# TORONTO, CANADA, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1842.

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### Poetry.

LAUD.

(Like a poor bird entangled in a snare, Whose heart still flutters, though his wings forbear To stir in useless struggle) hath relied On hope that conscious Innocence supplied, And in his prison breathes celestial air. Why tarries then thy chariot? Wherefore stay, O Death! the ensanguined yet triumphant wheels, Which thou prepar'st, full often to convey (What time a State with madding faction reels) The Saint or Patriot to the world that heals All wounds all neaturb time doth allow? All wounds, all perturbations doth allay? WORDSWORTH.

THE MARTYRDOM OF ARCHBISHOP LAUD.

ARCHBISHOP LAUD was kept for more than four years a prisoner and Confessor in the Tower of London; an old man, "for judgment thrown aside," yet never among all the distractions and great events without, forgotten by the fear and hatred of the enemies who had mercilessly hunted him to death. It was in 1640, that Pococke, the Oriental Scholar, arrived in London, and found his patron in the Tower. In Paris, Laud's imprisonment had made a great sensation, especially among the learned, and Pococke was made the bearer of a message to him from Grotius-"that It was his humble request and advice, that his Grace would find out some way, if possible, to escape out of the hands he was now in, and pass to some place beyond seas, there to preserve himself till better times; at least to obtain some present security from the malice of his bitter enemies, and the rage of a deluded people." "I thank my good friend, Hugo Grotius," was the Archbishop's reply, "for the care he has thus expressed of my safety, but I can by no means be persuaded to comply with his advice. An escape, indeed, is feasible enough; yea, it is, I believe, the very thing which my enemies desire; for every day an opportunity for it is presented to me, a passage being left free, in all likelihood for this very purpose, that I should endeavour to take advantage of it; but they shall not be gratified by me in what they appear to long for. I am almost seventy years old, and shall I now go about to prolong a miserable life, by the trouble and shame of flying? And were I willing to be gone, whiher should I fly? Should I go to France, or any other Popish country, it would be to give some seeming ground to that charge of Popery they have endeavoured with so much industry, and so little reason, to fasten upon me. But if I should get into Holland, I should expose myself to the insults of those sectaries there, to whom I am odious, and have every Anabaptist come and pull me by the beard. No; I am resolved not to think of flight, but, continuing where I am, patiently expect and bear what a good and wise Providence hath appointed for me, of what kind soever it may be. We have elsewhere followed him through his long

and weary trial; in which, as his enemy Prynne contesses, he made as full, as gallant, as pithy a defence, and spake as much for himself, as was possible for the wit of man to invent; and that with so much art, vivacity, oratory, audacity, and confidence, that he shewed not the least acknowledgment of guilt in any of the particulars which were charged upon him. If we compare his demeanour during this latter part of his life with the character given of him by Lord Clarendon, we may see that suffering had done somewhat of its sanctifying work upon him. "He was a man of great parts and very exemplary virtues, and dis-The state of which was, (besides a hasty, sharp way of beart and integrity of manners was a gund atrong the state blow, which could not but beart and integrity of manners was a gund atrong the state blow, which could not but the blow to come: to which he answered. "I will, but heart and integrity of manners, was a guard strong enough to secure any man in his voyage through this world, in what company soever he travelled, and through what ways soever he was to pass: and sure never any man was better supplied with that provision. He was always maligned and persecuted by those who were of the Calvinian faction, which was then very Popular, and who, according to their usual maxim and Practice, call every man they do not love, Papist; and under this senseless appellation they created him many troubles and vexations. He was a man of great courage and resolution, and being most assured within himself, that he proposed no end in all his actions and designs but what was pious and just, (as sure no man had ever a heart more entire to the King, the Church, or his country.) he never studied the easiest ways to those ends; he thought, it may be, that any art or industry that way would discredit, at least make the integrity of the end suspected, let the cause be what it will. He did court persons too little; nor cared to make his designs and purposes appear as candid as they were, by shewing them in any other dress than their own natural beauty, though perhaps in too rough a manner; and did not consider enough what men said, or were like to say of him. No man was a greater or abler enemy to popery; no man a more resolute and devout son of the Church of England. He was prosecuted by lawyers assigned to that purpose, out of those, who from their own antipathy to the Church and Bishops, or from some also bligations received from him, were sure to bring passion, animosity, and malice enough of their own; what evidence soever they had from others. And they did treat him with all the rudeness, reproach, and barbarity imaginable; with which his judges were not displeased. He defended himself with great and undaunted courage, and less passion than was expected from his constitution; answered all their objections with clearness and irresistible reason; and convinced all impartial men of his integrity, and his detestation of all treasonable intentions. So that though few excellent men have ever had fewer friends to their persons, yet all reasonable men absolved him from any foul crime that the law could take notice of, and punish. However, when they had said all they could against him, and he all for himself that need to be said, and no such crime appearing, as the Lords, as the supreme court of judicatory, would take upon them to judge him to be worthy of death, they resorted to their legislative power, and by Ordinance of Parliament, as they called it, that is, by a determination of those members who sat in the Houses, (whereof in the House of Peers there were not above twelve,) they appointed him to be put to death as

nor could any rebellion be more against the law, than endured the Cross, despising the shame, and isset down that murderous act. Much hath been said of the at the right hand of the throne of God.' person of this great Prelate before, of his great endowments, and natural infirmities; to which shall be added looked unto Jesus, the Author and Finisher of my no more in this place, (his memory deserving a parti- | faith, He best knows. I am now come to the end of cular celebration,) than that his learning, piety, and virtue, have been attained by very few, and the greatest of his infirmities are common to all, even to the best men.'

When the trial was over, and the Ordinance passed for Him. for his execution, he was called and asked, "what he could say more, why he should not suffer death ?" Now the King, seeing the great danger this faithful Bishop was in, had sent him secretly from Oxford, which holy and hospitable city was to the last a sanctuary for the loyal subjects of the King, a full pardon, signed and sealed with the Great Seal of England. was a testimony of the King's great affection to him, and care of him. And at this, when he was questioned, "What he could say more, why he should not suffer death?" he made answer, "that he had the King's gracious pardon, which he pleaded, and tendered to them, and desired that it might be allowed." Whereupon they sent him back to the Tower, and, with from above (St. John xix. 11).

William Earl of Salisbury, Oliver Earl of Bolingbroke, Dudley Lord North, and William Lord Gray of Wark, all of them Presbyterians, condemned the Archbishop to be hung on the 10th of January next. On the same day with this unrighteous sentence, Parliament abolished the Book of Common Prayer. Which made Antony Wood to say, speaking of "the King's and in pursuit of them. the Church's martyr," that he was "a man of such integrity, learning, devotion, and courage, as, had he lived in the primitive times, would have given him another name; whom, though the cheated multitude were taught to misconceive, (for those honoured him most who best knew him,) yet impartial posterity will know how to value him, when they hear that the rebels sentenced him on the same day they voted down the Liturgy of the Church of England."

Meanwhile the manner of his death troubled the in Bethel. good Archbishop not a little; and with a deeply Christian magnanimity and largeness of heart, whatever some poor, unworthy minds have thought or said about it, he was not above petitioning his malicious enemies, that, considering he was a Bishop in the tainly fall into the ditch (St. Luke vi. 39). Church, he might die by beheading rather than by the Which request the Commons at first violently gibbet. refused, but did afterwards assent unto.

The passing of the Ordinance being signified to him by the then Lieutenant of the Tower, he neither entertained the news with a stoical apathy, nor wailed his fate with weak and womanish lamentations, (to and yet I thank God I have not found among the which extremes most men are carried in this case,) but heard it with so even and so smooth a temper, as shewed he neither was ashamed to live, nor afraid to die. The time between the sentence and execution for if they proceed upon proof by valuable witnesses. he spent in prayers and applications to the Lord his God; having obtained, though not without some difthe Chair of York, to attend upon him. His chap- in my life. lains, Drs. Heywood and Martin, he much wished for him to ask. So instead, two violent Presbyterians,

"I have been long in my race; and hov I have my race, and here I find the Cross, a death of shame But the shame must be despised, or no coning to the right hand of God. Jesus despised the shime for me, and God forbid that I should not despise the shame

"I am going apace, as you see, towards the Red Sea, and my feet are upon the very brink of it: an argument, I hope, that God is bringing me into the vi. 12.) And Herod went the same way: when he Land of Promise; for that was the way through which He led His people.

"But before they came to it, He instituted a passver for them. A lamb it was, but it must be eaten The Archbishop had received it with great joy, as it with sour herbs (Exodus xii. 18). I shall obey, and (Isaiah i. 15.) for there is a time best known to Himlabour to digest the sour herbs, as well as the lamb. And I shall remember it is the Lord's passover. I blood. And when that inquisition is on foot, the hands that gathered them; but look up oily to Him not all; He remembers, and forgets not the complaint have no more power over me than what is given them by oppression. (verse 9.)

"I am not in love with this passage through the no long debate, set the Royal parton aside, as without "I am not in love with this passage informity of flesh that each fresh step they took in this cruel business and blood plentifully in me. And I have prayed with and blood plentifully in my Saviour, Ut transiret calix iste, that this cup of red my Saviour, Ut transiret calix iste, that this cup of red my Saviour, Ut transiret calix iste, that this cup of red my Saviour, Ut transiret calix iste, that this cup of red my Saviour, Ut transiret calix iste, that this cup of red my Saviour, Ut transiret calix iste, that this cup of red my Saviour, Ut transiret calix iste, that this cup of red my Saviour, Ut transiret calix iste, that this cup of red my Saviour, Ut transiret calix iste, that this cup of red my Saviour, Ut transiret calix iste, that this cup of red my Saviour, Ut transiret calix iste, that this cup of red my Saviour, Ut transiret calix iste, that this cup of red my Saviour, Ut transiret calix iste, that this cup of red my Saviour, Ut transiret calix iste, that this cup of red the fly to remember the prophecy that is exwine might pass from me (St. Luke xxii. 42). But if pressed in Jer. xxvi. 15.

way that He shall lead me.

"But I would have it remembered, good people, and Aaron among them, the Egyptians which perse- become like an oak cleft to shivers with wedges made cuted them, and did in a manner drive them into that out of its own body; and at every cleft, profaneness sea, were drowned in the same waters, while they were and irreligion is entering in. While (as Prosper says)

the Three Children from the furnace (Daniel iii.). opinion. And that Church, which all the Jesuits' And (I most humbly thank my Saviour for it) my machinations could not ruin, is fallen into danger by resolution is, as theirs was: they vould not worship her own. the image which the king had set up, nor will I the

"And as for this people, they are at this day misethey may see the right way. For at this day the of God, according to the doctrine and discipline of this blind lead the blind; and if they go on, both will cer-

thought, word, and deed: and ye: I cannot doubt but that God hath mercy in store for me, a poor penitent, as well as for other sinners. I have now upon established by law. this sad occasion ransacked every corner of my heart; many, any one sin which deserves death by any known Prisoners' protestations at the bar must not be taken. law of this kingdom.

"And yet hereby I charge nothing upon my judges: I or any other innocent may be justly condemned. And I thank God, though the weight of the sentence ficulty, his chaplain Dr. Sterne, who afterwards sat in lie heavy upon me, I am as quiet within as ever I was

"And though I am not only the first Archbishop, might be with him. But it seems it was too much but the first man, that ever died by an Ordinance in Parliament, yet some of my predecessors have gone Marshall and Palmer, were ordered by Parliament to this way, though not by this means: for Elphegus ded to receive that blow, which could not but here these, St. John Deptist hat a sign for danced off by a lewd woman; and St. Cyprian, Arch-one, because long expected. For so well was in the blow to come; to which he answered, "I will, but

unknown to the many, could not or would not do jus- the kingdom, The power, and the glory, For ever and tice but at their appointment; a way which may en- ever. Amen.

danger many an innocent man, and pluck his blood upon their own heads, and perhaps upon the city's also. "And this hath been lately practised against myself; the magistrates standing still, and suffering them

openly to proceed from parish to parish without check. God forgive the setters of this; with all my heart I beg it: but many well-meaning people are caught by it.

"In St. Stephen's case, when nothing else would serve, they stirred up the people against him. (Acts had killed St. James, yet he would not venture upon St. Peter, till he found how the other pleased the people. (Acts xii. 3.).

"But take heed of having your hands full of blood; shall not think of the herbs, nor be angry with the Psalmist tells us, that God remembers; but that is who instituted that, and governs these: for men can of the poor, (Psalm ix. 12.) i. e. whose blood is shed

"Take heed of this: 'it is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God;' (Hebrews x. 31.)

On the 6th of January, [1645,] six Peers, and it was strange to find so many in the English peerage, willingly drink of this cup as deep as He pleases, and to wit, Philip Earl of Pembroke, Henry Earl of Kent, enter into this sea, yea, and pass through it, in the other neighbouring Churches, when storms have driven and God only knows whether or how it shall get out. that when God's servants were in this boisterous sea, And which is worse than a storm from without, it is men that introduce profaneness are cloked over with "I know my God, Whom I serve, is as able to de- the name religionis imaginariæ, of imaginary religion: liver me from this sea of blood, as He was to deliver for we have lost the substance, and dwell too much in

"4. The last particular (for I am not willing to be imaginations which the people are setting up. Nor too long) is, myself. I was born and baptized in the will I forsake the temple and the truth of God, to bosom of the Church of England, established by law: follow the bleating of Jeroboam's calves in Dan and in that profession I have ever since lived, and in that I come now to die.

"What clamours and slanders I have endured for rably misled: God of His mercy open their eyes, that labouring to keep an uniformity in the external service Church, all men know, and I have abundantly felt. Now at last I am accused of high treason in Parliament, a crime which my soul ever abhorred. This humility) a most grievous sinner many ways, by treason was charged to consist of two parts, an endea-ill nature, and to expose him to his associates. your to subvert the laws of the land; and a like en- "What," asked he, "is the comfortablest saying, deavour to overthrow the true Protestant religion,

"Besides my answers to the several charges, I protested mine innocency in both Houses. It was said, I must, therefore, come now to it upon my death, being instantly to give God an account for the truth of it.

"I do therefore here, in the presence of God and His Holy Angels, take it upon my death, that I never endeavoured the subversion either of law or religion. And I desire you all to remember this protest of mine for my innocency in this, and from all treasons whatsoever

"I have been accused likewise as an enemy to Parliaments. No: I understand them, and the benefit that comes by them, too well to be so. But I did was hurried away and lost his head by the Danes; dislike the misgovernments of some Parliaments many honest friend, God forgive thee, and do thine office

wise court, before whom the causes come which are temptation; But deliver us from evil: For thine is

After these devotions, the Martyr rose, and gave his papers to Dr. Sterne, his chaplain, who went with him to his Martyrdom, saying, "Doctor, I give you this, that you may shew it to your fellow-chaplains, that they may see how I went out of the world; and God's blessing and mercy be upon you and them." Then turning to a person named Hinde, whom he perceived busy writing the words of his address, he said, "Friend, I beseech you, hear me. I cannot say I have spoken every word as it is in my paper, but I have gone very near it, to help my memory as well as I could, but I beseech you, let me have no wrong done me:" intimating that he ought not to publish an imperfect copy. "Sir," replied Hinde, "you shall not. If I do so, let it fall upon my own head. I pray God have mercy upon your soul." "I thank you," answered the holy Martyr; "I did not speak with any jealousy as if you would do so, but only, as a poor man going out of the world, it is not possible for me to keep to the words of my paper, and a phrase might do me wrong.

This said, he next applied himself to the fatal block; as to the haven of his rest. But finding the way full of people, who had placed themselves upon the theatre to Denoid the traged of the said, "I thought there would have been an empty scaffold, that I might have had room to die. I beseech you, let me have an end of this misery, for I have endured it long." Hereupon room was made for him to die. While he was preparing himself for the axe, he said; "I will put off my doublet, and God's will be done. I am willing to go out of the world; no man can be more willing to send me out, than I am willing to be gone.

But there were broad chinks between the boards of the scaffold: and he saw that some people were got under the very place where the block was seated. So he desired either that the people might be removed; or dust brought to fill up the crevices, lest, said he; "my innocent blood should fall upon the heads of the people."

