of Christian ho-nour. What does it amount to, in short, but a request to Lord BROWNLOW to bribe the Wesleyans in that neighbourhood by a grant of land?

"While we are pleased rather than otherwise with Lord BROWNLOW'S refusal to grant the favour asked on the grounds assumed in the application, we are nevertheless sorry that his Lordship's principles of attachment to the Establishment should wear so exclusive a character as to forbid that slight degree of ountenance of a different mode of Protestant worship implied a the fair sale of land for the purpose in view."

With these observations I heartily concur, and doubt-less the decision of the British Wesleyan Conference concurs with them also.\* Although the *Watchman* is not the organ of the Wesleyan body, it is owned and con-ducted by Wesleyan gentlemen who understand the principles and position of the Connexion, and whose judgmen in this particular is perfectly accordant with the spirit and aim of Wesleyan Methodism, as well as with the views and feelings of every true and intelligent Christian.

and rectings of every true and intelligent Christian. Permit me, Sir, to tender you my cordial thanks for the kind remarks which in your last number you appended to the extract from the *London Patriot* respecting the Wesleyans. Whatever judgment may be formed of a per-fect coalition of the Church of England and the Wesley-ans it is certain that the latter have hear from the hearing ans, it is certain that the latter have been from the begin ning, and are now, influenced and characterized by a marked and peculiar respect for the Establishment, on the grounds of loyalty, expediency, and religion. We regard the National Church as part and parcel of the glo rious Constitution of the mighty and widely-extended Empire to which it is our honour and happiness to belong i and all the principles and emotions of our well-known loyalty bind us to venerate and defend that Church.— The destruction of our National Altar would, in all probability, be speedily followed by the subversion of the Throne and the overthrow of the majestic fabric of hich it is an integral part; and therefore expediency the highest and purest kind engages us in its defence and support. And when we reflect upon the doctrines and Liturgy of the Church of England; when we cast our eye along the lengthened line of her confessors, martyrs, scholars and divines, we can devoutly and cordially ex-claim—" Peace be within thy walls and prosperity within thy palaces": our religion enlists in her behalf our sympathies, our good wishes and our prayers. And as true Wesleyans we can never forget that the Church of Engand was the birth-place and cradle of Methodism; so that our very denominational distinctions and peculiarities ac-

our very denominational distinctions and peculiarities cord with our loyalty, our judgment and our religion. Permit me to say that I am informed that Mr. Stanley (mentioned in your last) is not a Whig in politics; but is so designated from his position in the Conference. What is said of Wesleyan ministers wearing election favours deserves but little attention: one Wesleyan minister was charged with such conduct by a public paper, when in fact what he wore was a funeral badge. If the case of Mr. Cornforth do not admit of a similar or the case of Mr. Cornforth do not admit of a similar or of any satis-

Mr. Cornforth do not admit of a similar or of any satis-factory explanation, it will doubtless be properly dealt with by the Conference to which he belongs. But I must close these remarks, which are already too much prolonged. It would not be at all necessary to say so much upon the subject were it not for the manner in which the Wesleyans in this Province have been misre-presented and assailed. A paper in this city calling itself christian has teemed with attacks and mis-statements against them; and while explicitly professing to entertain against them; and while explicitly professing to entertain no objection to their labours out of Upper Canada, but the reverse, it industriously gathers up and publishes every circumstance, and those assertions of low prints, which are adapted to injure the reputation and influence of the parent Wesleyan connexion both at home and abroad; yet this paper professes to be Wesleyan!! With one in-stance out of many I may be permitted to illustrate its spirit: When the Rev. M. Richey A.M. was installed Principal of U. C. Academy he wore a clerical vestment or gown; and a few months since when he sat for his eness in Nova Scotia, he did the same. In relation to he former instance not a syllable of disapproval was utthe former instance not a synaple of disapproval was tered; in the latter case an artful and disingenous at tempt was made to injure him and the cause with which he is identified, by the paper to which we have reformed. The use of the gown in connexion with the body to which that paper belongs, is righteousness; but in connexion with the British Conference, it is sin! An intelligent and imposited uphile, however, can appreciate area to upfairness npartial public, however, can appreciate such unfairness Hoping you will have the kindness to give insertion to these remarks, I beg to subscribe myself,

Yours, very respectfully,

A WESLEYAN. September, 1841.

[\* We borrow what follows from the last Guardian :- "The London Patriot of August 9th says, that the case of the Rev. H. Ranson and Earl Brownlow came before the English Conence on the 7th August and that resolutions were pa

servative go tutions upor the constitu careless abou desirous to s be entertain Dissenters can be no do gave their s clear, from majority of ministry an Established though not is solemnly other hand, cal instituti the Liberal struments f insignifican exposed by must be as humbling t larger prop so favourab House of C foundation taries, all o terly unabl of Church Whig Cab strated the senters. gered, as in Repeated! tion 200 s the kingdo found out. ficiency of to their or with all th from the m side, the re proves that contemptil from repeat against the heard so m minded con ambitious of clergyn nising neit vagaries, d To esca yet to reta cal absurdi system), ti of resortin such a col working tl sons to giv cles, they titles; the forefathers they open they set up ceremony witheir delu adult char them with the establi order that sented to t Eardley S of aristoci read the I traders, pla formulas a Neverth be a good of orders can they go to vulgar con and there portion of chiefly su part, the tion, have In these c dizement whether t liberty for sitely pun administer Well, th

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We believe that the scheme of union suggested by consecrated a Bishop, that he should then confer valid

Church, and submit to all such restrictions, in the fulfilment of his office, as the government and the

Christianity among mankind;" and surely (we may natures-let us not injure them farther and violate

"She appears to feel acutely the sad treatment which the "Sne appends to ter acturely the sad treatment which the poor Mohawks have met with. It is, indeed, hard, that they should be driven from their homes, their little improvements, their beloved church and burial ground, into the wild bush, either to return once more into barbarism, or to toil severely in procuring the comforts and decencies of life, which civilization had taught them to prize-and with what faint hearts must they undertake any such project, seeing that no sooner had they begun to enjoy the fruits of their labours, and of one hundred and fifty years fidelity, than it appeared EXPEDIENT to drive them back, and, Ahab like, to seize upon the vineyard. It is true that, as in Ahab's case aforetime, there was a show of bargaining and consulting—but it was the wolf with the lamb —and too probably they were previously made well aware, that any resistance would but lead to severe and irresistible measures. woods, and the very spot even where rest the bones of all I most loved-my father, my mother, my brother, and others! Is there not space enough in Canada for all, without subjecting us to such a trial?' I fancy she intends petitioning, and will plead for herself better than I can do. Would that their plead for herself better than I can do. Christian fellow-subjects in your happy land could be excited to support the poor Indian cause, and to manifest a feeling and an interest which could check this crying wrong and injustice."

We hope indeed that no steps will be taken, to less repugnance to accept the Episcopate than Dr. their lands, even although their remaining on them Bunting. For of Dr. Coke, Mr. Jackson writes in his should somewhat retard the improvements of the Wesley, no man was ever connected with the Methodist of dominion, of their fisheries and hunting grounds, the will of Providence that their race shall soon Whether or not, however, a closer relation is, at no disappear or be absorbed into ours-let us suffer the Reverting to Mr. Bethune's Sermon, whence these Throne. The unhallowed, and, as it has been that, whether wilfully or innocently, the white man

W. McMurray, and T. B. Fuller.

FRIDAY, 10th September. Morning Prayers read by Mr. Cronyn, Lessons by Mr.

Londsay. Mr. Bethune presented the Report of the Committee to draft an Address to the Archbishop of Canterbury, which was

Mr. Cartwright presented the Report of the Committee appointed to draft Resolutions of thanks to the Lord Bishop of London and others, before enumerated, which was read and

to His Excellency the Governor General, presented the Report, which, after a few amendments, was adopted.

Mr. Givins presented the Report of the Committee appointed

Mr. Givins presented the Report of the Committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Diocesan Press. At the close of the Meeting the following Resolution was unanimously agreed to:---"That this Meeting cannot separate without the fullest expression of thanks to the Rev. A. N. Bethune, for his able, dignified, and successful management of Chr. Charlest expression. The Church paper.'

It was subsequently agreed, that some testimonial should be presented to Mr. Bethune, and the Rev. Messrs. R. D. Cart-wright, H. J. Grasett, and H. Scadding, were named a

which refers to the formation of a Diocesan Association, in nection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, His Lordship was pleased to name (to act with Knowledge, His Lordship was pleased to name (to act with himself) the following, viz:—The Venerable the Archdeaon of Kingston, The Rev. Messrs. R. D. Cartwright, A. N. Bethune, H. J. Grasett, and H. Scadding. The business having been concluded, the Bishop pronounced the Benediction, and the Meeting adjourned.

# Communication.

# THE WESLEYANS.

To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,-In your paper of the 4th instant you have inserted, Sir,—In your paper of the 4th instant you have inserted, from the *Lincolnshire Chronicle*, a correspondence between the Rev. Henry Ranson, Wesleyan Minister, and Earl Brownlow, which in its isolated form may produce an er-roneous and unfavourable impression against the body of Christians to which Mr. Ranson belongs. In order, therefore the heart to the nuble the unique that is formed Christians to which Mr. Ranson belongs. In order, herefore, to show to the public the estimate that is formed f Mr. Ranson's conduct, and to indicate its probable ec-Mr. Ranson's conduct, and to indicate its probable ecclesiastical results, you will please permit me to lay be-fore your readers the following Editorial observations of The London Watchman on this very matter :--

"We give in another part of our columns the correspondence between Earl BROWNLOW and the Rev. HENRY RANSON Wesleyan Minister) and his friends. Our regret is not unmingled with indignation that any man, moving in the sphere occupied by Mr. Ranson, could so compromise the dignity of his office, and so unwisely violate all Christian and bonourable this matter, whether prelatical or not, we are one party." the most strenuous supporters of the Altar and the the milder virtues of a Pocahontas, and who thinks Beverting to Mr. Bethune's Sermon, whence these Throne. The unhallowed, and as it has been that whether wilfully or innocently, the white man

condemnatory of the conduct of the former-who was reprimanded by the President."-ED. CH.]

# Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

NEW CHURCH AT CHATHAM.—A numerous and re-spectable meeting was held at this thriving place on the 25th ultimo, the Rev. W. H. Hobson, in the chair. Resolutions were passed to the effect that, the present Parish Church of St. Paul's is inconvenient as to its site, London and others, before enumerated, which was read and adopted.
Mr. Shortt presented the Report of the Committee appointed to draft an Address to the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which was adopted.
Mr. Denroche presented the Report of the Committee Appointed to draft an Address to the Venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which, after a few verbal amendments, was adopted.
Mr. Atkinson presented the Report of the Committee Appointed to draft Addresses to the Queen and Prince Albert, Mr. Atkinson presented the Report of the Committee Appointed to draft Addresses to the Queen and Prince Albert, Mr. Steres was adopted. appointed to draft Addresses to the Queen and Prince Albert, which was adopted. lation of our town and its more immediate neibhbourh amounts to some nine hundred human beings! and amounts to some mue hundred human beings! and believe that there is not Church accommodation afforded by all denominations of professing Christians, for half that number. There is at present but one ecclesiastical building here, our Church, which will accommodate perhaps, some two hundred persons; and that Church is decidedly inconvenient as to its site—it is out of the town? when the season or the weather is unfavourable. difficult of approach; and, in such seasons, the minister, after all his arduous study and preparation for the Sabbath The LORD BISHOP having been requested to nominate a committee, to take into consideration that part of his charge hich refers to the formation of a Diocesan Association in

the paintainess of his adxiety and the otherness of We appointment, to the sad solitariness of his home." We will willingly take charge of any subscriptions that may be forwarded to us for building the new Church. HAMILTON SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The Rev. J. G. Geddes begs gratefully to acknowledge the receipt of the follow-ing sums in aid of the Funds of the Church of England Sunday School:--At the hands of

 

 At the hands of

 Mrs. O'Reilly and Miss Lerned,

 Mrs. Law and Miss Hudson,

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 Mrs. Spencer and Miss Hurd.

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 Miss Taylor

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 Miss Taylor,...

Hamilton, Sept. 7, 1841.

£14 11 9 [Hamilton Gazette-

NEW CHURCH AT OAKVILLE .- We perceive by hand-bills that "a Meeting of the members of the Church of England, and all those who feel friendly towards it, will be held in the School-House, in the Village of Oakville, on Saturday, the 18th of Santhan at he village of Oakville, on Saturday, the 18th of September, at 1 o'clock, P.M. to take into con-sideration the necessity of building a Church in Oakville, for the use of the members of that Church, and also

# Civil Intelligence.

From our English Files. ANTI-CORN-LAW CONFERENCE OF DISSENTING PREACHERS.

[A meeting had been announced, to be held at Manchester, on the 17th August, by 280 Dissenting teachers, to devise means for the repeal of the Corn-Laws.]

(From the Times.)

The late general election was, in many respects, a sort of olitical and ecclesiastical census. Of the numerical strength of parties in regard to civil affairs, the returns furnished by the

polls afford a very unequivocal demonstration. In a manner not to be mistaken, the country has insisted on having a Conervative government, resolved to maintain our, national institutions upon their ancient basis. That the entire minority of the constituencies who voted for Whig candidates are either careless about the perpetuity of those institutions, or positively desirous to subvert them, is an idea which for a moment cannot be entertained. As we have reason to know that many upright Dissenters voted for constitutional representatives, so there can be no doubt that numbers of conscientious Church people gave their suffrages to the Whigs. It is, however, perfectly clear, from the very nature of the case, that the immense majority of voters who declared in favour of a Conservative ministry are, to a man, friendly to the maintenance of the Established Church-an institution which such a ministry, though not exempting it from safe and salutary improvements, is solemnly pledged to uphold. But it is just as clear, on the other hand, that all who are bitterly opposed to our ecclesiasti-eal institutions gave their whole influence to the nominees of the Liberal party, as affording the most zealous and likely in-struments for overturning them. Hence, the real arithmetical insignificance of your Church-destroying voluntaries has been exposed by the late elections with a degree of precision which st be as gratifying to the adherents of the Church as it is humbling to her impotent and malignant foes. While the larger proportion of the British empire have shown themselves so favourable to Church Establishments as to have elected a House of Commons resolved to maintain them on their ancient foundations, the entire aggregate of violent Dissenting volun-taries, all of whom voted for Whig candidates, have been utterly unable, even with the ill-judged co-operation of multitudes Church Liberals, to secure the continuance of a congenial Whig Cabinet. The elections, therefore, have clearly de strated the numerical weakness of your noisy political Dis-senters. For some years past, they have stratted and swag-geored, as if they constituted the great bulk of British society. Repeatedly have they sent their insolent behests to Lord Mel-bourne by medium of a clean shaved and clean-shirted deputa-tion 200 strong, pretending to have the strategies with behests. tion 200 strong, pretending to be the most influential body in the kingdom. The rank knavery of these pretenders is now found out. Their boasted political weight, as arrogating a sufency of power to sway the parliamentary returns acco n heart, is discovered to be arrant humbug. Even to their ow with all the zealous co-operation which they have received from the numerous Church liberals who voted on the same side, the return of a Conservative House of Commons plainly proves that these demagogue voluntaries constitute, per se, a contemptible minority in the country. Nor can we refrain from repeating, for the hundredth time, that the mighty uproar against the Established Church of which we have latterly heard so much, proceeds almost entirely, not from the sober-minded congregations of Dissenters, but from their jealous and ambitious pulpeteers, who, while assuming the titles and robes of clergymen, are maddened with rage because the law, recognising neither their miserable qualifications nor their doctrinal vagaries, dooms them to the station of unaccredited adventurers. To escape from this galling necessity of their condition, and yet to retain the unfettered right of disseminating what fanatical absurdities they please (the very essence of the voluntary system), these sectarian preachers have long been in the habit of resorting to divers imposing devices. Ambitious to affect such a colourable similarity to the established clergy, as, by working the counterfeit with skill, may betray incautious persons to give an indiscriminate attendance upon their conventicles, they have successively invested themselves with clerical titles; they have put on the pontifical garments which their forefathers (see "Neal's History" passim) protested against;

they open their new chapels with a sort of consecration service ; they set up their brethren in free-trade by a kind of ordination remony which they have exactly the same right to exercise as their deluded pew-renters; they open here and there a few adult charity schools for training precocious pastors, and dignify them with the name of *colleges*; they eagerly fraternise with the established hierarchy in Bible and missionary societies, in order the stabilished hierarchy in Bible and missionary societies. order that an appearance of ecclesiastical equality may be pre-sented to the public; they get Lord Morpeth and Sir Culling Eardley Smith to preside at their meetings, to give them an ai cratic eclat; nay, in many of their chapels, they even read the Liturgy itself, though their profession, as spiritual free

traders, pledges them to denounce doctrinal tests and devotional formulas as inconsistent with Christian liberty. Nevertheless, this despicable system of trimming is found to be a good deal lass requestion to the system of the lower be a good deal less productive than they could wish. The lower be a good deal less productive than they could wish. The lower orders can't afford to pay for Dissenting pews, and therefore they go to church. The upper classes have no relish for the valgar companionship and illiterate cant of sectarian preachers, and therefore they prefect a quict and educated elergy. That portion of the middle ranks into whose confidence these preachers chiefly succeed in worming them. In a constitutes, for the most chiefly succeed in worming themselves, constitutes, for the most part, the forlorn ten-pounders, who, in the recent general elecm, have had their combs clipped till they are bleeding again. In these circumstances, considering that mere worldly aggrandizement is the aim and end of all their political movem whether they advocate cheap bread for the poor, or nominal liberty for the slave, we cannot but compassionate the exquisitely pungent disappointment which the late elections have administered to their disinterested and devoted breasts.

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Well, then, having not only failed in securing a single additional vote for their projects in the new parliament, but abso lutely been deprived of several of their chief supporters, what are these poor califies to do? Why, for the time at least, abandoning the doctrines of free grace [i. e. the perversion of the

raptures. They watch for bankruptcies as anxiously as an en-Their pleasantest fancies thusiastic angler does for a nibble. are of starving operatives and ruined tradesmen; of riot, bloodshed, and universal confusion. They anticipate a rising in the manufacturing districts with as much glee as a young lady does her presentation at Court; and, having worked themselves up to that pitch of excitement when men mistake their hopes for certainties, they exclaim, with a chuckle, "Sir R. Peel won't have a bed of roses to lie on." There is something so fiendish in the exultation expressed at the prospect of national calami-ties, that we may well leave it to the indignant reproduction of every well-constituted mind, without distinction of politics. We believe that these anticipations of misfortune will not be realised. The harvest may fall short of what was, a few weeks back, reasonably expected; still, as a larger breadth of wheat was sown than in previous years, we may expect that the sup-ply will be nearly equal to the demand. Neither is there anything in the state of trade to excite serious alarm. We do not deny the existence of distress, but we believe that its amount is grossly exaggerated; and that if the true cause were sought, it would be found in the undue stimulus given to manufactures during the last few years, by a fictitious system of credit, and by the employment of more machinery than it was possible to keep permanently employed. These may be unpalatable truths, we must not for that reason be deterred from uttering them.

-Britannio A PRIEST CURSING .- At the Galway assizes a Roman Catholie priest, named Gallahan, brought an action for libel against the Hon. F. Cavendish, proprietor of the Mayo Telegraph, Radi-cal newspaper. The libellous matter was to the effect, that this can newspaper. The non-note most adorable sacrifice of the mass, priest, "after offering up the most adorable sacrifice of the mass, dressed in his clerical robes, called on the congregation to vote against Protestant candidates, as they could not possess honesty to discharge the duties of poor law guardians." It so happened that Mr. Tobias Burke, an extensive Roman Catholic landed proprietor and magistrate, beloved by his tenantry and respected by all, had the unparalleled impertinence and presumption, in defiance of the Rev. Mr. Gallahan's admonitions, to express a wish to those voters resident on his property to record their votes in favour of a Protestant candidate. His son was guilty of a similar offence. The rabid intolerance of the Roman Ca tholic curate spurring him on to notice the interference of the Messrs. Burke, he invoked the curse of Almighty God on their heads, and proclaimed aloud that his curse would rest on them for ever. A general murmur of indignation ran through the congregation. The daughter of Mr. Burke, who was present, fainted, and altogether the scene was one of the most appalling ever witnessed in the house of God. The defendant pleaded a justification, and called several witnesses, who swore that the plaintiff, after celebrating mass in the chapel of Islandcody, and while attired in his robes, addressed the flock in the Irish language, as set forth in the publication, and then adverted to the ict of some persons in the parish, particularly Mr. John, son of Mr. Tobias Burke, in carrying on an improper intimacy with a female, and, to the horror of the congregation, said, "I give him my curse, and the curse of God." The people were all indignant, and one cried out he hoped the priest's prayers would not be heard. The female portion of Mr. Burke's family fainted when they heard the awful imprecation on their relative The priest went into a rebutting case to prove the curse was conditional in the event of Mr. Burke refusing to repair the scandal caused by his conduct. Baron Richards thought the plea of justification was not entirely sustained, as urged by unsel for the plaintiff, but left the question to the jury as to the libel, and the amount of damage sustained. Verdict for the plaintiff, 6d. damages and 6d. costs.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The hon. Mr. De Blaquiere brought forward his proposed address to Her Majesty, on the subject of Agriculture, which was referred to a select Committee, who reported the address as amended, and which was afterwards adopted by the Council It is as follows:

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Charles Baron Syden ham, of Sydenham in the County of Kent, and Toronto in Canada, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, &c. &c.

