Poetry.

THE CHURCHES OF OUR LAND. (By Miss Mary Anne Browne.)

They lie in valleys buried deep, They stud the barren hills; They're mirror'd where proud rivers sweep, And by the humbler rills; A blessing on each holy fane, Wherever they may stand,

With open door, for rich and poor,

The Churches of our Land! Ye boast of England's palaces, Her cities and her towers, Of mansions where her sons at ease Dwell midst her green-wood bowers; But a deeper sense of reverence

God's temples should command, While knees shall bend, and prayer ascend, In the Churches of our Lat

Oh! pleasant are the pealing bells,
Heard at the sabbath time,
Calling to prayer from hills and dells,
With their melodious chime;
And glorious is the sacred song,
Swelled by a fervent band,
When the organ's note doth proudly float
Through the Observes of our Land. Through the Churches of our Land.

Talk not of England's "wooden walls," Her better strength is here; Here trust around the spirit falls, Subduing doubt and fear; Here her brave sons have gather'd power,
Nerving each heart and hand—
Most fearless prove those who best love
The Churches of our Land.

ME

SE,

0 R,

res

sting.

SHAW.

KER.

rsmiths,

COM-

IURRAY.

MPANY,

ment.)

EWIS, eral Agent.

Shillings and

They stand the guardians of the faith For which our fathers died; God keep those temples still from scathe, Our blessing and our pride!
Our energies, our deeds, our prayers,
All these should they command,
That never foe may lay them low,
The Churches of our Land.

> HARK CATHOLICS! (From the Charleston Gospel Messenger.)

[These spirited stanzas have reference to a letter which Dr. Kentick, a Romish prelate in the United States, addressed to some Bishops of the American Church, inviting them to join the Romish schism.— Eb. Cu.]

What! shall the vine so nobly brought With blood and fiery toil, From Romish Egypt, turn her roots Back to its meagre soil? Nay, strong in liberty she'll stand With glorious foliage decked, For planted by our Gon's own hand His right hand shall protect.

Of no Italian Bishop, we The sway usurping own, Which, in the times true Catholic, The Church had never known; Descended from of old,

We yet the traditum divine
Of Bishop GREGORY hold.* Be your's to own Trent's false decrees-Rome's Popish rod to dread,— We hold the Councils Catholic, And CHRIST our glorious Head;
A Martyr-bearing Church indeed,
We claim our Mother high;
And we have yet, our LAUDS to bleed,
Our DINOTHS† to reply.

We pity thee misguided Rome! In olden time you burned The brightest beacon of the Faith, And noble trophies earned; But now you've wrapped yourself in night, With Error's pall arrayed; That Holy Faith once pure and bright

You almost have betrayed. With such ambiguous blaze, That ye should dare true sheep invite In schism's folds to graze? Our Shepherds true have roused them quick

To guard their Trust Divine,
And show we love Church Catholic More, Arath's Lord, than thine. When we can God's own word remove,-

When think CHRIST'S oath can fail,-When to high trust we recreant prove,-Then may your hopes prevail; But until then, be this well learned By wily Rome, in sooth We'll give these bodies to be burned,

Vigil of St. Clement, Bishop and Martyr.

Ere we deny the Truth.

THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.§ (From the Boston Witness and Advocate.)

Experience, since the Reformation, I think, incontestably proves, that Churches formed upon any other than the Episcopal regimen, not using a scriptural liturgy, and possessing established and uniform articles of religion, have not been successful in retaining the pure faith of the gospel, and in spreading its influence extensively throughout the world, and therefore the necessary conclusion to be drawn from so indisputable a fact, must be, that it is not the design of the gracious Ruler of the universe to make use of such instruments, permanently, for the accomplishment of these great objects. The history of the Congregational Church of England and in America, and the Church in Switzerland, which though perhaps not strictly Congregational, being the parent of such as are, I shall adduce as illustrations of my argument. And here I must advert, as I proceed, to the ground assumed by these Churches, that for the first two centuries of the Christian era, the Church as modelled hon their system, was the only one established by the apostles, and the only known one during that long period; that about the beginning of the third century, Somewhere, and somehow, "by persons unknown," (for history furnishes no record of the event,) this system was overthrown, and the unscriptural one of Ocesan Episcopacy established in its place. If this be true, the deluge itself is not a more marvellous occurence, for it is at the same time affirmed, that, until the Reformation, a space of about fourteen hundred cars, this Congregational or Presbyterian system was lost, and had not, during that long period, any disble existence; that is, the true church of Christ was swept from off the face of the earth for fourteen

of the world," made void. One of two conclusions, I its energies to sustain itself. It has organized innuthink, must necessarily follow this assumption, -either the word of God has been made of none effect, or Congregationalism is not a scriptural institution.

the Reformation: it is allowed that it was established judge of a tree by its fruits, is a scriptural maxim: the operate against its influence; promoted those religious truth, that in the exercise of an immeasurable love to us, Christ value. We inquire then, have the Churches founded on this system, preserved uncorrupted, the pure faith Still its object is unattained; it does not increase either of the Gospel? Have they spread its influences far in numbers, or in power, or in spirituality, but the reand wide, throughout the world? Have they, or have verse. Sir, it gives me no pleasure to lay these statethey not, been the parents of innumerable heresies and ments before you. I do it only under a strong sense errors?

In the first place, consider the Church in Switzerland: is it not an admitted fact, that it has done no- same period. Fifty years ago, the Episcopal Church saving doctrines of the Gospel? has it not cast them only. While in this period, the population of the country has more than doubled, and Congregainstrument for the conversion of the world until it be tionalism has not advanced one step, the Episcopal itself converted? How is it with the same denomi- Church has added one thousand to the number of its nation in England? At one time possessed of supreme clergy. While Congregationalism is confined within power in the state, and now for a long period as free the narrow limits of New England, the Episcopal to act as the air it breathes, while the established Church has posted itself over the whole length and Church there, has been hampered and embarrassed breadth of the land, and is daly and almost hourly by innumerable restrictions; what has it done towards increasing. While Congregationalists are divided its own extension? how has it preserved the faith and at variance among themselves, she is united and of Christ crucified? It is the parent there, as else- harmonious. She cannot be divided. What she bewhere, of innumerable heresics and disorders, and lieved and taught in 1680, and tom the period of the continues, as to numbers and moral strength, altogether Reformation, she believes and teaches now, and noinsignificant; and here it may be proper to remark thing beside; no essential error in doctrine or practice that the increased accommodation for public worship has followed in her footsteps. She is subject to a in the Episcopal Church of England, during the last firm and decided, though mild and moderate governtwenty years amounts to more than all the accommodation for this purpose, of all the other denominations experience, just and wise, complete in all its parts. together throughout the kingdom, exclusive of the She has a sound and scriptural iturgy, faithfully Methodists. Can there be any mistake in the conclusions that ought to be drawn from such a fact?

continental non-Episcopal Churches, and show how which every intelligent orthodox Christian admits to defective they are in soundness of doctrine, and energy be scriptural. She has a body of clergy inferior to of conduct; but one is a sample of all. I might, too, none in the country for wisdom, piety, and learning, exhibit to you the wretched condition and conduct of and, where her Churches have gone beyond the point the Kirk of Scotland, and gratify you with the rising of struggle for existence, she exhibits the most deprospects of the Episcopal Church, there, like our- lightful evidences of sound religious character in her selves, so long persecuted and oppressed; but the members; and even within the circumscribed influtime is not sufficient for half of what may be said on ence of her body in our own diocese—ret in the very this topic, and I must forbear.

And now, to consider that which more nearly concerns us, the like denomination in our own country,— intelligence she manifests, is most lecisive. Add what can we say of it more or less than of its parents to all this, she is the most tolerant, mild, and forin Switzerland and England? How has the faith of bearing, towards those who differ from her, of any the gospel been preserved in the keeping of the Con- known body of Christians on the earth. Can we gregational Church here? In what part of this great nation has it planted itself, out of New England? What blessed of God? have been the fruits of its production? I must here premise, that I have it not in my heart to say one word that should give just offence to this respectable deno- States, it behoves her members most seriously to mination. I have in it friends I exceedingly love and respect; I honor and admire the piety and zeal for religion, so many among it have exhibited; but I cannot close my eyes upon the defectiveness, and mis-Christians upon earth.

prejudice and resentment; though a fugitive itself extended light and liberality. Nevertheless it could not, and it has not extended itself beyond its original limits; it could not and it has not maintained entire THE DUTY OF SHOWING FORTH OUR SAVIOUR'S its doctrines and authority therein; it has given way, by degrees, to every species of attack, until made to swarm with almost every imaginable error. Notwithstanding its assumed claims to scriptural authority, notwithstanding its possession of the exclusive influence of the civil power to enforce its claims, it has see the snowy dome of some gigantic mountain, towering above declined, and manifests increasing symptoms of still the clouds in solitary splendour, and glittering in the sunbeams regory the Great, Bishop of Rome, A. D. 590, who affirmed in good, other systems are neccessary. This may be shown by a reference to facts. Fifty years ago there were as many Orthodox Congregational ministers who had shown so much baseness and so much ingratitude? Estimated by what it has led him to suffurdock's Mosheim, vol. 1, p. 461.)

Augustine's endeavours to establish the supremacy of Rome, and the Bishop of Rome and every godly Christian, and the Bishop of Rome and so good endure such humiliation, or suffer such as the a constant of the suffer is many or those who had shown so much baseness and so much ingratitude? Estimated by what it has led him to such agony for those who had shown so much ingratitude?

But if that love be disbelieved by a sinner, so far is it from saving him, that it can only add to his condemnation, "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life; and he that the believeth on the Son hath everlasting life; and he that the believeth on the Son hath everlasting life; and he that the suffer is the suf

Saviour, "Lo I am with you alway, even unto the end bled. During this time, this Church has put firth all due to all his un-atoned transgressions, and to answer besides merable agencies to suit its ends; caused the laws of called, in our state of condemnation, to receive Christ heartily the Commonwealth to be modified to render itself as our life and peace; our wisdom, righteousness, sanctification, more popular; effected the repeal of that most righ- and redemption. "God so loved the world, that he gave his only It is next affirmed, that this system was revived at teous article of our Constitution, which conpelled begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should every man to support the public worship of Amighty not perish, but have everlasting life," John iii. 16. He who plant that will not bear this test, can be but of little excitements which have led to such frightful extravagances, and left such fearful results in ther train. total revolution in all our religious views, to govern our whole of duty, and for just and high considerations.

Compare now the Episcopal Church through the thing to extend the knowledge of a Redeemer beyond out of one or two of the Southern States, had hardly its own limits? is it not equally and lamentably true, any existence in this country; there were in the whole that it has utterly failed to sustain within itself the nation then, one hundred and seventy of its clergy

ment,-one of written laws, founded in reason and guarded against sudden and improper changes, which all the Christian world admires. She has also equal-I might safely draw your attention also to all the ly well guarded, fixed and approved articles of faith, spring-time of its existence,-her salutary influence on other denominations, by the sobriety, order and

ponder. It has been wrought in parts seemingly secution in the old world, it established itself in the then twenty clergymen only; now there are over three petitor. It brought to its aid the entire strength of consecrated Bishop of the Eastern Diocese, there the civil power, and the no less powerful agency of were but seventeen clergy therein, and now there are one hundred and thirteen; and let it be remembered, from alleged persecution, it became a stern and unhethat this increase was in places where the most deepsitating persecutor of others, and that too, in a day of rooted prejudices, and inveterate hostility against it

> DEATH IN THE HOLY COMMUNION. (By the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, M.A.)

of distant Alps, with their summits hid in clouds, he may often

further decay. How seldom do we hear of a new as though it were not of the earth: so among all the other facts Orthodox Congregational Church being erected in of human history, the death of our Lord and Saviour Jesus any of our towns! who witnesses this church extending | Christ stands out pre-eminent, demanding the attention, the itself in any part of our broad dominion out of New wonder, and the gratitude of the whole world. "Ye know the England? Can such an instrumentality, then, be of grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that, though he was rich, yet for divine appointment? Again, has she preserved, does she maintain uniformly, her own original standards of rich," 2 Cor. viii. 9. "Who his own self bare our sins in his faith?—Look at her covenant, established in this very own body on the tree, that we, being dead to sins, should live unto city in the year 1680, after most mature deliberation, righteousness: by whose stripes ye were healed," 1 Peter ii. 24. and inquire who acknowledges it now, or if any of its Well might the Apostle term this a love "which passes knowindividual members do, who preach it from the pulpit? ledge," for it has no parallel among human friendships. On Who maintains it publicly? Who is honest enough, and that cross of agony and shame, the eternal Son of God died for bold enough to dare to do so? Can such be the accred- sinners, who, in their guilt and ruin, were as ungrateful, proud, ited agent of a Master the same yesterday, to-day and and obdurate, as they were miserable: and the prayer which he forever, with whom is no variableness, nor shadow of then breathed for those who were tormenting him, "Father, turning? The age of miracles is passed; the age for forgive them; for they know not what they do," shows exactly God's direct interposition in the affairs of men is alike the disposition with which he looks upon the whole ungrateful gone by; he intends now, as is most apparent, to ac- race. We have disobeyed the law, and he came to obey it in complish all his designs on the earth through human our stead: we have sinned, and he, who was without sin, conagency; he has done all by direct revelation to his sented to be treated as the sinner, that we might have the vineyard that can be done for it; and now it remains rewards of innocence; we have forfeited heaven, and he gave for men to work out the appointed salvation, always up celestial glory to restore it to us: we were exposed for our in entire dependence upon divine grace. Will a weak sins to an eternal sorrow, and he bore a sorrow never yet and inefficient confederacy then, such as the Congre- fathomed, that he might make us happy: we have deserved to gational Church is, be competent to such a service? be under the curse of God for ever, and he was made a curse Has the like been effectual for any great and good for us, that we might enjoy the Divine favour. Without him, end, for any length of time even? No, sir, it cannot; we should now be helpless and undone; the children of Satan, it may endure for awhile, and do good for a short the slaves of sin, the heirs of wrath; and doomed for our depraperiod in particular states of society, as we have seen vity to endless and intolerable woe; but He "is our life."it do; but to accomplish and sustain permanent, last-

then, and its workings we are now to consider. To God according to his ability, because it seemed to believes on him lives, he who believes not perishes. This great died for our sins, is to dwell in our hearts for ever, to operate a lives, and thus to make us new creatures. As he himself declared, he must be the food of our souls. "I am the bread of life: he that cometh to me shall never hunger; and he that believeth on me shall never thirst," John vi. 35. To come to him and believe on him, is to receive his flesh and blood as our spiritual food, and that satisfies for ever. Believe on him, and you will live; disbelieve him, and you will die. Is not this his own testimony? "Except ye eat the flesh of the Son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you. Whoso eateth my flesh, and drinketh my blood, hath eternal life; and I will raise him up at the last day." John vi. 53, 54. He who. receiving Christ crucified into his heart by faith, trusts him, and loves him, is his disciple. On his behalf the Saviour intercedes, over him the Spirit watches, and for him heaven is prepared. But he who rejects him, neither believing his love nor depending on his merit, has no grace and no piety; but is still dead in trespasses and sins. To the carnal Jews indeed, who placed religion in tithes and sacrifices, who expected their Messiah to be a temporal sovereign, and who were dreaming of the universal dominion of their nation, all this was unintelligible; because, without one ray of heavenly light, they thought that he meant, they must literally eat his flesh and drink his blood; and they exclaimed,-"This is an hard saying; who can hear it?" John vi. 60. But Jesus meant no literal reception of his mangled form; which, unnatural and useless, would have left them as worldly, covetous, and proud; as sensual and ungodly as before: and he therefore added, " What, and if ye shall see the Son of nan ascend up where he was before? It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing:" John vi. 62, 63.— They must not think that his body was literally to be eaten. for that would ascend to glory; and it was the Spirit of God who alone could give them life, by making their hearts receive him. Thus, then, his people are to receive life by receiving the expiatory death of Christ. His love in dying for them being therefore the only source of

satisfaction for pardon, grace, and eternal life. And so all as I am not unaware of the sensitiveness (commendable, if reabelievers do. They have renounced all self-dependence, together with dependence on their fellow-creatures; and owning their desert of eternal death, they expect salvation only through

their salvation, every believer in the world ought constantly to recall it. In the world and in retirement, among the friends of religion and among its foes, in sorrow and in joy, in the vigour of manhood and in the decays of age, in every scene and through all vicissitudes, this thought should be their comfort and their desire better evidences of her being owned and strength-"He loved me and gave himself for me." But because He who knows all hearts, knew well how prone even This prodigious increase in the numbers and in- his disciples would be to forget him, how timidly they would fluence of the Episcopal Church in these United confess him before men, how much the exercise of their faith would be interrupted, and how often their comfort derived from his cross would fail, he gave to them on the very night of his most unfavorable to it, to wit, in Virginia and in New agony, and but a few hours before he was in the hands of his infidel politicians, and the unfaithfulness of the colochievous workings of its system, and, on an occasion nial clergy, the Church there, though powerful before scattered into corners and shrinking like sheep among wolves, like the present, when I am called upon to enforce the the war of the Revolution, became afterwards almost they have never forgotten. "The Lord Jesus the same night in claims of the Church of which I am a member, it is extinct. When the late lamented Bishop Moore which he was betrayed took bread: and when he had given thanks, both my right, and my duty, to show its superiority, became its chief shepherd, about twenty-seven years he brake it and said, Take, eat: this is my body, which is broken as well by contrast and comparison, as by the exhibi- ago, there were less than ten effective clergymen in for you: this do in remembrance of me. After the same mantion of its own inherent merits. I must not, therefore, that diocese,—now there are nearly one hundred. ner also he took the cup, when he had supped, saying, This cup be charged with wilful and unnecessary offence, in the Here we see,—what never has been or can be seen is the New Testament in my blood: this do ye, as oft as yedrink prosecution of a warrantable and legitimate object. In any Church otherwise constituted,—a declining it, in remembrance of me," 1 Cor. xi. 23—25. It being for I entertain no unkindly feeling towards any body of Church restored, re-invigorated, and improved. In their welfare that they should recall his death, that they should the whole of New England, fifty years ago, there were exercise faith in him, and that they should own him before men, The origin of the Congregational Church in this about thirty clergy of our Church only; now there this solemn rite was instituted to promote these ends. When had arisen between the Asiatic and Western Churches, concerncountry is well known; fleeing, professedly from per- are over two hundred. In New York, there were his disciples meet in his name to eat that bread, which repre- ing the proper time for observing the Paschal Festival; and as new, and closed forthwith the door against every com- hundred. And thirty years ago, when you, * sir, were the love which made him hang there; when they drink that wine which represents the blood which was shed for them, they by faith they eat his flesh and drink his blood. Besides this, they thus proclaim to the world his love and their grateful trust; for why is that broken bread placed on the table, but because his body was broken for us? Why is that wine poured out, but because his blood was shed? And why do they receive that bread and wine, but because they believe in his atonement? "As often as ye eat this bread, and drink this cup, ye do show the Lord's death till he come," 1 Cor. xi. 26. Till When, from a lofty eminence, the traveller looks at a range

his death, by eating that bread and drinking that cup. Instructed by him, how should his disciples refuse? Among his latest commands, given on the night of his agony, addressed to them just before he suffered for their sake, are these:-Take, eat, this is my body." "This cup is the New Testament in my blood." "Drink ye all of it," Matt. xxvi. 26, 27. Luke xxii. 20. Can true disciples forget these injunctions?-If any are living in sin, they indeed should not venture to profane the sacred ordinance by their presence; "for he that eateth and drinketh unworthily, eateth and drinketh damnation to himself, not discerning the Lord's body," 1 Cor. xi. 29. But instead of continuing to absent themselves from the Lord's tioning the fatal precedent of departure from apostolic order. table, because they are living in sin, all who bear the Christian | They referred all differences to the command or example of the where is it said in Scripture, let a man examine himself, and if he be in a wrong state of mind, let him stay away; but to the must have been a consolation to reflect that they could not most careless and the most inconsistent, the Apostle says, "Let a man examine himself, and so let him eat of that bread, and drink of that cup." The discovery of sin does not sancrepentance. Renouncing therefore every known sin, all penitent believers should come again to the table of the Lord, to which is derived from the cross.