The holy Martyr was now ready for death, and very calmly waiting for his crown. It was like a scene out of primitive times. His face was fresh and ruddy, and of a cheerful countenance. But there stood, to look on and rail, one Sir John Clotworthy, an Irishman, and follower of the Earl of Warwick. He was a violent and wrong-headed man, an enthusiast, and very furious as a demagogue. Being irritated that the revilings of the people moved not the strong quiet of the holy Martyr, or sharpened him into any show of passion, "he would needs put in and try what he could do with his sponge and vinegar." So he propounded quess tions to him, not as if to learn, but rudely and out of which a dying man would have in his mouth?" To which the holy Martyr with very much meekness and swered, "Cupio dissolvi et esse cum Christo."\* "That is a good desire," said the other, "but there must be a foundation for that divine assurance." "No man can express it," replied the Martyr, "it is to be found within." The busy man still pursued him, and said, "It is founded upon a word, nevertheless, and that word should be known." "That word," said the Martyr, " is the knowledge of Jesus Christ, and that alone." But he saw that this was but an indecent interruption, and that there would be no end to the trouble, and so he turned away from him to the executioner, as the gentler and discreeter person: and, putting some money into his hand, without the least distemper or change of countenance, he said, "Here,

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he studied in the art of dying, especially in the last bishop of Carthage, submitted his head to a persecuting and strictest part of his imprisonment, that by conti- sword. Many examples great and good; and they nual fastings, watchings, prayers, and such like acts of teach me patience. For I hope my cause in heaven Christian humiliation, his flesh was rarified into spirit, will look of another dye, than the colour that is put and the whole man so fitted for cternal glories, that upon it here. he was more than half in heaven, before death brought his bloody but triumphant chariot, to convey him thither. He, that had so long been a Confessor, could but also that my charge, as foul as it is made, looks not but think it a release of miseries to be made a like that of the Jews against St. Paul; (Acts xxv. 8.) Martyr.

On the evening of the 9th, Sheriff Chambers, of religion; and like that of St. Stephen, (Acts vi. 14.) In for breaking the ordinances which Moses gave, i. e. law preparation to so sad a work, he betook himself to his and religion, the holy place and the law. (verse 13.) London, brought the warrant for his execution. own, and desired also the prayers of others, and particularly of Dr. Holdsworth, fellow-prisoner in that place for a year and a half; though all that time there be that from me. I only raise a comfort to myself, had not been the least converse betwixt them. This that these great saints and servants of God were laid mal combat betwixt him and death, after he had re- that St. Paul, who helped on this accusation against freshed his spirits with a moderate supper, he betook St. Stephen, did after fall under the very same himself. time came, in which his servants were appointed to brought in Popery. I shall answer that more fully himself unto his rest, and slept very soundly till the attend his rising. A most assured sign of a soul prepared.

The 10th of January came, on which the Arch- alone, all men will believe on Him, et venient Romani, bishop completed his life of seventy-one years, thir- and the Romans will come, and take away both our teen weeks, and four days, and ascended from the place and nation.' (St. Luke xi 48.) Here was a scaffold to a throne of glory.

In the morning he was carly at his prayers; at which he continued till Pennington, Lieutenant of the Tower, and other public officers, came to conduct him to the scaffold; which he ascended with so brave a courage, such a cheerful countenance, as if he had mounted which they most feared. And I pray God this clamour rather to behold a triumph, than be made a sacrifice; of venient Romani, (of which I have given no cause,) let him go to the grave in peace, yet it never discom- amongst us. In the mean time, 'by honour and disposed his thoughts, not disturbed his particular to and yet true, (2 Corinthians vi. 8.) am I passing liaments in their just power; the preservation of this "when he was reviled, he reviled not again; when he through this world. suffered, he threatened not; but committed his cause to Him that judgeth righteously."

And, as he did not fear the frowns, so neither did he covet the applause of the people; and therefore rather chose to read what he had to speak, than to affect the ostentation either of memory or wit in that dreadful agony: whether with greater magnanimity than prudence can hardly be said. And here it fol-Protestant, according to the religion by law established. loweth from the copy, presented very solemnly by as any man in his kingdom; and that he will venture Dr. Sterne to his sorrowing master, the good King his life as far and as freely for it. And I think I do Charles, at Oxford.

speak of.

The Archbishop's Speech upon the Scaffold.

<sup>th</sup> term the stand deer make to such a purpose; <sup>(1)</sup> (Weak in human aid, but strong in holy integrity, strong in a vigorous mine that text of Scripture, Hebrews xii. 2. <sup>(1)</sup> (Weak in human aid, but strong in holy integrity, strong in a vigorous mine, and astrong in a vigorous mine that text of Scripture, Hebrews xii. 2. <sup>(1)</sup> (Weak in human aid, but strong in holy integrity, strong in a vigorous mine that text of Scripture, Hebrews xii. 2. <sup>(1)</sup> (Weak in human aid, but strong in holy integrity, strong in a vigorous mine that text of Scripture, Hebrews xii. 2. <sup>(1)</sup> (Weak in human aid, but strong in a vigorous mine that text of Scripture, Hebrews xii. 2. <sup>(1)</sup> (Weak in human aid, but strong in a vigorous mine that text of Scripture, Hebrews xii. 2. <sup>(1)</sup> (He au us run with patience the race which is set before the mace which is set before the mace which is set before the mace court of the kingdom, the Parlia-<sup>(1)</sup> (He au us how they is acknowledget to court of the Martyrdom is acknowledget to cord a word would be injurious, for <sup>(1)</sup> (He au us now they at that mast about not description of a word would be injurious, for <sup>(1)</sup> (He au us now they at that mast about not description of a word would be injurious, for <sup>(1)</sup> (He au us now they at that mast about not description of a word would be injurious, for <sup>(1)</sup> (He au us now they at the text of Scripture, Hebrews at the instant about and the mast the text of the state of the state of a word would be injurious, for <sup>(1)</sup> (He au us now they at the text of the state of the stat

all remedy.

"But I have done. I forgive all the world, all and every of those bitter enemies which have persecuted me; and humbly desire to be forgiven of God first, and then of every man. And so I heartily desire you "And some comfort it is to me, not only that I go the way of these great men in their several generations;

to join in prayer with me. mercies. Look upon me, but not till Thou hast nailed for he was accused for the law and the temple, i. e. my sins to the Cross of Christ, not till Thou hast bathed me in the blood of Christ, not till I have hid myself in the wounds of Christ; that so the punishment due unto my sins may pass over me. And since amongst them, for Jesus Christ His sake, if it be Thy "But you will say, Do I then compare myself with the integrity of St. Paul and St. Stephen? No: far Thou art pleased to try me to the uttermost, I most | will." humbly beseech Thee, give me now in this great instant, full patience, proportionable comfort, and a heart at in their times, as I am now. And it is memorable (far from arrogancy be it spoken) is all the sin (human frailty excepted, and all incidents thereto) which is yet was beheaded. "Yea, but here is a great clamour that I would have known to me in this particular, for which I come now by and by. In the mean time, you know what the Pharisees laid against Christ Himself, 'If we let him

otherwise, my sins are many and great ; Lord, pardon bear it, do with me as seems best in Thine own eyes. white as ashes. causeless cry against Christ, that the Romans would come: and see how just the judgment of God was.

Amen They crucified Christ for fear lest the Romans should Romans upon them, God punishing them with that and came not there to die, but to be translated. And ner not to bring them in. For the Reformation, as though some rude and uncivil people reviled him, as such an harvest in England since the Reformation, as designs and endeavours upon them, which are or shall and her Ceremonics was builded of the according to the old ritual, which it was high treason be contrary to the glory of Thy great Name, the truth

the settlement of this distracted and distressed people, under their ancient laws, and in their native liberties, And when Thou hast done all this in mere mercy for "1. And first, this I shall be bold to speak of the King, our gracious Sovereign. He hath been much traduced also for bringing in of Popery: but on my with religious dutiful obedience to Thee and Thy commandments all their days. So, Amen, Lord Jesu, conscience (of which I shall give God a present ac-Amen. And receive my soul into thy bosom. Amen.\* count) I know him to be as free from this charge as any man living. And I hold him to be as sound a

"Our Father, which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy Name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, As it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, As we forgive or should know both his affection to religion, and his them that trespass against us. And lead us not into

THE ARCHBISHOP'S PRAYER AS HE KNEELED BY THE BLOCK.

"LORD, I am coming as fast as I can. I know I must pass through the shadow of death, before I can come to see Thee. But it is but umbra mortis, a mere "O eternal God and merciful Father, look down shadow of death, a little darkness upon nature : but upon me in mercy, in the riches and fulness of all thy Thou by Thy merits and passion hast broke through the jaws of death. So, Lord, receive my soul, and have mercy upon me; and bless this kingdom with peace and plenty, and with brotherly love and charity, that there may not be this effusion of Christian blood

Then he bowed his head upon the block "down, as upon a bed," and prayed silently awhile. No man ready to die for Thine honour, the King's happiness, heard what it was he prayed in that last prayer. After and this Church's preservation. And my zeal to these that he said out loud, "Lord; receive my soul;" which was the sign to the executioner; and at one blow he

There was no malice which was too great for his to suffer; I say, in this particular of treason. But miserable enemies. They said he had purposely painted his face, to fortify his cheeks against discovery them all, and those especially (whatever they are) of fear in the paleness of his complexion. But, as if which have drawn down this present judgment upon for the confutation of this poor malice, his face, ruddy me. And when Thou hast given me strength to in the last moment, instantly after the blow turned

Multitudes of people went with his body to the "And that there may be a stop of this issue of blood grave, which was borne in a leaden coffin to the church come; and His death was it which brought in the in this more than miserable kingdom, O Lord, I be- of All Hallows, Barking, a church of his own patronage seech Thee give grace of repentance to all blood- and jurisdiction. It was noted of many as extraordithirsty people. But if they will not repent, O Lord, nary, that, although the Liturgy had been by human confound all their devices, defeat and frustrate all their law abolished, he the great champion of the Church help not to bring them in. For the Pope never had designs and endeavours upon them, which are or shall and her Ceremonies was buried by his brave friends

"Great multitudes attended this victim of Sectarian persecution to the grave; the greater part attracted poor Church in her truth, peace, and patrimony; and by curiosity, but many by love and veneration; and not a few, it is believed, by remorse of conscience, for having joined in the wicked and brutish clamour with which he had been hunted down. A baser triumph never was obtained by faction, nor was any triumph ever more basely celebrated. Even after this murder had been committed with all the mockery of law, his memory was assailed in libels of blacker virulence (if that be possible) than those by which the deluded populace had been instigated to cry out for his blood ; and to this day those who have inherited the opinions of the Puritans, repeat with unabashed effrontery the imputations against him, as if they had succeeded to their implacable temper, † and their hardihood of slander also. More grateful is it to observe how little is in the power of malice, even when in the

\* "I desire to die and to be with Christ." † For proof of this the reader is referred to the Quarterly Review; vol. x. p. 99-101.

though some rude and uncivil people review mm, as such an harvest in England since the reterination, as be contrary to the glory of Thy great Name, the truth according to the old rular, which it was again reason the passed along, with opprobrious language, as loth to he hath now upon the sects and divisions that are and sincerity of religion, the establishment of the to use. So that it went to its grave with him. Both King, and his posterity after him, in their just rights only for a while. posed his thoughts, nor disturbed his patience. For honour, by good report and evil report, as a deceiver and privileges; the honour and conservation of Par-"Some particulars also I think it not amiss to

dispensations of Providence it is permitted to do its worst. The enemies of Laud cut off from him, at the utmost, a few short years of infirmity and pain; and furnishes us with the following pleasing account of this was all they could do! They removed him from the sight of calamities, which would have been to him tenfold more grievous than death; and they afforded him an opportunity of displaying at his trial and on the scaffold, as in a public theatre, a presence of mind, a strength of intellect, a calm and composed temper, an heroic and saintly magnanimity, which he never could have been known to possess, if he had not thus been put to the proof. Had they contented themselves with stripping him of his rank and fortune, and letting him go to the grave a poor and broken-hearted old man, their calumnies might then have proved so effectual, that he would have been more noted now for his infirmities, than for his great and eminent virtues. But they tried him in the burning fiery furnace of affliction, and so his sterling worth was assayed and proved. And the martyrdom of Cranmer is not more inexpiably disgraceful to the Papists, than that of Laud to the Puritan persecutors."\*

"So long as perfect integrity and sanctity of purpose, with a heart devoted to the service of his God, his sovereign, and his country, can win, for any human being, the reverence of posterity, so long, must an Mr. Proconsul Johns, who is architect of the intended church, illustrious place, among English prelates, be assigned to Laud."

"For my faith," said the holy Martyr, in his last Will and Testament, "I die as I have lived, in the true orthodox profession of the Catholic Faith of Christ, foreshewed by the Prophets, and preached to the world by Christ Himself, His blessed Apostles, which ensued at the Bethlehem-gate, by which it entered the and their successors; and a true member of His Catholic Church, within the Communion of a living rart thereof, the present Church of England, as it stands established by law,

"I leave my body to the earth, whence it was taken, in full assurance of the resurrection of it from the grave at the last day. This resurrection I constantly believe my dear Saviour Jesus Christ will make happy unto me His poor and weary servant. And for my burial, though I stand not much upon the place, yet if it conveniently may be, I desire to be buried in the Chapel of St. John Baptist's College in Oxford, underneath the Altar or Communion Table there. And should I be so unhappy as to die a prisoner ; yet my earnest desire is, I may not be buried in the Tower. But wheresoever my burial shall be, I will have it private, that it may not waste any of the poor means which I leave behind me to better uses.'

So on the 24th of July, being St. James's Eve, 1663, the remains of the holy Martyr were translated to Oxford, and laid in one of the four brick vaults beneath the Altar of St. John's. And he has no monument, except his own city of Oxford, and the present English Church.

So the dead which he slew at his death were more than they which he slew in his life.

### \* Southey's Book of the Church, p. 500. † Life of Laud by the Rev. C. W. Le Bas, p. 389.

## THE CHURCH.

#### TORONTO, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1842.

It is with much gratification we stop the press to announce, that the Governor General leaves Kingston on the 20th, and will reach this city on the following day. On the 23d, being St. George's Day. His Excellency intends to lay the foundation-stone of the University of King's College.

His Excellency remains over Sunday, and returns on Monday the 25th to Kingston.

We are authorized to intimate to such of the Clergy as may intend to be present at the meeting of THE CHURCH SOCIETY on the 28th instant, that they are expected to appear in Canonicals. The wearing of clerical vestments will greatly add to the solemnity and interest of the important occasion.

We are requested to inform those Pew-holders in

borrowed from the Times: "ARRIVAL OF THE LORD BISHOP ALEXANDER AT JERU-SALEM, Jan. 27 .- The entry of the Bishop of Palestine into the city of David was marked by as favourable circumstances s could possibly have been anticipated by the most sanguine friends of Protestant Missions in the East. On the mor of the 20th instant our little community was much excited by the arrival of a messenger from Jaffa, with the intelligence that the British Consul General and Bishop Alexander had arrived off that port in a steam-frigate, and might be expected in Jerusalem on the following day. Mr. Nicolayson, a highly respectable and talented Holstein Danish gentleman, who is now a clergyman of the Church of England, and the head of the mission for promoting Christianity among the Jews at Je-rusalem, immediately started to meet them. The rencontre took place at Ramleh, the Ramah of Scripture (still a considerable town), where the Bishop, the Consul-General, and a numerous suite, halted to pass the night. The Bishop took up his quarters at the house of the American-Consul, the wealthiest Christian in the place, and the Consul-General, with several officers of the Devastation steam frigate, alighted at the Armenian Convent. On the following day they made their Armenian Convent. On the obving day they much which will be remembered by those who saw it to the latest day of their lives. When within five miles of the gates they were joined by the few British and American residents on horseback, headed by

as well as locum tenens of Mr. Young. On approaching the town the cavalcade, which already consisted of 50 or 60 persons. town the cavaicade, which already consisted of 50 or 60 persons, was swollen by the junction of the Bey, second in command of the troops, who, accompanied by a guard of honour, and the Janissaries of the Pasha, had been sent to compliment Colonel Rose on his arrival, while all the loungers of Jerusalem turned out for the arrival. which ensuged at the bethichem-gate, by which it entries the town, baffles all description; on the one side were the gray massive battlements and pictures oue towers of Jerusalem-no menor pretimen of the solidity with which Sultan Suleyman fortified the conquests of his predecessor Selim; and on the other was the vale that leads to Bethlehem, now rugged and now undulated, with all its light and shade softened in the ap-proaching twilight, while the dark and singularly even and unpeaked line of the mountains of Moab beyond the Dead Sea walled in the prospect. The wildly-accoutred and unearthly-looking Bedouin irregulars, who had been playing the diereed, and gamboling round the procession at the full speed of their desert horses, contented themselves with firing off their muskets, being now hemmed in by the motley throng of citizens and fellaheen,-Mussulmans in their furred pelisses and well-folded turbans, down to the filthy old Polish Jew in the last stage of wilful hydrophobia. After acknowledging the presen-tation of arms at the Bethlehem-gate, the party moved on towards the house of Mr. Nicolayson, and just as the new comers turned their heads to admire the Titan-like masonry of the tower of Hippicus, which dates from the days of Herod the Tetrarch, the guns thundered forth the salute for the eve of the

Courban Bairam. Thus, by an old chance, the Protestant Bishop made his public entry into one of the four holy cities of Islam (the others are Mecca, Medina, and Damascus,) on the occasion of one of the greatest festivals of the Mahomedan reli-gion. Colone! Rose descended at the Spanish convent of Terra Santa. Dr. Alexander took up his quarters temporarily with Mr. Nicolayson, his own residence, which is upon the Pool of Hezekiah, being as yet unfurnished. On the 22d Colonel Rose, Dr. Alexander, and a large party, inspected the intended site of the new church. It will be built upon the most elevated part of the city; the body of the church will be Gothic, and the towers in the style of Mosque minarets, which accords admirably both with the church itself and with the other public edifices of the city, for Gothie and Saracenie are the twin daughters of the Byzantine style. The Bishop's residence will be Elizabethan. The stone necessary for the edifices will be procured from the Mount of Olives. In the afternoon of the same day Colonel Rose presented Dr. Alexander to Tahir Pa-sha, who, as I have understood, received him with great politeness. Of course, it would be an illusion to suppose that this reception proceeded from any sympathy with the objects of the mission on the part of the Turkish authorities. On the 23d the Bishop preached his introductory sermon, choosing for his text Isaiah, chapter 65, and verse 15 :--- Whereas thou (alluding to Jerusalem and the Jews) hast been forsaken and hated, so that no man went through thee, I will make thee an eternal excellency, a joy of many generations." The tendency of the Right Rev. Prelate's discourse was to show that, although Jealem had endured, and might still endure, much suffering i the fulfilment of inspired prophecy, nevertheless brighter days were at hand. In conclusion, we sincerely and heartily wish the fullest success to attend the worthy individuals who compose this mission, although we are quite unprepared to go the lengths of those who attempt to read all the signs of the times, and who think they foresee the proximate commencement of the millennium. It cannot be disguised that these individuals have a severe ordeal of groundless calumny, intrigue, jealousy,

and opposition to go through. Even a few days before their arrival the Greeks and [R.] Catholics had been circulating cock and bull stories about the decline of English influence; they were however, silenced on perceiving that when Colonel Rose paid his state visit to the Pasha on the 26th he was received with rs paid only to persons of the highest rank, a guard 100 Grenadiers having presented arms when he left the palace. Syria, the Consul-General has lent all the force of his official authority, personal influence, and popularity, to set the under-taking afloat, while the mild and benevolent character of the efforts .- Correspondent of the Times."

