MAN, AND MR. BROWN, A METHODIST.

DIALOGUE III.

even sound reason, appear to be on your side, but then Providence which has so singularly favoured us; and quences of your views are really dreadful,-

see you are opening a wide field for conversation, be- is drawn from the success of Methodism, I will give fore entering upon which, I wish, with your permis- you my views upon that when I come to meet some sion, to advert to one or two other very serious evils of your other objections. As to the alternative you connected with the schismatical state of the Metho- mention, I could as little approve it as you would; dists and other Dissenters.

vour to meet your objections.

scriptural state of schism in which I fear the different before them, that themselves shall be duly and bodies of Dissenters are found, is, that from the great scripturally ordained; and hence their Mission efforts which many of them are now making to evan- Stations, and their chapels, and societies at home, gelize the world, the seeds of religious division are in still remain under their own charge, in subjection more energetic in their Missionary efforts.

dies, and not be thankful? That I have painfully felt approach. the force of much of your reasoning I have already admitted, but surely our Missionary field is free from tions till I weary you, permit me to state a view of thost of your objections. There, at all events, we Methodism which may be thought peculiar, but have not sowed the seeds of division; in many places which was not without its effect in leading me back our preachers are still the only Christian teachers, to the Church of England. and in perhaps nearly all their stations they were at Mr. Brown.—Excuse my interrupting you, but I carried to so many thousands where the name of the at an early age, as I remember, became a member of Church of England had never been heard?

case of every individual that is brought to a saving it for the first time. knowledge of the truth; I cannot therefore but feel grateful to Almighty God for many of the effects which Church, because I left it as it were, in my parents; have followed from the labours of Methodist, Independent, and other sectarian Missionaries. But mark, and that their intention in my baptism and education, Mr. Brown, that while I do most sincerely rejoice in as well as my own afterwards, was, that I should be the individual benefits which have been undoubtedly joined to Christ's Apostolic Church, and as that but whether they ought not to have been carried on

the Church of England did not for long thus exert it- and private, are so well suited to catch the public

* This remark comes with a very bad grace from Mr. Brown. lion in the State, would seem, from the conduct of The last century, with regard to religion, was, on the whole, a lukewarm and lethargic era. But if the Church was supine, ciations of the Church had commenced their labours of love. that it is that by which we are to be judged. The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was founded

on the other hand facts seem to be against you,—the least to me, that, if your reasonings be corwithout lawful and scriptural ordination.

Mr. Secker .- Pardon my interrupting you, for I Mr. Secker .- With respect to the argument which but, my dear Sir, the difficulties which surround the But indeed our conversations become more exten- question as to what are the exact steps which the sive than I had expected; we have not yet adverted Methodist Conference ought to take, supposing them to the second and very vital reason for my being consincerely desirous to return to Apostolic Order and sincerely desired to leave the Methodists; the fact the Scriptural Unity of the Church, do but afford that their ministers appear to be without Scriptural another proof how much easier it is to wander and Apostolic ordination, and consequently without from the right path than to return to it. But lawful authority either to administer the Sacraments let them be once fully resolved thus to return, or to govern the Church of Christ;—however, I am and as men deeply convinced of the scriptural quite willing to defer this topic this evening; and, necessity that is laid upon them, forgetful of self, after the statements to which I have alluded, endea- seek only to do the will of Christ, and to advance the true interests of his Church, and I doubt not Another great evil then connected with that undanger of being carried to, and perpetuated in, every to the Episcopal and Scriptural authority of our part of the earth; and this holds particularly with primitive and catholic Church, of which they respect to Methodism, as no body of Christians are would then form a part. And, really, when I contemplate the vast increase of strength, and, conse-Mr. Brown.—Surely, Mr. Secker, you do not re- quently, of usefulness to our reformed and scriptural gret this; can you possibly contemplate the good Church, which may reasonably be hoped to follow which they have been the means of effecting in South- such a return of the Methodists to her communion, ern Africa, in Ceylon, and especially in the West In- I do truly long to see the day, and pray for its