the last advent will his disciples still show forth to the world

ON THE MODE OF ADMINISTERING BAPTISM. (From the Charleston, S. C., Gospel Messenger.)

pages, a letter more interesting, and better adapted to effect its ing good, other systems are neccessary. This may did one so great and so good endure such humiliation, or suffer purpose, than the following, which has recently been circulated. A like arrangement in all our Churches as to the Sacrament of

hundred years, and the gracious parting promise of the population of this commonwealth has more than douindication that such was the design of those who have preceded us.

"Your Ministers propose, therefore, to carry out that design, by baptizing thus, their own children, and those of any who may agree with them in the view now expressed. If others prefer the comparatively recent habit of baptizing from a small bowl placed on the Communion table, we shall not, under existing circumstances, refuse: only I take this occasion to say, that in none of our sister Churches in this city, is there any such practice. Neither is it according to the Rubrics of our own baptismal service, throughout which, you will find, mention is made of 'the Font'-the Sponsors, it is said, must be 'ready at the Font'-the Minister must 'stand at the Font;' and it must be large enough for him to 'dip the child in the water,' if desired.

"All this is in exact agreement with the provisions of the Church in every age. 'Fonts,' says one in high repute among our writers, 'were at first built near the Church-then in the Church porch, and afterwards placed in the Church itself, but still keeping the lower end to intimate that baptism is the entrance into the mystical Church. In the primitive times we meet with them very large and capacious'-(See Wheatly on the Common Prayer, chap. vii. § 3.) The same is the testimony of sundry other standard writers, references to some of whom

"The use of 'basons' is 'expressly contrary' to an ancient regulation of the English Church, (see Cardwell's Documentary Annals, vol. 1, p. 292,) and is forbidden by Canon XVIII. of said Church; and in that Church the use of Fonts, at the doors, prevailed till lately, and probably in general, to this day; as was the case in St. Philip's Church, if not in our congregation, within the recollection of some only recently deceased.

"Sustained, then, by precedents so near and recent, so general and ancient, and by the opinion of our own Bishop, (with whose concurrence I am now acting,) I feel persuaded that in a matter which confessedly comes within the range of my official responsibilities, you will acquiesce in the propriety of the course to be pursued in the present instance; especially since the one adopted by my predecessor, in removing the Font to the chancel, has been reversed by the Vestry, in compliance with remonstrances from Members of the Congregation-thus leaving me no alternative but that of going against the rubric, or else baptizing where the Font now stands.

"I fain would hope that on reflection you will agree with me, not only that in the case of my own child I am constrained to act as proposed, but that so it should be in every case. Yet sonable) wherewith many regard a departure from the routine of observances, which, though not original nor universal, may be the only ones that they are familiar with; I have deemed it advisable to give you this brief sketch of my reasons for what I am about to do, and for what I hereby advise, but do not insist that all of us should do, viz: that instead of our unseemly and isolated practice of assigning to baptism no appropriate symbol, and of making it a mere appendage to the other sacrament, we restore it to its proper place, and render its administration, once more, emblematic of its design, viz: the admission of the baptized person, through the door, into the sacred fold of the

"Nor, lastly, can I refrain from expressing the conviction that these outward signs, instead of leading you to think less of the inward grace of this sacrament will, through the blessing of God on our other teachings, aid you in seeing into and feeling its spiritual excellence, the qualifications for its saving reception, and the privileges and duties of all who have been given up, or have given others, thus to their only Saviour. Very affectionately, in pastoral faithfulness,

"PAUL TRAPIER."

VISIT OF POLYCARP TO ROME.

(From the New York Churchman.)

Few events throw a clearer light on the principles by which the primitive [Church] was governed, or serve more conclusively to refute the theories both of Rome and Geneva respecing ecclesiastical government, than the journey of the aged Bishop of Smyrna to Rome, in the year 158. A controversy sents the body which hung for them on the tree, they think of both parties pleaded apostolic precedent, one appealing to the Peter, Polycarp undertook a journey to Rome for the purpose think of the love which made him shed it. When they eat that of settling the dispute. His interview with Anicetus [Bishop bread and drink that wine, faith is brought into exercise, and of Rome | terminated without any alteration taking place in the opinion of either party, both determining to retain the practice which they had derived from the apostles who had founded or governed their respective Churches.†

We hence perceive how careful the early Church was to avoid innovation even in matters of secondary importance, and to preserve unity, not only in high and vital doctrines, and great principles of ecclesiastical government, but also in the minute regulations of discipline. Christians then were desirous of preventing the slightest departure from the pure and primal order, and of transmitting the Church to future generations in all respects the same as they had received it from the apostles. They would have regarded with utmost horror the idea which the blind liberality or indifference of modern times has rendered so popular, that provided men agree in a few main points of faith, it is of little or no consequence how widely they differ in less essential matters. The glorious ideal which they proposed was entire, universal, everlasting unity, in faith, discipline, and affection; and it doubtless must have occasioned those holy men much affliction, that even in a thing of comparatively slight importance they could not preserve agreement, without sancname should renounce their sins, that they may come to it. No apostles, and nothing could induce them to depart from the course marked out by the first governors of the Church. It greatly err in continuing a variation which apostles had com-

But is it possible that at this period the supremacy of the tion disobedience to Christ's injunction, but should lead to Bishop of Rome was acknowledged; that the idea of papal infallibility had entered into the mind of any human being? Had such a tenet been then held by the Church, would the controexercise faith in his atoning sacrifice, to recall that love to sinners which made him die for them, and to confess before the the Asiatic Churches have known and performed their duty of Church and the world, that they have no other hope than that submitting implicitly to the decision of the successor of St. Peter? Would not the pious Polycarp have heard something from St. John of this extraordinary right to universal sovereignty, and have submitted his own judgment to that of the divinely-appointed head of the Christian Church? Or if he had failed in knowledge or duty, would Anicetus have betrayed It is not often that we have it in our power to place on our his trust and debased his dignity by continuing silent on this momentous subject?

* See Bishop Sparrow's Rationale, p. 192; Cave's Primitive Christianity, chap. 10, p. 312; Bingham's Antiquities, B. viii. ch. vii. § 1 and 2.

whith of "Universal Bishop" to be profane, anti-Christian, and professional profess

of the therefore absurd and iniquitous pretensions of Rome, than like Messrs. Sibthorp and Wackerbarth. In a diffethose derivable from this underiable historical fact. But we rent direction, too, error has been at work, and we may apply equally forcible reasoning to the other extreme of sectarianism, and demand whether it is within the range of possibility, that while Christians of that day were so well versed in the practices of the apostles, and so anxious to conform to their appointment, they would universally have adopted Episcopal government, if the apostles had established Presbyterial. No one can for an instant maintain that the observation of Easter on a particular day, is of equal importance with the preservation of a correct form of Church Government. There is no comparison between the two. Yet were we to believe the assertions (rather than the arguments) of some, we should have the strange contradiction of Europe and Asia arranged against each other on account of a supposed departure from apostolic precedent in the observation of a festival; and at the same time combining in direct and monstrous opposition against the known will of the apostles, concerning no less a matter than the system of ecclesiastical polity which they had established. Polycarp must have known the opinions of St. John on the latter point .-Would the man who, in those early days of persecution and uncertainty, when his constant presence was necessary to confirm, extend, and protect his Church, travelled from Smyrna to Rome, to reconcile the Christian world on a point of minor importance-would he have sanctioned so gross a violation of primitive order, as the subversion of one form of government, and the erection of another? Is not the silence of Christians of those days, respecting any alteration in Church government, a proof that no alteration had taken place? Most assuredly, if it had, they would have noticed it! Most assuredly, if it had, they would not have submitted to it without a struggle! But they would not have submitted to it without a struggle! But neither Polycarp nor Anicetus, neither Europe nor Asia, knew anything about the matter. The triumph of discovering the error, and subverting the tyranny of episcopacy, was reserved for the antiquarian wisdom of men fourteen hundred years after. Let not the man who can believe this, sneer at Romish credu-

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1842.

We respectfully call the attention of the Clergy of the Diocese of Quebec to the following circular, addressed to them by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, which reached us too late for insertion last week :-CIRCULAR TO THE CLERGY IN THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. Quebec, 27th January, 1842.

Reverend Sir,-I have received through the Colonial Office, an Order in Council, to the effect that in all the Prayers, Litanies, and Collects for the Royal Family, the words "The PRINCE OF WALES" be inserted immediately after the words 'THE PRINCE ALBERT;" and especially directing that, till copies shall be procured of a new edition of the Cor Prayer, containing this amendment, all the officiating Clergy shall, for the preventing of mistakes, with the pen correct amend all such prayers in their Church Books, according to the

I am charged to enforce this order in the Diocese of Quebec and you will be pleased to conform to it accordingly.

I am, Reverend Sir, Your affectionate brother, G. J. MONTREAL. Disguise, evasion, and reservation are not the weapons with which we shall ever attempt to defend the truth, as professed by the Anglican branch of the One Catholic and Apostolic Church. We therefore do not hesitate to state, at the earliest opportunity within our power, that another Clergyman of the Established Church, the Rev. A. F. D. Wackerbarth, late Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, whose Popish propensities had long since been unequivocally manifested, has renounced the pure doctrines of our Reformed Faith, and, in the light of the nineteenth century, embraced the absurdities and anti-Christian inventions of Romanism. An occurrence like this has caused us more regret than surprise; and in the present conflict of religious opinions,-in the disgust excited in many ardent, but ill-poised, minds at the un- the late Dr. Marsh, the learned Bishop of Peterboscriptural extravagances of Dissent,-in the earnest desire after Catholic unity, now so generally felt by all serious and deep-thinking men,-in these combined circumstances we can see quite enough to account for the temporary, but delusive gain which Popery is acquiring. Such has always been the case, when we look to the ecclesiastical history of England. Dissent, now gradually sinking under the prevalence of sound principles, which are daily extending their influence, increases in bitterness against the Church: of that bitterness, and that spirit of division whence it flows, Jesuitism quickly takes advantage; and the mind of the sincere inquirer after unity, tempted, by a half-view of truth, from the safe paths of Scripture and pure Catholic antiquity, thinks to find that unity within the pretended Infallibility of the Romish Communion, which perhaps will never at all be found entire, until the Church on earth shall be dissolved into the Church eternal and triumphant. We maintain that Popery and Dissent thrive side by side; and we strenuously deny that these late instances of clerical defection are attributable to the influence of what are commonly called High-Church principles. No one, is the slightest degree acquainted with English theology, will venture upon such a statement, because it is a notorious and striking truth, that the High-Church Divines, ever since the Reformation, have almost exclusively maintained the battle of Protestantism against the assaults and wiles of Popery.-"In all former times, since the beginning of the Reformation," says good Bishop Sanderson, "our Archbishops and Bishops, with their Chaplains and others of the prelatical party, (many of them such as have written also in defence of the Church against the Puritans), were the principal (I had almost said the only) champions to maintain the cause of religion against the Papists." And so will it be found in the present day. A Mr. Sibthorp, a Mr. Wackerbarth, and perhaps a few others may embrace Romanism, but the Dissenters, who clamoured for Roman Catholic Emancipation, will do more by the multiplication of divisions, and their rejection of Episcopacy, to strengthen Popery, than the Halls, the Sandersons, the Hammonds, the Jeremy Taylors, the Barrows, and the Bulls, of the seventeenth century, or a Magee, a Rose, a Phillpotts, or a Jolly, of the nineteenth .-"In those counties, Lancashire for one," remarked Bishop Sanderson, "where there are the most and the most rigid Presbyterians, there are also the most and the most zealous Roman Catholics." Dissent and Popery, we repeat, fraternize much more closely than the Church and Popery. In politics and religion they tend to the same ends, and those ends are democracy, on the one hand, and a denial of the vital doctrines of

Christianity, on the other. Of Mr. Wackerbarth we can at present gather no particulars. We have seen a letter of his in the London Standard containing very violent language, but, from its allusion to various topics of the day, it would be intelligible to few of our readers, and there-

fore we do not transcribe it. It must not be supposed that the Church of England has alone suffered from the machinations of Popery. To say nothing of Dr. Bramston, the titular Popish Bishop of London, who many years ago was a Methodist, we have already announced that a Mr.

"Our readers are probably aware, that up to the year 1575 no question had been raised in Scotland about the divine right of episcopal ordination; when Andrew Melville, the Protestant

perceive from our English papers that, in several instances, Independent and Methodist preachers have denied the Holy Sacrament of Infant Baptism, and joined themselves to the Baptists. Thus one set of men adds to Christianity, and another detracts from it. From this dark side of the picture we gladly turn to its other and brighter aspect, and have great satisfaction in recording the following recent conversions:

"RECANTATION .- Wednesday week, in St. Jude's Church, Liverpool, five persons, all of mature years, in the presence of an overflowing congregation, publicly recanted and abjured the errors of the Church of Rome, in which they had been matured. In the first instance, three other Roman Catholics (making eight in the whole) intended thus openly to enter into the mion of the Church of England; but between the period when they intimated their desire and the celebration ne concealed influence so worked upon their fears, service, some concealed influence so worker appointed time. that they did not make their appearance at the appointed time. The Church of England has no prescribed form of recantation of error; and therefore the Rev. Hugh M'Neile, the Incumbent of the Church, prepared one from Archbishops Tennison and Magee, which he has printed for circulation. conducted by the Rev. Mr. M'Neile .- Liverpool Paper.

"CONVERSIONS FROM POPERY .- On Sunday last, the 5th instant, immediately before the sermon, the Rev. Sydney Smith, the Rector of Colebrook, announced that notice had been given to him of the intention of certain persons to make a public renunciation of the Church of Rome; and he earnestly requested the prayers of the congregation for the converts, that in their holy determination they might be strengthened and sanctified Two women then proceeded to the alone cleanse me from all sin and bring me unto everlasting life." The Rev. W. S. Burnside preached from the Psalms. His subject was the Jubilee. In describing the popish Jubilee he briefly but forcibly spoke of the errors of Rome, then entered into the rich subject of the Jewish Jubilee and the truth of the Gospel as exquisitely typified by it. The greatest interest was manifested throughout the Rev. Preacher's excellent and powerful discourse .- Enniskillen Reporter.

Anything is better than a state of spiritual stagnation; and we augur, from the present troubled appearance of the religious atmosphere, that, after some warring of the hostile elements, evangelical truth and apostolical order will shine with a purer and more powerful lustre than before. Let not Churchmen fall into the snares of their wily enemies, and be ashamed of their principles, because Dissenters, with equal cunning and untruth, represent those principles as having a tendency to Popery. If the Church of England were destroyed to-morrow, Popery would soon regain its lost ascendancy. If Dissent were destroyed to-morrow, Popery would soon retreat before the holy Protestant army of our Catholic Reformed Church. Dissent and Popery live upon each other.