That invaluable and most comprehensive Journal, among he followers-to imprison gainsayers, and indorse the warrants or their apprehension with 'take no bail'-to shoot widows' sms and cleave the skulls of poor fatherless children-and all the that she may have gold to give to her clergy. Ay! here is the naked truth. Men in these realms and in this enlightend century are to be worried, hunted, fleeced, incarcerated, sho, that the clergy may have gold. They proclaim war to the knife, in order that they may have the wherewithal to preachpeace, and crush out of man's necessities the food which is to strengthen them to minister to man's wants.—

Amiable riestism! how like thou art to Christianity ! But what we have already quoted is Christian meekness itself when compared with these fierce and Moloch-like invectives which appear in the same ournal of the 9th February:

"Newgate is full of its [ the Church's ] members-so is the Honse of Lords. It receives the refuse of all other sects. All is fish that comes to its net. Avowed infidels have communed Gamesters, duelers, adulterers, scoffers, the foes o with it. God and the pests of man, all fraternise in this wonderfully comprehensive ecclesiastical society. And there they are, mingled together pell-mell, for what conceivable purpose it would puzzle the most sagacious to divine. The charm-song of the establishment is full of charity-

## "Black spirits and white, red spirits and gray, Mingle, mingle, mingle, you that mingle may."

The point blank unscriptural or rather anti-scriptural character of this national Church, is no less marked a characteristic of it, than it its pitiful vacancy of all significance. As nothing nore stupidly unmeaning can be conceived, so nothing more flatly contradictory of Christianity can be devised. After having looked into this ecclesiastical cauldron, into which are thrown indiscriminately

"Eye of newt, and toe of frog, Wool of bat, and tongue of dog, Adder's fork, and blind-worm's sting, Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing,"

one is amazid at the blindness of men, who could ever have mistaken this thing for a Christian Church. One is not so surprised at the prevalence of the mistake amongst those who never had a Bible in their hands: but for those who have, the doln-sion is unpardonable. What! is this mere aggregation of men without assortment-this fraternisation of all characters, good, bad, and indifferent-this blending into one mass, with assimilation, of every variety of moral material-is this what was meant by the apostle, when he said, "Ye are a chosen eneration, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a peculiar people," -this, that Church of which Paul said that it was "the pillar and ground of the truth?" We will not go further into the subject. We feel reason outraged and understanding insulted by the preposterous pretence. Satanic craft could not invent a fouler or more malignant libel on Christianity. Why, the very world has had virtue enough to spit upon it with loathing ; and to give no equivocal intimations to the priesthood of this lie in the name of truth, that if this be indeed what it purports to be, then revelation is but a fable,-the clumsy fiction monks and priests. One word more and we have done. So long as those who know better, in assumed or mistaken charity, choose to recognise this mere worldly association as a Church, and, more fearful of being thought violent than of actually conniving at a pestilential falsehood, refrain from denouncing it as an anti-Christian imposture, so long must they expect its conuance and even its growth. From all ranks, hurrying to join thi body, under the persuasion that it is one branch of Christ's Quurch; and that if there be some things in it capable of improvement, it only resembles in this respect the urches with which they have been more familiar. will our youth be sught, and our congregations told, that a national Church is so Church at all-that it has none of the characteristics of a Church—none of the powers of a Church— none of the ends for which a Church is constituted? It disnguishes not between the disciples and the opponents o Christianity. It is the 'pillar and ground' of nothing but a vast hierarchical esifice. It is not associated goodness, nor meekness, knowledge, faith, nor love. It is a compulsory association of men in one company, with a view to their being axed by one order of clergy-and the sooner its real character is made known, the better

We have italicised some of the more striking expressions in the preceding extract, but the whole of t is of so downright and explicit a character as to leave little need for elucidation. It is curious, by the way, to notice the grating admission that "from all ranks, Dissenters are hurrying to join this body [the Church], under the persuasion that it is one branch of Christ's Church,"-and to observe that the writer, the blindness of his fury, overlooks the truth, that the wheat and the tares must grow together in Christ's Church, and are not to be separated until the gather ing in of the harvest. A thousand facts in favour of the Church, would not be equal to this proof of its wonderful growth and influence. The Nonconformist is as a man who, seeing the battle lost, rushes headlong upon the swords of his victorious foe, and dies breathing vengeance rather than survive defeat.

We have just read what the English Nonconformist respect to persons." writes concerning the Church,-let us now inquire how his Canadian brother expresses himself upon the same subject.

plain and decisive to be misunderstood; and the on, pure Christianity has gained ground notwithsta greater number of the Canadian Methodists having ing,-for in Ireland the circulation of the Scriptur departed so widely from his rules and teaching, had has opened the eyes of hundreds of Roman Catholic better, in common honesty, cease calling themselves to the danger of their creed, and in England Disse after his name.

We cordially concur in these observations of the Patriot:

"WANT OF CHURCH ACCOMMODATION IN TORONTO. We have more than once alluded to this subject, and willingly seize this opportunity of re-asserting our conviction of the peremptory necessity that exists of something being done, and that immediately.

"With a population so rapidly increasing as ours, and now numbering nearly Seven thousand professed members of the Church of England, it is a fact equally startling and lamentable that only one place of worship [belonging to that communion] is to be found within our extensive limits. The consequences found in the humane and successful Physician who superinter it, has been exposed to severe privation and persons of such spiritual destitution are of the most vital importance to the temporal as well as the eternal interests of numbers of ac- are due to the various tradesmen who have supplied countable beings, and must excite the sympathies of the most

"Look at the rapidly mounting census of the last six years -see the numberless buildings every day springing up in every direction-go out into our suburban roads and see the population there becoming more dense every half ycar—behold man every day erecting fresh houses to meet his earthly wants, and tion there l then learn the humiliating fact that so few are to be to lift up their voice to advocate the rearing up of a House of Prayer to that God, to whom our earthly prosperity is so di-

rectly to be attributed. "We want a large number of free sittings for the use of the poorer classes, and also pews devoted to the acc strangers and occasional visitors-at present should an Emigrant family of respectability arrive in Toronto and remain over a Sabbath day, they would be utterly unable to procure seats in the Cathedral, unless happening to know some of the "The effect of free sittings would soon be apparent in the

The effect of tree sittings would soon be apparent in the regular appearance at Divine Worship of numberless new faces, who, though old inhabitants of Torouto, are rarely able to at-tend the services of religion according to the rites of their own Church. When St. James's Cathedral was being rebuilt, ser-vice was performed both in the City Hall and the College, and all seats being free, numbers were seen to avail themselves of the unusual privilege, and to be regular attendants. Where are they now? Aye, well may the question be asked-but the

answer is too humiliating to commit to paper. "We are sure that the zealous Lord Bishop of the Diocese deplores equally with ourselves this spiritual destitution, and to his good example we will confidently look for an immediate step toward remedying an evil of universally acknowledged

We deeply regret to find the following paragraph in the Christian Guardian, of the 6th instant :-

"The Hon. J. B. Robinson, Chief Justice, a distinguished member of the Church of England, has just given a very eligi-ble and valuable site at Holland Landing to the Canada Con-ference for a [Methodist] Church, which is to be immediately erected. It is with much gratification and gratitude we ounce this act of Christian generosity."

The affection of the Chief Justice to the Church has been evinced by too many generous acts to be called in question; but, with all due respect, we must say that it is contrary to the teaching of the Bible and the Prayer Book to support Dissent in any shape whatever. It also strikes us as unaccountable how any consistent Churchman can divert one farthing of money, or one rood of land, from the purposes of the Church, when its wants are so painful, so numerous, and so great a burthen upon English charity.

Did not the Chief Justice stand so high in official station, and even still higher in the esteem of the Canadian community, we should not venture upon these remarks. But when we see the first layman in Upper Canada setting what we conceive to be an erroneous and most pernicious example in Church. matters, and practically teaching the people that there is no material difference between the Church and Dissent, we feel bound, however reluctantly, to protest against a precedent which militates against predominated I leave you and the public to determine ontained in the Litnesy, "From all raise doctrine, heresy, and schism, good Lord deliver us."

upon the Chief Justice, whom we so much respect for his private virtues, and admire for his abilities and public services. But our duty binds us to maintain the cause of the Church, and, in the discharge of that duty, we neither fear the face of man, nor "have

Some of our English papers have come to hand,

ters have joined the Church, convinced that she the ground and pillar of the truth, and the divine constituted "witness and keeper of Holy Writ."

Among our Canadian items will be found the Presentment of the Grand Jury, relative to the Le natic Asylum.

We call upon the Government, in the sacred nam of humanity, to pay immediate and effectual attention annoyance: and we understand that nearly 2,000 provisions, &c.

We have the pleasure to acknowledge from Friend at Cobourg," the receipt of 10s. for Tracks and of 11. 5s. for Chippawa Church. The latte sum has been forwarded to the Rev. W. Leeming.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

MR. GARRETT AND THE METHODISTS. (From the Brockville Recorder of the 24th March.)

To the Editor of the Brockville Recorder. Sir,-In your last Recorder I saw a letter from R. Garrett, a second of recorder r saw a fetter north-directed "to the official and private Members of Weelevan Church, 521 of 1997 Wesleyan Church, [?] at the Brockville Station, "Ju what were expressions very exceptionable in themselves and highly derogatory to my character; you will of come allow me to reply to such statements through the same medium. By giving the following an insertion you will much oblige much oblige

uch oblige Your most obedient and humble servant, L. HOUGHTON.

TO MR. RICHARD GARRETT. *Dear Sir,*—It is a source of affliction to me that an thing should have happened to disturb the harmony of feeling and apparent affection, that has existed between us during the short period of our acquaintance and resi-dence. together an effection that have my part dence together; an affection that had, on my become matured into settled confidence, and I suff duly reciprocated on your part; and though you have fit to withdraw from the Wesleyan Methodist Churc (or more properly leave your charge in Brockville as you were only on probation, and not a member Canada Conference, you had an undoubted right to when you pleased-or the Conference had an equa when you pleased—or the Conference had an equisite to drop you should they please, according to our discr pline, which provides that, "taking on trial is entirely different from admitting a Preacher into full connexion —one on trial may be either admitted or rejected with out doing him any wrong"—therefore it was not with the subject of leaving, but with the manner that we com-subject of leaving, but with the manner that we complain,)-I feel it might not have interrupted our mu confidence and respect for each other; I say it " for it was in your power to have introduced the at issue between us, so as to prevent any dir either of confidence or affection, and that might post have prevented even your secession from a Christians to whom you are so deeply indebted.

I conceive that to say the least, you ought, on as ject of such importance, to have opened your mill some one of our Ministers if not to me, especial you consider us as Schismatics; and you say well you call it "an awful sin;" and to remain perfectly on a subject of such moment to you and me, was to with the least of it, not dealing generously or faithfully who me; in short, the profound secrecy in which the matter has been involved and carried on shows, that subject was either too delicate and painful to suffer , to broach it, or you were afraid of the light, and the fore preferred concealment and an under current to in a matter of such importance to all, rather than open avowal of the whole matter. Which of the ound Church principles, and clashes with the prayer, ontained in the Litney, "From all false doctrine, eresy, and schism, good Lord deliver us." It is very painful for us to make these remarks pon the Chief Justice, whom we so much respect for principles and during for his abilities of the sector of the secto

Church, I am ignorant of; but what should be an or ruling reason is not hard to determine, especially as y appeal to the scriptures as a directory. I would a what are the proofs required to demonstrate our being the Church of God? Is it simple orthodoxy as to creed, constitution and lituror? However, winter al the creed, constitution and liturgy? However scriptural th may be in themselves, yet, unless we exhibit the important evidences, such as holiness of heart and -fruits, both in the ministry, and laity, of a scrip conversion to God, as also demonstrations of ter, from which we can, in this impression, only find room for the following: perpetuate the work of Grace in the Church, it whe ters but little whose hands are put upon our heads, both ther those of a bishop, or a presbyter, or whether outsites if we are destitute of these indispensable pre-requ I think a Church wanting these a poor apology for Church, much less the Apostolic Church;" and to say is "schism to continue a separation "from such a Church is more than a scriptually same man can say. The next point that calls for our remarks is the course pursued by the venerable J. Wesley, than whom there has been few if any pine device the days there has been few, if any, since the Apostolic day whose praise is so universally in all the Churches. It is true he loved the Church of England, because of the unblimity of her diversally in the cause of the sublimity of her liturgy and the orthodoxy of her cred together with his early attachment to her ministers at members; he remained in her communion, and no doul hoped, that through the great revivals he had been instru mental in introducing into England, to purify her so she might be, as she ought to be, not only a praise if the earth, but a retreat and a home, "a refuge from the storm and a covert from the wind," as well as a mean of salvation and holiness to all who might wish to take helter under her broaches with the start shelter under her branches; and much indeed has done in this respect towards saving her from destri tion and annihilation.—But what was the treatment received from both her ministers and laity? I need recapitulate the many instances of brutal force as we shawful calumny, that were heaped upon him and coadjutors, by that very Apostolic Church to which Church to which belonged; so that he was literally obliged, in order save himself and the people he had been the instrum of converting, to form them into societies, if not an dependent Church; [?] and indeed that this was at anticipated, is evident from a conversation between Wesley, two brothers, or at least the remarks of C. Wesley, two brothers, or at least the remarks of C. Weby or said to J. Wesley, just before he died:—" Why do y not set the Methodists off, as you know they will do after your decease;" and the very fact that J. Wesle enrolling the 100 in chancery, called the Conference, a virtual withdrawal from, [We suppose the words ] Church of England" are here inadvertently omitted Ch.] and an independent recognition of the Method Church [?]. And notwithstanding all that has been for the Church of England by the Methodists, and various other helps\* she has received from other denot hard to be the she has been all that has been all the she nations, yet, what is she at the present day? where are those marks of Apostolicity, "the seals of her Ministry, known and read of all men"—where the Apostolical zeal for sorthe how many here the Apostolical zeal for souls-how many have been brought "from darking to light"-have "been born again"-have been justified have been sanctified through their instrumental give you the length and breadth of the United Provi of Canada to produce me one such soul, not to say nany that are necessary in order to establish her clai be a branch, much less the Church of God; and had that holy man lived to the present day, we hesitate not to pre-dict that he would have left a Church so unworthy of being sustained; and we envy not the men the applause they receive for leaving a *living branch*, and *uniting with* a *dead body*. dead body. I hasten to the examination of another paragraph <sup>in</sup> your letter, in which you say, "I was unable to find any argument from the 'Word of God,' or from reason, to justify my remaining self-separated and cut off from the Church, to which, under God, I owe my Christianity. Church to which, under God, I owe my Christianity. It will be recollected by you, as well as by many of to whom you have repeatedly stated, that you were converted under Methodistic influence-that at a Methodistic Prayer meeting, and at a Methodist Altar, you received your conviction of sin-was brought to her Altar a peni

tent, and divine co sequent of holine experien two thin rations of at the M ing, wh or, seco among do you former unchari either o would h you bee matter. enced } they m and to Asto dist Ch the san world who ha in the ( of it in (as I s Metho paucit of that

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St. James's Cathedral, who are willing to offer occasional sittings to strangers, that it will be deemed a for orenauces having incontrol of the British Govern-the mission is sure of the firm support of the British Govern-ment and the British Ambassador at the Porte. As regards favour, if they will communicate upon the subject with the Assistant Minister or either of the Churchwardens.

be thought too long by any, but those who entertain the political and religious opinions of the venerable Primate's murderers. We do not envy the feelings of that person who can rise from the perusal of it, without a livelier faith in the strength that Christ can supply, and without an increased devotion to His Holy Church.