We, Her Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Le-gislative Council of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assem-bled, respectfully inform Your Excellency that we have passed the accompanying Address to Her Majesty on the subject of Agriculture, which we request Your Excellency to transmit to Use Weiterly Period Sectors of State for the Odde Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the Throne.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY The Humble Address of the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled.

May it please your Majesty; --"We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach Your Royal person with the expression of our unalterable attachment to Your Majesty's person and Government.

"In the several great measures which have successively been brought under the consideration of this, the first Parliament of United Canada, by Your Majesty's Representative, ....the Legislative Council clearly recognize the comprehensive wisdom and henevolent solicitude of Your Majesty for the welfare of Antinoming the doctrines of free grace [*i.e.* the perversion of those doctrines, as in the case of Oliver Cromwell and the Antinomina.—ED. CH.] for those of free trade, they must zealously exert themselves to get up such a noisy dissenting hubbuh in favour of chern are an anony dissenting "But deeply sensible of their importance, and most grateful for those additional proofs of Your Majesty's anxiety for our prosperity, we should be wanting in duty to Your Majesty not less than to those for whose especial interests we have been called upon to deliberate, if we omitted to solicit Your Majesty's gracious attention to the subject of our agriculture, the de-pression under which this vital element of our general prospeity has long suffered, and the absolute necessity for its being placed so as to ensure the fature development of the vast re sources of this Province, and its settlement by a population devoted to Your Majesty's Throne, and bound by every tie to the preservation of British connexion and Monarchical Institutio "The Legislative Council believe that the promotion and protection of Canadian Agriculture are calculated to ensure this national object, by the free admission of our Agricultural produce into Great Britain on remunerative terms-a boon of incalculable magnitude to a population which is, and must long continue almost exclusively agricultural, and which it is conceived is strictly compatible with the best and dearest interests "The Legislative Council humbly represent to Your Mastractions consideration, with a view to its being submitted to the favourable notice of the Imperial Parliament under Your "The Legislative Council implicitly confide in the wisdom of Your Majesty's Councils, they seek not to weaken but to add strength to the Empire. "Under Your Majesty's being reign a new era has dawned upon Canadian prospects; deign gracious Monarch to perfect imable privilege of being for avera by granting to an it to main the British Ferror jesty, that numerous Petitions have been addressed to them setting forth the unanimous opinion of the Agriculturalists that the free admission of their produce into the Ports of the United A subscription of funds available for dissenting purposes is also a matter of primary moment to the brotherhood. A falling off in the numbers attending their meeting-houses, must necessarile which bed we will the discusse to the sector be and the whole community. the exercise of a great corporate effort for averting the sectarian and pecuniary distress to which the improved intelligence of the people is rapidly consigning them. Before those jesuitical intriguers can pretend, with any decency, to advocate cheap bread for the poor, let them prove their disinterestedness, by whig them cheap sittings. But the fact is, that what they have fain obtain for their hearers in the form of a cheap loaf, the structure of a cheap loaf, th wheat to support itself, the fisheries and emigrants lately in-troduced, that it had nothing to expect, and that his hon. friend of a dear pew. quired and obtained 4s. per bushel for their wheat, and he could not understand how distress could be asserted when present prices exceeded 5s.; and he instanced the price of wheat in Cleveland, 6s. 3d., as additional argument to shew the fallacy of all the hypotheses attempted to be built up by his hon'ble the consequent depression in trade is attributable to the a-laws. The weather is unusually cold and wet, and the a-laws are declared to be in fault, because the sun does not that the farmers of Canada were altogether wrong in all their <sup>corn</sup> in England. Nothing can equal the satisfaction which the whole herd of ministerialists regard the pros-of a severe winter, a searcity of employment and stand thus before this country, and Great Britain also, and in

go into an argument which implied that the Canadian farmers did not understand their own affairs quite as well as his hon. friend, but he would merely add for the satisfaction of his hon. riend, that his premises inevitably included the strongest condemnation of the vast measures adopted this Session by the Government, of which he formed a part, and intended for the developement of the resources of Canada,-that they were one and all worse than useless if his hon. friend's assertions were borne out, but as his hon. friend had thought proper to take his stand against agriculture, he [Mr. De B.] wished that the opinions widely disseminated out of doors were brought to bear in order to test the strength of his hon. friend's government; fully satisfied that it could not stand one hour age nst the unais condemnation he would meet with at the hands of the agricultural population.

#### Latest Parliamentary Intelligence.

The House of Assembly have rejected Mr. Hincks's motion that the following sums be raised for Roads on the credit of the Consolidated Revenue funds, the interest to be secured by tolls as well as by direct taxation on the Districts in which such roads are situated :

Queenston an	d Grimsby Road	£42,500
Kingston and	Napanee Road	6,000
Toronto Road	, North	25,000
"	East	7,777
	West	9,078
Hamilton and	Brantford	9,000
Dundas and V	Vaterloo	10,000

### £109.355

YEAS .- Buchanan, Cameron, Cartwright, Dunlop, Dunn, Durand, Foster, Harrison, Hincks, Holmes, Killaly, Kimber, Sir A. McNab, Merritt, Parent, Parke, Powell, Roblin, Small, H. Smith, Dr. Smith, Steele, Thompson, Thorburn and Woods.

NAYS .- Aylwin, Baldwin, Barthe, Black, Chesley, Childe, Christie, Cook, De Salaberry, Draper, Johnston, D. McDonald, McLean, Moffatt, Morin, Neilson, Price, Quesnel, Raymond, Simpson, Sherwood, Tache, Turcotte, Viger, and Yule.—25. Carried in the negative by the casting vote of the Speaker. An attempt has been made by Mr. Neilson to do away with the Civil List granted to the Crown by the Act of Union; and to leave the annual amount of it to be decided upon by the Provincial Parliament. Mr. Neilson's resolutions were defeated by an amendment of Mr. Draper's, expressing, in substance, an opinion that it was not right to come to a vote upon the point,

until fair time had been given for trying the workings of the Union Act. We regret that Mr. Neilson's attempt was defeated by such a small majority as the following : In favour of Mr. Draper's amendment, and against Mr. Neil-

on's resolution: YEAS .- Messrs. Black, Buchanan, Cartwright, Chesley Child, Daly, Sol Gen. Day, Derbishire, De Salaberry, Att'y Gen. Draper, Dunlop, Dunn, Dunscomh Foster, Gilchrist, Harrison, Holmes, Killaly, D. McDonald, J. S. McDonald, Moffatt, Moore, Att'y Gen. Ogden, Parke Powell, Robertson, Roblin, Simpson, Steele, Tachereau, Watts, Williams, and Yule.-33.

NAYS .- Messrs. Aylwin, Baldwin, Barthe, Burnet, Cameron, Christie, Cook, Durand, Hincks, Johnston, Kimber, Sir Allan McNab, McLean, Merritt, Morin, Horris, Neilson, Parent, Price, Quesnel, Ruel, Small, H. Smith, Dr. Smith, Sher-wood, Tache, Thorburn, Turcotte, and Viger.-29.

The House of Assembly have most unfairly refused to re-move the 2nd Riding of York election Commission from Toconto to Streetsville,-thus throwing every obstacle in the way of Mr. Duggan, because he is supported by the Orangemen.

On the 7th September, on motion of Mr. Harrison, it was Resolved in the House of Assembly, 1st—that with a view to reduce the interest on the existing public debt of Canada, it is desirable that the sum of  $\pounds 1,500,000$  of English Sterling mo ney should be raised by loan on the best terms that can be ob Mr. Neilson opposed the resolution on the plea of ed, &c. the Lower Province being unjustly burthened with a debt which it had never contracted. The hon, member then moved that the same resolution be recommitted that the wishes of the peo-ple through their representatives might be able to be carried into effect. The amendment was negatived by a majority of 25-Yeas 15-Nays 40-and the resolution concurred in. 2. Resolved, that it is the opinion of this house that a still further revenue be raised to complete the public works by an al-teration of the custom duties. Mr. Ayhein again offered an amendment, which met with the same fate as the preceding one,—a negative—Yeas 18—Nays 37. The resolution was then concurred in. 3. Resolved, that the following public works in this Province be undertaken:—The Welland Canal 450,000*l*; St. Lawrence Canal 315,000*l*; River Reductes 21,000*l*; Ottawa 28,000*l*; Burlington Bay 45,000*l*; Waters of Newcastle District 50,000*l*; Harbours and Light Houses of Newcastle District 50,000*l*; Harbours and Light Houses perty, amounting to about £800, to his widow. The Courtthis house that a further sum be raised by imposing a duty of 1 per cent. upon the average amount of Bank circulation in this Province-concurred in. 5. Resolved, that a further sum be raised by a tax on distilleries in Lower Canada-concurred in. 6. Resolved, that a further sum be raised by a tax upon auction sales assimilating the duty in both sections of the Province-concurred in. 7. Resolved, that the following sums be granted

of an entire community; that he believed his hon. friend was But, on the other hand, a Mr. W. O. Butler has been brutal to the nation, which is now seeking his living carcase." Dis-trict meetings have been called at Chatham and Woodstock, to petition the Queen and Parliament to obtain the release of But the matter will be decided before the petitions M'Leod can reach England. The result of the trial is only inte as far as respects M'Leod's personal safety—the insult offered to Great Britain will be completed when he is put upon his trial. The *Kingston Chronicle* says that the trial will not ctually take place till the 4th October.