The year 1842, will, we trust, be memorable in the annals of the Canadian Church for the growth of sound ecclesiastical principles, an increase in the number of Churches and Clergymen, and an undivided support of those Societies, and those only, which are exclusively connected with the Church. In a very few weeks we hope to announce not only that a general Diocesan Association, embracing all the wants of the Church, has been formed, but that it has been brought into actual and efficient operation. that desirable result shall be accomplished, Churchmen will be able to supply their own wants from their own Societies, and thus will a spirit of unity be promoted; the confusion of Churchmen with Dissenters be avoided; and that general laxity of opinion and practice, so contrary to the Scriptures and so injurious to the Church of Christ, be successfully encountered and arrested. On this point, we intend, at a ore seasonable opportunity, to remark at some length; in the mean while, we adduce the authority of a great name under the protection of which we are, at present, content to leave truth and orthodoxy to maintain and extend their ground. The following is the opinion of rough, with reference to Bible Societies, and it is equally applicable to all Societies in which Churchmen compromise the distinctive and divine character of the Church by uniting with Dissenters for religious pur-

"I earnestly recommend to your attention the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; it is the most ancient Bible Society in this kingdom, and was employed in the distribution of Bibles to the Poor more than 80 years before any other Bible Society existed amongst us; as I decidedly prefer the distribu-tion of the Bible by n ans of this Bible Society, I will briefly state to you the grounds of my preference. Though the use of the Bible makes us Christians, it is the use of the Prayer Book which makes us Churchmen; though the Prayer Book has no authority but what it derives from the Bible, Churchmen must attend to its distribution with the Bible; take away the Prayer Book, and though we remain Christians, we cease to be Churchmen. Now the Bible Society which I recommend to your attention is the only Bible Society in this kingdom which dis-tributes the Prayer Book with the Bible, and it is chiefly on this und that, as a faithful Churchman, I have earnestly laboured in its defence. But there are other reasons which powerfully co-operate on the same side—The Bible Society, which is disuished by the name of the British and Foreign, comprises the great body of dissenters in this kingdom, while the other Bible Society consists entirely of Churchmen. Now, a partnership of dissenters and Churchmen in a Bible Society which disoutes the Bible alone is a partnership founded on very un qual terms; it is founded on a levelling principle, of which the unavoidable consequence is, that one party must lose what the other gains; this the dissenters know, if Churchmen do not; they know that a union of Churchmen and dissenters in such a Society cannot fail to augment the power of the latter at the We should treat indeed all who dissent expense of the former. us with brotherly kindness and charity; they are fellowmen, they are fellow-Christians; but as their religious interests are, and must be, inimical to the Established Church, it is not our duty to increase their power; let us be liberal, but not so

Our own Diocesan, in his late very able and animated Charge, has emphatically enforced these sentiments of Bishop Marsh, and most strongly and justly condemned the practice of "various denominations uniting in Societies for religious purposes. Our distinction should be Church-membership, and our Societies should be Church Societies."

Our fourth page furnishes excellent tidings respecting the Scottish Episcopal Church. That venerable and scriptural communion, though robbed of its property by the State, is nevertheless a true Church, and can never be divested by the civil power of those inalienable spiritual rights and gifts which it has received, in due succession, from its divine Head. Its claims, at last, begin to meet with that attention which political expediency has so long withheld .--Noiselessly it pursues the even tenor of its way .-Quietly and deeply it proceeds to lay the foundations of an University, and, -carefully abstaining to interfere with the Presbyterianism established by law, and even supporting the secular endowments of its supplanter, the Kirk, against voluntaries and seceders,-it commends itself to the love and admiration of all, by welcoming the return of better days, in the same spirit of meekness with which it endured persecution and the spoiling of its temporalities. A late number of the Times thus comprehensively and cheeringly adverts to the past and present condition of this longsuffering member of Christ's Holy Church:-

We require no other arguments to prove the modern origin | Harris, an eminent Independent preacher, had fallen | Hildebrand of his ame, brought over the new doctrines from Geneva, and proclaimed an open crusade against episcopacy.— Still, however, it struggled on, though with impaired authority. for another century, when, on the refusal of the Scotch bishops to acknowledge William III., the Scotch Parliament cast them off, and stablished Presbyterianism by law. From that time, the Church in Scotland suffered every kind of persecution.— The cleriy were in 1695 prohibited by act of Parliament from r solemnizing marriage on pain of banishment. In 1707 all their chapels were closed by order of Government, and those who officiated were imprisoned. In 1746, after the battle of Culloden, the magistrates directed the soldiers and the mobagainst them, burned their chapels, plundered their vestments and plate, burned their books, and compelled them to seek safety in flight or concealment. Every clergyman ordained by a Scottish bishop was by act of Parliament made liable to transportation for celebrating divine worship, and their people were subjected to fine or imprisonment. Such was the amount of toleration which the Church enjoyed at the hands of those vho professed to regard every kind of Christianity, save Popary, as equally entitled to establishment by law. Shall she ever recover the blow? We sincerely believe she will, and that the resent fatal schism which divides the Kirk will compel it ere long to return to the old paths, and to acknowledge the errors of its founders.'

> We find the following in the Ottawa Advocate, a newspaper recently established in the thriving town

"THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND .- It has been often co lained of to us, and we feel compelled to acknowledge its truth, that, the same spirit of perseverance to diffuse more extensively the pure doctrines of the Episcopal Church, does not mark the eavours of the ordained of that body, in an equal degree with endeavours of the ordained of that body, in an equal degree with dissenting Ministers, and those of the Church of Rome. Look for the past five years at the immense number of Methodist, Baptist, and Chanels of other dissenting bodies, and nearly to the same extentials of [Roman] Catholic churches, which have been rected in every section of the Province, with the comparatively few edifices built under the auspices of the Church of England. We can perceive the marked difference, and sorrowingly acknowledge that a wrong exists somewhere. We would, however, be charitable, unless 'confirmation strong as holy writ' bade us do

"Persons complain to us, that it avails not, to apprise the heads of our Church in the Province, of the anxious wishes—of the unremitting endeavour to collect an available fund, in part, for such desirable and holy purposes—that such communica-

tions are slumbered away.
"We refer to the Ottawa District in particular. A large sum has been subscribed there,—communications opened with the highest Church authority, and yet, as far as we can learn, nothing has been done. Not one Episcopal Church in the whole District, which is, notwithstanding, dotted with the places for religious convening of other denominations. 'Hope deferred maketh the heart sick.' The dissenting bodies are of course gainers by this laxity and, rather than not attend a place ip, members of the Church of England are const attend the meetings of other sects, and too frequently in some of them, hear their own Church reviled from the pulpit.

"We understand that a large sum has been subscribed, for erecting an Episcopal Church at Aylmer,—that the stone has been got out,—and furthermore, are told, that in the Spring, the building will be commenced. We hope that the Reverend Gentlemen residing in our locality, will at once exert the in this matter, nor let us longer deplore the want of 'holy com-munion' of our Mether Church as by law established."

While we rejoice to witness the strong attachment towards the Church, which the preceding remarks so fully evince, we lament that our earnest and zealous cotemporary should have attributed to our respected and untiring Diocesan any want of sympathy for the spiritual necessities of Churchmen in the Ottawa District. His Lordship is literally besieged with applications for the services of Clergymen, and for assistance towards erecting Churches. He cannot comply with the requests of all; he therefore must select such cases as seem to him most urgent. Let the Ottawa Churchmen exert themselves to their utmost, let them give all they can give to their own Church, and not waste their insufficient means upon other denominations, and, then, with a little perseverance, we are sure that they will succeed in that which ought to be the dearest object of every Christian's heart.

It is with much satisfaction that we notice our cotemporary's appeal on behalf of the Church. Let him not cease to agitate the matter, and our feeble aid as a journalist, or our efforts as a private individual, shall never be wanting to foster the growth of the Church in the Ottawa District.

On Sunday last we had the pleasure of hearing the Organ, which has just been erected in our Cathedral Church. It is the workmanship of Messrs. Mead & Co. of Montreal, and is an instrument very sweettoned, and powerful for its size. The cost of it including the expense of erection, will be about £250, and when the churchmen of Toronto are called upon for their subscriptions toward it, we have no doubt that they will be cheerful and liberal contributors. In two or three years we hope that the Cathedral will be furnished with a larger instrument, and that the one just procured, will find its way into one of the two Churches about to be built in this city.

The services of the Band of the 43rd Regiment are now no longer required; but we may safely say, in the name of the whole congregation, that their performance, which was becoming more perfect every week gave the greatest satisfaction, and contributed in a very essential degree to the solemnity and beauty of our Liturgical Services. Churchmen are much indebted to Colonel Forlong for the permission, which he so kindly granted, for the use of the Band.

We intend next week to notice the controversy going on at Oxford, respecting the Professorship of

We thank the editor of the Baptist Register for his courtesy. There has been oversight on both sides. Veniam petimusque damusque vicissim.

We thank Messrs. Rogers, Thompson & Co., of the Toronto Herald Office, for a pamphlet, printed with their usual neatness, containing the District Municipal Council Act, District Court Act, Common School Act and School Lands Act. It is sold for seven pence half-penny, and is, we believe, the cheapest publication of the kind.

Our Agents and Postmasters will oblige us by returning to this Office any unclaimed or other spare numbers of the present volume of The Church which they may happen to have. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 16, 25 and 31 are particularly desired, in order to complete the sets of recent subscribers, who are anxious to have the volume perfect.

Communications.

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

CHURCH OF ENGLAND FRENCH-CANADIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY AT MONTREAL.

Mr. Editor, - Observing in The Church, of December 25th, a notice on your part of a communication addressed to the Editor of the Montreal Herald by Civis, in which he disapproves of the members of the Church Catholic interfering with those who profess the Romish Schism, I take the liberty of sending you an answer given by one of the Clergy of the Church of England and Ireland to a certain noble lord, who, in the course of an examination, rather sneeringly suggested a doubt as to the duty of proselytising Romanists. It seems to me that the answer of this indefatigable Missionary shews exactly the position in which every Clergyman of the Church of England "Q. Did you warn them against the doctrines that were

preached by their own priests?

will recollect that I am a Minister of the Church of England; and when I received ordination from the hands of the Bishop, I solemnly vowed, in the presence of God, to 'give diligence to drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's word.' I, as a Minister of the Church of England, can have no doubt as to the doctrines of the Church of Rome being 'erroneous and strange doctrines,' and 'contrary to God's word;' and when I see the mass, the leading doctrine of Popery, described in the Thirty-nine Articles, which I have subscrib as a 'blasphemous fable, and dangerous deceit,' and in the Rubric as 'idolatry, to be abhorred of all faithful Christians,' I would ask whether I could, as a Minister of the Established Church, having received ordination from the hands of a Bishon, and having subscribed to these articles, and vowed to drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines, be silent on the subject of Popery? I appeal to your Lordship's conscience, whether I could be silent, and maintain that consistency of principle and conduct which an honest man must ever desire to aintain?"-Achill Mission, Authorised Report, 1839, p. 43. Hoping Civis may see this and weigh it well,

I am, Mr. Editor,

Your's faithfully,

ON THE USE OF THE SURPLICE IN THE PULPIT.

Sir,-In the Cathedral-churches of Canterbury and London, and, I believe, in all the Cathedral-churches of England and and, I believe, in all the Cathedrar-Churches of England and Ireland, the surplice is worn in the pulpit; it would seem, therefore, that such is the strictly correct usage. The general departure from it in parochial Churches has probably arisen from the singular absence of very express directions with regard to the vestments to be worn in preaching, whilst the most stringent regulations are laid down for the use of the surplice in the reading of the prayers, baptizing, burying, &c. The following is a paragraph from a Rubric in the Prayer-book of 1549, which Rubric, as it relates to the Ornaments of the Church and of the Ministers thereof, is binding now:—"In the saying or singing of matins and even-song, baptizing and burying, the Minister in parish churches and chapels the same, shall use a surplice; and in all cathedral churches colleges, the archdeacons, deans, provosts, masters, and prebendaries and fellows, being graduates, may use in the Choir, ness, and that I was encouraged to submit a further proesides their surplices, such hoods as pertaineth to their several egrees, which they have taken in any University in this realm. position for his consideration—that the Jews were, for most part, in a state of great destitution, and it would be desirable that they should have an allotment of land as means of subsistence, and if by his bounty and kindness this privilege good by the provided the provided by the privilege good by the provided by the prov But in all other places, every Minister shall be at liberty to use any surplice or not."—(Palmer's Antiquities of the English Ritual, vol. ii., p. 308.) This last expression "in all other this privilege could be conceded to them, with an adequa places" may include the pulpit, - for it can scarcely mean that any ever thought that the priest should wear the surplice when transacting his ordinary and secular affairs. Such an injunc tion has never issued from Church authority, but the contrary. (Vide the 74th Canon.) I do not therefore see what else the ords "in all other places" can mean, if they do not grant the words in all other places can mean, it they do not grant the liberty which has so universally been taken. Among the Instructions given by Charles I. to Archbishop Laud in 1633, we find the two following relating to Lectureships established in market-towns, &c.:—"That every bishop take care in his liocese, that all lecturers do read divine service, according to the liturgy printed by authority, in their surplices and hoods, before the lecture:—That where a lecture is set up in a market town, it may be read by a company of grave and orthodox divines near adjoining and of the same diocese, and that they ever preach in such seemly habits as belong to their degrees, and not n cloaks." - (Cardwell's Documentary Annals of the Reformed Church of England, vol. ii., p. 178.) Now "the seemly habits belonging to their degrees" are—not the surplice, which of itself denotes no degree,—but, the black gowns appropriate to the preacher, as Doctor, Master, or Bachelor. For my own part, I have always thought that there was a

propriety in the pulpit-usages, as they are; when a man stands at the Altar or in the Desk, he wears the surplice, for then he is bona fide a priest of God and an organ of the Church; the words he utters are strictly prescribed to him, and have the consent of all Catholic Christians; but when he ascends the pulpit, the Church is not responsible for every jot and tittle of sentiments; he is then, it is true, an authorized Expositor Christianity, but he may err. Does he not therefore with ropriety assume his apparel as an individual, but, at the same e, as the son of whatever Alma Mater has supplied him with

In such foundations however as the English Cathedrals, the In such total and a see may be somewhat different. In them the profoundest asse may be somewhat different. In them the profoundest achillars are naturally found,—giants in Christian wisdom at a cholars are naturally found,—giants in Christian wisdom at whose feet one would be glad to sit. To such, as being the most likely to deliver the true doctrine of the Church, I would accede, as an honourable distinction, the use of the surplice in the pulpit. I have always thought that king James deserved great applause for that regulation of his which enjoined that none under the rank of a Dean should preach on election and

redestination:—on somewhat similar grounds I would be wil-ing that the most ancient, and most significant vestment of he Church should adorn the learned Cathedral dignitaries of the mother country whenever they ascend the pulpit. But after all, the custom of unsurplicing for the Sermon may have arisen in another way. It is to be remembered that the Clergy of England have for the most part passed through one er of the two Universities, and that of these they always cherish the most affectionate reminiscences. Now the usage of these Universities is, that the preacher ascends the pulpit of the University Church in "the seemly habit belonging to his degree," and not in the surplice. And this practice of the Unirsities probably originated in the circumstance that the sacerdotal acts of reading the prayers and consecrating the Eucharist are performed in the chapels of the several colleges, - whilst the students of all the colleges resort at a different hour to one common Church for the Sermon; so that attendance upon this ordinance is made quite a distinct thing from participation in Divine worship. The Clergy, by introducing into their parishes this usage of their Universities (as far as a mere change of vestment would enable them to do so) may have sought to es-

prominence to the former. Toronto, February 10, 1842.

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

RESTORATION OF THE JEWS. (From the Salopian Journal.) At a numerous meeting held at Shrewsbury, a few days

Since, in behalf of the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews.

The Rev. T. S. Grimshawe, Rector of Biddenham, Bedfordshire, delivered the following interesting speech : Having been in very declining health, he had been recommended to travel to recruit his strength; and having long therished the desire to explore the Churches and regions of the East, he went, he trusted with a true Pro heart, into those countries where the banner of Protestantism had not been unfurled. A wide field was open for their exertions in the East, and he hoped that the fact which had been announced of the appointment of a Bishop to Jerusalem afforded a prelude for better days, and indi-cated that the Church of England was at length about to redeem the guilt of past neglect. He arrived first, he said, at Athens, where he witnessed the baptism of a Jew, prepared for that holy ordinance under the Christian care and superintendence of the Rev. Henry Leeves, the and superintendence of the lev. It is a superintendence of the lev. It is and the privilege of Chaplain to the Embassy; and he had the privilege of chaplain to the Embassy; and he had the privilege of soil of the modern Jerusalem, in order to lay it upon the leading the cause of the Jews on that occasion before Sir pleading the cause of the Jews however, were so great that rock. The difficulties, however, were so great that Edmund Lyons, the British Minister at that court, and the other residents and travellers in that once celebrated city. It was here, and subsequently more particularly at Smyrna and Constantinople, that he first found such a spirit of inquiry, and an extraordinary movement prevailing among the Jews. There seemed to be a general impression that the period was at hand when the Jews, as a nation, would return to their own country; that the prophecies mentioned by Daniel and the other prophets were being fulfilled; and that the finger of God was pointed toward Jerusalem, and bidding the Jews to march be of God; he found it prevailing in those two cities, and throughout the whole of the Levant. It existed along the banks of the Danube, and he heard of it as generally diffused among the Jews of Poland. In Egypt also he found a similar impression, and he learned from travellers that it prevailed throughout Abyssinia; and he discovered that it was also prevalent in Syria and Palestine. He had no hesitation in stating that the restoration of the Jews is firmly and universally believed by the Jews themselves, more especially in the East, and presumed to be drawing nigh. A Jew, at Constantinople, told him that all they wanted was freedom of involve and a second themselves. wanted was freedom of inquiry. "Go, Sir," said he, weeping, and moistening his (Mr. Grimshawe's) hand with his tears, "to your own land—go to the land of civil and religious liberty, and intercede for the poor Jews, and obtain for them a participation in those privileges by which you yourselves are so greatly distinguished, and know that there are hundreds of us already secretly con vinced of the truth of Christianity, who are prepared openly to embrace it. Did I say hundreds," he added.