In rendering our humble aid to roll away the clouds. with which rebels and fanatics have vainly striven to obscure the Archbishop's Christian fame, we derive a satisfaction of no ordinary nature. To rescue a glorious work of art, a statue or a picture, from obscurity and decay, is an office grateful to every refined mind : but to aid, however humbly, in doing justice to the memory of one of "the noble Army of Martyrs," one who fell crushed betwixt the millstones of Popery and Dissent, is a task far more accessible and easy of accomplishment, and, as we believe, of far higher excellence and importance.

A wonderful reaction, with reference to the general estimation of Laud's character, has been going on of late years: and many who have been in the habit of censuring him indiscriminately, have altered their tone into that of enlogy after studying his writinge against Popery, and following him through his troubled carcer until his heroic death upon the scaffold. Of the testimonies lately borne to his good name, one is particularly gratifying, and worthy of mention. It proceeds from the Rev. THOMAS MORTIMER, B.D., (the brother of the zealous Rector of Thornhill in this District,) and formed part of a Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge. Mr. Mortimer is generally supposed to entertain very different Church opinions from those held by Archbishop Laud, and his tribute is therefore the more valuable and unexceptionable. He very properly calls him "that martyred and murdered bishop," and says,-""in answer to the charge made against him for want of piety, let the honest inquirer into the records of the case, only weigh with impartiality the exquisite sentences, which form the opening of the Archbishop's prayer on the day of his martyrdom,-martyrdom I call it, and marsider that it was for his love to our holy Church, that he became a sacrifice to popular fury and canting hypocrisy." This is a plain-spoken and hearty avowal, and it gladdens us exceedingly to record it. We intend to print this account of The Marturdom

in the form of a Tract; and as it will be rather an expensive one, we solicit the contributions of those who concur with us in venerating the memory of Archbishop Laud, and in believing that to vindicate his

A few timorous persons, who fear to look danger in the face and to prepare for its coming, have thought that upon some occasions we have spoken too harshly of Dissent, and have gone beyond the mark of justice, in attributing to it a settled and malignant hatred to the Church of England. It will be borne in mind however, that we made no statements but what we supported by strong Dissenting testimony; and it will now be seen, by the subjoined extracts from the Nonconformist, a London journal devoted to the interests of Dissent, that the English language can scarcely supply terms sufficiently acrimonious and envenomed to express the detestation which the great body of the Separatists nourish against the Church. If sentiments such as we proceed to transcribe do not proclaim "war to the knife,"-do not cry out, "Down with her, down with her to the ground,"-do not warn Churchmen to assume the defensive, to break off a hollow and destructive truce, and to uphold the Church, the whole Church. AND NOTHING BUT THE CHURCH,-we know of no alarm-bell, sufficiently powerful to dispel the slumbers of security, or to dissipate the dreams of a blind and suicidal confidence in the tender mercies of Dissent. The union of Church and State is thus denounced in the Nonconformist of the 19th January :

"The whole scheme is redolent of human avarice, craft, and appocrisy-scripture distinctly repudiates it-the genius of eligion abhors it-common reason even, and natural sense of ustice, reject it with scorn. Nothing but the profoundest and most Stygian ignorance of what religion is can extenuate the crime and guilt of those who abet it. Why, even political ends now-a-days are pursued by moral means only, and all elasses unite in disclaiming the instrumentality of physical force. And is Christ's Church to be supported by means which would be held to contaminate a movement for civil reform? Let the sanctimonious babblers, who gravely tell us is, have done with their trumpery! The Christianity they profess rebukes them to their faces, and points out upon their foreheads the marks of Anti-Christ."

Out of this reckless tirade it is difficult to select any part peculiarly offensive, but it may not be amiss sustained." to mark for an instant that the whole English Clergy are pointed at as "sanctimonious babblers," dealers tyrdom I must call it to my dying hour, when I con- in "trumpery," and bearing "upon their foreheads the marks of Anti-Christ."

The same paper, of the same date, thus continues a strain which would have well befitted the Crom- in this conviction, and no one who does not belong to wellian age. The Christianity denounced is the

Christianity of the Church of Eagland : "And this gentle, confiding, lovely, peace-inspiring truth Christianity], the wisdom, or rather the craft of priestism, has allied with physical force-smeared her beauty with gunpowder and blood-sent her forth into the land accompanie 

Our readers have already been apprized that Mr. Garrett, lately a Methodist preacher in connexion with the Conference in this Province, has returned The thrilling and solemn account of *The Martyrdom* of Archbishop Land, contained in this number, will not into the bosom of the Church, and expressed regret announced his reasons for taking this step. Upon

this, Mr. L. Houghton assails Mr. Garrett in the Brockville Recorder, and Mr. Garrett, in the same dian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

specific charge Mr. Houghton does not pretend to currences, we again call upon Canadian Churchmen dvance,-that we notice this correspondence: but to support the Toronto Church of England Tract it is with the object of following Mr. Garrett in his Society, and to withhold their aid from the Canadian calm and clear exposure of the engrained and deep- branch of the Religious Tract Society, an Association seated hostility which Dissent, when off its guard and which is partly sustained and managed by Dissenters. having no present purpose to gain, will ever be found exhibiting towards the Church in Canada.

Mr. Houghton defies the Church to produce "one instrumentality,"-and he calls Methodism "a living branch," and the Church "a dead body." If we cannot thank him for his charity, we can at least feel grateful for his plain-speaking; and we count it honest in him to let Churchmen know that, in the estimation of Methodists, the Church is a dead body, and cannot produce a single soul in all Canada which, through her instrumentality, has been brought into a state of grace. An open enemy is better than a false straightforward Methodist avowal.

Mr. Garrett has so temperately and completely that we are spared the necessity of any laboured or lengthened refutation. We cannot, however, dismiss the matter without showing the folly of Mr. Houghton's remark, that had "that holy man [John Wesley] lived to the present day, he would have left a Church so unworthy [as the Church of England] of being "When we forsake the Church, God will forsake us," was one of his innumerable declarations on this subject. Not long before his death, he declared "I LIVE AND DIE A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH

OF ENGLAND, AND NONE WHO REGARD MY JUDGMENT OR ADVICE WILL EVER SEPARATE FROM IT." He died say that, were he now living, he would separate from writings, and to fly in the face of common sense.

condemn separation from the Church, in terms too members of the Church, but while this has been going ut

and supplied us with a mass of most interesting mat-

"BISHOP OF SALISBURY AND THE BIBLE SOCIETY .- The Dorset Chronicle says, that the cause of the Bishop of Salis-bury's secession from the British and Foreign Bible Society was, the refusal of that Society to put itself under the sanction of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

This is an inspiriting indication of the growing prevalence of Unity and true Catholic principles .-Many of the most evangelical among the Clergy have ournal, replies to the attack. The controversy will followed the Bishop of Salisbury's excellent example, be found in another column, under the head of Cana- and have withdrawn from the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the Religious Tract Society, It is not for the purpose of vindicating Mr. Garrett from the semblance of blame,—for anything like a control of the Church. Emboldened by these oc-

While a few weak-minded, but conscientious men, have embraced the novelties and anti-scriptural dogmas of Popery, it is some consolation to learn, both from oul," in "the length and breadth of the United Pro- the confession of foes and from repeated instances, vinces of Canada" that has "been brought 'from that many exemplary men among the Dissenters have darkness to light," " "has 'been born again," " "has sought admission into the fold of the Church .--been justified," "has been sanctified through her Another occurrence of this description has just come under our observation :

"CONVERSION TO THE CHURCH.—Mr. David Davies a stationer at Cowbridge, who has been for more than 14 years a preacher in the Welch Methodist connexion, has seceded from that body, and is now in regular communion with the Church of England. He is a man of considerable talent, and universally esteemed for his mild demeanour and pious and moral character,—Correspondent of the Cardiff Advertiser."

We are happy to find it stated that Dr. Gilbert, the new Bishop of Chichester, voted against Sir friend, and we thank Mr. Houghton again for his Robert Peel in 1829, when he determined to carry through the Roman Catholic Relief Bill. The new Bishop has also given assurance, in the appointment exposed the weakness of Mr. Houghton's observations, of the Rev. H. B. W. Churton as his Chaplain, that he is as far removed from approving the latitudinarianism of Dissent as the errors of Romanism.

Dr. O'Brien has succeeded the munificently charitable Bishop Fowler in the see of Ossory. An Irish Collegiate School, in which a number of young men will be instructed in the Irish language, preparatory to their entering at the University, is about being established on a large and noble scale.

The Wesleyan of the 6th instant has copied the substance of a paragraph which appeared in the Presbyterian Dundee Warder, (a journal bitterly opposed to the Church of England,) to the effect that THE the Church, can be fairly called a follower of John REV. SANDERSON ROBINS, an eminent Clergyman, had Wesley. The Church is infinitely more spiritual and apostatized to Popery. The whole statement is utterly efficient than it was at Mr. Wesley's death, and to untrue. We shall return to this matter next week. We must again caution the members of the Church it, is to contradict every evidence furnished by his of England not to give credit to the idle reports that a portion of the press, hostile to the Church, so indus-The truth is, that the writings of John Wesley triously disseminates. Popery has perverted a few

\* [The writer must be ironical. The Dissenters have tried the atmost to destroy the Church. ED. CH.]

tent, and at her Altar and Communion you received. divine comfort and pardon, to say nothing about the sub-sequent operations of the holy spirit deepening the work of holiness in your soul, and the holy comforts you have experienced from that day to the present. Now one of two things is evident; —first, either those important ope-rations of the holy spirit, of which you were the subject at the Methodist Altar, and at the Methodist Prayer meeting, when you were born of God, were not Christianity; or, secondly, your statement, relative to your conversion among us is incorrect. On which horn of the dilemma do you wish to be placed? How are we to judge of your former sayings and present statements? Think me not uncharitable in these remarks, or that I wish to believe either of the above conclusions; nor do I believe you would have persisted in publishing them to the world, had you been permitted to act your own judgement in the matter. But, believing as I do, that you have been influenced by others, "who desire you to be circumcised that they may glory in your flesh," you have inconsiderately,

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baragraph in te to find any n reason, to off from the Christianity." many of usy you were com-a Methodist you received Altar a peni-

have tried their

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and to your hurt made the above statements. As to your next paragraph, which represents the Methodist Church [?] as being involved in "error," or holding the same in her Communion, (for this must be your meanthe same in her Communion, (for this must be your mean-ing when taken in its connection,) I leave the Christian world to judge.—Oh yes! how hard it must be for a man who has received, as you say you did, your Christianity in the Church of England, to live and enjoy the essentials of it in so erroneous a Church [?] or so corrupt a society (as I suppose you will now call it,) as is the Wesleyan Methodist, especially when we take into the account the paucity of her means, the unholy ministry and membership of that Church [?] together with the coldness, sterility, and evident marks of divine abandonment, in consequence of her being so useless and unproductive; especially when compared with the exuberant means, activity, vitality, and usefulness of the Apostolic Church of England! It may usefulness of the Apostolic Church of England! It may be thought by some to be out of character to introdu irony or sarcasm on a subject of such moment, and indeed I feel loth to do so in writing to my old friend; but when I take into the account, the reasons that have weighed so heavily with you as well as the other Ministers that have left our Communion for that of the Church of Eng-land—when I consider that the Methodist Church [7] would be the second scriptural would suffer nothing from the most minute and scriptural comparison with ANY OTHER BRANCH OF GOD'S CARE ON Comparison with ANY OTHER BRANCH OF GOD'S CARE ON EARTH—when I reflect on what she has done, and what she is still doing, for a lost and ruined world—and that few, if any, of the different branches of His Militant care are this day exerting even as healthy, holy, and vigorous an influence as is the Methodist Church [?]—when, I say, I think of these things, and then think of leaving such a Church [?] because of "error," and especially of going to the Church of England, I think that even irony and Sarcasm with all their witharing powers more well be adopted to exhibit the inconsistency of such men; for if a person cannot serve God acceptably in the Methodist Church [?]—if he cannot save his soul in her Communion, and with her means, where! Oh, where! can he do so? With the serve do acceptably in the server do so? With regard to your postscript I have only to observe, that I neither promised, or meant to read your farewell address in public, and am happy to have it in my power to prove this fact by the very Ministers to which you allude.

to prove this fact by the very similar s to which you and a And as respects my exhorting, (for I was the only person who spoke of you at the meeting to which you allude,) my brethren to "throw the mantle of charity over your sins," \* I have only to say I said no such thing; neither can any one say, who speaks truth, that my remarks were any other than friendly on that occasion; and these remarks, which I have felt due to myself and our Church, (?) would never have appeared had you modified some expressions in your letter as you "thought" you would have done at our last interview; or had you asked of me the facts relative our jast interview; or had you asked of me the facts relative to what I said in the Chapel on the evening of the 13th inst. I am not in the habit of traducing the character of either public or private men, much less that of those to whom I feel as close an attachment as I have always felt towards you, and nothing but self-defence would have induced us to notice rough letter (though in much weakinduced me to notice your letter, (though in much weak-ness I admit,) as I have endeavoured to do in this case.

I have the honour to be, sir, Your true, and affectionate friend, Brockville, March 21, 1842. L. Hougan L. HOUGHTON.

(From the Brockville Recorder, of the 31st March.)

To the Editor of the Brochville Recorder. Sir,--I observe by the last number of the Brockville Recorder, that Mr. L. Houghton, supposing that my fare-well address to the Wesleyan Methodist body in this Town Town, contained "expressions very exceptionable in them-selves, and highly derogatory to his character," has thought proper to address me personally through its columns. I am therefore again under the necessity of troubling you with a communication. I have the honour to be, sir, Your obedient servant,

RICHARD GARRETT.

To MR. LUTHER HOUGHTON. bear Sir,—By your letter publicly addressed to me, I perceive you think yourself personally wronged in THREE several particulars. To remove, if possible, this mistaken impression, I shell advert to them seriatim. FIRST; you say—"It was not with the arkivet of lear

afterwards objected to some expressions in the address, which you were looking over by the imperfect light of the evening; particularly to the phrase—"ALL my Chris-tianity," which you quoted as from the address; and which, you said, made very strongly against the Methodists.—As you seem to place so much stress on this, I remarked to you, that if there was any thing in it inconsistent with the most perfect truth and charity, I should *think* it my duty to expunge it. This was the sentiment of my mind, and in substance expressed to the foregoing effect. On my reviewing a copy of the address at home, I could discover nothing that needed alteration, and that the word ALL did not present the sentence of the other that the sentence of the not precede the words-"my Christianity." Farther; you should have recollected, that I alone was responsible

for the wording of the address. But, notwithstanding this, sir, do not suppose that, when I said in my postscript—"my request was not complied with," I had the most remote intention of derogating from your character. You doubless had forgotten assenting to my request; for, it is not to be supposed, that any can-did man would have received the address as you did, without frankly convincent the time that he without frankly owning at the time that he never "meant to read" it, if such had been the determination of his mind. I hope therefore, you will acquit me of doing you any

I hope therefore, you will acquie the of doing you may wrong in this particular. The THIRD point you refer to, as "derogatory to your character" is this :--that I remark in my postscript my being "grieved on learning that the Brethren were exhorted to throw the mantle of charity over my sins."--Here I must observe that the word sins, will, I believe, be found sin in the manuscript sent to the Printing Office.\* The Rev. Mr. Taylor, who was present in the Chapel, told me, distinctly and positively, that the word sin was used, and in the connexion already stated. In asserting this fact, I assure you, that I did not consider you as "traducing" fact, I assure you, that I did not consider you as "traducing" my character, and would be sorry to think that others should, for a moment, regard your conduct on that occa-sion in any such light. I am satisfied that what you said, sion in any such light. I am satisfied that what you said, was uttered from your heart—that you thought I had done wrong—and that you gave expression to your feelings in words, kinety means, but, nevertheress, calculated to ope-rate to the prejudice of one who *thought* differently from yourself. I trust that I have now candidly met, and satis-

yourself. I trust that I have now candidly met, and satis-factorily replied to the several particulars, in which you supposed yourself personally aggrieved. And since you say—" nothing but self defence would have induced me to notice your letter," I hope you will find no farther need of drawing yoerself or me before the public. I must decline troubling the public with a lengthy reply to your several harsh insinuations. I forgive the author; and desire to overlook, as far as possible, the remarks themselves, as the mere effect of those strong prejudices and feelings, which you permitted yourself to vent (as you say,) in "irony and sarcasm, with all their withering powers." powers.