THE M'LEOD CASE AND THE BRITISH MINISTER .- We have made more particular inquiries relative to the information mmunicated in yesterday's paper, that orders from the British Government came by the last steamer (the Britannia), instructing Mr. Fox to demand the immediate release of Alex. M'Leod, or his passports. The gentleman from Halifax who brings the information is highly respectable. Sir John Harvey (who came out in the Britannia), told him that two days before he left London, he was at the Colonial Office, and was there informed that despatches of the character above indicated were preparing, and would go out by the steamer. The intelligence es to us direct, and through such trusty hands, that we do not see how it can well be erroneous .- N. Y. Journal of Com. [It is said that 8 sail of the line are at Bermuda.]

ST. JOHN, N. B .- (Extract of a Letter.)-"I have but recently returned from the 'Disputed Territory,' where it must be acknowledged the Americans are daily advancing and gaining possession. The American Commissioners are proceeding with their survey, but it seems to be the object of the State of Maine to gain time, in which they can push their settlements forward, and obtain more extensive possession. The country itself is one of the finest in North America."-Halifax Times, Aug. 31.

FIRST FRUITS OF THE NATURALIZATION ACT. ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE WELLAND CANAL. ST. CATHARINES, night last to destroy Lock No. 37 on the Welland Canal, and t is as well you "should hear it correctly." Three strangers were seen loitering about Allanburgh (where the Lock is situated) on Thursday afternoon, the 9th inst. One of them a young man decently dressed was asked by a shopkeeper where he bought a pocket bottle.) whether he was a travelling he said no, but that he belonged to a schooner then lying in Canal near the village; nothing therefore was suspected and no one was thinking of injury to the Canal, when about eleven o'clock a tremendous explosion was heard, aud it was immediately ascertained that one of the head gates of the upper Lock at Allanburgh was completely destroyed,—very fortunately— [this being an important point on the Canal] a guard Lock had been erected about 50 feet above the injured Lock—the Gates of which closed almost immediately after the explosion, from the force of the current caused by the water rushing into the level below, and thus prevented the whole body of water above, from descending into the Canal and the surrounding country, and causing most extensive damage to both. It ap pears that two kegs of gunpowder, containing 25 lb. each, were sunk by means of a sand bag, at the head of the Lock—having  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch lead tubes, fitted into the head of the kegs,—through his tube patent fuse was inserted so as to reach the powder and then ignited. Only one of the kegs I think exploded, the other was found with the head out but not otherwise broken. The damage was repaired by mid-day on Friday, as we keep span gates, ready for use, always on hand. The intention of the miscreants was no doubt, to cause a serious interruption to the steady and increasing business of the Canal-in this, they failed, though the attempt was a bold one, and well calculated to effect their object. The public may rest assured that all roper vigilance and precaution will be used on the part of the bany, to prevent any further attempt being ma the Canal during the remainder of the scason. Yours, &c. W. B. ROBINSON, Superintendant Welland Canal.—P. S. The powder keg was marked "New York," and the tube and fuse such as we buy in Buffalo.—*Patriot*.

THE CANADIAN POLITICAL CONVICTS .- Hobart Town dates to the 9th of April were received in London on the 10th ultimo, and among other items of intelligence we find the following :-- "The Canadian prisoners, at the recommendation of the Governor, would, by the orders of the Secretary of State, be granted tickets of leave in February next; and it was thought would subsequently, if they behaved well, receive a conditional pardon-they would not, however, be allowed to leave the colony." The Lientenant Governor it will be recol-lected is Sir George Gipps, who was in Canada as a Commisoner with Lord Gosford .- Quebec Mercury.

THE PRESIDENT STEAMSHIP.-It appears from a report of rocceedings in the Consistory Court, published in a London paper, on the 7th ultimo, that there is not in the eye of the law sufficient proof of the decease of the persons who were on board the ill-fated *President*, to obtain probate of a will. On the works in this Province be undertaken:—The transmission of the fin-fated *President*, to botain product of the product of the fin-fated *President*, to botain product of the product of the fin-fated *President*, to botain product of the product of the fin-fated *President*, to botain product of the product of the fin-fated *President*, to botain product of the product of the product of the fin-fated *President*, the fin-fated *President*, to botain product of the product of Sir Herbert Jenner-thought the application was made rather too early. He was afraid there was too much reason to believe that the vessel was lost, but it was not in actual proof that the steward was on board. It would be better to let the matter stand over till the caveat day of September .-- Ib.

# UNITED STATES.

HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THIS Institution will be re-opened, after the summer recess, Monday, the 13th of September next. Arrangements have be made to receive an additional number of boys, as in-door pupils. Terms moderate, and made known on application to the Head Maste The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed the same day. Four or five vacancies are open for Young Ladies, Bearders. Boarders.

M. C. CROMBIE, Head Master H. D. G. S.

Toronto, 21st August, 1841.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES. THE MISSES SKIRVING beg to abnounce, that their Seminary will re-open on Wednesday, the first of September. Bay Street, Toronto, Aug. 17, 1841.

# HEBREW AND GERMAN.

MR. J. M. HIRSCHFELDER, LATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HEIDELBERG,

WILL give Private Instructions in the above languages Applications made at Messrs. J. & J. MEAD'S Music Salo and at Messrs. RowsELL's, Booksellers, King Street, will meet w punctual attention. Toronto, July 10, 1841.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASS BOOK, quarto size, b) with pasteboard cover, containing register of attendanc is months, just published and for sale, at 9s. per dozen, by H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto, and Brock Street, Kingston.

#### Toronto, Sept. 18, 1841. SCHOOL BOOKS.

SCHOOL BOOKS. THE PRESS, and speedily will be published, (by J. Rushven, Hamilton.) A system of Priotical Arithmetic, to which is added a set of Book-keeping, by single entry, and a practical dissertation on Mental Arithmetic, Federal Money. Receipts, Bills of Exchange, Island and Foreign; Explanations of Commercial terms, &c. adapted to the circumstances of this country and the present state of commerce. By G. & J. GOUXLOCK, lately British feachers, of long experience and extensive practice. This is the first of a series, which they intend to publish for the use of Schools in British America. They have other three nearly ready for printing, viz :--1. A Ransres Book ron Buchstate, containing progressive lessons from the Alphabet to words of sour syllables, arranged in the most natural and simple manner.

the Alphabet to words of four syllables arranged in the most natural and simple manner. 2. An EXPLANATORY INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH READING, to succeed this initiatory one, and prepare pupils for the highest depart-ments of reading or speaking. 3. A PRONOUNCING AND EXPLANATORY VOCABULARY, upon an improved plan. This will be an indispensable book in all schools, for three important elements of a good education. Their fifth will be a GEOGRAFRY, and will be proceeded with as outled to a possible.

uickly as possible. Hamiltov, 3rd September, 1841.

Cogswell's Sermons.

SERMONS, chiefly on the 17th chapter of St. John's Gospel, preached in St. Paul's Church, Halifax, N. S. By William Cogs-well, M. A., Curate of St. Paul's, and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia. For sale by H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto, and Brock Street, Kingston. Price 12s fd. 4

### NEW MUSIC.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, by the most celebrated composers, and, during the season, will be in receipt of fresh supplies of the latest and most approved publications from London. Music and Musical Instruments, of all kinds, procured from Evadord to order England to order.

H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto. Toronto, August, 1841.

> A SUPERIOR SQUARE PIANO FORTE,

BY STODART & SON, LONDON.

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto Cash Price £45, for sale by

DENTAL SURGERY.

DENTAL SURGERY. V. BROWN, M. D., SURGEON, DENTIST, begs to announce that he has opened an Office *in King Street, one door east of commercial Bank*, where he has fitted up apartments for those idies and Gentlemen who may require his professional services. PoncerLAIN TEXTH Inserted, from one to an entire set. Decayed set filed with gold and the cements, which will entirely arrest eit decay, and prevent them from acheing. Toothache effectually red, and, in most cases, the tooth preserved for Hfe. ARTIFICIAL PALATES made upon the most approved principles. Reference can be made to the following Medical and other suffement. Dr. O'Relly, Hamilton; Dr. Kellogg, Hamilton; Col. ngsmill, Niagara; Dr. Lee, London; Dr. MeKenzie, London; liers Dentis, New York. Toronto, Sept. 10, 1841. DR. PREMMEOSE,

### DR. PRIMROSE.

### (Late of Newma

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

# J. E. PELL,

### FROM LONDON, ENGLAND,

CARVER, GILDER, LOOKING GLASS & PICTURE FRAME MAKER.

Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto.

MANUFACTURES every thing in the above lines in the first style, and on the most reasonable terms. J. E. P. has, at the present time, some splendid thick French plates on hand; Window Cornices, Room Bordering, and Miniature Frames, of the latest London fashions. Toronto, Sept. 18, 1841. 11-6m

AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a very large stock of British manufac ured goods, adapted for the present and coming season, and, by the middle of this month, they will have opened out a more extensive and better assortment of all descriptions of DRY GOODS,

than any they have previously held. Having additional shipments coming forward by most of the regular traders, to arrive at Montreal, from the various ports of Great Britain, during the remainder of the shipping season, the extent and variety of their stock will be fully kept up during the next three months. Their up during the n

IMPORTATIONS OF GROCERIES

way for another general election more favourable to sectarian "Bubit abition. Of this species of commerce, it has been reserved for Manchester to furnish the first chamber. No doubt the chambers of trade in that quarter have lately fallen into indiffetent odour. But the spiritual traffickers thereabouts, far from being discouraged in consequence, have only been stimulated the more to apply the same worldly machinery for the furtherance of their class interests. Not only have they summoned a ention of Dissenting preachers to promote the common objects of the fraternity, by creating a cheap-bread tumult-not only have they sent circulars to all the unaccredited throughout the kingdom imploring their presence at the intended conon, but they have actually employed a Mr. Massie and a Mr. M'Kerrow, two of their "fraternity," to address their barbed shafts to the Scotch established clergy, for the purpose of goad-ing them into a harmonious co-operation with their designs.— A more impudent and insulting bull never emanated from the Values it. atican itself. But we will not allow ourselves to discuss it the detail. But we will not allow ourselves to also in the detail of the seception of a Mr. Bennie, of Edinburgh, who, in partial requital of his recent appointment to a Boyal chaplaincy, stooped, we understand, to attend one of the pre-liminary meetings on behalf of free-trade dissent, not a high of the Parent State. ergyman of the Scotch kirk, we can confidently say, wil deign to honour it with a moment's notice. Among their