"A. Rev. E. Nangle.—Most decidedly I did. Your Lordship ill recollect that I am a Minister of the Church of England; ad when I received ordination from the hands of the Bishop, Church of Scotland, distinguished as much for his piet as for the extent and variety of his learning. excellent man he conferred on the desirableness of obta ing an interview with Mehemet Ali, the Viceroy of Egyp who at that time ruled over both Syria and Palestin whose favourable sentiments and disposition he though important to ascertain, in reference to the restorati the Jews. He here alluded particularly to the proph statements contained in the 11th chapter of Isaiah on this question, and to the miraculous smiting of the set streams, that Israel might pass over dry-shod. were accordingly presented, through the kindness of the Consul General, Col. Campbell, to that extraordinary man. After a few preliminary remarks from the Consul I availed myself, said Mr. Grimshawe, of a momental pause to observe that the importance of the subject, and the deep interest attached to it, must plead my ap for introducing it to the notice of his Highness. stated that there was a general impression amongs.
Jews, throughout the Levant, as well as in other coun that the time was at hand for their return to the land their forefathers; that it was not for me to speculate before his Highness as to the ground of that expectation simply took it as a matter of fact; and begged to a whether, in the event of their return taking place-Highness would feel it to be his duty to throw imp ments in the way, or to offer such facilities as mig in his power. He examined me with that keennes penetration for which he is so remarkable, and kept eyes fixed upon my countenance, all the time I was sping. After I had finished, he said—"There is a prof tion made to me to this effect-there is an im among the Jews, not confined to any particular part, 1 they shall return to the land of their forefathers ttleman has stated. As a matter of fact I take it the and my answer is this, that if the Jews are prepared a willing to return to the land of their forefathers, let the return—they are welcome to return; and so far from offering any obstacle, I will give them all the assistance in my power." (Applause). I told him that I was mulgratified by the kindness and condescension of his High-

> rent by way of remuneration to himself, that this would be a most important accession. He said—"With respect to granting an allotment of land in Palestine, on the sup position that they should return in such numbers as require it for their wants, my answer is, that I have n land to give them; for though I have a general right ovel all, I have an individual right to none. It belongs those whose property it is; but if the Jews are willing purchase the land of the owners of the soil, and be the soil of the soil. wners, on the other hand, are willing to dispose of them, I will grant to them a full and free posses their property." (Applause). I thought this replemarkable declaration, and deserving to be ranked the extraordinary signs of the times. As to the restime must disclose it. It has been very much the fash to abuse Mehemet Ali, but after all, to do him justice, is a man of superior talents and energy, and 50 of 10 years in advance of his own nation. I remember at an accord which shows his liberality in a very striking the striking the striking that the striking has been also been als light. Some little time before, there was a man en sent over to learn the engineering trade at Glasgo He was a Mahomedan, and during his residence in bland had been induced to embrace Christianity. Mahomedan law apostacy from their own religion visited with the penalty of death. His enemies conspinis destruction, and accused him before Mehemet Ali A day was appointed for hearing the case, and the fact the gone into. At length Mehemet Ali rose in order to the case in order to the c deliver judgment, and said, "The facts, as it appears me, have all of them been established. It is very de that this young man has abandoned the faith of the phet and embraced that of Christ. But before I process arther, young man, will you allow me to ask you you have forsaken your own and embraced the Chris

religion?" The young man made an answer which d honour to his integrity and moral courage, and show that the righteous is bold as a lion; and that he who fee the value of the principles he has embraced will nevel ashamed to avow them, but will make confession of me ashamed to avow them, but will make confession of the before kings and princes, and not be afraid—"I embrace the christianity," he replied, "because I believed it to be a so we have the christianity." Christianity," he replied, "because I believed it "rue." "May I ask," said Mehemet Ali, "whether " have been influenced in your decision by any selfish tive or consideration whatever?" The young man rep he had not! Mehemet Ali then, addressing himself his accusers, said, "You have heard the facts; I sent young man to Glasgow myself; he is one of the aseful men in my dockyard, and is a faithful serval He has turned away from the faith of his forefath and has embraced Christianity, not from selfish moth but because he believes it to be true. I leave that pal the subject; it does not fall under my province to it whether it is true or not. The matter lies between and the young man's own soul. I have no control

Young man, you are acquitted; you may de e." (Applause). The rev. speaker than allu peace." (Applause). The rev. speaker than alludhis arrival in Syria, at Beyrout, and to his travelling the maritime shores of the Mediterranean, with the the maritime shores of the Mediterranean, with the rains of Lebanon to the left, by Sidon, Tyre, Acre, the Jaffacof the ancient Sarepta, Mount Carmel, Cesarea, and Jaffacolling to the prophetic declaration relative to Tyre the 26th chapter of Ezekiel, "I saw," he said, prophecy minutely fulfilled, and furnishing a remarkable prophecy minutely fulfilled. tablish in the minds of the people, the legitimate and very necessary distinction between Hearing and Praying,—the indoattestation to the truth of a divine revelation. As far my eye could reach, I beheld the battlements and I sa lence of all men leading them to give an undue preference and of ancient Tyre prostrate in the mighty waters.

precisely what is there stated—'like the top of a rock in the state of th fishermen to dry their nets upon." Proceeding onwar he described his passing over the plain of Sharon, a ascending the hilly part of Judea, and, after a toilso journey of three hours, he at length surmounted the steep ascent, when Jerusalem suddenly burst upon view in the distance. Mr. Grimshawe here entered in a most interesting description of the waker a most interesting description of the emotions awake in his mind at the sight of that celebrated and hallot city. "If I had not descended from my mule," he seem it should have fallen from it, being so overpowered my feelings. I felt that I was in the land of Palestine my feelings. I felt that I was in the land of Palestin the land of Patriarchs, Prophets, and Apostles; there Saviour went about doing good,—there he gave sig the blind, hearing to the deaf, and raised the dead to again,—there he accomplished the great work of n redemption,-there he died,-there he was buried, burst the bonds of death and sin, rising from the gr with a glorious resurrection, the pledge and promise the resurrection of all mankind." Mr. Grimshawe described the extent and population of Jerusalem. city was about two miles in circumference, with a population of about 18,000—of these 5,000 were Jews, exile in their own land. There were 17,000 Jews altogether Palestine, and about 8,000 in Syria, forming a total 25,000. He then adverted to the Mount of Olives, Gellisemane, Kedron, &c. and observed the half have invited mane, Kedron, &c. and observed that he had been i to lay the foundation-stone of the new Protestant Cl at Jerusalem: they were obliged to dig 30 feet belo

> were obliged to abandon it altogether. He stated it a impression that modern Jerusalem was 30 feet about ancient Jerusalem. An architect was subseque over from Eugland, who unfortunately died. was since deputed, and there was every prosp Church being erected. In the meantime the pu tant doctrines of our Church, with its liturgical wol were daily maintained at the Jewish mission on Zion, and Christianity presented to the Jews, and different sections of the Christian Church, free fr There was an universality in it that seemed to idolatrous or superstitious mixture. This miss, the found it prevailing in those two cities, and recently been considerably enlarged. A Bishop of the Christian Charlet, increase of the Christian Christian Charlet, increase of the Christian Chri salem had just been consecrated by the Archb Canterbury, viz. Professor Alexander, himself a co-Jew, the sixteenth of that high dignity from the St. James, thus enabling Great Britain to have her Pr tant representative in that great metropolis of the Chitan world. A physician, with a dispensary, was a attached, and also an operative institution, to employment for inquiring Jews; and nothing was wanted, as far as human instrumentality was conce but Christian liberality at home, and a spirit of ferv prayer, to ensure, under God, the prosperity and su of the high and holy object in which the society had long and so laudably been engaged. The rev. gentlems

sat down amid much applause.

PATRONS OF THE CHURCH.—The Earl and County Brownlow gave the munificent sum of 650l. toward defraying the expense of the erection of the new Churc recently consecrated by the Bisher of Lincoln at Spittle openly to embrace it. Did I say hundreds," he added.
"I would rather say there are thousands, who are inwardly convinced that Jesus is the promised Messiah." Mr. Grimshawe stated that he afterwards proceeded to Alexan-

Paper. NEW ZE New Zeala place. He been place departure, arrangement port of the atisfactio governme of 5000l. reserve, fo lies; on co equal sum filling thi saying th A further of the C Wellingt is also re at Nelso settlement college a Chief Ju New Ze Journal, A Go has emp amongs which, f the usualiberalit

Caroline Turne sent a donation furtherance of

A CHURCH

new Church, t

tecture, in Hu

Church will be

Miss Atherton

Edward Byron Church, in M

God has put

build and ende

Trinity, at a c

Dowager has

3000l. toward Malta.—Camb

LAMPETER.

Bishop Burges

at this time al

the ministry.
College, by the
BISHOP OF

rendo sat at I. Fowler, D.D.

his lordship

ready money 30,000l., land

a-year, the i

KING OF

stand, is abone for each is divided,

managing t

Church go

movement o

are aimed a

order of par

letter addre Billett, of I

admiration

deference ar

of this day

which purp

and commo

modern di

suggests th

and affecti

HANDSON

than 1000l.

All t Connel practice from th conduct habit o had the ing int reduce system Wh

men of thing th

with

A CHURCH BUILDING FAMILY.—The foundation of a new Church, to be reared in the English style of architecture, in Hulme, was laid on Thursday week. Church will be built and endowed solely by a maiden lady, Miss Atherton, of Kersall Cell. Her grandfather, Mr. Edward Byron, built, at his sole expense, St. John's Church, in Manchester. Her aunt, Mrs. Byron, some time ago, repaired St. John's church, at a cost of not less then too continue to the manchester. than 1000l. "And now," says the Manchester Courier, "God has put it into the heart of another descendant to build and endow this new Church, to be called the Holy Trinity, at a charge of 10,000l."

MALTA.—We understand that Her Majesty the Queen Dowager has munificently given another donation of 3000% towards the erection of the Protestant Church at

Malta.—Cambridge Chronicle. LAMPETER.—The College at Lampeter, South Wales, ounded through the exertions and benevolence of the late Bishop Burgess, is in a very prosperous state, and contain at this time about 60 students preparing for the work of the ministry. A legacy of 500l. has just accrued to the

ege, by the decease of a clergyman in Essex. BISHOP OF OSSORY.—A commission de lunatico inqui-rendo sat at Dublin, on Tuesday, on the Right Rev. Robert Fowler, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ossory. The jury found his lordship to be of unsound mind. His property in ready money and the funds was proved to be about 50,000L, landed estates in Ireland and England 8000L a-year, the income of his lordship's see being 5000L per annum.

KING OF PRUSSIA. - The King of Prussia, we understand, is about to send to this country three clergymen, one for each of the schools of theology into which Prussia is districted by the school of the schoo is divided, for the schools of theology into method of managing the religious affairs of our parishes. The King's strong leaning towards the Episcopal form of the control Church government is not now a secret, in any well-informed circle; neither can it be doubted, that in the movement of which we have just spoken, higher objects are aimed at than the mere arrangement of an improved order of parochial discipline.—Cambridge Chronicle.

HANDSOME OFFER.—The following extract from a letter addressed.

letter addressed by our respected townsman, Mr. James Billett, of East-street, to the inhabitants of Taunton, on the celebration of the birth of a Prince, will be read with admiration. admiration:—"Allow me, gentlemen, to propose, with all deference and respect, that we perpetuate the remembrance of this day by founding a new Church at Taunton; for of this day by founding a new Church at Taunton; for of this day by founding a new Church at Taunton; for which purpose I shall be most happy to give an eligible and commodious site, also a small library of ancient and modern divinity, and 100 guineas, to be paid when the steeple shall have been finished." The worthy gentleman suggests that the patronage of the Church should be placed in the Crown "as a suitable demonstration of loyalty and the church and State."—Taunton and affection both to the Church and State."-Taunton

Paper.

New Zealand.—On Saturday last, the Bishop of New for Sydney, on his way to Realand took his departure for Sydney, on his way to New Zealand, by the ship Tomatin, bound for the former place. He carries with him the good-will of all who have been placed in communication with him. Previous to his departure, the New Zealand Company entered into certain arrangements for the promotion of education and the sup-port of the Church, which are calculated to give great satisfaction to the colony. Subject to the approval of government, the company has offered to advance the sum of 5000l. by way of loan on the security of the native esserve, for promoting the education of the native families; on condition, however, that the Church furnishes an equal sum. We believe there will be no difficulty in fuling this condition; so that we trust we are justified in saying the education of the natives is happily secured.—
A further sum of 50001. is to be assigned to the support f the Church at Nelson; 2000l. for a like purpose at Wellington; and 500l. for New Plymouth. The company s also ready to provide for the establishment of a college Nelson, as soon as a municipality is granted to that settlement. The fund for the purpose of establishing a college amounts to 15,000l. Mrs. Martin, the lady of the udge of New Zealand, accompanied the Bishop of ealand in the Tomatin, to Sydney.—New Zealand

Journal, Dec. 11.
A Good Bishop.—The exemplary Bishop of Salisbury has employed himself since the commencement of winter, in searching out those cases of destitution and suffering amongst the poor in Salisbury, and the adjoining parishes, which from the control of the require something beyond which, from their nature, might require something beyond the usual aid afforded to the distressed. His lordship's liberality in these cases has been exercised on a most extensive scale—and donations of money, bedding, clothes, &c, have gladdened the hearts of many a suffering family.

—Devizes Gazette.

From our English Files.

men of purity, that pink of virtue, that concentration of every thing that is amiable, good, and patriotic—that antithesis of corruption and enemy of tyranny, Daniel O'Connell, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, has within the last few days been exhibiting himself in his true and legitimate character. As we are approximately the King of Hangyer has forwarded the sum of himself in his true and legitimate character. As we are appropriate that the little domestic drama in which the "membersive that the little domestic drama in which the "membersive that the little domestic drama". for all Ireland" played so conspicuous a part may have escaped the observation of his friends and admirers, we lose not a m

ment in directing particular attention to it.
All the world knows what a constitutional horror Mr. O'-Connell has of every thing which has the most remote tendency to promote corruption and intimidation—how repulsive such practices are to his very nature—how he shrinks with disgust from the contemplation of every measure which he thinks would conduce to mental or physical slavery. Those who are in the habit of frequenting the House of Commons must often have had the gratification of hearing Mr. O'Connell pour forth his elequent anathemas against the present mode of open voting, on the ground of its promoting every bad principle, and bring-ing into action the worst passions of the human heart—how his gigantic frame has shaken again and again as he has been denouncing those who opposed the introduction of vote by ballot; how he has loaded them with every foul and abusive epithet, and held them up to the gaze of the world as tyrants who would reduce the human race to the most revolting and loathsome

System of slavery.

When the subject of the ballot was under the consideration would talk, "good of the house, how this paragon of perfection would talk, "good gods, how he would talk," in favour of "freedom of opinion," "an unrestricted expression of political sentiments," "unbought and unsolicited votes," "no intimidation," "no coercion;" and how the same patriot and advocate of justice would disclaim against those who raised their voices in favour of open voting, and in opposition to the ballot. But Daniel O'Connell in the House of Commons and Daniel O'Connell in Dublin are two very different individuals. In the former place he avows himself the friend of freedom, and the enemy of corruption, and in the latter situation he stands unblushingly forward as the champion of every thing that is odious and contemptible. Since Mr. O'Connell's election to the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin he has exercised him. he has exercised his authority and influence in a most tyrannical manner. Those who knew the character of the man expected that such would be the case. No individual at all acquainted with his history anticipated any other result. This man's whole career has been one continuous effort at deception; he has never yet opened his mouth as the honest supporter of goodness or virtue; he has established that he has no respect for the truth, that he is the veriest political knave and charlatan that ever figured in the annals of this or any other country. This being his character, we are not surprised at the course which he has pursued since his elevation to the civic chair. Having secured for himself the office of Lord Mayor, he has thought proper to nominate his successors for the next three years. pers of the corporation are naturally exceedingly indignant at this unjust exercise of power, and protest against it. They as this unjust exercise of power, and protest against it. They say, "Let us have freedom of election; do not introduce into the reformed corporation the principle of nomination, against which we, in common with yourself, have for so many years been contending." In reply Mr. O'Connell observes, "I am determined to do as I like, and I nominate as my successors my dear friends Cornelius M'Loughlin, George Rose, and Alderman O'Neil"

Independently of this attempt to fetter the corporation, Mr. O'Connell has taken every opportunity of bullying the members, and those who have had the presumption to kick at his proceedings have exposed themselves to a large amount of personal abuse. In order to protect the corporation from Mr. O'Connell's unjust exercise of power Mr. Callaghan, a Liberal in policy of the property of the prop in politics, and a gentleman who avows himself grateful to O'Connell for the benefits which he has conferred upon himself and party, came forward to propose, on certain occasions, vote by ballot, and made a motion to that effect. Alderman Purcell seconded the proposition, and stated as his reason for so doing, that it "was necessary to inform the public that we (the corporation) are independent, and not a mere subordito vote for him, who turns pale at the most remote semblance of intimidation, D. O'Connell, opposed the motion with great integry, and, in order to frighten the Liberal members of the council, and thus defeat Mr. Callaghan's object, he threatened,

appearance of sincerity, "Gentlemen, I will put an end to this. I have sat too long in this chair. Gentlemen, I have prepared a notice for the election of another Lord Mayor." This announcement caused no little sensation among the members of

the corporation present. How sensible men, how any one possessing a sane mind, could have been deluded by such a bugbear is past our comprehension. Daniel O'Connell resign an office of emolument and power! Bah! the thing is incredible; no child could be so imposed upon! none but men wilfully blind could so easily be led by the nose. After O'Connell's threat of course the motion was lost by a large majority and O'Connell, with wonderful was lost by a large majority, and O'Connell, with wonderful condescension, recalled his resignation. We merely mention these facts as we find them recorded in an evening paper lately in the pay and confidence of the Whig Administration. They require no comment. The discerning portion of the English and Irish people will find no difficulty in drawing a proper conclusion from what we have stated .- Times.