In reference to the supposed dilemma I would observe,-Had I stated that there was no Christianity among Metho-dists, then, my "true and affectionate friend" might, with reason, have given me, as he has done with kind consideration, a choice between the horns of his dilemma. But since I have placed myself in no such predicament, But since I have placed mysch in her of the dilemma do you the question—"on which horn of the dilemma do you wish to be placed?"—is needless, for I am not qualified to need this proof of his "tender mercies." I have not wish to be placed? — is herefress, for I am not approximate to need this proof of his "tender mercies." I have not the slightest hesitation in repeating, that "I owe my Christianity to the Church of England," (having been made in Baptism "a member of Christ" through her instrumentality, and having been religiously brought up within her pale ;) but that I neglected to profit, as I ought to have done, by my religious privileges; and consequently neglected my duty towards God; that I was subsequently neglected my duty towards tool; that I was subsequently induced to attend some religious services, in a Methodist Chapel; and having found the prayers and advice of these pious persons, many of whom were members of the Church of England, of much use, in bringing me back to a reso-lution to serve God with Christian faithfulness, I united myself to them - and found much comfort and edification lation to serve God with Christian faithfundess, I united myself to them; and found much comfort and edification in their society. Why should I deny any of the blessings of God, through whomsoever received I have, however no doubt, that, had I faithfully used the means of grace, no doubt, that, had i faithfully later the means of grace, provided in the Church, as great, if not greater blessings would have been bestowed. I sincerely love the Wes-leyan Methodists; and hope, and believe, the day is not far distant, when their distinctiveness will be given up; when that strife and division, of which good men ar growing more and more weary every day, will be ended; and ALL united in heart, in faith, and in form, even "the form of sound words," shall worship God "in spirit and in truth," within the ample bounds of National, Catholic communions, of which "Kings and Queens" shall be "the nursing fathers and the nursing mothers." I desire to give no reasonable ground of offence to former friends; therefore I have rather declined, for the present, triends; therefore I have rather declined, for the present, visiting and conversing with them lest my motives might be mistaken. But since, Sir, you publicly charge me with inconsistency, &c. I take this opportunity of informing those friends and you, that should farther information be desired, there is no difficulty of access to me, and that they and you shall find me. I trust "ready always to they and you, shall find me, I trust, "ready always to

receive you think yourself personally wronged in THREE several particulars. To remove, if possible, this nistaken impression, I shall advert to them seriatim. FIRST; you say—"It was not with the subject of lea-might not have interrupted our mutual confidence." \* \* "I conceive that to say the least, you ought, on a subject of such importance, to have opened your mind to some one of our Ministers, if not to me." "To remain perfectly silent on the subject—was, to say the least, not dealing generously or faithfully with me." You herein accuse me of a want of confidence in you, and of ministerial unfaithfulness towards you. Most cheft of the subject of such importance, to have opened your mind to some one of our Ministers, if not to me." "To remain perfectly silent on the subject—was, to say the least, not dealing enerously or faithfully with me." It would be easy to prove that your remarks, relative to the Revds. J. and C. Wesley, do an (unintentional) into the Revds. J. and C. Wesley, do an (unintentional) in-justice to both these good men; for, the former expressed himself, as dying in the Church of England; and the lat-ter, remonstrated in the strongest possible terms, against his brother's pseudo-ordination of ministers for America. But I have no right to trespass, by entering at length on this subject. this subject. In conclusion; from the short intercourse that existed between us, I doubt not, that, had you allowed yourself longer time for deliberation, you would not have sent to the press, your letter in the *Recorder* of the 24th inst. nor would you have made such a violent attack upon the Church of England—a Church admitted by the highest Church of England—a Church admitted by the highest authorities among dissenters, to be the noblest bulwark of Protestant Christendom; by such men as Adam Clarke and Richard Watson, both METHODISTS; by Pye Smith, an INDEFENDENT, I believe; and by Robert Hall, a BAP-TIST. Your hasty, and uncharitable assertions, that she is but "a poor apology for a Church" and "a dead body," (the italics are your own,) will weigh but little, when placed in juxta-position with the calm and deliberate con-victions of these—the burning and shining lights of Dis-sent. To say, in effect, that there is not a converted soul in the Church of England, in "the length and breadth of the United Provinces of Canada," seems to betoken the necessity of a convERSION to Christian charity on the part of him who makes it. necessity of a conversion to contract charly of the part of him who makes it. Believe me if I can forgive your temporary unkindness, that purest BRANCH of the Holy Catholic Church, which you have so wantonly reviled, can more readily, by a thousand fold, afford to pardon you, and to "cast the man-tle of charity over your sin."—If, Sir, you have never found her to be to you "a retreat and a home, a refuge from the storm and a covert from the wind, as well as a means of salvation and holiness to all, who might WISH to take shelter under her branches," it is because you have never, under the influence of this wish, sought her as such. This is not to be wondered at; for, being influenced by very strong prejudices, you have, I fear, never allowed yourself to examine dispassionately, if at all, her claims to that character, which, you say, she ought to possess; a character, most willingly accorded to her, by the least of her sons.

purposes, you had "promised" and meant to read it. You afterwards objected to some expressions in the address, which you were looking over by the imperfect light of Mr. Williams acceded to, this arrangement. In order however to prevent as much unnecessary excitement as possible; it was then mutually agreed that a comparison of the number of votes promised should take place, and that the party finding himself in a minority should retire. 

Mr. Williams of course withdrew, and Mr. Garbett was elected without further opposition. Thus ended this stirring contest: and the result, it is to be hoped, will be an avoidance of extremes, and a better understanding of sound Church principles. The visit of the King of Prussia to England, well worthy of notice as it is, can only be alluded to by us in connexion with its bearing upon the Church: for our limits will not permit us to record his visits to the great national institu-tions, his appearance at the opening of Parliament, at ban-quets and the theatres, and his traly royal munificence to various public charities and individuals on the eve of his various public charities and individuals on the eve of his departure. His presence at the Royal Baptism has already been noticed. He also attended divine service, one Sun-day, at St. Paul's Cathedral, when the Bishop of London preached a Sermon, a portion of which we hope very shortly to lay before our readers. His Majesty also reshortly to lay before our readers. His majesty also re-ceived addresses from various Religious Societies of the Church, as well as a few from the Dissenters; the one presented by the Church Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews is the most interesting, and shall, if possible, be transferred to our columns. His His Majesty received a hearty Protestant welcome from the great majority of the nation, and deported himself with a frankness and condescension that confirmed every prepossession in his favour. The only royal act to which ve can at all object, was one into which gallantry, rather we can at all object, was one into which gallantry, rather than a conviction of its propriety, must have betrayed his Majesty. The King accompanied Mrs. Fry on a visit to Newgato prieco, and upon that benevolent, but eccentrio, Lady's kneeling down to pray, after she had sung a Psatm, His Majesty joined in the act of worship, forgetting St. Paul's injunction,—"Let the woman learn in silence with all subjection. But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence."— 1 Tim. ii. 11, 12. 1 Cor. xiv. 34. The Church waxes strong in every direction. The Bishop of New Zealand has sailed for his distant diocese : Bishop Alexander has entered Jerusalem under favour-able circumstances, and Popish intrigues have failed so far to embarrass his mission, or to prevent the erection of

far to embarrass his mission, or to prevent the erection of a Church on the heights of the holy city: two additional bishoprics are to be established in the West Indies, by Act of Parliament: Archdeacon Robinson is named as the new Bishop for the Mediterranean; and rumours are afloat that negociations are going on for the location of an English Bishop in Cologae, to superintend the flocks of the Church of England scattered through the German Provinces

We ought to have stated long since that the verdict obtained by Mr. Hearne, a Popish Priest, against the Rev. Hugh Stowell, for a libel, has been set aside.

### General Intelligence.

The Queen and Prince Alberthave paid a visit to Ports-SLAVE TRADE.—Paris letters state that the treaty of the

SLAVE TRADE.—Paris letters state that the drawy of the Five Powers for the suppression of the slave trade had not yet been ratified by the French government, and repeat that it would not be ratified in its present shape. They communicate in addition a fact which, if any doubt could be entertained of the candour and *loyaute* of the Fresch government, would bear uspicious appearance. They state that a letter in the nature of a protest against the ratification of the treaty by France had been presented to the Minister for Foreign Affairs (M. Guizot) by General Cass, in which he states "that it being indisputable that under colour of the treaty in question England would pretend to a right to board and search American vessels, and that as the President of the United States had formally declared such proceedings could not in any case, nor un-der any pretext, be permitted, war would necessarily follow any such outrage. That in such case all the parties to such treaty would be regarded by America as participating in the guilt of the Power which would actually this assail American independence. That he (General Cass) therefore called upon the French government to pause ere it committed itself to a treaty whence might result a war between France and the United States."-St. James's Chronicle.

AFFGHANISTAN .- We have reason to believe that the despatches received from the Indian Government give a worse account of the state of affairs in Affghanistan than the private account of the state of affairs in Afguansian that the bar letters. The courage of the troops at Gabal was daunted by the fearful odds around them, and overtures had been made for capitulation; but it seems that the terms demanded by the native chiefs were nothing short of the surrender of Shah Soojah himself, and the abandonment of the guas of the British army. To accede to these conditions would be to expose the army to the almost certain violation of them. The artillery is the last resource which compensates for the disparity of numbers; and without it, nothing can be foreseen but a massacre of the troops.

-Evening Mail, 2nd March. RUSSIA.-Our private correspondence from Vienna of the 20th ult. states, that the wife of the son and heir to the Emperor "The following is the presentinear of the "respect to the Temporary Lunatic Asylum: "The Jurors present, that they have visited the and fix his residence at St. Petersburgh, where he had received many incivilities from his father-in-law, the Emperor. The unfavourable accounts received at Munich of the manners of the Court at St. Petersburgh, are said to have prevented the marriage of the Prince of Bavaria with the Grand Duchess Olga, whose hand is now offered to the Duke de Bordeaux. The feeling of hostility which prevailed throughout the German States, and particularly in Prussia, against the Russian Go-vernment, had become the manifested in the emble prints size vernment, had begun to be manifested in the public prints since the Prussian system of censorship had been relaxed. It was the Prussian system of censorship had been relaxed. It was even publicly suggested that Prussia would do well to follow the example which Great Britain gave in suppressing the slave-trade, and insist on a change being made in the treatment to which the population of the Polish provinces under the domi-nion of Russia were subjected, and place them at least on an equality with the inhabitants of the Prussian Duchy of Posen. UNITED STATES .- Mr. Giddings lately offered in the House UNITED STATES.—Mr. Giddings lately offered in the House of Representatives some resolutions that went to justify the British for refusing to surrender the slaves, who brought the "Creole" into a British port, and thus regained their liberty. Upon this, the House, with true Republican tyranny, passed a vote of censure. Mr. Giddings has resigned his seat: and it is expected that his constituents will mark their approbation by electing him again. In the United States, business is described as utterly stagnant. A fire at New York has destroyed up-wards of one hundred buildings. TEXAS.—Information of a most important character has just been received from Texas, from which we learn that that just been received from Texas, from which we learn that that territory has been suddenly entered by a Mexican army, under the command of General Arista, two places, St. Antonia and Goliad (the first a town of some importance) taken, and the Texan forces generally compelled to retire, leaving prisoners and property in the hands of the enemy. This attack has come like a thunderbolt on the Texans, being totally unexpected, and the secrecy and vigour with which it has been made, attest the talents of Santa Anna, the President of the Mexican Government. It would seem from the accounts that the number of the invading force amounts to about 15,000 men, who, besides being constantly reinforced, would be joined by many of the former Mexican citizens. The Texans, at the moment, do not seem to have any adequate force to oppose to these troops, although President Houston has since issued a proclamation, in which he says that fifteen thousand men can be mation, in which he says that fitteen thousand men' can be raised, in case of emergency, and that "no Mexican force can long sustain itself in Texas." Of course there will be an obsti-nate struggle, and both parties will exert themselves to the utmost for the victory. The Texans, who affect to view their utmost for the victory. enemies with contempt, rely upon the memory of their former victories, and to the assistance they expect to receive from the enemies with contempt, used a they expect to receive from the victories, and to the assistance they expect to receive from the United States, where their cause has been, for some very excel-lent reasons, exceedingly popular. Already President Houston is bargaining that every emigrant shall come provided with a "good rifle or musket, with a cartouch box, or shibt pouch and powder horn, with at least one hundred pounds of ammunition," a good knapsack and six months clothing, and enter service for six months, subject to the laws of Texas." The Mexicans, on six months, subject to the laws of Texas. a good knapsack and six months clothing, and enter service for six months, subject to the laws of Texas." The Mexicans, on the other hand, have the advantage of Santa Anna's former experience and great talents, and we shall not be surprised if in the long run these prove more than a match for the impetnous valour and headlong courage of the Texans.—Montreal Courier.

2. "An Act to regulate the inspection of Beef and Pork." "An Act to regulate the inspection of Flour and Meal."

 "An Act to incorporate the Quebec Board of Trade."
 "An Act to regulate the taking of securities in all offices in respect of which security ought to be given; and for avoiding the grant of all such offices in the event of such security not

being given within a time limited after the grant of such office. -Quebec Mercury. TORONTO CUSTOMS .- We perceive that Mr. Roy of this

city, Clerk to the Common Council, has been appointed to the office of Deputy Collector at the port of Toronto.-Kingston

News. KINGSTON.—Our harbour has been extremely gay and lively during the last few days. The Royal Mail Steamer Princess Royal, Captain Colclough, arrived here on Wednesday evening from Toronto, on her first trip for the season, having a large cargo of produce on board and a number of passengers. The cargo of produce on board and a number of passengers. The Gildersleeve, Captain Bowen, is performing her trips regularly between this port and Prescott. The Telegraph and Express steamers, from the American shore; pay us regular visits. The Vulcan is also plying on the river. The steamboat Kingston, we understand, commences her trips up the Bay of Quinte to-day, and will proceed as far as the ice will permit. This vessel has undergone a thorough repair during the winter, and is now in first-rate sailing trim.—Kingston Chronicle, 2d April.

PETERBOROUGH. — Peterborough, the district town of Col-borne, is situated in the north corner of Monaghan, a part extending into Otonabee, a river of the same name separating them. A more beautiful situation could scarcely have been selected : the town itself, which contains some very good houses, has at present a straggling appearance; this is in a great measure attributable to the extent of the town lots and the conditions of erecting a to the extent of the town lots and the conditions of erecting a house. For the last few years business has been at a stand, owing to the great depression of commerce which now seems to have revived, and every thing wears the appearance of returning trade During my visit; the streets were crowded with farmers bringing in their produce, and the store-keepers were in joyous anticipation of better times: a good deal of this extra bustle had been imparted by the change consequent on its being pro-claimed the district town. The Church is finely situated on a rising ground, commanding a fine view of the surrounding contry; the Court House, or the same full is a building worthy of the district; the public offices are large and commo-dions, and the Court-room is capable of accommodating a great dions, and the Court-room is capable of accommodating a great number of persons; it wants height, however, in proportion to its length, and the lantern by which it is lighted certainly does not add to its beauty; the debtors' apartments are ill-arranged, and very incommodious, while the cells for criminals, a detached building in the yard, are a blot upon humanity, being little better than a dog-kennel,—hopes are entertained that this great evil will be remedied, the object of confinement being, in the first instance, safe keeping, not punishment, and it is cruel to subject those merely incarcerated on suspicion to the torture of unhealthy and solitary confinement. There are a Presbyterian and [Roman] Catholic Churches, the latter a very large build-ing, two Methodist meeting-houses, a market place, and a school endowed by government. The accommodations for strangers are very good; there are several large inns, the Albert House, kept by Mr. Thomas Chambers, is beautifully situated on the banks of the river near the bridge, within a few minutes walk of all the public offices,—the manner in which it is connot add to its beauty; the debtors' apartments are ill-arranged walk of all the public offices,-the manner in which it is con ducted reflects great credit on the proprietor, to whose civility and attention I can myself bear willing and ample testimony and attention I can myself bear willing and ample testimony; those well acquainted speak in equally high terms of the other hotels. The population of Peterborough is about 1200, with every prospect of a rapid increase.—*Cobourg Star.* THE CAROLINE.—Mr. Hogan has again visited the U. S., and has been arrested at Rochester, as one of the destroyers of the "Caroline," on the complaint of the miscreant Theller.—

He now lies in prison.

KING'S COLLEGE, TORONTO .- Sir Charles intends visiting Toronto, as Chancellor of the University, and not as Governo General, between the 21st and 25th, to lay the foundation General, between the 21st and 20th to by the bolhachon-stone, for which preparations have already been made. The St. George's Society have requested that the 23d April, St. George's Day, may be fixed upon for the occasion : and we hope that His Excellency may feel himself at liberty to comply with

that His Excention of Stream of the second s

and the deck passage Two.-Herald. HOME DISTRICT ASSIZES.-The Chief Justice opened the Criminal Court on the 28th ult., and delivered a charge to the Grand Jury in his usually clear and clouvered a charge to the Grand Jury in his usually clear and cloquent style. Three soldiers of the 43d Regiment have been found guilty of larce-nies,—one of them for the abstraction of certain trinkets of Lord Tullamore. A rather interesting trial took place on Lord Tullamore. A rather interesting trial took place on Wednesday: a young lad of respectable connexions was indicted for stealing some spoons from the Mess-Room of the 43d, whi-ther he had gone to see a sergeant. The plate was missed, and next morning discovered in his trank at the Hotel. The evi-dence certainly was against the prisoner, but all probabilities were against his committing such a theft. His character was proved to be excellent, he had come over here with a large sum intrusted to him to pay in Toronto—he proved his being rather intoxicated on the evening in question—that in his return to intrusted to him to pay in Toronto—he proved his being rather intoxicated on the evening in question—that in his return to the hotel, he had asked a person with whom he was but slightly acquainted, to stop with him; that he threw his coat down carelessly on the floor, with the spoons in it, &c. &c. &c. He was defended by H. J. Boulton, Esquire; and the Jury, after considerable and efficience in a physicas from Carelessly and the floor, with considerable reflection, (i. e., absence from Court,) acquitted him.-Patriot.