"That the real intent of this occumenical council, though arty disguised under a pretended concern for the poor, is just to produce a state of things conducive to the aggrandizement of dissent, partly by endeavouring the overthrow of a Conservathe government, and partly by the selfish hope that a cheap bread dissemination may tend to render their flocks somewhat more fleeceable, is evident, we submit, from the following signifi-cant hints which the Manchester conveners have requested their brethren to attend to brethren to attend to:---

"What is the state of the middle class in your district, such the small as the small trader, &c.? Is their condition improved or deteriorated now as compared with former periods within your experience?

affect, too, their own purees and kitchens. In a word, the sole business to be engaged in by this sordid sanhedrim is manifestly that the sole of the

THE CORN-LAWS.—Circumstances seem temporarily to fa-our the bad designs of the Anti-Corn-iaw League. The ma-diacturers have overstocked their markets, and a cry is raised pealed to as a triumphant proof of the folly of attempting to of a severe winter, a scarcity of employment, and a rise in the spirits rise as the barometer falls. The intellidu Lac 15,0001.; Brantford to London 55,0001.; Thence to Port Sarnia 15,0002.; London to Chatham, Sandwich and Am-herstburgh 36,0002.—concurred in. 8. Resolved, that the sum of 34,0001. be granted to ereet bridges between Quebec and Montreal-concurred in. 9. Resolved, that 58,500l. be granted for Lake St. Peter-concurred in. 10. Resolved, that the sum of 376,6121. be granted to complete the St. Lawrence. The house divided on this resolution which was concurred in-

Yeas 48—Nays 7.—(Condensed from the Colonist.) The House of Assembly has also voted 30,000l, for the Port Dover and Hamilton Road—and 1500l, to make a road from the Ottawa near L'Original to the St. Lawrence. 1500l, for a Geological Survey. 5,789l, to defray expences connected

A Bill has passed the Lower House authorising the Gover-Mr. Black has introduced some Bills, amending the Criminal Law, which are said to be excellent measures. We believe

they have passed both houses. Mr. Draper observed, in the House of Assembly, that "a great deal more was made of Orange influence and of Orange violence than it merited.'

The District Court Bill, the Kingston Chronicle informs us, has been passed without amendment. This completes the great arrangement contemplated by the Court of Requests Bill, the Election Bill, and finally, the better organization of the Quarter Sessions, by the appointment of the District Judge as

tion for his services as Speaker. Parliament, we learn, will be prorogued on the 17th or 18th. On the 15th the bulletin was, that "although His Excellency had not slept well, on the whole he had passed an easy night." We fear that Lord Sydenham is in a critical state. The Legislative Conncil, as well as the Assembly, have presented him with an address of condolence. Dr. Widmer has left this city for Kingston, to attend his Lordship.

THE M'LEOD CASE .- The trial will take place on the 27th at Utica. Mr. Gardner is engaged as counsel for the accused. Mr. Center will appear on behalf of the District Attorney, to watch the evidence. Messrs. J. E. Small, Price, Hincks, Brough and A. Wilson, are appointed by the Supreme Court of Judica-ture of the State of New York, Commissioners for taking evi-dence on behalf of M'Leod, and some of them have proceeded to Hamilton to examine witnesses. M'Leod remains in gaol at Utica. The American papers state that he is kindly treated, and suffers very little restraint. It is the universal opinion that he will be acquitted, and General Scott will be on the spot to suppress the disturbances that may be apprehended to ensue upon his acquittal. The feeling of the most respectable Americans is decidedly expressed against the conduct of the State of New York. Mr. Adams has said, in Senate, that "the Carothe that a mill at Manchester has stopped work, or that the <sup>thern</sup> loaf has risen another halfpenny, throws them into

President Tyler has exercised his VETO a second time, upon "a Bill to provide for the better collection, safe keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue, by means of a Corporation, to be styled the 'Fiscal Corporation of the United States.'"— He seems to consider a National Bank, in any shape, to be a violation of the American Constitution. The framers of that Constitution thought otherwise.

A serious riot has occurred at Cincinnati. The inoffensive, persecuted negroes of that city were attacked by a mob of 2000 persons, with muskets and a six-pound cannon, charged with scraps of iron and other deadly missiles. They defended many. The next evening the mob utterly destroyed the office burnet, an abolition paper, and the house of a Mr. Burnet, an abolitionist. This disgraceful occurrence matches well with the recent Lynching of twenty-nine counterfeiters and horse-thieves in the Mississippi, into which river they were thrown, tied hand and foot.

From the Toronto General Advertise TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.

	For the Week ending September 15, 1841.	1
	£ s. d. £ s. d.	1.
	Fine Flour, & barrel 1 10 0 @ 1 12 6	II
1	Wheat, 19 bushel, 0 5 6 @ 0 6 8	11
6	Barley, ditto, 0 1 8 @ 0 2 0	1 8
	Oats, ditto,	11
	Pease, ditto, 0 2 0 @ 0 2 6	1:
	Oatmeal, 19 barrel, 0 0 0 @ 1 2 6	
	Beef, 19 100 lbs 1 2 6 @ 1 5 0	
64	Mutton, (qr.) # 1b 0 0 31 @ 0 0 41	1
	Veal, ditto, $0 \ 0 \ 3\frac{1}{2} \ (a) \ 0 \ 0 \ 4\frac{1}{2}$	11
2	Butter, (fresh), # 10 0 0 7 @ 0 0 9	
1	Cheese, # 1b 0 0 4 @ 0 0 6 Fowls, # pair, 0 1 3 @ 0 1 8	
1	Fowls, 19 pair, 0 1 3 @ 0 1 8	1
1	Ducks, ditto,	1
	Eggs. # dozen,	
	Hay, # ton, 3 5 0 @ 3 10 0	1
	Straw, ditto, 1 10 0 @ 1 15 0	11
f	Potatoes, # bushel, 0 1 1 @ 0 1 3	

Wheat maintains its price, but buyers appear more cautious, many efusing to purchase at present rates until next news from England.— The prevailing feeling is that wheat has obtained its maximum price, and a decline in value is very confidently expected.—*Toronto Herald*.

ł	London. Montreal. N. York.	T
		R
ł	Commercial Bank, 0 0 0	
l	Montreal, 3 days' sight, 0 2 0	C
I	New York, 0 0 0	0
ł	Bank of British North America, 13 3 0	12
l	Bank of the People, 5	R
т	Farmers' Bank, 5	1

#### HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Clergy of the Home District are respectfully reminded that the next Meeting of the Association is to be held (D. V.) on Wednesday and Thursday, the 22d and 23d instant, at the house of the Rev. F. L. Osler, Tecumseth. ADAM TOWNLEY, Secretary.

Thornhill, 9th September, 1841.

#### UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

THE COLLEGE will re-assemble, after the Summer Vacation, on Thursday, September 30, at the regular hour, a quarter before o'clock.

o'clock. JOHN M'CAUL, LL.D., Principal. Toronto, Sept. 17, 1841. 11-2in

The Editors of the following papers, *Patriot*, *British Colonist*, *Toronto Herald*, *Kingston Chronicle*, *Quehec*, *Montreal*, *Hamilton*, and *London Gazettes*, are requested to insert the above notice twice, and send their accounts to Mr. DUPRY, the Collector of Upper Canada

#### UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

MR. BARRON, Second Classical Master, receives into his family model of the second classical Master, receives into his family advantages of attendance on the regular course of education in the College, enjoy the benefit of private instruction, and are prepared in the subjects of Examination for the Exhibitions, and other distinc-tions, offered for general competition. For particulars, address letters (post paid) to The Editor of the Church. Toronto, 11th August, 1841. Toronto, 11th August, 1841. Toronto, 11th August, 1841. The Kingston Chronicle and Montreal Gazette will please give the above six insertions, and send their accounts to this offics.

IMPORTATIONS OF GROCERIES have this year been to a large extent, and their stock of them will be found 'very full and attractive, and will also receive very large additions during this and succeeding months, rendering it well worthy the attention of the trade. The whole of their DRY GOODS having been selected with great care by one of the partners in May last, when trade in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain was unusually depressed, and, consequently, purchases could be made to great advantage, the Subscribers are prepared to sell to their regular customers, and to the trade generally, at very low prices, for CASH, or for short and definite credits. BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co. Hamilton, 11th August, 1841.

AUTUMN AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

AUTUMN AND WINTER DRY GOODS. The Subscribers are now receiving a very large stock of British of this month they will have a more extensive and better assorted stock opened out, than they have ever befare held. Having additional shipments coming forward by most of the regular traders, to arrive at Montreal, from the various ports of Great Britain, during the termainder of the shipping season, the extent and variety of their stock will be fully kept up during the next three months. These Goods were selected with great care in May last, when Dry-Goods, generally, were unusually low in the British markets; and the Subscribers are prepared to sell them to their Correspondents and to the Trade generally, at very low prices, for CASH, or for short and definite credits. ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co.

definite credits. Front Street, Toronto, August 14, 1841. Pro B. & Co. would direct the attention of the Trade of the Western bart of the Province to the advertisement of their Hamilton Firm, BUCHANAN HARME & Co., who hold equally large and attractive ssortments of Dry Goods, besides a general stock of Groceries and Liquors. quors.

#### BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst., at Darlington, the lady of H. S. Reid,

Esq., of a son. On the 8th instant, Mrs. Norman Bethune, of a daughter. On the 5th instant, the lady of the Hon. Mr. Justice Gale, f a daughter.

On the 13th inst., the lady of T. Kirkpatrick, Esq., of a son. In Hamilton, on the 2nd instant, the lady of Robert Jarvis Hamilton, Esq. of a son.

#### MARRIED.

On the 13th instant, at the Cathedral Church of St. James, Toronto, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Dio-cese, Captain G. E. Aylmer, 93rd Highlanders, to Henrietta, only daughter of Alexander McDonell, of Toronto, Esquire.

At Toronto, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, 'homas Coxwell, Esq. to Mary Mercy, second daughter of Mr.

Robert Marchant, all of this city. On the 11th instant, by the Rev. Mr. McDonough, Mr. C. Clancy, to Miss E. Laily, both of this city. On the 7th instant, by the Rev. Thomas Creen, Mr. Joseph R. Mathews, of Niagara Falls, to Miss Caroline Hammond,

On Tuesday the 7th inst., by the Rev. W. J. Miller, Chaplain to the Garrison at Drummondville, Vincent Biscoe, Esq., Capt. Royal Engineers, to Margaret, only daughter of the late Captain Van Bearle, Nassau Cottage, Stanford. At Grafton, on the 8th instant, Alfred Rubidge, Esq., of Co-bourg, to Ellen Semanthe, second daughter of T. M. Spalding, Esc. of Graftor.