QUEEN ADELAIDE.—To Adelaide, the Queen Dowager, rticipation in this sacred and joyous festival of the Christmas Church was, a few weeks ago, an event of most unlikely occur-rence. It has, however, pleased Almighty God to raise up the Royal Princess from a bed which, to her resigned mind, was one of prospective death, and to restore her to convalescence.
The mercy which has thus been vouchsafed to her Majesty The mercy which has thus been vouchsafed to her Majesty demands, we humbly submit, national thanksgiving. The United Kingdom is interested in the life of this meek though exalted, of this humble though illustrious woman, because in her life and character her countrywomen of all classes have a model by which to regulate their conduct, demeanour, and sections in accordance with the precents of that Hole Value. actions, in accordance with the precepts of that Holy Volume

whose subject is Divine truth, whose aim is human salvation.

From Adelaide, the Queen Dowager, the great in station From Adelaide, the Queen Dowager, the great in station may learn "to bear their faculties meekly;" the rich, the real value and proper use of the world's wealth; the middle classes, how easy it is to forbear immersion in the pomps and vanities of life; the poor and wronged, that the best relief for physical or moral suffering is a reliance on the goodness and mercy of the common Father and Redeemer of the prince and of the peasant. The released life of this arguer transport of the peasant. The widowed life of this august woman has unostentatiously brought to public gaze virtues which the possession of a crown obscured. As the affectionate wife of King William, the nation fondly remarked her unassuming piety, her strict and unerring regard for courtly purity, her judicious liberality, and her exquisitely feminine judgment of the marital, the social, and the Royal duties of her high position; but as the retiring and suffering widow of its departed Monarch it admires the saintly preparation daily made, by offices of peace and goodwill, to secure, through the merits of the common Sacrifice for all, the crown immortal; and that admiration will, we cannot doubt, provoke in many imitation. of the peasant. The widowed life of this august woman has we cannot doubt, provoke in many imitation.

"—Faith and Love, which part from her never, Have ripen'd her just soul to dwell with God; Meekly she would resign this earthly load Of death, call'd life, which us from Life doth sever."

The value of the prolonged existence of Queen Adelaide to this realm is great; its true importance will be sadly felt when our country women lose her as a pattern of manners and conduct. In the Church service of this festival let us, then, with more than ordinary fervour, offer up to Heaven our prayers that she may be spared, in renewed health, to remain amongst us for many years; and in the social enjoyments of its concluding hours, while we pledge the household cup to Queen Victoria, happy in her youthful family and her affectionate husband, and secure of a nation's warm and respectful but not servile attachment, let us not forget, in the midst of joy which is more or less common almost to all, to drink to the long life of the good Queen Adelaide. - Morning Herald.

THE QUEEN.-We have great pleasure in communicating THE QUEEN.—We have great pleasure in communicating to our readers the following instance of the benevolence of our Most Gracious Sovereign:—On the day on which the joyful news was received in the parish of Chudleigh, of the birth of a Prince, such was the eagerness displayed by all classes to outvie each other in loyal manifestations of joy, that a number of men and boys who worked at a quarry in the parish, gathered together a large quantity of wood for a bonfire, which they placed near the edge of a high rock; this they lighted in the evening, and whilst in high and buoyant spirits they were cheering the happy event, a little boy, about nine years of age (the son of a labourer at the rock), retreating too near the edge of the cliff. happy event, a little boy, about nme years of age (the son of a labourer at the rock), retreating too near the edge of the cliff, was precipitated from a height of nearly 100 feet, and was killed on the spot. A gentleman of the neighbourhood, on hearing of the melancholy event, took the liberty of communicating the same to her Majesty, with a reference for its correct ness to the clergyman of Chudleigh. The very next post brought him a letter from Sir H. Wheatley, stating that he had by the same post applied to the clergyman referred to for particulars. On receipt of the clergyman's letter, five pounds were immediately forwarded, which were handed to the afflicted

arents.—Western Luminary.

Her Majesty's Royal bounty was distributed on Monday and Tuesday last to 900 poor and aged persons, who received 5s. each. The recipients are recommended by persons of known respectability. The Royal gate-alms was also distributed to respectability. The Royal gate-alms was also distributed to 168 persons, who received each 13s. This ancient charity was formerly distributed to the poor at the gate of the Royal Palace formerly distributed to the poor at the gate of the Royal Palace to the above number of persons, who each received 6d. per week, but the bounty has within the last century been consolidated

the Lord Archbishop of York, Lord Almoner to her Majesty.

His Majesty the King of Hanover has forwarded the sum of 50l., through Sir F. B. Watson, to be distributed to the poor, in coals, flannels, and clothes, for the girls of the Queen's Free

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, with his usual His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, with his asual kindness, has presented all the boys, in number 54, belonging to the Queen's Free School, in the parish of Kew, with a good suit of clothes, and has given directions that every poor family belonging to that parish should be provided with a good dinner, at their own homes, on Christmas Day, and likewise the poor in the Union Workhouse.

Meetings have been held at Welshpool, and other places, in Wales to retition the Ones for suffering the continuous to the places.

Wales, to petition the Queen for a new order of knighthood, to be called the Order of St. David, and the establishment of a

Professorship of the Welsh Language and Literature in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

The Whig Lord Howick's Economical "Rule."— Some poor pilots at Sunderland lately lost their cobbles, and with them all their little property. To reinstate them in the world, some benevolent inhabitants of the town got up a subscription and the subscription. subscription, and thought it not improper to ask their newly elected member, Lord Howick, to add his mite to the fund. In reply to a very respectful letter addressed to him on the subject, the noble viscount was pleased to return the following answer, which is certainly very characteristic of the politico-economical views of the Radicals. "Howick, Dec. 9, 1841. Sir,—I received a few days ago a memorial from Thos. Gibbons, George Gibbons, William Collin, and William Watson, asking me to atribute to a subscription which has been raised to replace contribute to a subscription which has been raised to replace their boats, which have been recently lost, and requesting me to send my answer to you. I regret that, having in conformity with the advice of my principal friends in Sunderland, determined to make a general rule of not contributing, as member for the borough, to any of the subscriptions for local objects, which are from time to time raised in the town, I must now beg to be excused from any pecuniary contribution towards making good the loss of these poor men, for which, however, I am sincerely sorry.—I am, your obedient servant, Howick.—Mr. J. Charlton, 26, Silver-street, Sunderland."

THE IRISH COURT.—The first announcement of the intention of holding a Drawing-room, has been the signal throughout the country for indications of a general move towards the metropolis. Houses have risen 50 per cent, in value; and, so high are the prices offered, and so strong the temptations held out, that several families, who are not in the habit of going to Court, have been induced to take houses in the suburbs and at Kingstown (where at this season of the year they are to be had at comparatively low rates), in order that they may avail themselves of the present run for residences, by letting their own.-

The Countess De Grey has expressed her determination not only to wear dresses of Irish manufacture, but to recommend and induce, by every practicable means, their use by all those who attend her ladyship's court, or are invited to her parties. Lady Jemima Eliot has adopted a similar resolution, and scarcely ever appears except in a dress of Irish tabinet. examples, and influence so exerted, cannot fail to produce the examples, and influence so exerted, cannot fail to produce the most beneficial results upon our native manufacture, and give an impetus to trade, which has so long been declining for want of patronage.—Dublin Evening Mail.

Dublin, Dec. 12.—The Attorney-General has commenced

DUBLIN, Dec. 12.—In Action to General the task of putting down the dissemination of seditious doctrines.

Mr. William Connor, a respectable looking man, was charged before the magistrates in sessions, at Mountmellick, with uttering seditious language. A gentleman from the Crown solicitor's office attended to prosecute. The language used was proved by the sub-inspector of police, Mr. G. S. Hill. He called the members of Parliament "a lazy, scurvy set of rascals;" said that "tyrant landlords would be murdered;" "every tenant at will should have a fair valuation of land by sworn men; "neither tithe, rent charge, nor any other acreable assessment should be charged on the tenant;" and "this country is stained

on Tuesday night the boys of the upper school of the Royal Navy Asylum rose en masse, and demolished nearly 300 squares of glass in the school room and other apartments. For some time past the boys have been heard to threaten this, if they

were not allowed to visit their friends at Christmas.

LORD HILL.—We can state with certainty there is not the LORD HILL.—We can state with certainty there is not the least foundation for the report which has gone the round of the newspapers, aunouncing the retirement of Lord Hill from the office of Commander-in-Chief. The noble and gallant Lord has not expressed, or in the slightest degree intimated, any wish to retire from a situation which he has filled with so much credit to himself and satisfaction to the country. In fact, the report is groundless.—Standard. [The report, we believe, originated in one of the Dublin papers; and, after having gone the round of almost every journal, metropolitan or proving in this country, was suddenly, and somewhat unaccount taken up by a morning contemporary, who should have known better than to retail as authentic the stale gossip of the Irish

Canada.

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE. - Mr. Attorney Gene ral Draper has arrived in this city, with instructions from the Executive to forward the commencement of this noble institu-We believe that professors will be forthwith appointed and classes organized,—and that the Government buildings will be temporarily occupied, until the University, to be commenced immediately, shall be ready for occupation. Toronto, with the Upper Canada College and the contemplated University,

will become the flourishing seat of learning and the most de-irable residence in British North America.

HOME DISTRICT COUNCIL.—This body commenced its ittings in the Court House on Tuesday. Mr. E. W. Thomson, the Warden, opened with a long speech. Mr. A. Grant acted as temporary Clerk. Mr. Dallas moved that a copy of the Municipal Council Act should be furnished to each member out of the District funds; this was ridiculously opposed and lost—13 for it, 25 against it. A Finance Committee was nominated. The Warden announced the appointment of Mr. Nation, as one of the District Auditors,—an excellent choice. A fixed salary to the Clerk was refused, the Radicals waiting to see who would get that office. Messrs. Elliot, A. Grant W. A. Baldwin were selected as nominees, out of whom the Governor will have to choose one. The latter, we believe, is Governor will have to choose on, and it is absurd to suppose out forward against his consent, and it is absurd to suppose out forward against his consent, and it is absurd to suppose put forward against his consent, and it is about it of suppose that any upright Governor would appoint Mr. Elliot. Mr. Grant is a fit, and the fittest, person. Mr. Peter Perry, in-veighed against the power of nomnating sundry officers given to the Executive by the Act. M. Dallas ably rebuked him for outstepping his province, and talking against, instead of conforming to, the Act. An attempt was most improperly made to get a son of Mr. Price's, a nere lad, nominated for the Clerkship: but it failed. At one stage of the proceedings, the detestable and un-English system of voting by ballot was proposed; but Col. Kenneth Cameron saccessfully opposed it. There are some loyal and intelligent men in the Council, but its composition is, in the main, democratic and illiterate. will, we fear, prove a source of expense and dissatisfaction to the District. We have condensed this account from the Herald the District.

HOME DISTRICT AND CITY ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

We, the inhabitants of the Home District and the City of Toronto, respectfully approach Your Excellency to offer our warm congratulations on your arrival in this Province to assume those high duties with which you have been charged by our most gracious Sovereign.
We gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity to renew the

assurances of our unwavering allegiance to our Queen, under whose beneficent sway, extending to the remotest dependencies of her crown, we are thankful that Providence has placed us. In some of us those bonds of loyalty are strengthened by the

fond and proud recollection that Great Britain is our fatherland,—in others of us, the remembrance of the blessings which we and our fathers have enjoyed in this distant Colony, associates with the feeling of duty—the sense of privilege—and animates fealty with the generous warmth of heartfelt gratitude; but all of us, knowing no distinction of birth or race, unite in rejoicing that we are identified with the glory and prosperity of an Empire, whose arm has been stretched out, not merely to shield us from the dangers of war, but to secure our enjoyment of the blessings of peace; and with one heart and voice we can express our fixed and unalterable determination to transmit to our children, to be by them regarded (as their fathers before them loved to consider it) their dearest and best heritage, the ennobling distinction and invaluable blessing of being British

Influenced by these feelings, we cordially offer to Your Excellengy this tribute of respect, which is due to the Representative of Her Majesty, and express the secure reliance with which we depend on Your Excellency's qualifications—already tried and manifested in offices of high trust and great responsibility—to promote the prosperity of Canada. Thus, while we durifully welcome Your Excellency as chosen by one helpful Queen cellency as chosen by our beloved Queen to be our Viceroy, we gladly recognise in your abilities and character, our warrant for anticipating under your rule the blessings of a vigorous, prudent, and impartial administration of the Government.

W. B. JARVIS, Chairman. Toronto, H.D., January 27, 1842. HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Mr. Sheriff, and Gentlemen:

I have much satisfaction in receiving this address from the Home District and the City of Toronto, concurred in, as I understand it to have been, by a large body of the inhabitants of all parties, without distinction of birth or race.

For the confidence which you express in my character and shilling the decrease of the confidence with the confidence which you express in my character and shilling the decrease of the confidence with the confidence with the confidence of the confidence with the confidence of the confidence with the confidence of the confi Mr. Sheriff, and Gentlemen:

abilities, I tender you my warmest acknowledgments. It will indeed be my anxious desire, by a prudent and impartial administration of the Government of this Province—unbiassed by local parties or sectional differences—to insure its happiness and advance its prosperity. I fully appreciate the feelings of loyalty which animate not those only among you who are natives of the British Isles, but those also who, born in this more distant portion of Her Majesty's dominions, are yet equally entitled to the name and privileges of British subjects; and I beg you to believe that it is the earnest desire of the Queen and of Her Majesty's Government to strengthen those feelings by every means in their power. With this view, Her Majesty has commanded me to promote, as far as possible, among all classes, an oblivion of past dissensions, and a spirit of contentclasses, an oblivion of past dissensions, and a spirit of contentment for the future; and I accept as an earnest that you will co-operate with me in endeavouring to effect this object, the unanimity which I observe with so much satisfaction among those who have concurred in this address, and the attachment which you so warmly express to the Mother Country. Patriot.

INDIAN CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTH OF THE PRINCE. On Friday, between two and three o'clock, the Place d'Armes presented an animated spectacle, being filled with vehicles of all kinds, and pedestrians, who maintained their ground despite a species of wet snow that was falling. All eyes were directed to Payne's Hotel, whence it was expected the whole tribe of rette Indians would issue at three o'clock, and proceed to the Castle of St. Lewis, to be presented to Lieutenant-General r James McDonnell, in honour of the auspicious birth of an Heir Apparent to the Throne. At the appointed hour, the Chiefs of the Huron Indians, with squaws and the other members of the tribe, in number seventy, in full costume, issued from the Hotel and walked in procession to the Castle of St. Lewis. They were preceded by one of the tribe carrying a red ensign, and were headed by Hotsawati, Nicolas Vincent, Michel Tsioui, and one or two others whose names we do not ember; the dresses of these leaders of the party attracted

On arriving at the Castle, the tribe were ushered into the On arriving at the Castle, the tribe were ushered into the Executive Council Chamber, where Lieutenant-General Sir James McDonnell, with his Staff, a large number of Officers of the Guards, all in full dress, and a brilliant assemblage of ladies, had previously assembled. The addition of so many Indians in their picturesque, though in some cases uncouth, costumes, to the company in the Council Chamber, formed a seen worthy of the artist's regail. So large a body of the scene worthy of the artist's pencil. So large a body of Indians n full costume had not, we are informed, been assembled in Quebec since the last war with the United States of America, during which a number came from above to pay their respects to the Governor; and it is very probable that the like will not occur again. The race of the "Red Man" appears to suffer under a severe doom on this Continent—of which they are the aborigines-and to be more completely dispersed than the He-

ew race in the Old World. The confusion caused by the entrance of as many spectators James received each of them with much cordiality, and appeared really pleased at the opportunity thus afforded him of a personal interview with the Chiefs of one of the Tribes of North Ameri-

The orator, who always addressed Sir James McDonnell as the father of the tribe, ('notre pére,') expressed the high satisfaction which he and his brethren experienced in a personal introduction to him, who was well known to them as a brave and great warrior, and who they could now see from his noble air and commanding mien was worthy of the position in which he then stood as the Representative of their Great Mother the Queen. It was not the custom of the tribe to present written addresses, but when they heard of the joyful event of the birth of a Prince, and of the many rejoicings that took place, they resolved to apply to their Father to afford them the means of ransmitting their sentiments to their Great Mother; their Father had granted their request, and received them in the most distinguished manner. They hoped that their Father would represent to their Great Mother their continued attachment to her person, and readiness to assist in fighting her enemies, and assure her of their great joy at the birth of a Prince who, if blessed by the Great Sprit with health, would enemies, and assure her of their great joy at the birth of a Prince who, if blessed by the Great Spirit with health, would in time become their Great Father—the master of all. He who then addressed their Father might not live to see this—he hoped he should not, for he wished long life to his Great Mother—but they had young people growing up around them who would follow in the steps of their ancestors. In former times, when the tribe was more numerous, their forefathers had times, when the tribe was more numerous, their forefathers had always been ready to defend their Great Father, and follow the Sun from East to West in his service; and although they lived amongst white men and were not so numerous, they still maintained the customs of their ancestors, which they prized more than any thing on the earth; and when they were in their graves, their successors would equally prize the customs of their ancestors, and be equally willing to defend their Great Mother.