The following is the presentment of the Grand Jury, with

### LADIES' BAZAAR, AT HAMILTON.

A BAZAAR will be held (with the permission of the Board o Police) in the Town Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 18th and 19th days of May next, in aid of the completion of Christ's Church. The following Ladies will hold Tables, to any of whom contributions are requested to be sent, not later, if possible, than a bringht previously to the Bazaar :--

Mrs. Bull, Mrs. J. G. Geddes, Mrs. Hatt, Mrs. Hamilton, Hamilton, 9th March, 1842.	Mrs. Law. Mrs. O'Reilly, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Winder.	and the second second
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GENERAL AGENCY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

GENERAL AGENCY AND COMMISSION DUSINESS. THE Subscriber, intending to commence business in the above line to the list of May next. begs respectivily to offer his services to the merchants of Western Canada. He will give particular attention to the purchase of every description of Goods, and the sale of consign-ments of produce, &c. Liquors excepted. Possessing an extensive experience in Hardware, and a good know-ledge of Groceries, and having engaged the services of a person well acquainted with the Dry Goods Business, he flatters himself that his Agency in the purchase of Goods will be found advantageous. He begs to say that for the last eleven years he has been employed in one of the most extensive Hardware Establishments in this city, during the last seven of which he has had the charge of the busines; and that for the sever pars preceding he was employed in the Grocery line; and is determined to make the best use he can of the experience thus acquired, in furthering the interests of those who may favour him with their patronage.

with their patronage. Will have correspondents in Quebec, New York, and Liverpool. Will have correspondents in Quebec, New York, and Liverpool. Charges very moderate. Will purchase Goods merely as an Agent; not in his own name. *Premises-St. Jean Baptiste Street*. Has the pleasure of referring to Messrs. Forsyth, Richardson & Co., Montreal ; Messrs. Forsyth, Walker & Co., Quebec ; Messrs. H. & S., Jones, Brockville ; John Warkins, Eso., Kingston ; Thomas D. Har-ris, Eso., Torouto; Daniel MacNab, Eso., Hamilton ; Messrs. Hope & Hodge, St. Thomás. ALEX. BRYSON. ALEX. BRYSON

Montreal, March 28, 1842.

THE Subscribers respectfully intimate that they have succeeded to the RETAIL DRY GOODS BUSINESS formerly carried on by Messrs. Ros & Macleod, corner of King and Yonge Streets, and having made arrangements for a large and constant supply of Staple and Fancy Goods, they hope to merit a continuance of that extensive patronage so long enjoyed by this establishment. In order to make room for their Spring Importations they are offer-ing their present Stock at considerably reduced prices. BETLEX & BROWN. Terento, 20th March 1842.

### Toronto, 30th March, 1842. NEW AND STANDARD WORKS,

AT REDUCED PRICES:

For sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

### H. & W. ROWSELL,

## STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, PRINTERS;

### ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

BEG to announce to their friends, that they have now on hand WRITING PAPERS and STATIONERY of every descrip-tion, at unusually low prices. Their Stock of AUCOUNT BOOKS also is very extensive and suitable for all purposes. They continue, as usual, to import articles of the very best quality, and have added their their Stock a great enricity of Papers, &c. of a cheaper kind. They beg to assure their friends, that they are prepared to supply them with every description of STATIONERY, &c., upon the most advantageous terms.

terms. BOOKBINDING, COPPERPLATE ENGRAVING and PRINTING, LETTER PRESS PRINTING, &c. executed in a superior manner. Account Books Ruled and Bound to any rattern. April 1, 1842.

### Clerk's Office, Toronto, March 21, 1842.

THE following clause from an Act of last Session of the Legisla-ture is published for the purpose of drawing the attention of the inhabitants of Toronto to the necessity of correctly answering the enquiries of the Assessors, relative to certain information which they, by the Act, are required to obtain. CHARLES DALY CHARLES DALY,

n Council

VI. & V. Victoria, Chapter 42, Section 5. "V. And be it enac.ed, that it shall be lawful for such Assessors; and it shall be their duty, within their respective Townships, Parishes or Wards, to demand and receive at every dwelling-house, or from the head of every family residing therein, or from any member of such family more than twenty-one years of age, an enumeration of the persons composing such family, and of all and every the particular matters and things specified in the Schedule hereinto annexed: and any person, heing the head of a family or a member thereof above the information so demanded by bim, or shall wilfolly give false informa-tion to such Assessor concerning the same, shall forfiet and pay a penalty of fifty shillings, currency, to be sued for and recovered with costs. Based Schemer Schemer Schemer Schemer Schemer Schemer Schemer Based Schemer Schemer Schemer Schemer Schemer Schemer Schemer and recover Schemer Schemer Schemer Schemer Schemer Schemer Schemer set Schemer Scheme VI. & V. Victoria, Chapter 42, Section 5.

costs. 38-3 RESOLUTION of the Common Connell of the City of Toronto, published in compl ance with the 47th Section of the Act of the Legislature of the late Province of Upper Canada, 4th William IV, Chapter 23: Tesolved—That any person in future, who may require to make a Private Sewer into the Main or Public Severs of this City, shall give notice of the same, in writing, to the City Inspector, on whose infor-mation the Mayor shall order the sale Sever to be constructed, at the expense of the applicant under the Superintendance of sfit and proper person appointed by this Council; and any person who may be found, after the passing of this Resolution, breaking up the Streets for such purpose, except by the authority aforesaid, shall be fined, on convic-tion thereof, in the sum of FIVE POUNDS, being the highest penalty infficted by the City Law passed October 8, 1835. Published by order of the Council. Published by order of the Council. CHARLES DALY. Toronto, April 1, 1842. STEAM-BOAT NOTICES-1842. THE PRINCESS ROYAL,

and of ministerial unfaithfulness towards you. Most gladly do I beg to assure you, that I was far from regarding you as unworthy of confidence. Had I considered that by reason of an exemption from prejudices-by extent of information on these momentous subjectsby calmness of spirit, and coolness of deliberation, you were properly qualified to advise with me, I might per-haps have been induced to confide to you my feelings, and the workings of my mind. But in so acting, I do not think my conduct would have been strictly justifiable.— Until I had officially resigned my charge, I was not at li-berty to communicate to any person, placed under my care, such mental misgivings as might excite doubts, injurious to that cause which I felt pledged to sustain. I felt there-fore object to the professional account of the profession of the profore obliged to observe "the profound secrecy" of which you complain, until the period when, being fully convinced that I was wrong, I had under such honest conviction, tendered my resignation to those who entrusted me with this Station. As soon as I had done this, I did communicate to you my convictions. I therefore hope that when the excitement of your feelings shall have passed away, you will be slow to renew the assertion, "That the subject was either too delicate and painful to suffer me to broach it, or that I was afraid of the light, and therefore preferred concealment.

You say that I "ought to have opened my mind to some one of our Ministers." You must have surely forgot-ten that I stated to you that I had "opened my mind to one"—to one for whom I entertain the highest regard.— This may recall to your mind the name of the Rev. Gentle-man.

The SECOND personal wrong, you count me to have done you, is in a postscript to the Farewell Address which I placed in prostscript to the Farewell Address which I placed in your hands, accompanying it with a request, that it might be read to the Congregation on the following day. The words used in the Postscript were these:--"The request having been acceded to, I felt that this, my parting expression of esteem, would have been communi-cated to you" (I place some of these words in italics, cated to you." (I place some of these words in italics, merely to mark the grounds of the supposed wrong, and not to give any ill natured point to them.) In reference to this you say,—"I neither promised or meant to read your farewell address in public."—You do not however say, that the request was not made, or that you declined your farewell address in public."—You do not however say, that the request was not made; or, that you declined receiving the address. Even if you had done no more than to take the paper in silence, I was perfectly justified, under the circumstances, in regarding it as a full assent to the request. Permit me, however, to bring to your recollection the naked facts. When I placed the paper in your hand, in the presence of the two Rev. Gentlemen, alluded to in my Postscript, you were sitting in your luded to in my Postscript, you were sitting in your lair. You not only bowed assent, but accompanied that chair. assent with an audible YES. Of this I am perfectly posi-tive, that I heard that word fall from your lips. It would seem also that an impression similar to mine still rested on your own mind up to the following Tuesday evening, when I waited upon you according to previous arrangement. For you then took up the address, remarking at the same time, (and that without my asking any question whatever concerning it,) that it had not been read on the preceding Sabbath, assigning as a reason for the omission, that there were some things in it which you did not like.—Hence it is evident that your own impression was, that I was warranted in concluding that, to all intents and

\* The Rev. Mr. Taylor states to me that he might have stated to you, that I said "sins," but he likewise stated that he did not intend to express my words verbatim, but merely to convey to you their general purport.

I remain, Sir, Yours sincerely RICH'D. GARRETT.

Brockville, March 29th, 1842.

## English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

We can only take a hasty glance at a few of the recent events of interest that have occurred in the Church of England.

It has been known for some time that Mr. Garbett was the successful candidate for the vacant Professorship of Poetry at Oxford. The strife between the friends of the Poetry at Oxford. The strife between the friends of the two parties ran so high, that about 250 non-resident mem-bers of the University, who had votes for the occasion, presented an address to the two Committees, requesting them to withdraw their respective candidates, so that a fresh nomination might be made. Among the signers of this address was first hickness as we had had been and this address were five bishops, several noblemen, and some

\* The little letter s which was inadvertently slipped into Mr. Garret's last article, by one of our compositors seems to have made a difference as to the rightful understanding of matters. As this diffi-culty is now discovered we hope it will operate as a charm in recon-ciling the adverse parties.—ED. REC.

RESERVED BILLS.—The rumour of reserved Bills being sanctioned, was partly correct. The following list of them is, we believe, correct; and four or five more are expected by the next each of the sance of the sance

The following is the presentment of the Grand Jury, with respect to the Temporary Lunstic Asylum : "The Jurors present, that they have visited the temporary Lunatic Asylum, and have derived equal satisfaction from an examination into its management and condition. Here, too, order and cleanliness pre-vail throughout, while the soothing and humane system of treatment which the improved science and enlightened benevolence of the pre-sent day have substituted for the rigorous and coercive regulations by which such institutions were formerly governed, has been productive here, as it has been every where else, of the most beneficial and grati-fying consequences; conducive alike to the present quiet and comfort, and to the ultimate recovery and restoration to society of the unfortu-nate patients confined therein. "Inlustration of this pleasing fact, the Jurors beg to report, that from the returns exhibited to them by the Medical Superintendent of this establishment, fa appears that since it was opened, fifteen months ago, here have been admitted 76 patients, of whom 40 have been dis-charged cured; 3 do. relievel; 3 have died of corpored diseases: leaving at present in the Asylum 30, of whom 16 are idiots and incu-table, and 5 are comprehensitely useful, is now languishing for want of the necessary support to maintain its existence. It appears that, during the fifteen months it has been in operation, it has been sup-ported almost entirely upon the credit of the institution, thas been sup-ported almost entirely upon the credit of the institution, thas been sup-ported almost entirely upon the receiving support from the Government, however, seems mot to have been realized; a comparatively small sum on the personal credit of the Medical Support from the Government, however, seems mot to have been realized; a comparatively small sum on the debt of about two thousard pounds is hanging over the insti-tution, under the weight of which, from the difficuly of otharing further credit under such discoaraging ci

ment must very shortly be closed, unless these difficulties are promptly removed. "By the Statute of the late Province of Upper Canada, 2nd Vic., chapter 11, provision is made for the erection and support of a perma-nent Lunatic Asylum in that Province, and a tax of one-elighth of a penny in the pound upon assessable property authorised to be levied for that purpose: and as this Statute has been in operation for three years, there must necessarily be a large sum of money in the hands of the Receiver General towards this object. "It appears also that, at a subsequent Session of the Legislature, the House of Assembly addressed the Provincial Executive, recom-mending the immediate establishment of a tempiorary Lunatic Asylum, and promising to appropriate the necessary sum of money, at the next Session of the Legislature, to cover the outlay incurred by the Execu-tive for this object. "Under these circumstances, the Jurors are impressed with the conviction that the difficulties under which the pressed tuerporary Lunatic Asylum is now sinking, might be relieved by the Executive Government.

Lumatic Asylum is now sinking, might be relieved by the Executive Government. "The Jurors therefore respectfully recommend to the Court, that an application be made, at as early a period as possible, to His Excel-lency the Governor General, praying His Excellency will be pleased to cause a sufficient sum of money to be advanced to relieve the present difficulties, and provide for the temporary support of the present Lunatic Asylum in this city. And praying further that the provisions of the Provincial Statute, before cited, authorizing the erection of a permanent Lunatic Asylum, may be carried into effect without further delay. (Signed) George Gurnett, Foreman ; Thomas Kinnear, Francis Boyd, Joseph Biscoe, William Rose, Charles Watkins, Robert McClure, George Moore, James Sinclair, jr., John Cawthra, Larratt Smith, William Rose, P. Patersoni, jr. "Grand Jury Room, 4th April, 1842." We shall, if possible, insert next week the Charge of the

We shall, if possible, insert next week the Charge of the Chief Justice, as it relates to some important changes in the Criminal Law.

### HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION.

HOME DISTRICT CREMECAL ASSOCIATION. The Clerry of the Home District are respectfully informed that the next meeting of the Association will take place (D. V.) on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th of April, at the house of the Rev. G. Mortimer, Rector, Thornhill, Yonge Street. ADAM TOWNLEY, Secretary H. D. C. Association. Thornhill, 12th March, 1842.

Thornhill, 12th March, 1842.

### LAND FOR SALE.

#### CAPT. COLCLEUCH.

WILL leave Toronto for Kingston on Tuesday night, the 29th instant, at Twistows o'clock, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg ; and will leave Kingston, on her return, on Thursday evening, the 31st. Afterwards, she will leave Toronto for Kingston every Saturday and Wednesday, at Twelve o'clock, noon.

### THE STEAMER GORE, . CAPT. ROBERT KERR,

WILL leave this Port for Rochester, calling at Fort Hope and Cobours, on Sunday night, the 37th instant, at TEN o'clock, and will continue to leave this or Sunday and Wednesday nights, at Ten o'clock, until forther notice. The Gone will leave Toronto for Hamilton on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at Eight o'clock, urning same evening Toronto, 21st March, 1842. 38-tf

### BRITISH AMERICA

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

A SSURANCE against Loss or Damage by Fire is granted by this Company at the usual rates of previum. T. W. BIRCHALL, Wengeing Director.

anaging Director

by A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had Toronto, March 11, 1842. 36-tf

#### BIRTHS.

BIRTH 5. At Newmarket, on the 30th ultimo, Mrs. C. Scadding, of a son. On the 20th ultimo, at Woodstock. District of Brock, the lady of Villiam Lapenotiere, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, of a son. MARRIED.

MARTED. MARRIED. On the 28th ultimo, in St. Mark's Church, Niagara, by the Key, Thomas Creen, Mr. John Seburn, Jr., of the Township of Louth, to Miss Mary Erwin, of Thorold. The Hath March, by the Rev. Hy Palton, Mr. Lyman Beach, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Andrew Mills, of Kemptville, to March 18th, by the Rev. J. B. Lindesay, Mr. John Mills, of Kemptville, to Catharine, second daughter of Mr. Guy Atcheson, of Edwardsburgh, formerly of the Town of Kish, County of Fernangh. On the 30th ultimo, in Trimity Church, Montreal, by the Rev. Mark Willoughby, Mr. William Curtis Randal Smith, of the firm of C. W. Smith, grocars, to Jane Mary Hooper, youngest daughter of Mr. Stephens--all of that city. At Kingston, on the 1st instant, by the Venerable Archdeacor Stard, W. John Medley, to Miss Agnes Coven--both of Barriefold. Tately, at Luana, in the Township of Westminster, by the Key, Mark Burnham, Dirke Watson, Esq., of Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Rowland Williams, Esq., of the Island of Januales. DIED.

DIED.

D I E D. At Emily, on the 25th March, Charlotte D'Olier, daughter of J. L. Inghes, Esq. J. P. aged I veer. At Halifax Nova Scolia, lately, Mary B., wife of William Pryor, Esq.