Esq., of Grafton. At Quebec, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. G. Mackie, Mr. James Rees, to Mary Letitia, only daughter of Mr. Frederick Wyse, all of that city.

#### DIED.

At Oakville, on the 10th instant, in the 24th year of her age, Margaret Elizabeth, wife of Burnet Griggs, Jun. On the 3rd instant, Marsden, youngest son of J. S. Weten-

hall, Esq. of the Briars, Glandford.

At his residence, near Chippawa, after a short illness, --- Sawbridge, Esquire.

At Kingston, on the 7th instant, David Archibald MacNab, son of the late D. A. Mac Nab, Esq., of Hamilton, aged 13 months.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, Sept. 17 Rev. S. S. Strong, rem. in full vols. 4 and 5; Rev. G. C. Street, add. sub. and rem.; Rev. J. C. Usher, add. subs.; Dr. Street, add. sub. and rem.; Rev. J. C. Usher, add. subs.; Dr. Botsford, add. subs.; Rev. A. F. Atkinson, add. subs.; J. R. Thompson Esq.; P. M. Stouey Creek; Rev. G. Hallen, add. sub.; Rev. G. Petrie, add. subs.; Rev. G. R. F. Grout; Rev. W. Bettridge.

RATES OF EXCHANGE .-- September 15.

# The Church.

# Poetry.

44

# SONG OF THE ZEPHYR. (From the "King's College Magazine.")

I come on the wing of the beautiful Spring, As she streweth the earth with flowers, And I pass through the air, with a footstep rare, To the fairest of Eden's bowers.

I kiss the rose, as she sweetly glows In the earliest blush of morn; And I shake off the dews, which the nightfall strews

On the blossom-bearing thorn. I peep in the bell and the nectar cell Of the odorous honey-flower, And I laugh in her cup, as she drinketh up

The drops of the morning shower.

I gently sigh, as I hurry by The bed of the lily pale; And I steal her sweet breath, as she sleepeth like death, To impart to my sister, the Gale.

On my wings, as I stray, at the close of the day, The sweet spirit of Music flies; While her beautiful airs, like a scraph's prayers,

Climb up to the starr-gemmed skies;

And still, as she sings, on my gossamer wings She merrily floats along, While Echo, her daughter, beyond the blue water

Responds to her airy song. I ruffle the hair of the maiden fair,

As she sighs to the silent night; And her check I flush with a rose-like blush,

As I pass in my hasty flight. The novice stalks through the abbey walks

With a solemn prayerful pace, But I lift the veil from her forehead pale, And look in her angel-face.

When Autumn pours his golden stores O'er valley, and hill, and plain; And the meteor flies through the burning skies, I visit the earth again:

And the leaves I strew, in the morning dew, Till the forests and woods are bare; And I laugh as they lie on the ground and die,

While I pass through the balmy air. But at length I depart, with a heavy heart, To the home of my birth-the sky;

And I ruffle the trees, as I pass in the breeze, For a dirge-as I mournfully die. C. H. H.

# A VISIT TO THE TOMB OF SHAKSPEARE. (From the New York Churchman.)

\*

\*

It was noon-tide when I set out from Warwick, upon my pilgrimage to Stratford-on-Avon, recalling at each step the lingering traditions of the bard. The sun shone bright and cheerful, the fields looked gay and beautiful, decked in their summer vestments, whilst every living object scattered over vale and meadow seemed to partake of the blithe and cheerful, though peaceful, character of all things around them. From the road side I observed several larks rise quickly from the flower-decked hedges and fields, and soar up towards the pearly-looking clouds, singing as they ascended. The sky-loving minstrels seemed to assure me that these verdant meads and vales were once Shakspeare's boyhood haunts. I felt that I was passing over poetical ground, and it awakened in my mind many interesting and cherished passages in the multiform life and writings of the "Swan of Avon."-When I arrived at the town, I sought out the Red Horse Inn, and was quickly ensconced in the celebrated little parlour of this redoubtable hostel.

As I sat musing quietly here, the distant sound of church bells awoke me from my reverie. It was Sunday, and the village bells were chiming for afternoon service:

The cheerful Sabbath bells, wherever heard, Strike pleasant on the sense, most like the voice Of one, who from the far-off hills proclaims

Charles Lamb. Tidings of good to Zion.

I arose and walked down to the church in which of pious thoughts and sober meditations were stealing dream, and the firm, tangible, breathing substance we gently upon my ear. How I love these melodious fancy we can grasp and cling to, stands before us.agents, who invite us to prayers with a cheerful sound! for they seem to waft the tranquil spirit heavenward with the passing breeze, and banish all turmoil and disquiet from the troubled breast.

which composes part of his monument, are these lines, supposed to have been written by Ben Jonson :----Judicio Pylium, Genio Socratem, Arte Maronem

Terra Tegit, Populus Mæret, Olympus Habet. Stay Passenger, Why Goest Thou By So Fast Stay Passenger, Why Goest Thou By So Fast Read If Thou Canst, Whom Envious Death hath Plast Within this Monument, Shakespeare With Whome Quick Nature Dide: Whose Workes Doth Deck ys Tombe, Far More Then Cost; Sich All yt He Hath Writt, Leaves Living Art, but Page to Serve His Witt. Obitt Ano, Doi, 1616, Ætatus 53, Die 23 Ap.

Over his ashes, near by the monument, on the north side of the chancel, is seen the flat stone bearing his ashes with ashes, under the protecting shadow of the own inscription :---

Good Friend for Jesus Sake Forbeare, To Digg the Dust Enclosed Heare; Blest be ye Man yt Spares Thes Stones, And Curst be He yt Moves my Bones.

It was proposed at one time to remove his ashes to Westminster Abbey, but a better taste prevailed, and they remain here, religiously guarded by his townsmen The remains of Shakspeare's wife and beloved daughter Susanna, are also buried here. Beside these, the tomb and quaint effigy of Shakspeare's old friend John Combe, is pointed out to the visitor as a great curiosity. There are several mural monuments, of considerable beauty as well as antiquity, ranged about the church. The church was shown to me by the son of the old sexton who was wont to feel so much pride and satisfaction in showing it to visitors during a long life. \*

And here, in this interesting and tranquil spot, sleeps the immortal Shakspeare! at whose simple shrine pilgrims from all quarters of the globe have come to do reverence. How truly has Milton said of him, that his honoured bones needed not "the labour of an age in piled stones," or required to be "hid under a starry-pointing pyramid!" No! his time-honoured dust and the few relics remaining of him is sufficient, without the aid of a pompous mausoleum. His works constitute his most enduring monument, which will survive this "solemn temple, the gorgeous palace, and the cloud-capp'd tower.'

Many persons who visit the antique tomb of Shakspeare, scarcely know how to express by hackneyed epithets, a proper respect for his memory. They wish to bring some offering-

"An odorous chaplet of sweet summer buds," to crown his bust with-to repay by outward respect the homage they feel due to his mighty intellect-to

utter their grateful sense of the deep pleasure derived from the fountain of his inexhaustible genius. But they are silent-lost in thought, or inwardly expressing their varied, fluttering sentiments. It should be so. Reverence, when deep felt, is noiseless-subdued. It is too full for empty words. We can never repay by passionless, soulless outpourings, our deep acknowledgments for the bard's bright gift "of thoughts that glow, and words that burn." We know there is a load of obligations due his memory for the many hours of weariness or solitude he has lightened or rendered happy. In moments of joy, his pages have sent the gay current of our blood dancing through the veins with a more animated, soul-like feeling in it: and we thank the bard for it. How often has his poetry, like fairy music, floated over our senses, or swept over the memory even like the mighty rushing of some noble river! And we have held our breath, and felt as if we were entranced-our frame has quivered with

delighted awe-suspense has enwrapt us in unutterable pleasure. To every object in boundless nature or peerless art, his masterhand has imparted a Shakspearian colouring, gorgeous, sublime, chaste, exquisite, or beautiful, as the subject required. Human passion affections-hopes-fears or sorrows; all are laid bare. excite our wonder, and call forth love or sympathy .---The sweet imagery of nature that lies around us, or about our daily path-the fairy landscape, the woodland grove, the sunny dell-or the vast depths of the unfathomed sea-are strangely revealed. Cloud-Shakspeare is buried, whilst these musical assistants land-the unsubstantial, ethereal shadow of a painted

untary emotions from springing up within us. The many of his happiest days. beautiful words of the burial service, now broke the stillness which reigned over the churchyard: those consoling words, breathing the very soul of pathos and sublimity. Whosoever hears them, hears with awakened sensibilities, and feels and acknowledges their sacred import and excellence. Those thrilling words at length died away with the summer's breeze,the mourners departed,-and earth slept with earth, venerable Church of the Holy Trinity. D.

## AQUILA CHASE. (From the Reminiscences of Bishop Chase.)

AQUILA CHASE, according to a tradition among his descendants, was a native of Cornwall, England, and was born in 1618. It is certain from the records of the town of Newbury, at the mouth of Merrimack river, that he was the first captain who in a regular vessel ever sailed into that port. By reason of his nautical skill and enterprising character, he received an invitation from the inhabitants of that infant settlement to bring his family from Hampton, not far off, where they had lived a few years on coming to America, and make his home among them; and to ensure his compliance, the "select men," who acted as (what is called in other places than New-England) a town council, tendered him the donation of several lots of land and some other immunities. He complied with their wishes, and became an inhabitant of that then

promising maritime village. It appears from the records which the writer caused to be examined in Newburyport in 1826, that Capt. Aquila Chase had several children and an affectionate wife, who made home to him more than ordinarily agreeable. Connected with these facts and circumstances there are recorded on the town books many events, which, being put together, fully justify in its main features the truth of the following singular story of this venerable ancestor of most of the New-England Chases.

It appears that the captain and his industrious family had improved the lots, which had been presented to him by the "select men" into a pretty garden; and while the enterprising and hardy parent was at sea, buffeting the waves and enduring the hardships of a voyage across the Atlantic, the wife and children felt that they could do no less than try to make him comfortable on his return and during his stay (short enough always) on shore.