To this address Sir James McDonnell made a short replystating, in substance, that he was happy in making the acquaint-ance of the Chiefs of the Huron Tribe on that occasion. He felt satisfied that, should their services be required in defence of the possessions of their Great Mother, they would be ever ready, as their ancestors had been before them; and he was convinced that those now growing up would prove as loyal and brave as their forefathers. When he crossed the Salt Lake he would not fail to inform their Great Mother of the loyal and affectionate feelings entertained towards her by her red children of the

This reply was received by those to whom it was addressed with a loud shout of approbation, and the party then, after shaking hands with "leur père," retired from the apartment, followed by the large number of persons who were also present at the ceremony. The Band of the Grenadier Guards was stationed in the ball room, and played the national anthem extremely apropos as the Indians defiled past the apartment. On leaving the Castle they formed in the same order as that which they had previously adopted, and returned to Payne's Hotel, whither they were followed by a vast concourse of people. Sir James McDonnell and a brilliant party also proceeded to the Hotel, the large room of which was speedily crowded, a sufficient space, however, being left in the centre of the apartment for the performance of various ceremonies by the Indians-dances, modes of attack and defence, &c. A number of these, which were to the great majority of the company novel, exhibi-tions, fixed the attention of Sir James and the rest of the company until six o'clock, when they departed, gratified with the

pany until six o'clock, when they departed, gratulate with the scenes they had witnessed.

The Indians continued dancing and singing, for some time longer, refreshments being occasionally served up as they had been during the former part of the day, and at seven o'clock the whole party proceeded to the ice on the St. Charles to witness the fire-works, bonfire, &c. There they commenced a war dance, but the dense crowd pressed too close upon them, and they were unwillingly obliged to desist, leaving the dance unfinished.

After this they returned to the Hotel, where by order of their After this they returned to the Hotel, where by order of their kind Father Sir James McDonnell, a capital supper had been prepared for their regalement. With Hotsawati in the chair prepared for their regalement. With Hotsawati in the chair every thing was conducted in unexceptionable style, a number of songs, in the Huron language, were sung in honour of their Father and the little Prince, and at eleven o'clock the party

broke up in the most orderly and quiet manner possible.

It is worthy of record that this fête was conducted upon temperance principles; the "refreshments" which we mentioned consisted of lemonade and cakes, and the beverages at supper were tea and coffee. There was no perceptible diminution in the gaiety of the Indians, however, who danced and sang with as much glee as if they had partaken of the "fire-water." This is a great reform indeed, and we are informed that since they were brought over to the practice of temperance principles by their friend and fellow chief Hotsawati (which is spelt, in English, Robert Symes, Esquire,) the Lorette Indians are quite another people, fully sensible of the benefits that will ensue from a conpeople, fully sensible of the benefits that will ensue from a continuance in the practice of temperance principles. If this reform prove lasting, they and their descendants will ever have cause to bless the name of Hotsawati.—Quebec Mercury, Jan. 18.

The Kingston Whig.—We refer the reader to the pro-

ceedings of the Board of Trade, to be found below. In consequence of the low scurrility of the Whig directed against some of its members, the Board has felt it its duty to disabuse the public mind, and to show the character of the individual endeavouring to create a prejudice against "new comers." Their resolution will be sustained by all the respectable portion of our

"The General Monthly Meeting of the Board of Trade was

"Present—Messrs. Counter, W. Wilson, T. Wilson, Greene,
"Present—Messrs. Counter, W. Wilson, T. Wilson, Greene,
McIntosh, Mowat, Shaw, Fraser, Brown, Ford, Ferguson,
Briggs, Christie, Jenkins, Brent, Rowsell, Coons, Rigney,
Deykes, and Hall. The following resolutions were adopted.

"The following resolutions were adopted.

"Resolved, That a Public Meeting of the subscribers to the News Room be called on Wednesday next, the 9th inst. at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of explaining the position taken by this Board in the management of that institution.

"Resolved, That any gentleman coming to the Town may become a subscriber to the News Room for any period not less than a month, by applying to the superintendent, being introduced by a subscriber.

"Resolved, That the Board feels called upon to contradict in

a public and unqualified manner the assertion made in the British Whig of the 18th ult. that the members of the Board lately from Toronto, were ejected from office.

"Resolved, unanimously, That this Board feels it incumbent on them to make public their opinion of the said British Whig—that it is, and always has been characterized by scurrility and falsehood: and at the same time to disabuse the public m an impression which has been created by that paper that there exist feelings inimical to "new comers." Relying upon the public recognition of the position taken by the Board, it has after mature deliberation determined on ejecting the British Whig from the public News Room.
"Resolved, That the above resolutions be inserted in all the

city papers for one mouth. "Joseph B. Hall, Secretary."

"Kingston, Feb. 3, 1842."—Kingston News.
MR. BUELL, TREASURER OF THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT. -The following testimony from one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of the District—a U. E. Loyalist—a man who has been for many years, Churchwarden—for many years Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and the senior officer of the District—a native of the Town—the Colonel of Mr. Buell's own regiment—will serve to throw a little light, upon the subject. Let the public read it—Let the Government "see to it."! (Copy) "This may certify that during the invasion of this Country by the 'Patriots' in 1838, I called upon A. N. Buell Esq., then a Captain in the 4th Regiment of Leeds Militia, under my command as Colonel, to call out his company for the defence of this Town, then menaced by attack from the enemy; but the said Captain Buell not only refused to obey my orders delivered to him personally, but shortly after, secretly absconded from the place and crossed over to the American shore. I consider Mr. Buell a very dangerous man, bit terly hostile to the Government, and an unit person to hold office under the British Crown. Brockville, 28th January, 1842. BARTHOLOMEW CARLEY, Colonel and J. P." Brock ville Statesman. [If these statements can be sustained, it will be disgraceful in the Government, not to cancel the appointent.—ED. CH.]
THE WEATHER.—Such a winter as the present was surely

never known in this part of the world. On Saturday last we were visited with a heavy rain, accompanied by thunder and very vivid lightning. During the greater part of the week it has been nearly as warm as May out of doors, no snow to be seen, but plenty of mud. On Monday several persons crossed the river to the American shore on foot—immense quantities of ice coming down from the upper lake being kept in the river by the wind, and thus forming a perfectly safe bridge.

THE WEATHER .- The extraordinary mildness of the weather, coupled with the moist humid atmosphere, so unusual for the time of the year, is producing a great deal of sickness, and the number of deaths which have taken place within these last few weeks has been unusually large. It is stated by a contemporary that one hundred and fifty interments took place last week, as could be conveniently admitted, having subsided, the Chiefs at the Roman Catholic burial ground alone, and we have no are severally introduced to Sir James, by Hotsawati. Sir reason to believe that the statement is exaggerated. Among others, the emigrants who have recently arrived in the Colony have suffered very severely, and though in a great many cases these poor people bring the seeds of disease with them, yet there is no doubt that the evil is at present increased by causes

Caroline Turner, 250l. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager tends of the motion was carried, to resign his office. Before the motion was carried, to resign his office. Before the motion was put from the chair Mr. O'Connell exclaimed, with the seal on Thursday evening, and the oaths of office were administered to them on Friday morning by the Lord Chancellor.

A Continuous of the laudable design.

The formulation of the motion was carried, to resign his office. Before the motion was carried, to resign his office. Before the motion was carried, to resign his office. Before the motion was carried, to resign his office were administered to them on Friday morning by the Lord Chancellor. In instered to them on Friday morning by the Lord Chancellor.

A Continuous Carried, to resign his office. Before the motion was carried, to resign his office. Before the motion was carried, to resign his office. Before the motion was put from the chair Mr. O'Connell exclaimed, with the appearance of sincerity, "Gentlemen, I will put an end to this. A Continuous Carried to them on Friday morning by the Lord Chancellor. In the motion was carried, to resign his office. Before the motion was carried, to resign his office. Before the motion was carried, to resign his office. Before the motion was put from the chair Mr. O'Connell exclaimed, with the seal on Thursday evening, and the oaths of office were administration. The following the continuous carried to them on Friday morning by the Lord Chancellor. In the motion was carried, to resign his office. Before the motion was carried, to resign his office. Before the motion was carried, to resign his office. Before the motion was carried, to resign his office. Before the motion was carried, to resign his office. Before the motion was carried, to resign his office. Before the motion was carried, to resign his office. Before the motion was carried, to resign his office. Before the motion was carried, to resign his office. Before the motion was carried, to resign his office. Before the motion was car we lost many sentences of Tsioui's translation—of course we could make nothing of the original—and all that we can give of what was really, we believe, an eloquent expression of the feelings of the heart, is sentences from memory.

The orator, who always addressed Sir James McDonnell as the father of the tribe, ('notre pére,') expressed the high satisfaction which he and his brethren experienced in a personal introduction to him, who was well known to them as a brave and great warrior, and who they could now see from his noble

this destructive conflagration is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary, and if the supposition is correctly founded no doubt the loss sustained by Mr. Macklem will receive the no doubt the loss sustained by Mr. Mackiem will receive the consideration of Government. A private letter from a gentleman actively engaged at the fire says that it broke out about half-past twelve at night, and that in less than two hours and a half the Grist, and Saw Mills, Foundry, Distillery, Baru and Sheds with all their contents were reduced to a mere heap of ashes. The Dwelling House was with difficulty sayed. "I never" says he, "saw brilding disappear to mighty end the never" says he, "saw buildings disappear so quickly, and the heat was most intense." It appears that Mr. Macklem was threatened by the "hunters" shortly after the outbreak, and we hear that soon after the utterance of the threat, an attempt was made to fire his buildings in the very spot where the flames now burst out, by depositing a quantity of shavings and lighting them, but a discovery took place before any mischief was done. Niagara Chronicle.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EASTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. Reverend Brethren,—I beg leave to remind you, that our next Meeting will be held (D. V.) at Kemptville, on Wednesday and Thursday, March the 2nd and 3rd.

Your faithful servant and brother,

HENRY PATTON,

WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY.

Reverend Brethren, -You are hereby notified that the next meeting of this Society will be held (D. V.) at the Rectory of Guelph, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 16th and 17th of February next.

WILLIAM MCMURRAY,

Acting Secretary W. C. Society.

POSTPONEMENT OF COBOURG BAZAAR. THE Public are respectfully informed, that the Bazaar in aid of the funds for the completion of the

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL-HOUSE, AT COBOURG, nich was announced to be held in that edifice on the 28th and 20th at, commencing each day at 10 o'clock, A. M., is unavoidably postmed until Friday the 18th, and Saturday the 19th of February, neir attention is solicited to the important object of this benevolent detraking, as well as to the great variety of useful and ornamental ticles which will then be exhibited for sale.

Entrance to the Bazaar, 71d. each—no charge for children. Cobourg, January 22nd, 1842.

PORTRAIT OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

TORONTO.

To is proposed, as soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers is obtained, to publish a PORTRAIT OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, to be engraved on copper, from a painting recently taken by Mr. Hopper Meyer, of this city. His Lordship is represerted in his full robes, as officiating at the Altar, and nearly the whole figure is shewn. The style is vignette, and the size of the plate will be about 14 by 18 inches. The price to Subscribers will not exceed 20s. for Proofs, and 10s. for Prints. The Portrait, which is considered an excellent likeness, may be seen and Subscriber's names received at H. & W. ROWSELL'S, King Street, Toronto.

TORONTO CHURCH OF ENGLAND TRACT SOCIETY THE Annual Public Meeting of the Society will be held (D.V.) at the District School House, on Saturday, the 26th Instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

(Signed) G. W. ALLAN, Secretary. EMPLOYMENT WANTED, BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, who writes a good hand, and is willing to make him-elf generally useful. He is experienced in farming, and can undertake a situation where such knowledge would be required. Apply at this Office.

Toronto, February 11, 1842.

BLACKING, BLACKING, IVORY BLACK, WATER-PROOF PASTE.

BLUE & BLACK WRITING INKS, &C. &C. THE Subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for their liberal support since his commencement in business, and as a proof of his gratitude he has determined to lower his price for the above article, 20 per cent. The great increase lately experienced in the demand for his **Bincking** having enabled him to enlarge his business, he now offers his manufactures to Merchants and Shopkeepers at the following prices:

Oil Paste Blacking in Tin Boxes, 34 inches diameter by 1 Oil Paste Blacking in the Boxes, 3 inches diameter by 4
Oil Paste Blacking in Tin Boxes, 3 inches diameter by 4 Oil Paste Blacking in 7in Boxes, 5 inches diameter by \$\frac{1}{2}\$ deep, per gross. 1

Oil Paste Blacking in penny cakes, in Boxes containing 1\frac{1}{2}\$ gross each, at 7\$\frac{1}{2}\$, per gross. 2

Liquid Blacking—quarts, per doz 0

Do. do. pints, do. 0

Do. do. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ pints, do. 0

Sponge Blacking or Leather Varnish in 6 oz. square bottles per dozen 0

P. R. LAMB,

Mr. S. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, KING STREET.

A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST,
KING STREET,
ONE DOOR EAST COMMERCIAL BANK.

WANTED.

A STUDENT in the profession of DENTAL SURGERY, by
A. V. BROWN, M.D.
Surgeon Dentist.
26-tf Toronto, December 31, 1841.

FOR SALE, 26 SHARES in the British America Life and Fire Insurance Company, on which £97 10s. has been paid. A small discount will be allowed. Apply at this Office.

Toronto, January 21, 1842. 29-tf

Mr. HOPPNER MEYER, Miniature Painter and Draughtsman, LATE STUDENT OF THE

British Museum and National Gallery, LONDON.
Office at the Corner of Temperance and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

BIRTHS. At the Niagara Falls Rapids, on the 3rd ultimo, the wife of the ev. T. B. Fuller, of a daughter.
At Chippawa, on the 16th ultimo, the wife of O. T. Maclein, Esq.,
a daughter.

At Chippawa, on the 27th ultimo, the wife of James Cummings,

At Cohppawa, on the 5th instant, the wife of William Hepburne,
Esq., of a daughter.

At Woodstock, on the 21st ultimo, the lady of Spencer Mackay,
Esq., of a son.

At Cobourg, on the 1st instant, the lady of G. G. Boswell, Esq., MARRIED.

In Christ's Church, Hamilton, on Tuesday, 1st. February, by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Alexander Stewart Esq., late Captain in Her Majesty's 94th Regt., to Anna Maria, third daughter of the late Allan MacNab Esq., and sister to Sir Alian Napier MacNab of Dundurn. In St. Peter's Church, Thorold, on the 5th ultimo, by the Rev. B. Fuller, Rector, Mr. Samuel Holmes, of St. Catharine's, Miller to Miss Mary Anne Holiday, of Port Robinson.
On the 15th December, by Special License, at St. George's Church, Hanover-Square, Sir Arthur Brinsley Brooke, Bart., M.P. for the County of Fermanagh, to the Hou. Herrietta Anson, late Maid of Honour to the Queen, aid youngest daughter of General Sir George, Anson, G. C. B., Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry Anson, after which the happy pair proceeded to Chalfont Park, the seat of John Hibbert Esq.—Dublin Excaing Mail.

D LE D.

At Stamford, on the 4th ultimo, Mary Anne Suthard, aged 15 years. She was the first fruits of the Sunday School attached to St. John's Church, Stamford, having shown, during the last months of her life, and at her death, that, through the rich and unmerited grace of God, the instructions she received there were not bestowed in vain.

At Peterborough, on the 26th ultimo, R. M. Forbes, Esq., Commander in the Royal Navy.

On the 28th ultimo, at Port Hope, J. Brown, Esq., in the 52nd year of his age. Mr. Brown for several years represented the county of Durham in the Parliament of Upper Canada.

At Blackheath, England, on the 1st ultimo, Mary Waylett Goode, reliet of the late Dr. Goode, niece of the late Sir Henry Bate Dudley, reliet of the late Dr. Goode, niece of the late Sir Henry Bate Dudley, Baronet, and mother of Mrs. Captain Henry Jessopp.

Letters received during the week ending Friday, February 11th:

W. Tilly Esq. P. M., add. subs. and rem.; Mr. G. Portt; Rev. J. W. Tilly Esq., in the Sir Captain Henry Jessopp.

C. Geddes; Rev. R. D. Cartwright; J. R. Yeliding Esq.; Lieut. Lee; G. Wilgress Esq.; Mr. W. Rowsell, add. sub. and rem.; Mr. J. Switzer, rem.; Rev. J. Abbott; P. M. Pieton; Rev. A. N. Bethune, rem.; Rev. H. Patton, rem.; J. Bourchier Esq. P. M., rem.; W. S. Burn Esq. To Correspondent has only warment.

To Correspondents.—Our valued and active friends shall be at tended to next week. A reverend correspondent has our warmes thanks. Such letters as his of the 7th instant, are most welcome and

y, Sir s. art., were re-her and Lady

that Church
t below the
t telew the
tit upon the
it upon the
it that that
that that they
sed it as his
t above the
uently sent
Another
Pect of the
ure Protes
cal worship,
on Mount
and to the
tree from all
mission had
nop of Jeruchbishop of
a converted
to the time of
the time of
the Chris
y, was also
to provide
to provide
to provide
to provide
to ferver
it of ferver
it of ferver
to graces and successive and successive successive successive and successive

ln, at Spittle

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday, December 1, in the Hopetoun Rooms.— The Right Rev. Bishop Low, of Ross and Argyll, took the chair at two o'clock, when the rooms were filled by a

most respectable body of Episcopalians.