LETTERS received during the week ending Friday, April 8th :---

LETTERS received during the weak ending Friday, April 805 — Rev. A. N. Bethune, (2), rem; Rev. A. Mortimer; Rev. E. Den-roche, add. sub; Rev. A. F. Atkinson; Rev. J. Shortz, add. subs; Rev. T. B. Fuller; Rev. J. B. Lindsay, (2), rem: on account of *The Church* and Diocesan Press; S. Phillips, Esq, P. M., tem; Rev. W. Van Zandt; Dr. Francis, rem. (to No. 20, Vol. 6); P. M. London; Rev. H. Pattou, rem; J. R. Yeilding, Esq; C. J. Rowsell, Esq, add, sub; Rev. J. Hudson, add. subs.

SUD; Rev. J Hudson, add. subs. To CORRESPONDENTS-Various favours have been received, and shall be attended to at the earliest opportunity. No. 37 did not reach Williamsburg as usual, the packet having burst: the missing copies have been sent.

We shall be very glad if our Correspondents will study brevity, more especially upon points of secondary import.

40-tf on them being paid, cannot be acknowledged or inserted.

### Church Missionary Intelligence.

#### THE BISHOP OF MADRAS.

The following letter from the Lord Bishop of Madras to the Secretary (the Rev. W. Parker), was laid before the Board \* :-

#### "Dwanah Roondah. "En route to Hydrabad, 18th Nov. 1841.

"REV. AND DEAR SIR,-If you could have seen my arrival this morning at this place, a little mud-walled dilapidated village of the Ceded Districts, you would have smiled at the strange cortége which had been drawn together to escort a Christian Bishop. From a village seven miles off, where, after a night's 'run' in that really not uncomfortable convergence a polarkase. I not uncomfortable conveyance, a palankeen, I mounted my horse, I was met by a guard of honour of almost naked men, armed with long bamboo spears, which they certainly did not brandish in very warlike fashion, but carried most awkwardly; and although I rode tolerably fast in order to escape the European's enemy, the sun, they kent up with me with ease, should from time to they kept up with me with ease, shouting from time to time doubtless some complimentary address, accompanied by the incessant thumping of their tom-toms, the noise of pipes, and the harsh monotonous blast of the colaroon

"Under the guidance of this escort I reached my tent,a strange escort, some may be inclined to say, for a Bishop. But, would it be wise, setting aside the question of its unkindness, churlishly to drive the poor people away, and to repel their attentions, because they are somewhat troublesome and incongruous? Their noisy and barbarous honours signify nothing to me, but they are of great importance to themselves, because the Bishop passing through their district gives them a kind of holi-day. It seems to me even a duty to make these poor day. It seems to me even a duty to make these poor people happy in their own way, when it can be done without impropriety. I mention this, however, chiefly to give you an idea of the curious alternations of a Bishop's life in India. One day he is engaged in preaching Christ crucified to a large European congregation, or adminis-tering some solemn rite belonging to his office, and the next may find him miles and miles from any Christian

dwelling, and among people who are now much what they were a thousand years ago. "I left Bellary yesterday, after passing there a most gratifying fortnight; and it may be interesting to the Society to know how I passed it, as they will have thus some idea of the state of Christian knowledge in a large Indian Cantonment. Bellary, being always the head-quarters of an English royal regiment, as well as of a considerable native force, affords ample work for a Chaplain. The gentleman who was stationed there for several years was carried off lately by that awful scourge of India, the cholera, with which he was seized at the bed side of a dying fellow-Christian. He was a nephew of the late excellent Bishop Otter, and was honoured and loved by all who knew him. I reached the place on Wednesday the 3rd instant, and preached that evening in the Church, to a very attentive congregation, principally of soldiers, whom I was very glad to have such an oppor tunity of speaking to, in a more familiar style that could perhaps have adopted on a Sunday, on several matters of great importance to them. It is impossible not to feel deeply interested in the British soldier in India, exposed as he is to so many temptations, while his com-forts are necessarily so small. These, however, may be much augmented by the kindness of his commanding officer; and I am bound to say, that the gentleman who now commands her Majesty's regiment stationed at Bellary is most anxious to improve the condition of his men, and most judicious in his system. He is a warm friend to Christian training, to temperance on sound principles, and to seasonable and innocent amusement. The next day, I think, after my arrival, I visited the regimental school, where I found all as I could wish it to be, except a sad lack of books. Those they have are good; but they want many more; and this want is general through-out this part of India. And here I may remark that we have by no means so many of the Society's publications in circulation in this diocese as we ought to have. Pious works, but of a questionable soundness on some points of Christian doctrine, find their way abundantly into the country; but I do not meet with those which bear the venerable badge of our Society by any means so frequently as I could wish. The poor soldiers, cooped up for ten hours every day in a comfortless barrack, as they them-selves often tell me, must either read or drink. The fact is well known, and eagerly caught at by those who seek to inculcate among them peculiar religious opinions, and they are plentifully supplied with such publications, while those of our Society are seldom seen among them. The consequence is, that those who cease to be drunkards learn to be dissenters. I could wish that they often would cease to be drunkards, and learn to be Churchmen The following morning I assembled in the Church the candidates for confirmation, which I always use if possible for all meetings connected with religion, and gave them an address on the solemn responsibility they were about to take on themselves. The Society will be pleased to hear that through the zealous labours of the present Chaplain, many soldiers, young and old, were among the av we up, to sitors, ar answer the heap of letters which always tracks a Bishop in India from one station to another. On Sunday morn-ing I went to the hospital, where I was met by the colonel and the indefatigable surgeon of the regiment. Those who have never been there cannot enter into the feelings of a Clergyman, when addressing his countrymen on the bed of sickness, and too probably of death, in an Indian Hospital. It is indeed a melancholy sight to see so many of our countrymen broken down by tropical disease, and lying there day by day, and week by week, through the long wearisome hours of heat and pain; and it is most peculiarly affecting to pray with them under such circum-stances in the beautiful Liturgy of our Church, and to stances in the beautiful Littingy of our Church, and to speak to them a word in season, with their sad condition. I spoke to them kindly, though I believe faithfully, and they were evidently pleased: God grant that they were benefited. At morning service in the Church we had a large and one of the most earnestly attentive congrega-tions I ever presented to and many communicants. Lems I ever preached to, and many communicants, I am thankful to say, at the Lord's Table. I was too much thankful to say, at the Lord's Table. I was too much exhausted to attend the evening service. Monday and Tuesday were given up to local business; on Wednesday I again preached at the Church, and on Thursday I re-peated my visit privately to the hospital. I came upon the poor fellows quite unexpectedly, and they were evi-dently delighted to see me again. On Friday I had the dently delighted to see me again. On Friday I had the comfort of confirming upwards of eighty persons, whom I addressed as usual at some length, and exhorted them to walk henceforth worthy of their Christian vocation.— On Sunday I consecrated the Church, and preached on the Sacraments; and the next morning I consecrated the Both ceremonials were witnessed with burial-ground. great interest by all, and by very many for the first time. How little is our Church system known in India! Would that these things were much oftener seen here! But, with God's blessing, the time will come. Tuesday was devoted to the unavoidable duty of letter-writing; and on Wednesday I left with hearty regret a place where I have been treated by all with a respect and affection which I can never forget; and I am now on my way towards Hydrabad. You will see, from this brief account of my visit, that Bellary is an important place, and that a Clergyman may do much good there. Public ministering, preaching, and catechising; privately warning the vicious and the thoughtless, the unruly and the drunkard, the self-suffieient and the indifferent; consoling the sick, praying with the dying, and burying the dead—alas! a very frequent duty in India-and mixing himself up in all the little charities of social life, while he keeps himself clear from all party-spirit, and is content to walk simply and faithfully in the path marked out for him by the Church. A Chaplain whose heart is thus in his work, is in such lace a blessing to hundreds. Such Clergymen, thanks be to God, we have; but we want many such. Our people are ready enough, anxious enough, to be taught; but we want teachers. I have not given, therefore, the sketch of my work at Bellary to magnify my office, far less to magnify my capability of discharging its many duties; but to show the friends and advocates of the diffusion of Christian Knowledge throughout this country the inesti-mable value of good Clergymen at every station in India where there are British residents. The Bishop's visit to such a place can at best only produce a healthy excite-ment; it is its minister who must regularly feed the sheep and the Society may be assured that the cause of sound religion and piety only needs a larger body of Clergy, in order that it may triumph from the Himalayah to Cap Comorin. In their hearts the natives highly respect our religion, and recognise its vast superiority as fully as they appreciate European knowledge, perseve rance, and skill, compared with Asiatic torpor. Give us then, plenty of Chaplains and Missionaries. India, who once begged this of England, now demands it of her .--

distant when her right will be fully recognised. "Wherever I go, I find great cause for thankfulness. What shall I do to be saved? is a question now constantly asked in places, where not many years ago such a ques-tion seldom suggested itself, it is to be feared, to the minds of many British residents; but I cannot repeat too often, that India wants and claims a much larger body of Clergy to help them to the right answer to this important enquiry. Christ is preached wherever there is a minister preach him, both to Europeans and natives; but very many places still want a minister. The occasional visits

of a Clergyman, although very welcome, can have no lasting effect; while a resident Clergyman is, at the very lasting effect; while a resident Clergyman is, at the very best, as great a blessing to an Indian cantonment as to an English town or village. There are many out-stations, as they are termed in this country, where a Clergyman qualified to combine the duties of Chaplain and Mis-sionary might be incalculably useful; and for this reason I am anxious to see the land occupied far more fully than it is by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Exercise Parte Foreign Parts.

"I have promised, on the part of the Society, a service of communion plate to the value of 50% for the intended new Church at Bangalore. It will be paid for out of the sum so liberally placed by the Society at my disposal; and as a large portion of the expense of erecting the Church will be met by private contributions, principally from the residents, I trust that such a donation in the Society's name will not be considered inappropriate.

"I am now, as I have already said, on my way to Hydrabad, from whence I hope to write to you again, as I expect to find there much to interest me. In any case I know that the Society will receive my communications with that indulgence which I have always met with at their hands.

"My health is much broken. A three years' residence in India as a Bishop tells upon a delicate frame. Fre-quent and excessive fatigue of body, and unremitting tension of mind, do here the work of time very rapidly upon an European constitution. God, however, will give me strength as long as it shall please Him to give me

"Believe me the Society's devoted servant, "G. T. MADRAS."

## English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

THE DEAN OF YORK .- Many of our readers will remember that, on account of the proceeding at the late Visitation in the Minster, a penny subscription was set on foot to present the Dean with some token of respect. This subscription had made considerable progress when it reached the ears of the Dean, who immediately wrote to a gentleman in this city to request him to use his best endeavours to stop it, adding, that although it would be much more agreeable to him to receive a small present from a large number of his fellow-citizens, than a large one from a few, yet he hoped that the contest, in which he was unhappily engaged last summer, was now nearly forgotten, and that he did not wish to revive angry feelings which were gradually subsiding. In making these sentiments known to his numerous friends, he begged they would not suppose that he was not most proud of their good opinion, and grateful for their many proofs of attachment. This letter had the effect of preventing any further progress with the subscription, but as a certain sum had already been collected, and could not conveniently be re-turned to so many subscribers, it was determined that it to the Dean. Accordingly, a correct model of the great bell of the Minster was agreed upon. It is beautifully executed in silver by Messrs. Barber and North, and mounted on a four wheeled carriage of the same metal, and thus forms an elegant ornament. The top takes off, and it becomes a sugar vase. The boll is nine inches in dia-meter, and is gilt inside. Upon it are engraved the Dean's crest, with the motio, Accendit cana, a view of the Min-ster, and the following inscription — "Presented by nearly 400 of the inhabitants of the city of York, to the Very Rev. William Cockburn, D. D., Dean of York, as an humble tribute of their respect and esteem, and in testi-mony of the high sense which they entertain of his con-stant and benevolent solicitude for the welfare of the city. York, Feb. 1842."—York Courant. CHURCH EXTENSION.—Nottingham, FEB. 2.—A public

meeting for the purpose of establishing a Church Building Society for Notingham and Nottinghamshire was Society held at the Assembly Rooms this day. The Lord Bishop of Lincoln presided. There was a numerous attendance of of the nobility, clergy, and gentry, who seemed to take a lively interest in the proceedings. The various resoluions were moved and seconded by Earl Manvers; the Lord Lieutenant of the county (Earl of Searborough); Mr. Gally Knight, M. P.; Mr. Ichabod Wright; the Venera-ble Archdeacon Brown, the Rev. C. Williams; Mr. Bar-row; the Rev. H. W. Plumptre; Mr. Sherwin; the Hon. and Rev. J. V. Vernon; the Rev. H. R. Harrison; the Rev. J. J. Vaughan; the Rev. J. Downall; the Ven. Archdeacon Wilkins; and Mr. Smith Wright. The munifi-cent sum of 4600l. was contributed; Mr. F. Wright of Lenton Hall, nobly heading the list with a donation of

She has a right to it; and I trust the time is not very distant when her right will be fully recognised. "Wherever I go, I find great cause for thankfulness. A more thankfulness of the second of the coach and six.

DUBLIN .- A question relative to the disposal of a sum DUBLIN.—A question relative to the disposal of a sum amounting to 10,000/, is in litigation. It appears that a wealthy Roman Catholic lady, named Whelan, bequeathed this sum to her son, to be given to the Archbishop of Dublin, to be disposed of by him in charitable purposes, in the event of his dying without issue. Mr. Whelan has died, and a question arises whether the Protestant or Roman Catholic archbishop is entitled to the money.— The commissioners of charitable donations and bequests claim the same upon behalf of the Protestant archbishop, the law not recognising any other. It would seem that the law not recognising any other. It would seem that the name of Dr. Murray was mentioned in the will: but not in the part bequeathing the money.

### The Garner.

#### THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

unto his people, it will appear, that such was his merciful pro- towards our superiors. Oh! we should consider their temptavidence in the choice of them, as, were there neither pain nor tions, and compassionate their difficulties, and pity their failprofit adjoined to the observing or not observing of them; were ings, and pray for their good proceedings, and acknowledge the there no divine power at all, nor any religion among men; yet, blessings we enjoy by them. They may sometimes over-drip if we did not for our own sakes strive to observe these laws, all us, but they are a shelter to us. As Tully saith of the Sicisociety of men, and all endeavours, all happiness and content- lians; they enjoyed those benefits by the Roman government, ment in this life would be taken away, and every state and that they would not be quarrelling for petty grievances.-Bishop common-weal in the world fall to the ground and dissolve. Brownrigge. Therefore these laws were not imposed as a burthen, but as a blessing: to the end that the innocent might be defended, that every man might enjoy the fruits of his own travail, that right might be done to all men from all men; that by justice, order, and peace, we might live the lives of reasonable men, and not of beasts; of free men, and not of slaves; of civil men, and not

of savages. And hereof making our human reason only judge, let us see the inconveniences in this life, which would follow by the breach and neglect of these laws. As first, what would the issue be, if we acknowledged many gods? would not a far greater hatred, war, and bloodshed follow, than that which the dif- of the Spirit of Christ, and all on whom that Spirit rests are ference of ceremony, and diversity of interpretation, hath al- thereby guided into the Jerusalem above.-Rev. W. Howels. ready brought into the world, even among those nations which acknowledge one God, and one Christ? And what could it profit mankind to pray to idols, and images of gold, metal, dead stones, and rotten wood, whence nothing can be hoped, but the loss of time, and an impossibility to receive thencefrom either help or comfort? The breach of the third commandment bringeth therewith this disadvantage and ill to man, that whosoever taketh the name of God in vain shall not at any time benefit himself by calling God to witness for him, when he may justly use his holy Name. The observing the Sabbath holy, giveth rest to men and beasts, and Nature herself have designated himself-"My name is Christian, my surname requireth intermission from labour. If we despise our parents, is Catholic. By the one I am known from Infidels, by the who have given us being, we thereby teach our children to other from Heretics and Schismatics." And to this name and scorn and neglect us, when bur aged years require comfort and this surname our Church is justly entitled .- But besides these help at their hands. If murder were not forbidden, and se- two names, those to whom I have alluded sometimes added a verely punished, the race of mankind would be extinguished; third, -agnomen, it was called, -on account of some distinand whosoever would take the liberty to destroy others, giveth guishing action, as Scipio was called Africanus after the conliberty to others to destroy himself. If adultery were lawful quest of Carthage in Africa. Now the Church of England and permitted, no man could say unto himself, This is my son: and Ireland has such an additional name, and that is Protesthere would be no inheritance proper, no honour descend to | tant, by which she may claim to be distinguished as well as by the posterity, no endeavour by virtue and undertaking to raise other two, and of which she may be justly proud. I am not families; murders and poisonings between man and wife would one of those who would repudiate for the Church the title of be daily committed; and every man would be subject to most Protestant; on the contrary, while I do consider it degrading filthy and unclean diseases. If stealth and violent rapine to her high dignity to be numbered among the multitude of were suffered, all mankind would shortly after perish, or live as heterogeneous Protestant sects, I consider it, indeed, an hothe savages, by roots and acorns. For no man laboureth, but nour and a distinction which, by the singular favour of God she to enjoy the fruits thereof. And such is the mischief of rob- enjoys, that she is a Protestant Church. Such, then, are the bery, as where Moses, for lesser crimes, appointed restitution distinctions of the Church, on account of her title to which she fourfold, policy of state and necessity hath made it death. To is entitled also to the love and support of her childrenpermit false witnesses, is to take all men's lives and estates from CHRISTIAN, whereby she is distinguished from infidels, and them by corruption; the wicked would swear against the vir- on account of which her exertions have been foremost in tuous; the waster against the wealthy; the idle beggar and spreading the Gospel and converting the heathen-CATHOLIC, loiterer, against the careful and painful labourer; all trial of as distinguished from heretics and schismatics, alike from 32-3 m light were taken away, and justice thereby banished out of the those who have rejected the pure doctrine of the Apostles, and world. The coveting of that which belongs to other men, from those who have separated themselves from the primitive bringeth no other profit than a distraction of mind, with an polity and discipline of the Apostles' fellowship-PROTESTANT, inward vexation: for while we covet what appertains to others, as distinguished above all churches in the world in her undewe neglect our own; our appetites are therein fed with vain viating opposition to Romish error and Popish practices, and and fruitless hopes, so long as we do but covet; and if we do a steadfast adherence to a pure and Scriptural form of doctrine, attain to the desire of the one or the other, to wit, the wives or and a holy, reasonable, and spiritual worship, free from sensegoods of our neighbours, we can look for no other, but that less mummeries on the one side, or indecorous want of solemourselves shall also, either by theft or by strong hand, be de- nity on the other .- Archdeacon of Down.