It happened on a year of peculiar vernal forwardness in gardening, after the captain had been absent a great part of the winter, and had delayed his return beyond the expected time, that this most affectionate family mutually conferred together on the great question how they could most acceptably, by their skill in gardening, welcome his return whom of all earthly beings they loved most. The boys proposed to force forward the potatoes; the girls thought the sweet flowers of May would please him best; but the mother observed that she knew of something that would gratify him more than all. "Green peas are your father's favourite," said she; "and it is my wish that we try to force them forward to the utmost of our power."

There was something more than that met the eye in this expression. Mrs. Chase had often heard her husband complain of the danger to bodily health, in long voyages at sea, from the want of vegetable diet; for acids at that era were not known as a means to obviate this evil. She therefore could not but mingle husband with kindness, in presenting him with the wetted with the dew of heaven. While he is labouring upon first fruits of her garden on his arrival, something be- the ground, others are condemned to a harder sort of labour the favourite bed of peas; "and who knows but this employed in works of heat, and their brow is sweating on a precaution may prevent some deadly disease?"

commands than were those of Captain Chase in all and occupy their business in great waters." When the storm things relating to the cultivation of the garden peas wind ariseth they are carried up to heaven, and down again into meant to greet him on his expected arrival. The dark the deep, while their soul is melting within them because of green vines of this delicious vegetable grew apace; the the trouble. And many thousands more in all nations of the flowers put forth, and the pods formed and swelled; earth expose themselves to the dangers of war, and are driven and, just as they were ready to pluck, a vessel was by a strange necessity to support their lives, at the hazard of Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment seen crowding all her sails to get into port. had passed the bar;-then that Captain Chase him- and understanding: and people of the highest stations, who self had been descried as if giving cheerful orders to his are blessed with affluence and splendour, must bestow some men;-again it was reported that he had arrived and thought and pains in overseeing their affairs, that they may laid his ship 'long side of Newbury old wharf. This indeed was a reality, and the grateful father was soon on shore surrounded by his sons,-full of talk, of questions, and of glee. "But it is the Sabbath," said the youngest boy; "we must not talk loud; the deacon will hear us if we do." "Suppose he do, my child," said the father, tenderly embracing him; "God hears us too, and knows our hearts and thoughts, and how thankful we all are for being permitted, after so long a voyage, to meet in peace and health." As they were walking to their home, another of his sons said, "Dear father, it will give mother a great "But she will be additionally happy when she sees I now stood without the wall of this venerable you eat her green peas."" "What green peas?" said building, and lingered about its consecrated burial the captain. "Some that we have all been raising, ground: for the words of Fuller, the Church histo- at mother's particular request, to regale you on your rian, at that moment occurred to me :--- "To smell arrival. No one else in Newbury has any half so formother's arms; whilst many a "whining school-boy, to a turf of fresh earth, is wholesome for the body, ward. Yes, they are ready, mother said, to pick this moment; and when we came away she said she wished you had come on a week day, for then you should have them for dinner." "Suppose we were yet to have them?" said the father. "Did not the disciples of our Lord pluck the ears of corn, and rub them in their hands, and eat them too, on the Sabbath day; and may we not pick and eat the green peas without incurring the Divine displeasure?" This was reported to the ear of the mother, and consent was obtained to prepare the peas. And now comes the difficulty. Some one who was going home from "meeting," (for it was thought sinful to sav 'going home from church' in those days,) saw the captain's family in the garden on the Sabbath day, and that they were gathering peas! The next day he was cited to appear before the minister. The captain pleaded his own cause, --- it seems one against many.-and cited the passage alluded to in his justification. At the close he alleged that he had been long at sea, and that the peas were necessary to his bodily health, creations of the poet's mind, and expected to behold and would be adjudged so by the physicians. It was and Pharisees. This shut the door of mercy on him, fine upon him, and compelled him to pay.

sober reflections in the mind: nor can repetition or the place and its inhabitants, where their venerable of a peaceful home, and the blessing of such a father as presided unacquaintance with the departed, stifle these invol- ancestor was invited to reside, and where he spent so over it, which kept the elder son from ever seeking amidst the

# The Garner.

MIRACLES OF OUR SAVIOUR.

They are all of them works of mercy as well as wonder, enevolent in their motives and beneficial in their effects; tending in every instance to relieve or remove the miseries of man. The deserted horrors of demoniacal madness, the agonies of convulsion, the foam of epilepsy, the burnings of fever, the fallings of faintness, and the corruption of death; the tears of the widow, the afflictions of the father, the speechlessness of the dumb, the sightlessness of the blind, and the helplessness of the decrepit from their mother's womb-all the sad destinies of man experienced, in their turn, from the Son of Mary, an alleviation of their woes. The miracles of Jesus were the tenderest mercies of the most tender and compassionate of all human beings (that is a testimony borne to him even by his adversaries), who mightily humbled himself to lift up the heavy hand of suffering from them that were bowed down under their griefs, and, in more than one sense, took upon his own shoulders the burthen of our sorrows and the load of our infirmities .----Search as strictly as you will, and you will find but two instances recorded in the New Testament-the blasting of the fig-tree and the transferring of the legion of devils into the herd of swine-which bear even the appearance of being inconsistent with the most perfect purity and goodness; and in both of these the moral or the doctrinal lesson imprinted upon the minds of men in all ages of the world, is infinitely more than a sufficient balance for any individual loss which might be sustained .-Rev. C. Benson.

#### FEAR OF GOD.

By the Fear of God, I would be understood to mean, not the superstitious dread of an arbitrary or cruel being, but that awe and regard, which necessarily arises in the mind of every man, who believes and habitually considers himself as living and acting in the sight of an omnipresent Governor, of perfect justice, holiness and purity,-who sees every thought as well as every action,-who cannot be imposed upon by any hypocrisy,-who, as certainly as there is any difference between good and evil, cannot but approve the one, and detest the other.and whose government, as certainly as he has any power at all. consists in rewarding what he approves, and punishing what he hates. Of such a Governor as this, though we are sure he is indued with infinite goodness, yet may it justly be said, with the greatest reason, and without any tendency to superstition, "When I consider, I am afraid of him."-Dr. Samuel Clarke.

#### UNITY.

A very charitable tie, but better known than loved. A thing so good, that 'tis never broken but by the worst men. Nay, so good it is, that the very worst men pretend best when they break it. 'Tis so in the Church; never heretic yet rent her powels, but he pretended that he raked them for truth. 'Tis so in the State; seldom any unquiet spirit divides her union. but he pretends some great abuses, which his integrity would remedy: Oh that I were made a judge in the land, that every an which hath any controversy might come to me, that I might do him justice: (2 Sam. xv. 4:) and yet no worse than David was King, when this cunning was used. Unity, then, both in Church and Commonwealth, is so good, that none but the worst willingly break it; and even they are so far ashamed of the breach, that they must seem holier than the rest, that they may be thought to have a just cause to break it .- Abp. Laud.

#### LABOUR THE LOT OF ALL.

First of all we behold the husbandman, whose hands are nardened, and his back bowed down with holding the plough; in the spring of the year the sun when it rises finds him at his with the motives which prompted her to treat her labour; and in the harvest, when the sun is gone down he is side the mere pleasure of seeing him regale his appe- underneath it, digging out the bowels of the earth, and exposed tite, and that was a settled conviction that the same to the danger either of its falling in upon them, and burying would be for his health. "He must have been a long them in its ruins; or to the deadly effects of poisonous steams, time at sea," said she to her children, when cultivating and combustible vapours. A considerable part of mankind are double account, from the labour of their craft, and the violence Never were children more mindful of a parent's of fire. The sea swarms with men who "go down to it in ships, losing them. Those who are exempt from labours of the body, It was Sunday morning. The news came that she are exercised in various ways, with other labours of the mind preserve the plenty God has given them, and must sometimes aste of that care and anxiety too, which is the necessary consequence of providing for a numerous family. And if we look back to the original of their wealth and honour, we come at length to some laborious ancestor whose life was spent in arms, in merchandize, or in some of the learned professions. But supposing after all that there is no difficulty in acquiring, yet how much is there frequently in using, the bread which God hath so freely bestowed. How many people are troubled all their lives with infirm and critical constitutions, which bring them into a perpetual state of fearfulness, and restraint, and who therefore cannot, with any degree of comfort, partake of that plenty which the bountiful hand of Providence hath poured out before them. Thus are all places and all professions, witnesses to the trouble and sorrow of man; nor is any station in life altogether exempt from that care and labour which is annexed as a penalty upon his abode in this world: and the necessity of bread to the support of this mortal life, is plainly the cause and source of it all .- Rev. W. Jones, of Nayland.

dangers of the world that repose which he had found in the bosom of a happy family .- Rev. H. Woodward.

Advertisements.

REMARKS

ON THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF

ROAD-MAKING,

THE SUBSCRIBERS

15 Pipes Spanish do. 20 Hhds. Holland and English Gin 2 Puncheons Jamaica Rum [16 years old] 20 Hhds. East India do.

THREE FINE ENGRAVINGS.—1. The Opening of the Sixth Seal. 2. Departure of the Israelites from Egypt. 3. The Passage of the Red Sea. All the above are in very handsome frames, and may be seen at BICKERSTAFF & SON'S, Chewett's Buildings. Toronto, August 14, 1841.

Toronto, July 20, 1841

 THE SUBSCRIBERS

 MAVE received direct from London seventeen packages, contain-ing the undermentioned articles, which will be found fresh, and of the finest qualities :

 60 doz. Mixed Pickles, assorted, 20 do. French Capers, 30 do. Mushroom Catchup, 100 do. Mustard, in 11b. and § lb. bottles, 10 do. Assorted Sauces, 4 do. French Olives, 4 do. Anchory Paste, 24 cases Preserved Salmon, 12 do. Cayenne Pepper, 10 barrels finest Anchovies. ALEX. OG IL.VIE § Co., 197, King Street.

 Toronto, 29th July, 1841.

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR,

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 erms. Toronto, August 3rd, 1841.

128, KING STREET.

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Diamond Beaver Cloths, Mixtures, &c. ALSO, A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT C

Velvet, French Chine, Satin, & Marsella Vesting; They having bought for cash, at reduced prices, are able to take off TEN PER CENT of their usual charges. Clergymen's and Barri Toronto, July 14, 1841.

WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, TORONTO AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON.

A LEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the Mills a superior assortment of Saddlery, Harness, Whips, Sc. Sc. imported direct from the best Houses in Great Britalla, and which constitutes

N.B.-Every description of Harness, &c. made to order, from the best English Leather, by very superior workmen. 51-iy

No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, L CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.)

prominer **PROSPECTUSES**, Tables of Rates, and every in be obtained by application to increased FRANCIS LEWIS, General Agent. Stewart, 144, King Street, Toronto. salutary THE PHENEX FIRE ASSURANCE COMbut throu PANY OF LONDON. mother 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. increasir the mean ALEX. MURRAY. of the C Toronto, July 1, 1841. in this D two,-iu NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, now read KING STREET. forty Mi earnest a township let us t primary May to 1 Toronto, October 30, 1840. to go to NEW STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, one or to NO. 137, King Street, THIRD SHOP EAST OF YONGE STREET. THE Subscriber respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he is now receiving from the Home Markets an extensive and well-selected stock of Peculiar time that and well-selected stock of S T A T I O N E R Y, & c. and that early in June he will open the above premises. His stock has been purchased on the most advantageous terms, and he will thus be enabled to sell at very reasonable prices. The Subscriber will also offer for sale a selection from CHAMMERS' CHEAP RE-PRINTS OF STANDARD WORKS. HUGH SCOBLE. Niagara over a si consider of spirit HUGH SCOBIE. at the t British Colonist Office, Toronto, May 26th, 1841. 47-0 increase AXES! AXES! AXES!! hundred THE Subscripter respectfully informs his friends and the public that in addition to his former business, he has commenced the manufacturing of CAST STEEL AXES, of a superior quality which he can recommend with confidence, as they are manufacture at under his own inspection, by first rate workmen. proceed embrace which he can recommend with confidence, as they are manufactured ed under his own inspection, by first rate workmen. Storekeepers, and others in want of the above article, will please to call and examine for themselves. Every Axe not equal to the guarantee will be exchanged. SAMUEL SHAW. I have in a cou sixty th

KING STREET. THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an ex-tensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome China, Tea, Breakfash Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fune Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call. JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co. 17.11

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THOMAS J. PRESTON,

No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING-STREET,

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REDUCED PRICES !!

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FIRST-RATE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT.

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A s applicable to Canada: By Thomas Roy, Civil Engineer. Just Published, and for sale by H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Foronto, and Brock Street, Kingston. Price Is. 3d. 4 ENGRAVINGS FOR SALE.

The church is an old time-worn fabric. The avenue of lime trees leading down to it, imparts a peculiar beauty and shaded sanctity to the building. Around the gray porch, the villagers, old and young, were colimagination overlecting in little knots, and talking familiarly together. I strolled down to the river which flows at the foot of the old churchyard. After bathing my hands in the "soft-flowing Avon," and gathering a few pebbles from its clear margin, I retraced my steps and entered the church to attend service. How holy and quiet seemed the place, and how calm was the scene around me, as I took off my hat and stepped upon the foot-worn, time-dented stones, beneath the low Gothic door-way! I stood in the cool aisles of this doubly-consecrated temple! The charity children, composing the choir, were singing an old familiar hymn. The silver notes of the organ blended with their treble voices, and echoed among the venerable arches of the vaulted roof. A row of Sunday school boys and girls stood up like files of miniature soldiers near the for this quintessence of precious dust, which has deal of pleasure to see you." "I hope so, my son." entrance. The congregation presented a singular, filled the world with wonder and applause. \* \* yet pleasing variety, quite an illustration of the "Seven Ages." Here were assembled the aged patriarch, the gossipping old man and woman, the crones of the village, together with the little infant sleeping in its with shining morning face," gazed at me as I followed close upon the footsteps of the sexton, who ushered me into a pew belonging to the authorities of Stratford. I took a seat in this magisterial, cushioned and lined oaken case, with no every-day feelings. Singular thoughts flashed across my mind during that hour .----I felt that I was sitting near the grave of Shakspeare! It was an hour not soon to be forgotten, for there were sacred thoughts, blended with quickened emotions, excited by the scene around me.

This venerable structure is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The interior is divided into a nave and two aisles, a transept, and a chancel. The nave is formed by six hexagonal pillars supporting pointed arches.-The south aisle was rebuilt in the beginning of the fourteenth century by John de Stratford, Bishop of Winchester, and at the east end he founded a chapel to Thomas à Becket. The east end of one of the aisles is very curious and ancient. It contains a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The monuments of the Clopton family occupy it now, over whose relics hang banners and escutcheons, so venerable that they are perishing with age alone. This is a highly interesting and singular nook. Shakspeare is buried in the chancel, a most ancient part of the edifice, built in the fifteenth century by Thomas Balshall, warden of the College of Stratford. This portion of the

The gathering pageantry of his self-created characters crowd around us, as we stand over his grave-some in the awful, phantom-like majesty of the murdered King of Denmark-others, arrayed in the gossamer hues of Titania and Ariel, float to the sound of enchanted music on the golden edge of a dissolving cloud. We see as many shapes as Puck assumed, that "merry wanderer of the night;" and we flit in

#### "dell, forest, or mead, By paved fountain, or by rushing brook, Or on the bleached margent of the sea."

Can we cancel then our obligations to the Bard of Avon, by costly gifts laid upon his shrine, or relieve the burthen of our hearts' gratitude for the rich "honey of his music," by feeble praise! We feel that we cannot repay it, otherwise than by offering up our humble thanks and adorations to the Great Giver of that god-like intellect which gave token of the source from which all gifts do proceed. And to Him alone should we render praise for endowing Shakspeare

#### "With such large discourse, Looking before and after;

no less are thoughts of mortality cordial to the Indeed, to loiter within a rural churchyard on soul " a calm summer's evening-to ponder and muse over aged and mossy head-stones and osier-bound graves where the sweet-scented thyme and rosemary perfumes the air-is a soothing pleasure to the mind.-In a retired nook of the church-yard was a new-made grave. A couple of grave-diggers leaning upon their spades and mattocks, were awaiting a funeral with characteristic listlessness; whilst a few rustic-looking children stood hand in hand hard by, impatiently wondering when the expected burial would take place. Presently the funeral train appeared, slowly moving towards the church. It was attended by a number of fair and youthful girls, dressed entirely in white .---The deceased had been evidently one like themselves, as these interesting looking mourners denoted. As Shakspeare's spirit seemed to imbue and pervade every thing here in my mind, I fancied this faded flower of Avon to have been one of those poetical

her obsequies marked with-"virgin crants, Her maiden strewments, and the bringing home Of bell and burial."

I could observe the funeral procession for some distance before it entered the yard, and noticed the building has recently undergone a complete repair, hushed stillness of each passenger whose thoughts for and has been restored, as nearly as possible, to its some moments-at least until the train had passed

into that resolve, which stands on record, to the great and end-It does not appear that Captain Chase retained any original beauty, by a committee of gentlemen com- by-gave token of a moment's sober-mindedness, as ill will towards the people of Newbury on account of less comfort of spirits who have wandered far from God. "I posing the "Shakspearian Club." The bard's re- he reflected casually upon his own mortality. True, this treatment: on the contrary, all his descendants will arise and go to my Father," &c. But it is more immemains have been well preserved. Beneath the bust, the sight of a funeral does, or ought always to, awaken have had and still have a traditionary affection for diately to our point to observe, that it was the sweet attractions 31, Cheapside, London

# IMPORTANCE OF A HAPPY HOME.

The main endeavour of those who desire their children's spiritual welfare, should be to provide them with a happy home. It is vain to expect that young persons can be brought to love what is not amiable in itself. If religion be presented to them disfigured and deformed, as it too often is, how can it be imagined, that they will prefer it to the smiles and blandishments of the world? If, at each return to the domestic circle, they are met with moping melancholy, and dismal locks-if fireside squabbles, and petty provocations-if a constant wear and tear of family rudenesses, unkindnesses, and affronts, which make up in multitude what they want in magnitude-if this be the repast prepared, to satisfy the ardent longings of the youthful soul for pleasure, no wonder that it should fly to forbidden paths, and take refuge, wherever it can, from so comfortless and intolerable a scene. It was not of a cheerless home like this that the prodigal bethought himself, when "he said, How many hired servants of my father's have bread enough and to spare, and I perish with hunger." It was the rememunfortunate for him that he attempted to draw a con- brance of a father's house which haunted him in his exile, and trast between his accusers and the ancient Scribes followed him through all the stages of his misery;--it was the image of his home drawn upon his heart, and wrought into the and they pronounced him "guilty." They did not texture of his soul;-it was the magic influence of that thought, punish him corporeally, as in those days was common, the rising of that solitary star in the darkness of the hour of with "forty stripes save one," but they laid a heavy his extremity;--it was this which struck out the last spark of life within him; which converted memory into hope, and hope

SAMUEL SHAW, 120, King-Street. Toronto, 10th October, 1840.

#### HAT, CAP, AND FUR MART.

CLARKE & BOYD grateful for past favors, respectfully amount the arrival of their Fall and Winter Stock of LONDO HATS, from the most approved makers, and of the very lates London and Paris fashions, with a choice stock of FURS, suitability King Street, Toronto, 18th Sept., 1840.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, To ronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

#### STEAM BOAT NOTICE.

THE Steamer GORE will until further notice, leave Toron<sup>10</sup> for Rochester every Sunday and Wednesday evening, at o'clock, and Rochester for Toronto every Tuesday and Friday morning, calling at Cobourg both ways; commencing on Sunday ening the 4th inst. Toronto, 2nd April, 1841.

#### SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES. NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of certain Writs, mde trict, to me directed, I shall attend at the Court House, in the chi of Toronto, on Wednesday, the 6th day of October next, heing the second day of the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the the the transmission of Abion, Adjala, Brock, Fiss, Etobicoke, Fios, Georgina, North Gwillimbury, Innisfil, Mone, which mare and the transmission of Abion, Adjala, Brock, Fiss, Etobicoke, Fios, Georgina, North Gwillimbury, Innisfil, Mone, which mur, Mara, Oro, Orillia, Thorah, Tay, Vespra and Whitchurch, which is arear for Assessments, as at the price of two shillings and sizenees per acre, will pay the Assessments due on the respective lots. We JARVIS, Shorff

Sheriff's Office, Toronto, July 1, 1841.

### The Church

Lye Church TS published for the MANAGING COMMITTER, by H. & W. ROW-SELL, Toronto, every Saturday. TERMS :- Fifteen Shillings Currency; or Thirteen Shillings and Siz-ponce, Sterling, per annum. AGENTS-THE CLERCY in Canada, and SAMUEL ROWSELL, Esg<sup>(r.</sup> 31, Cheapside, London.