On the platform, supporting the Chairman, were:—
the Earl of Rosebery; Lord Berriedale; the Bishop of
Edinburgh; the Bishop of Glasgow; the Dean of Edin burgh; the Dishop of Olasgow, the Dean of Sandburgh; the Dean of Dunkeld; the Hon. and Rev. J. Sandilands; Sir James Ramsay, Bart.; Sir F. Walker Drummond, Bart.; Archdeacon Williams; Rev. Messrs. Ferguson, Suther, Bromehead, Drummond, Mackenzie, Mylne, Boyd, Johnson, Trail, Langhorne; Sheriff Cay; Major Maclaren; Messrs. Sandford, Lumsden of Pitcaple Falconer of Falcon Hall, Walker of Bowland, Simson, Jr of Pitcorthie, Wm. Forbes, H. Robertson, W. Smythe,

Rollo, Mark Napier, &c.
After prayers by the Bishop from the chair,

The Rev. E. B. Ramsay, the Secretary, said:-Right Reverend Chairman—We are now met for the third anniversary of the Society, and I feel confident that you will rejoice with us in finding, from this highly respectable and are still disposed to second our endeavours. According to the strict letter of Rule 21, the office-bearers are elected

Catholic Church, and it is that which, marvellously preserved in its primal form to the present time, is acknowledged by all who continue steadfast in the faith, to be the most faithful transcript of the truth as it is in Jesus; this "form of sound words"—if aught could increase our anxiety for the preservation and advancement of the Church, which is the very casket in which this pearl of great price—this treasure of the Gospel—has been deposited, it would be the thought of the power and vigilance which the Lord himself has exhibited in its preservation during the many dark and troubled ages through which during the many dark and troubled ages through which it has passed uninjured. For while, as an eminent divine has eloquently expressed it—while a warfare, varying in its aspect, but unchanged, unmitigated in its malignity, was waged against the Church—while heresy, and superwas waged against the Cutton stition, and idelatry, and infidelity wasted and assaulted from without, and even from within embarrassed and undermined-while practices which pervert the judgment and debase the heart were enjoined as godly exercise—while doctrines of devils were promulgated and defended as though they had been Christian truths—while men endowed with qualities to lead whole nations captive lent themselves to the propagation of alluring or profitable falsehood, "and signs, and powers, and lying wonders, and all deceivableness of unrighteousness," were arrayed on their side against the cause of the Holy One and the Just,—through all, this summary of our faith was still uplifted from the beleaguered Church, as an ensign unchanged, unvitiated, undefaced—reproving the errors above which it was spread abroad—confronting and confounding the proud and subtle heresies of the East-admonishing the fond fancies and superstitions of the West-and never submitting to the mightiest and most unscrupulous of men, to become their instrument, never surrendering one trace of one of its momentous testimonies, and never admitting within its sacred legend one popular fallacy, or one unnecessary truth. And thus it has been miraculously preserved, even up to the sixteenth century, when the Council of Trent recognised it in its present form, as containing the faith against which the gates of Hell should not prevail; for it was not until the Lord had provided "a faithful witness for the truth" in the Protestant Churches, and especially that of England and its branches, and had taught them to repudiate those errors and superstitions which had overlaid and deformed, but had never been incorporated with our creed, that the unholy hand of Romanism was suffered to innovate upon it, who then, and not till then, seizing upon false and fugitive opinions, and pronouncing them eternal verities, embodied them in a new creed, that of Pope Pius IV., and enforcing them on men's acceptance as articles of belief necessary to their salvation, thus changed the charter of our salvation, and formally departed from the faith once delivered to the saints; and thus it is that Romanism, nd not we, is proved to be a modern Church, of no later date than the creed of Pope Pius IV.—if a creed, if the substance of our belief forms the matter of a Church; and thus it is that Romanism, and not we, is seen to be

of England, and continued to govern the Church in Scotland, according to canonical order, till 1688, when Presbyterianism was finally established; but though the Episcopal, as the legal form of church government, then ceased, the Scottish Bishops did not cease to exercise that spiritual authority, and perpetuate that succession, which they received from the Church of Christ; and thus it is that the present generation of Scottish Bishops, Priests, and Deacons derive through them their spiritual offices directly from the Church of England. From that period of 1688 to the present, the Scottish Episcopal church has a fraught with events of great importance to the Protestant Bishop, visits this part of the world, at his own cannot and the first inquiry after his salutation was, how can your people make books for us, when come, and they numbered among the Committee the valued names of Wilberforce, Gladstone, Hope, and many others. (Applause.) The reverend gentleman then retained the present association, considerable difficulties had now been overtome, and the first inquiry after his salutation was, how can your people make books for us, when they do not know our language? I engaged him at once as my Syriac teacher, and from that time he has been our firm and most efficient friend. He has now come to this country to commune with American Christians, of whom he has heard so much in his own land." We understand, that this Nestorian Bishop, visits this part of the world, at his own charges, to extend his knowledge of men and things by foreign travel. It is said he retains the costume of his own country, and with his heavy black beard, and that the present generation of Scottish Bishops, Priests, and Deacons derive through them their spiritual offices directly from the Church of England. From that period of 1688 to the present, the Scottish Episcopal Church has of 1688 to the present, the Scottish Episcopai Church has experienced various vicissitudes, has undergone changes and counterchanges, changes of Providence, changes of mercies, and still greater changes of sorrows. But amidst them all she has had but one faith and one Lord; for in the most fiery trials, in the very furnace of her affliction, one like the Son of God was still seen walking in the one like the Son of God was still seen waking in the midst; and I may therefore say, in the language of our Apostle, concerning the persecuted Church of old, we "were troubled on every side, yet not distressed; we were perplexed, yet not in despair; persecuted, but not forsaken; cast down, but not destroyed." Now, Sir, to raise our Church from this state of humiliation to one of greater usefulness and honour—to enable her who has been shorn of her strength to rise from her weakness, and casting from her the bonds with which her enemies and casting from her the bonds with which her enemies anniversary of the Society, and I feel confident that you will rejoice with us in finding, from this highly respectable and numerous assembly, that our friends are still interested in the objects which the Society has in view to promote, and are still disposed to second our endeavours. According to the strict letter of Rule 21, the office hearter are elected. and are still disposed to second our endeavours. According to the strict letter of Rule 21, the office-bearers are elected at the annual meeting for the ensuing year; of course those noblemen and gentlemen who have hitherto honoured us with their names, are requested to continue them. To our Vice-Patrons we have this year to add the respected names of the Marquis of Queensberry, the Earl of Home, the Earl of Glasgow, Lord Douglas. To the Vice-Presidents we have to add—Colonel Lindsay of Balcarres, J. R. Hope, Esq., Major Murray of Abercairney. It has pleased Almighty God to remove from us this year our Primus, the late President of the Society. In those offices he has been succeeded by the Bishop of Aberdeen, now our President. In the list of our Vice-Presidents, also, death has caused a melancholy blank. In the late Marquis of Lothian, our Church has lost a valuable friend.—The Rev. Gentleman then read the report of the Society. The Earl of Rosebery said—I have the honour to propose that the report should be adopted. I have not felt any hesitation, and I trust I nevershall, in coming forward to do all that is within my power to promote the success of this institution, which has been formed in aid of the Episcopal communion which has been founded in this part of the United Kingdom. (Applause.) Through the individuals supported by it, as Clergymen, the Word of God has been taught to many according to the rites, and doctrines, and ordinances in which they conscientiously believe, and to which they are firmly and zealously attached; by the support of schools, also, the invaluable doctrines, and ordinances in which they conscientiously believe, and to which they are firmly and zealously attached; by the support of schools, also, the invaluable blessings of a useful and religious education have been conferred, in the remote districts of the country, on great numbers of children who, but for the aid offered by this Society, would have been left altogether without instruction. I feel I could add nothing more after this report of any utility, except to express the satisfaction which I feel on being appointed to move that this report be adopted, and circulated among the members. (Applause.)

Archdeacon Williams seconded the motion, which, with the others, were all unanimously agreed to.

Sir James Ramsay said:—In rising to move the resolution which has been confided to me, I feel relieved from a sense of unfitness and responsibility by the nature of the resolution with which I am entrusted, which is to the effect that the meeting are grateful to God for their past success, and would hail it as a pledge of fature exertions. Perhaps you will allow me to express the high gratification I feel at the high position now occupied by the Episcopal Church. Her divine institution is evinced by her calm and dignified conduct while surrounded by tumults; while and dignified conduct while surrounded by tumults; while she shows no desire to embitter those evils, or to aggravate those troubles, from any prospect of turning them to her own advantage. If she were to move to the right or to the left, perhaps she might enlarge her communion; but she follows no such course. She receives those who approach to her in meckness and humility, but for no approach to her in meekness and humility, but for no advantages whatever will she make any compromise.

The Rev. Norman Johnstone, minister of Kirkaldy, said:—I have been requested to second the resolution which has just been proposed, and I feet that I have been honoured with a very distinguished privilege in being thus permitted to advocate, however feebly, a cause so sacred in its nature as the present, and in its end so well calculated, under God, to advance the ministration of that portion of Christ's Church militant here in this land. Of that Church, need I remind this assembly that it is a pure, a direct, and uninterrupted branch of the primitive Church of Christ? It will be admitted that a creed, that the substance of our belief, is the matter of a Church, and that our creed is that of the early Apostolic Church, a comparison of it with Scripture, with the commission vouchour creed is that of the early Apostolic Cdurch, a comparison of it with Scripture, with the commission vouch-safed to the Apostles, and with the formularies of faith drawn up in ancient times, will abundantly testify. It is that which was established by the Nicene Council, and enjoined by the Council at Ephesus to be the creed of the including as it does so large, loyal, and truly peaceable a

> contribute the more in charity. Remove the disgrace of poverty which attaches to our Church. The rev. gentleman concluded by seconding the resolution. Mr. Sandford, advocate, said he had great pleasure in moving the next resolution, because, connected as he had been with the Episcopal Church of Scotland, by a tie which he never could forget-educated in her principles by one whose memory he knew was still dear and whose name was venerated in the Church to which he had dedicated his life, he felt a deep interest in the welfare of this Society, on which he believed the welfare of many depended. He could not believe that at the present day, when they saw around them bitter dissensions, unholy agitation, unseemly strife, which had sprung up in consequence of the departure of others from what th believed to be the ordinances by which the Saviour intended the Church to be governed—in this day, surely the members of the Church in Scotland would not undervalue the blessings of that Church which they had derived from their fathers. After referring to several facts, showing the usefulness of this Society, and the support it received in England, especially in London, where an Association had been formed, and in India, he concluded by proposing a resolution of thanks to those who at a distance had

> attractively in the peace and unity which pervade her bosom, and in which hundreds have already sought refuge and repose from the troubles that threaten and surround

them-it is now, when our Church shines out so calmly

in her mild majesty and beauty, far above the wild and stormy clouds which darken and perplex the land,—it is

now, I say, when the heavenly origin of our Church is so distinctly marked, that her members are called upon

to testify their sense of the blessings they enjoy by remov-

ing every impediment that can obstruct her usefulness.— Let those, then, who have hitherto neglected to contribute

at once come forward. Let those who have contributed.

Bishop Terrot, of Edinburgh, seconded the motion. If they could see the full extent of the aid that was expected from them, he did not despair of the full supply being raised in Scotland; but the wants of the country appeared supported their operations. to demand an immediate increase. He knew that in the diocese of Glasgow, congregations were springing up on every hand—not as it used to be by country gentlemen resolving to support churches for their own convenience but congregations of poor Episcopalians, not, perhaps, natives of Scotland, but persons whom the progress of manufactures had brought from England or the North of Ireland. These they must provide for, and though they guilty of the sin of schism, in departing from the ancient and Apostolic Church of Rome, which has now no existence, save as it survives in a Protestant communion. Of they must go to England for assistance, and he was happy to say that, in that country, there was every disposition to say that, in that country, there was every disposition to say that, in that country, there was every disposition to say that, in that country, there was every disposition to say that, in that country, there was every disposition to say that an an accountry, there was every disposition to say that an accountry, there was every disposition to say that an accountry, there was every disposition to say that an accountry, there was every disposition to say that an accountry, there was every disposition to say that an accountry, there was every disposition to say that an accountry, there was every disposition to say that an accountry, there was every disposition to say that an accountry, there was every disposition to say that an accountry, there was every disposition to say that an accountry, there was every disposition to say that an accountry, there was every disposition to say that, in that country, there was every disposition to say that, in that country, there was every disposition to say that, in that country, there was every disposition to say that, in that country, there was every disposition to say that, in that country, there was every disposition to say that, in that country, there was every disposition to say that, in that country, there was every disposition to say that, in that country, there was every disposition to say that, in that country, there was every disposition to say that, in that country, there was every disposition to say that, in that country, there was every disposition to say that, in that country, there was every disposition to say that an accountry the say that a

meeting separated.

dical Letter of the Scottish Prelates, the purposes to which the funds will be devoted comprise the providing of a chapel, with halls and other suitable buildings, the salaries of a warden, professors, and teachers, and the foundation of bursaries. Subscribers to the amount of one hundred guineas, and upwards, are to have a perpetual right of nomination of young men to the college, with a deduction of ten per cent. in their favour, from the current rate of annual payment for board and education. The following is the letter issued by the Bishops:—

"To all faithful members of the reformed Catholic Church, the Bishops in Scotland, greeting.

"Grace be with you, mercy and peace, from God the"

"My dear brethren and friends in Christ, I come from Ooroomiah that I may see you. God loves your nation.

"Wy dear brethren and friends in Christ, I come from Ooroomiah that I may see you. God loves your nation.

have represented unto us that our Church, having been long depressed, hath suffered the total loss of temporal ndowments; and that hence great difficulty hath found in maintaining the decent administration of God's word and sacraments, more especially in so far as the same depends upon the due education of candidates for holy orders; that the sense of this deficiency hath been frequently declared by various pious but inadequate bequests for this purpose, and more recently by the Church herself in her fortieth canon, and that the same still exists in almost undiminished magnitude:

"And whereas they have represented unto us their desire, under God's blessing, to attempt a remedy for this want, and, in pursuance of such a design, have proposed to us the foundation of a school and theological seminary, to be devoted to the training, under collegiate discipline, of candidates for holy orders, and, at the same time, of such other persons as may desire the benefit of a liberal, in conjunction with a religious, education:

"And whereas they have represented unto us, that sufficient pecuniary support hath been secured to warrant their perseverance in the design, and that they are now desirous, under our sanction, to make a public appeal to the members of the Church in its behalf:

"Now we, the Bishops of the Reformed Catholic Church in Spotland, in Synod assembled, desire to express our warmest gratitude to those with whom this proposal hath originated, and, above all, to God, who hath put it into their hearts to attempt the supply of wants, the reality and urgency of which we have long painfully experienced; and having maturely considered the said design, we do hereby formally approve the same, and recommend it to you, our brethren in Christ, as a fitting object for your

"We have further, for the promotion of this good work, requested certain discreet persons to act in committee, and, in concert with ourselves, to prepare a scheme for its execution, to be submitted to the members of the

"In thus endeavouring to awaken your zeal and charity in behalf of that portion of the Church committed to our charge, we deem it fitting to state, solemnly and explicitly, that we are moved by no feelings of rivalry towards any religious community, but by a desire to supply the wants of our own communion, and thereby to fulfil a duty implied in the first principles of the Christian Church. "Brethren, the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with

your spirits. Amen. "W. Skinner, D.D., Bishop of Aberdeen and Primus. "Patrick Torry, D.D., Bishop of Dunkeld, Dunblane

and Fife.
"David Low, LL.D., Bishop of Moray, Ross, and Argyll.
"Michael Russell, LL.D., Bishop of Glasgow.
"David Moir, D.D., Bishop of Brechin.
"C. H. Terrot, D.D., Bishop of Edinburgh.
"Edinburgh, 1841."