"Tis the lot of these servants and ministers of God to be liable to the quarrels of disaffected men. Moses met with contradictions; even his own kindred, Aaron and Miriam, began to malign him. And David, though for a time the people had loyal and honourable thoughts of him ("Whatsoever the king did pleased all the people"), yet discontents arose against his ernment. Absalom would charge him with neglect of his kingly office. Well: what said God of him? He approves his service, commends his fidelity. "He fed them with a faithful and true heart, and ruled them prudently with his power;" that's the testimony God's Spirit gave of him. So Solomon's government was complained of as heavy and burthensome; and yet all the burthens we read of were, that he laded the people with a surcharge of wealth. Those levies and taxes for the building of the Temple, and the Royal Palace, which some conceived the people complained of, were not imposed upon the Israelites, but only upon aliens and strangers If we consider advisedly, and soberly, of the moral law, or that lived amongst them; (2 Chron. ii. 18.) The spirit that's ten commandments, which God by the hand of Moses gave in us lusteth to envy; and it shows itself no where more than

PERSONS IN HIGH STATION EXPOSED TO ENVY.

### OUR SAVIOUR RIDING ON AN ASS.

There was something typical in our Saviour riding the ass into Jerusalem : it was, we are told, an ass on which never man before rode: the ass is an emblem of fallen man; "Vain would be wise, though man be born as a wild ass's cult :" the ass on which Jesus rode was quite untrained, yet was he perfectly trained by him. And man, who is by nature wild, abandoned to his lusts, the servant of Satan, and the slave of sin, can alone be restrained in his passions by the indwelling

### THE NAMES OF THE CHURCH.

It was the habit of the ancient Roman families, particularly those of higher rank, to be distinguished by at least two names besides that which belonged to each individual of a family. One of these, called the name, distinguished the family from those of other tribes or clans; the other, the cognomen or surname, distinguished one family of a clan from others. It was in allusion to this circumstance, and using these distinctive words, that an ancient Christian in primitive times, is recorded to

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, To-ronto, 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.

#### REMOVAL. JOSEPH WILSON,

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UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET MAKER. OFHOLSTERELY thankful for the liberal patronage he has received, Messires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has nov REMOVED INTO HIS NEW BRICK PREMIESE, corner of Yonge and Tempe rance Streets, (directly opposite his old residence), where he has fitted up superior accommodation for the carrying on of the above busines, and hopes, by strict attention to the manufacturing of his goods, punctuality in executing orders entrusted to him, and reasonable charges, to still merit the kind support he has heretofore received, and that a continuance of their favours will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

by him. Feather Beds, Hair and Cotton Mattrasses, &c. furnished on the shortest notice. Window and Bed Draperles, and Cornices, of all descriptions, made and fitted up to the latest fashions with nearness and directly for the latest fashions with nearness and dispatch. Toronto, Nov. 1, 1841.

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ALSO, A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT Velvet, French Chine, Satin, & Marsella Vesting. They having bought for cash, at reduced prices, are able to take off TEN PER CENT of their usual charges. Clergymen's and Barristers' ROBES, made in the neatest style.

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

5-1ystyle. Toronto, August 3rd, 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 HANNEY SNEPPARD, and recently by CHANFOR. BROTHERS & Co. where has now manufactablishment, formerly owned by the late HARVEY SREPTARM cently by CHAMPION, BROTHERS & Co., where he is now manufac-ring **CAST STEEL AXES** of a superior quality. Orders nut to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thank-illy received and promptly executed. Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order. SAMUEL SHAW. 15.1

Toronto, October 6, 1841.

### BLACKING, BLACKING, IVORY BLACK, WATER-PROOF PASTE;

BLUE & BLACK WRITING INKS, &C. &C.

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Oil Paste Blacking in penny cakes, in Boxes containing 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> gross each, at 7s. per gross.
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Do. do. <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> pints, do.
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\* At the February meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian

DESTRUCTION OF OKEHAMPTON CHURCH BY FIRE .-We are sorry to have to announce the all but total destruc-tion of this ancient and venerable fabric on Sunday, the The church is situate on a hill, little more 13th inst. than half a mile from the town; and in less than a quarter of an hour after the congregation had left the church in the forenoon it was discovered to be in a blaze, near the organ loft. Such was the rapidity of the flames that in ess than half an hour the fire raged from one end of the less than half an hour the fire raged from one end of the building to the other. The roof soon fell in with a tre-mendous crash. The inhabitants were most prompt in their attendance, and every effort was used to check the progress of the devouring element; but it had obtained such a head before the engines could be brought into effi-cient service, that nothing but the bare walls and the tower remain. The fire is attributed to a stove which has lately been erected in the church, the flue of which passed under and near the organ gallery. A few years since, the church was new pewed, a beautiful altar piece erected, and the fine organ was presented by the late Mr. A. Saville. We are miserable in the intervals of their amuse regret to state that every monument is destroyed; and, although great fears were at one time entertained that the bells would be displaced, and perhaps broken by the fall under colour of relaxations, they are to those among the ruins, by the exertions of the people and the roughly in them, sore fatigues; from which, application of the engines the tower was preserved from general wreck .- Devonshire Chronicle.

TIME OF BAPTISM .- "At this Font the children, &c., are to be ready, 'immediately after the last Lesson at morning or evening prayer, as the Curate by his discre-tion shall appoint.' The reason of which I take to be, because by that time the whole congregation is supposed to be assembled; which shows the irregularity (which prevails in some churches) of putting off christenings till the whole service is over, and so reducing them (by the departing of the source and so reducing the horizons" they should mutually explain themselves on departing of the congregation) to almost private baptisms."

derable excitement has prevailed in this city for the last few days, in consequence of its being known that a person named Charles Southwell, late one of the principal "So-ticl Martin Southwell, late one of the principal "So-they have dense dense they are in Norcial Missionaries," was to take his trial for a series of blasphemies of the very worst character, published in a periodical edited by himself, and entitled the Oracle of *Reason.* The trial, as was expected, lasted nearly the whole of yesterday, and was not concluded until nearly five o'clock this afternoon, and the defendant's address to the jury occupying upwards of ten hours. The indict ment contained the extracts from the defendant's works, which formed the subject of the charge. In these he denied the existence of our Saviour in the most revolting terms, denounced the Holy Bible as a revoltingly odious Jew production, which "appeared to be the outpouring of some devil," and expressed his belief that no such being as a God had ever existed. Mr. Grace Smith conducted the prosecution, and the publication of the blasthis public sort of life are excessive; and the hemies having been brought home to the prisoner, the ury returned a verdict of *Guilty*, and he was, after an ditors are frequently left unpaid, except th npressive address from Sir Charles Wetherell, the reorder, sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

LONDON.-Repeal Meetings are being held in various parts of London by papists every Sunday !!! when the most revolutionary trash is spouted by the priestly and other speakers.

-Thirty-six popish recusants have lately pre-HULL sented to Mr. Render, the popish priest in Hull, a handsome inkstand, complete, as a mark of their esteem for him for having perverted them to the novelties of popery. DUBLIN .- POPISH EVASION OF THE LAW .- The Father Doyle, of St. Michael and John's chapel, celebrated mass at the Mansion-house, Jan. 9, in presence of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and suite. His Lordship, it is supposed, adopted this mode of attending divine worship for the landable purpose of sporting his gold chain and cocked hat to the admiring congregation. As the room set apart for the performance of the service could not be construed into a "place of public worship," the Lord

rived of our own. Wherein then appeareth God's commandments, if there be nothing in and directions for the general and particular g Surely, for our own good, and not in respect of most merciful and provident God ordain th observation of which, the virtues of heavenly tility of the earth, with all the blessings given would be unto us altogether unprofitable, and we should remain but in the state of brute 1 far more unhappy condition .- Sir Walter Ro

## A LIFE OF PLEASURE. Yet all the while, what they call a life of often only an affectation of being pleased. are miserable in the intervals of their amus from happy during the continuance of ther confess it or not, relaxation is much wanted :

a speedy, and many a lingering, martyrdom t gion enjoined men to mortify and macerate rate, what dreadful names would it be called ! were the truth known, numbers would choose living, if one part of them could be sure that fashion : and not go on together in wild cha TRIAL FOR BLASPHEMY .- BRISTOL, Saturday .- Consi- pleasure, when they had all rather sit still. they have done, or course they are in. No better than a palliative cure, and will usual disease, they ought to seek a more effectual a should all consider, that probably the same e not for ever afford the same delight: and y may grow or seem hardly possible to do with they not only misbecome, but even tire us. they have once fixed it in their minds, that in gaiety, and find the innocent sorts of ga become tasteless, venture, for the sake of such as are pernicious even in this world. tion, both of prudence and duty is, that the this public sort of life are excessive; and to due provision for children is omitted, and is raising money practised. Or if the votaries serve justice, let them ask their consciences of their income goes in works of piety, mere of useful undertakings, and what in luxurio be said, that these last do good by setting t But is our intention to do good by them, or vanity and voluptuousness? Besides, much by procuring health to the sick, right educa instruction to the ignorant and vicious, or of general utility and national honour. lower part of the people in ministering to higher, can no more enrich or support a k

rong hand, be de-	nity on the other.—Archaeacon of Doom.	Pupils in the usual branches of an English Education, together with
h the burthen of	Advertisements.	French, Music and Singing. Address (post-paid) to L. A., at H. § W. ROWSELL'S, King-street, Toronto, or Brock-street, Kings
n them, but rules		ton.
good of all living?	SANFORD & LYNES,	DOCTOR SCOTT,
of himself, did the	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,	LATE House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, 144, KING
hem; without the	CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS,	STREE1, Intree agors west of Longe street.
ly bodies, the fer-	BEG to announce to the Public that they have LEASED those Premises lately occupied by Messrs. ROSS & Co., and have laid	Toronto, February 25, 1842. 34-3m
en us in this life,	B Premises lately occupied by Messrs. ROSS & Co., and have laid in a well selected and choice Stock of Teas, Wines, and Spirits, with	MR. SAXON,
d of no use. For	a general assortment of articles in the Line, which they offer low for	Attorney, &c.
beasts, if not in a	cash or approved credit. Toronto, February 23, 1842. 34-tf	179, KING STREET, TORONTO. March 3, 1842.
Raleigh.	EXTENSIVE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,	March 3, 1032. Mr. S. WOOD,
	SELLING OFF.	SURGEON DENTIST,
and the second second	FITTE Subscribers being about to discontinue the Retail Branch	CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS,
f pleasure is very	of their business will commence this day. Ist March to sell off	KING STREET. 31-tf
They put on airs	their entire stock, comprising a large and varied assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, at very reduced prices,	Toronto, February 5, 1842.
are flat and insipid :	for cash only. This will allord all opportunity never yet met with to	A. V. BROWN, M.D.
a little different;	tion in the above line at an immense saving; and the Trade generally	SURGEON DENTIST,
usements, and far	will find that here they can purchase suitable Goods for the country at lower rates than they can be imported. The whole will be found	KING STREET, ONE DOOR EAST COMMERCIAL BANK. 96-47
em. Nay, indeed	well worthy the attention of the public.	Toronto, December 31, 1841.
se who engage tho-	J. L. PERRIN & Co. No. 8, Wellington Buildings, King Street.	WANTED.
whether they will	1st March, 1842. 35-tf	A STUDENT in the profession of DENTAL SURGERY, by A. V. BROWN, M.D.
and some undergo	NEW STRAW BONNETS.	Surgeon Dentes
to them. If reli-	JUST opened by the Subscribers, four cases STRAW BONNETS, of the latest importations and most modern and approved shapes,	Toronto, December 31, 1841.
themselves at this	comprising as complete an assortment, at as low prices as can be met	DR. PRIMROSE,
! In all likelihood,	with in the market, which will be found well worth the attention of town and country trade.	(Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,
se a quieter way of	J. L. PERRIN & Co. Toronto, March, 1842. 35-tf	DUEF STREET.
at the other would	Tea, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse.	Toronto, 7th August, 1841.
ity, therefore, but	No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO.	BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
	THE Subscribers having now completed their extensive WINTER	No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.
on this tyranny of	STOCK of Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, offer*for Sale the under-	CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.
nases of imaginary	mentioned articles, which having been purchased on the most favour- able terms in the best European and American Markets, they can con-	(Empowered by Act of Parliament.)
But farther, seve-	able terms in the best European and American Markets, they can con- fidently recommend to the attention of City and Country Storekeepers: 200 hhds Porto Rice and Cuba Sugars,	PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to
sions, follow them	30 hhds London Refined Sugar,	FRANCIS LEWIS,
prudent thing that	85 cases New York Refined Sugar, 25 hhds and 70 bbls London Crushed Sugar, Trankay, Sauchang	No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto, General Agent.
w as this can be no	400 chests Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, I wankay, Souchong,	THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-
ally exasperate the	and Congou Teas, 200 bags and bales Mocha, Java, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee,	TO A N V OD BY LOD N BRENN.
remedy. And we	200 bags and bales more of a grant and the second s	A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive
entertainments will yet by long use it	90 tierces Carolina Alce,	I premiums for the renewal of policies.
thout them, though		Toronto, July 1, 1841. ALEX. MURRAY.
Nay some, when	from the most respectable houses in oporto, Caulz and	HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
happiness consists	20 pines and 40 hhds pare and coloured Cognac brandy,	THIS Institution will be re-opened, after the Christmas received
	1 100 minus open and West India Rums	L on Monday, the 3rd of January, 1842. The business of Mrs. Cromble's Seminary will also be resumed on
ay enjoyments are	100 barrels London Porter and Edinburgh Ale,	the same day.
a higher relish, on	their husiness.	M. C. CROMBIE, Principal, H. D. G. S. 25.1
Another considera-	ALEX. OGILVIE & CO.	Toronto, 24th December, 1841.
te many expenses of	and Classmana Establishment.	ORDERS IN CHANCERY,
to supply them, cre-	No. 10, New City Buildings.	DEGULATING the Practice in the Court of Chances
the least deserving;		I Canada West, for sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.
ignominious arts for	an ex-	February 16th, 1842.
es of pleasure do ob-	tensive and choice assortment of every description of white	STATUTES OF CANADA.
es, what proportion	Dinner and Dessert Sets, sapan and the Trinted Da diotricit	COPIES of the Statutes passed in the late Session of the Pro-
rcy, encouragement	Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a targe supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase	H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.
ious trifles. It wil	"I will find it their interest to call.	February 16th, 1842.
the poor to labour	1 - 1 - 20 1840 17-1	f THE CANADA GAZETTE,
r only to gratify our	PRITISH SADDLERY WARE HOUSE	PUBLISHED by Authority at Kingston. Subscriptions, §c Preceived by H. § W. ROWSELL, Toronto.
ch more good is done	WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, TORONTO,	L received by H. & W. ROWSELL, 10,000 February 16th, 1842.
cation to the young		
by desirable work	A start of Canada that he is always sumplied with	
And employing th	e A tary and Gentry of Canada, that he is always supplied with a superior assortment of Saddlery, Harness, Whips, & co & c. imported direct from the best Houses in Great Britain, an	
o the luxury of th	e &c. imported direct from the best Houses in Great Britain, an	d SELL, Toronto, every Saturday.
kingdom, than em	FIRST-RATE ENGLISH ESTABLISHMENT.	TERMS: — Fiftcen Shillings, Currency; or Thirteen Shillings and Siz-pence, Sterling, per annum.
he same manner, ca	n B Buory description of Harness, &c. made to order, from th	AGENTS-THE CLERGY IN CANAda, and SAMUEL ROWLE
er.	best English Leather, by very superior workmen. 51-1	) I art outputtored routions