BISHOP SANDFORD'S GRANDSON.—It gives us much pleasure to hear that the eldest son of the late Sir D. K. Sand-ford has been, at the early age of 17, unanimously elected o a bursary from Glasgow to Baliol College, Oxford .-

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BLAIRGOWRIE.—A requisition. on the part of upwards of 100 individuals, in Bla and its neighbourhood, has been sent in to the Bishop of Dunkeld, soliciting his lordship's permission to form themselves into a congregation in connection with the Episco-pal Church of Scotland. We learn the bishop has complied with the prayer of the requisitionists, and steps are being taken to open a place of Divine Worship according to the Episcopal form, in Blairgowrie, immediately.—Perth Con-

POPERY IN EDINBURGH. - The Roman Catholics, when they first broached the subject of establishing a nunnery in the suburbs of this Protestant metropolis, did so with their usual cunning and circumspection. It was introduced to the public under the innocent designation of "A Seminary for the Education of Young Ladies;" and any one who breathed a whisper as to the real objects of this institution was threatened with a prosecution for libel. Gradually, however, has the mask been dropped; and now, under the auspices of the ambitious lecturer in Broughton-street, Bishop Gilles, public exhibitions of the ceremony of taking the veil are regularly made, and the quasi boarding-school is proclaimed, in open day, to be nothing more nor less than a Popish nunnery. One of these truly melancholy spectacles took place on Wednesday last, in the nunnery alluded to, at the head of Bruntsfield Links, before a select assembly of Papists and Protestants, the latter, of course, attracted by mere curiosity to see how the interesting drama would be conducted. We understand that there were three orders of nuns consecrated, as it is impiously termed, on this occasion. One young girl, evidently either the dupe of priests, or of her own diseased fancies, took the first veil, which bound her to remain a close prisoner for one year; two took the second veil, and immured themselves for five years, and an interesting looking young lady took the vows for life. On this last victim the chief interest was centered—a mock funeral service was performed, and having prostrated herself on the mar-ble floor of the chapel, a pall was laid over her, and the bishop consigned her to a living death. The burial rites occupied fully half an hour, during which time she lay prostrate upon the cold ground. The feelings excited by the proceedings, on the part of the Protestants at least, must have been of the most painful kind.—Edinburgh Pa-

American Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

MAR YOHANAN, THE NESTORIAN* BISHOP. This representative of one of the Eastern Churches, who has recently reached our shores, is said to be a man of lovely Christian character. The Rev. Mr. Perkins, Missionary at Ooroomiah, at a late meeting of the American Reverley of the American can Board of Missions in New York, stated that Mar Yohanan was the first person who welcomed Rev. Messrs. Smith and Dwight on their first visit to his country—and that he was the first Nestorian that took him (Mr. P.) by

integral portion. She subscribes to this heaven-guarded summary of our faith. She has not added, she has not diminished. She teaches its Divine doctrines out of the eternal fountain of life by the ministry of men whose order and authority is coeval with the Apostles themselves, being derived from them through the Anglican Church, whose uninterrupted succession has never been disproved. It was in the year 1661, as we learn from a report lately published by this Society, after various struggles with the Presbyterian party, and various changes in the form of ecclesiastical government, that four Scotlish ministers, amongst whom were Sharp and Leighton, were consecrated by the Bishops * [" Nestorius, a vain and arrogant man, being ordained to the

Thanks to the Chairman were then given, and the of his own country, and with his heavy black beard, and THE BISHOPS AND OTHER CLERGY of the Scottish bare have presented as a man between forty and fifty years of the section of the The Bishops and other Clergy of the Scottish Church have presented congratulatory addresses to Her Majesty the Queen, and Prince Albert, on the birth of a Prince.—Church Intelligencer.

Perth University.—The Scottish Bishops have published a Synodical Letter on the subject of the proposed institution at, or rather in, the neighbourhood of Perth. It is to be called "The College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity;" and is intended to receive and board a large lumpher, say ultimately from 150 to 200, of youths from the Scottish Bishop have published a Synodical Letter on the subject of the proposed institution at, or rather in, the neighbourhood of Perth. It is to be called "The College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity;" and is intended to receive and board a large lumpher, say ultimately from 150 to 200, of youths from the Scottish Bishop have published a Synodical Letter on the subject of the proposed institution at, or rather in, the neighbourhood of Perth. It is to be called "The College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity;" and is intended to receive and board a large of pleasant address, though speaking the English language imperfectly. After being introduced by Mr. Perkins to the congregation assembled, to listen to the discussions connected with the operations of the American Board, the Bishop made an address, which we presume unreaders will be interested in perusing. We copy the following account of his appearance and remarks from the subject of the proposed institution at the congregation assembled, to listen to the discussions connected with the operations of the American Board, the Bishop made an address, though speaking the English language imperfectly. After being introduced by Mr. Perkins to the congregation assembled, to listen to the discussions connected with the operations of the American Board, the Bishop made an address, which we presume our readers will be interested in perusing. We copy the following account of his appearance and remarks from the interested in perusing. Trinity;" and is intended to receive and board a large number, say ultimately from 150 to 200, of youths from eight to eighteen years of age. Six thousand pounds have been already privately contributed; and, when the sum resulting from a public subscription amounts to 20,000%, the edifice will be commenced. According to a prospectus of the institution which accompanies the Synodical Letter of the Scottish Prelates, the purposes to which the funds will be devoted comprise the providing of a propose of the service of the scottish prelates, the purposes to which the funds will be devoted comprise the providing of a propose of the service of the scottish prelates in throduction from Rev. Mr. Robertson of Constantinople to some of our Episcopal brethren—and that he will not return without looking into some of the Churches of our Episcopal brethren—and that he will not return without looking into some of the Churches of our prisoned from Rev. Mr. Robertson of Constantinople to some of our Episcopal brethren—and that he will not return without looking into some of the Churches of our appropriate that the sum return without looking into some of the Churches of our prisoned from Rev. Mr. Robertson of Constantinople to some of our Episcopal brethren—and that he will not return without looking into some of the Churches of our prisoned from Rev. Mr. Robertson of Constantinople to some of our Episcopal brethren—and that he will not return without looking into some of the Churches of our prisoned from Rev. Mr. Robertson of Constantinople to some of our Episcopal brethren—and that he will not return without looking into some of the Churches of our prisoned from Rev. Mr. Robertson of Constantinople to some of our Episcopal brethren—and that he will not return without looking into some of the Churches of our prisoned from Rev. Mr. Robertson of Constantinople to some of the Scott some of

"To all faithful members of the reformed Catholic Church, the Bishops in Scotland, greeting.

"Grace be with you, mercy and peace, from God the Father, and our Lord Jesus Christ.

"Whereas certain lay members of the Church, moved by a pious desire to promote the glory of God, and the welfare of the flock over which he hath made us overseers, have represented unto us that our Church, having beautiful and the statement of the flock over which he hath made us overseers, have represented the flock over which he hath made us overseers, have represented the flock over which he hath made us overseers, have represented the flock over which he hath made us overseers, have represented the flock over which he hath made us overseers, have represented the flock over which he hath made us overseers, have represented the flock over which he hath made us overseers, have represented the flock over which he hath made us overseers, have represented the flock over which he hath made us overseers, have represented the flock over which he hath made us overseers, have represented the flock over which he hath made us overseers, have represented the flock over which he hath made us overseers, and the flock over which he hath made us overseers, and the flock over which he hath made us overseers, and the flock over which he hath made us overseers, and the flock over which he hath made us overseers, and the flock over which he hath made us overseers, and the flock over which he hath made us overseers. has said, whosoever giveth a cup of cold water in his name shall not lose his reward; and much greater will be your

reward, who have given us the water of life.
"'My brethren, our nation sends much love to you. you ask about the missionaries; they labor hard; they go from village to village and preach and teach in the schools; they need more strength; and we need more schools. Perhaps you know we are under the Mohammedans, and they oppress us; we are very poor and they take every thing away from us; but we put our trust in the Lord. My beloved brethren, our nation is like sheep among the wolves, and if you go out after that which is lost, and seek until you find it, you will rejoice more over it than if it had not been lost. The Mussulman lord it over us, and on that account, we ask help from you, in the name of Christ. Our Lord Jesus has said 'Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.' And King David has said, 'Blessed is he that considereth the poor, the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble.' Yea, what you do, you do not for men, but for Christ. And your reward is laid up where moth and rust do not corrupt, and thieves do not break through and steal. May all your treasures be in heaven, and your hearts be there also. Having said this, with great simplicity, the Bishop sat down. -Episcopal Recorder.

THE WIDOW OF AN AMERICAN BISHOP.

(From the Boston Christian Witness and Church Advocate. Died, at Newburyport, on Thursday morning, January 13, Mrs. Mercy, widow of the late Right Rev. Edward Bass, D.D., first Bishop of Massachusetts, aged 87.

Many of our readers have long known and respected the excellent lady whose death is here recorded. Clergy-

men in different portions of the country, who have visited Newburyport, will remember the deep interest which she always manifested in all who were engaged in furthering the prosperity of the Church over which her husband presided with so much mild decision and faithfulness. e copy the following notice from the Mercantile Journal, this city:—

During the life-time of her honored husband, and in "During the life-time of her honored husband, and in the period subsequent to his decease, (which took place September 10, 1803), when her own health permitted, and encouraged by the company of a sister, remarkable for cheerfulness, industry, and benevolence of spirit, Mrs. Bass largely contributed to the social pleasure of her friends. She never failed to give those polite and ready attentions to friend and stranger which insensibly support society, and add so much to its enjoyment; while her charity and delicate benevolence, in a hidden stream, nourished, relieved, and gladdened, wherever she knew of want or suffering. None who have known them, need to be reminded of these united sisters, nor will fail to remember in the one a remarkable animation and courage, remember in the one a remarkable animation and courage, which no suffering could conquer, or in the other a uniform and dignified politeness, mingled with kindly, affec-

tionate interest.

"After the peaceful removal of her sister, Mrs. Bass bore submissively the loneliness of her condition, and immediately prepared more distinctly for her own departure; setting her house in order, distributing memorials to her friends, and disposing all as she would wish to leave it. She retained the management of her small household to the very last, while her tottering step and feeble hands made its neatness and good order surprising. Fearful always of troubling her friends, she gave them uneasiness only by her willingness to dispense with attentions they thought needful to her comfort; while every little service they had opportunity to render, and every attention they paid was gratefully acknowledged and earnestly requited

"Her sickness at the last was short: it found her prepared and peaceful, perfectly calm and submissive.— Clearly retaining her faculties and consciousness of all drawnd her, she received every attention with a grateful pleasure, mindful herself, even in the utmost feebleness, of even the least attention due or acceptable to others.— Repeatedly questioned of her state of mind, she answered satisfactorily. When afterwards asked if she wanted any thing, she said, quietly, 'I want only patience and resignation;' and when the source of these was referred to, she istinctly said, 'I rely upon my Saviour.' this reliance was seen and acknowledged in the uniform of this reliance was seen and acknowledged in the uniform calmness and self-possession of her manner. The reward of a life of quiet, humble piety was evident in the peacefulness of her last sickness; and the lesson of her dignified submission, patience, and unfailing kindness, will, we hope, be neither unimproved nor forgotten."

We learn, by a letter from the Rev. Dr. Morss, of the following digrecition, by will, of the property of this

following disposition, by will, of the property of this

"To the General Domestic Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the sum of 100 dollars; the Bass fund, 200 dollars; † the widows of St. Paul's Church, Newburyport, 200 dollars; the interest of which is to be paid on the 24th of December annually. And, after several other benevolent legacies, she has made the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Deceased Episcopal Clergymen of Massachusetts the residuary legatee of her estate, which will probably amount to 1200 dollars. Her late dwelling-house is left, as a parsonage, St. Paul's Church, after the decease of her aged phew, Mr. Edward Bass."

AN AMERICAN CHURCHMAN.—We stated yesterday that the late Thomas Otis, Esq., had left a verbal bequest of 5,000 dollars to the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church. We learn, this morning, that Mr. Otis, in his dying moments, bequeathed 5,000 dollars to the Domestic Mission; 5,000 dollars to the Foreign Mission; and 5,000 dollars to the City Mission—all of Prince of Episcopal Church. The entire sum, 15,000 dollars to the City Mission—all of Prince of Episcopal Church. Protestant Episcopal Church. The entire sum, 15,000 dollars, has been paid agreeably to the desire of the liberal donor.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. [Mr. Otis was a New York Merchant.]

† This is a fund for the more comfortable support of the Rector of the Paul's Church. Newburyport. It was commenced several years ince by a legacy from Mr. Benjamin Balch. Additions have been nade to it by Edward Rand, Esq. and others. When the interest mounts to 500 dollars, the Rector will derive the intended benefit.—The interest is to be added to a sum (not less than 500 dollars) to be aised by the parish.

Advertisements.

NEW GOODS. THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

ONE of the largest and cheapest stocks of every description of DRY GOODS ever imported for retail consumption by any establishment in Canada, is now offered for sale at DEYKES & COMPANY'S, Kingston, for so small a rate of profit, that an extensive trade only could remunerate.

Persons from the surrounding Districts, about to make their Winter Purchases, would, on visiting the metropolis, do well to call at this Establishment, and inspect the Stock, which, for Variety and Cheapeness, will be found unsurpassed by any House in North America.

Terms:_CASH ONLY, and NO SECOND PRICE.

Tea, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse.

No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO.

THE Subscribers having now completed their extensive Wints Stock of Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, offer for Sale the undermentioned articles, which having been purchased on the most favourable terms in the best European and American Markets, they can confidently recommend to the attention of City and Country Storekeepers' 200 hhds Porto Rico and Cuba Sugars,
30 hhds London Refined Sugar,
85 cases New York Refined Sugar,
25 hhds and 70 bbls London Crushed Sugar,
400 chests Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Souchong, and Congou Teas,
200 bags and bales Mocha, Java, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee,
200 boxes, half boxes, and quarter boxes, fresh Muscatel Raisins,
20 kegs Spanish Grapes,
20 tierces Carolina Rice,
120 boxes and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tobacco,
185 pipes and 40 hhds Port, Madeira, Sherry, and Marseilles Wines,
from the most respectable Houses in Oporto, Cadiz and
Madeira,
20 pipes and 40 hhds pale and coloured Cognac Brandy,
40 hhds Spanish Brandy,
20 puncheons East and West India Rums,
100 barrels London Porter and Edinburgh Ale,
Also, an extensive and general assortment of articles connected with
their business.

ALEX. OGILVIE § Co. No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO.

ALEX. OGILVIE & Co. Toronto, December 8th, 1841.

GEORGE SAVAGE & Co.

Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers and Silversmiths, HAVE removed from No. 4, Wellington Buildings, to their Old Stand, WATERLOO BUILDINGS, West end of King Street, between Bay and York Streets, having just received direct from the Manufacturers a splendid assortment of Watches, Clocks, Jewellerf, Plated Ware. German Silver Ware, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, &c. &c. and which they are determined to sell at unprecedented low prices, for Cash.

N.B.—Chronometers repaired and restored to their original soundness and precision of performance, also Clocks, Watches, Jewellerr, &c. Toronto, November 27, 1841.

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH WILSON,

UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER. SINCERELY thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, before to acquaint his friends and the public that he has now rance Streets, (directly opposite his old residence), where he has fitted up superior accommodation for the carrying on of the above business, and hopes, by strict attention to the manufacturing of his goods, because the superior accommodation for the carrying on of the above business, and hopes, by strict attention to the manufacturing of his goods, but the superior accommodation for the carrying on of the above business, and hopes, by strict attention to the manufacturing of his goods, but the superior account of the manufacturing of the superior accommodation for the carrying on the above business, and hopes, by strict attention to the manufacturing of his goods, and the superior accommodation for the carrying on the above business, and hopes, by strict attention to the manufacturing of his goods, and the superior accommodation for the carrying on the above business, and the superior accommodation for the carrying on the above business, and the superior accommodation for the carrying on the above business, and the superior accommodation for the carrying on the above business, and the superior accommodation for the carrying on the superior accommodation for the car

by him.

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

Toronto, Nov. 1, 1841.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY.

HOSPITAL STREET. THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above Establishment, formerly owned by the late HARVEY SHEPRAR, and recently by CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co., where he is now manufacturing CAST STEPLA AXES of a superior quality. Orders sent to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order SAMUEL SHAW.

Toronto, October 6, 1841. FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO And King Street, KINGSTON, (opposite Bryce & Ca's.)

REDUCED PRICES ::

G. & T. BILTON respectfully inform their friends, that they are receiving, DIRECT FROM ENGLAND, a choice selection of West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Diamond Beaver Cloths, Mixtures, &c.

Velvet, French Chine, Satin, & Marsella Vesting. They having bought for eash, at reduced prices, are able to take off TEN PER CENT of their usual charges.

RE-Clergymen's and Barristers' ROBES, made in the neatest style. Toronto, July 14, 1841.

THOMAS J. PRESTON.

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

TORONTO.

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

Doeskins, &c. &c.

Also—a selection of Superior Vertines, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate terms. Toronto, August 3rd, 1841.

BRITISH SADDLERY WAREHOUSE, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, TORONTO, AND STORE STREET, KINGSTON.

A LEXANDER DIXON respectfully informs the life tary and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied will a superior assortment of Saddlery, Harness, Whips, &c. imported direct from the best Houses in Great Britain, and which constitutes a FIRST-RATE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT.

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

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

J. E. PELL, FROM LONDON, ENGLAND, CARVER, GILDER, LOOKING GLASS & PICTURE FRAME

MAKER, Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronte. 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.

Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment,

No. 10, New City Buildings. NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET.

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

Toronto, October 30, 1840.

DR. PRIMROSE,

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

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

The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed on the same day.

M. C. CROMBIE, Principal, H. D. G. S. Toronto, 24th December, 1841. TRACTS.

JUST PUBLISHED:

No. 6-LAST DAYS OF WILLIAM JAMES, 5s per 100. The following are still on sale :-

The following are still on sale :—

No. 1—OLD AMBROSE, (2nd Canadian edition), 8s. per 100.

" 2—FIRST CATECHISM OF THE HOLY CATHOLIC CHURCH, (2nd Canadian edition), 2s. 6d. per 100.

" 3—COMPLAINT OF SUNDAY, 5s. per 100.

" 4—THE TWO CARPENTERS, 6s. per 100.

" 5—THE DANGER OF DISSENT, 7s. 6d. per 100.

H. & W. ROWSELL. King Street, Toronto.

THE PHOENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

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

Toronto, July 1, 1841. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

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

PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS, General Agent. No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto,

The Church

I S published for the Managing Committee, by H. & W. ROW-SELL, Toronto, every Saturday.

TERMS :- Fifteen Shillings, Currency; or Thirteen Shillings and ix-pence, Sterling, per annum.

AGENTS—THE CLERGY in Canada, and SAMUEL ROWSELL, Esq^{Ta}.

1, Cheapside, London. the jurio Miracul -97, i The aut these co English four Ro besides The tra torical f recomn moirs." cree of neral, a mass in

IMA

(From

of Imag

on the

through

is the n

sometin

argumen

ges. I

18 ment

have no

besides,

which, v

been car

diligent

I quo

same. is an ac others e which, cially a racles w have no they are or three The of sever gli Ago lous mo as he is

went to testimo "On ment in began to superior very sm the edge till it re

The price and very Delle A

"The observed circularTh and seer crowds e The

Virgin "On