And here, though I fear protracting our conversa-

least the first to introduce the knowledge of Christ. do not exactly understand your speaking of being Now surely in this they deserve your approbation; brought "back" to the Church; your excellent ought not even Churchmen to rejoice that by means parents were Methodists before you, you were brought of Methodism the blessings of salvation have been up as a Methodist, always attended the chapel, and Society; consequently, when you lately became a Mr. Secher. - I do most assuredly rejoice over the Churchman, it was not going "back," but joining

Mr. Secker .- I speak of my going "back" to the

supposed that it was necessary that it should be done view of Methodism to which I alluded is this—that I to be able to answer every objection which may be to be able to answer every objection which may be in this sectarian and schismatical manner, or not done began to consider it as next to Popery, though from a at all; and yet it is in this way that dissenters usually put the question; but no the question is not whether put the question; but no, the question is not whether the sects in its influence upon the interests of the Church. these Missionary efforts should have been left undone, I do not wonder that you start, for I should once have that is requisite to prove its correctness is, I imagine, thought such an assertion as almost too absurd to dethe direction of our Apostolic and Catholic Church!

Mr. Brown.—Ave, but you know the truth is that

Serve contradiction; but I will explain. By Teasons of the self-styled "reh-ground—the old puritan plea—that they interfere with the exercises of the pulpit. We may here objects through fire and water, had lost their possessions, and gious world."

In the opinion of the maintainers of the pulpit. We may here objects through fire and water, had lost their possessions, and gious world."

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In the opinion of the maintainers of the pulpit. We may here objects the pulpit that the pulpit the pulpit that the pulpit that the pulpit the pulpit than the pulpit that the pulpit the pulpit that the pulpit that the pulpit the pulpit that the pulpit that the pulpit the pulpit that the pulp Mr. Brown.—Aye, but you know the truth is that of Methodistic ministrations and services, both public self,* and that even now, when the Church is arousing taste, that they succeed in drawing off a greater numfrom her lethargy, yet there is ample room for the ber of individuals from the Church than any other Methodists to do all that they can also. The heathen denomination;—secondly, the correctness of their doctrinal views, and their accordance with our own Ar-Mr. Secker .- But do you not see, Mr. Brown, that ticles, and their professed, and, in many instances, if the Methodists and other dissenters brought the very sincere attachment to the Church,—cause people same amount of piety, zeal, and funds to the aid of in general to lose sight of their being in a state of the Church, which they now employ in their sectarian actual separation from it, and to forget that their efforts, that then the Church would be able to accomplish all that they, the Methodists and other Dissent- the Church of England, in accordance with the Catholic ers, are now doing, in addition to her own present Church at large, has ever held essential to the minis-Missionary engagements; and thus the same amount terial office, and hence by a large portion of the more of good would be effected, but without those sad evils pious Church-people themselves, the Methodists are being connected therewith which, in the nature of considered,—to use a phrase which you know used to things, must, in a greater or less degree, be insepara- be very popular,-to be nothing more than "Churchdom should be made in connection with that Church, general opposed to the Church,—with them, thereand in subjection to those who are its divinely ap- fore, all religious connection is avoided by those who pointed rulers? O! what a pity is it that a zeal so have been taught to love and reverence it; it is far fervent as that of Methodism, should be exerted in a otherwise with respect to Methodism, which, because manner, which, taking the simple Oracles of Truth of its similarity and reputed attachment to the Church, for our guide, we must believe mixes so much of evil has drawn away and retained more of her children with its good. Surely God's work should ever be done than in modern times all the other dissenters put toin God's way; and though whole nations should be gether;—thirdly, the positive separation of the Methoevangelized by those who, in opposition to the teach-dists from the Church, while at the same time they ing of the Bible, are rending the Church, the visible profess to love and reverence her, and even to admire body of Christ, we shall, one day, see that they have her Episcopacy and government, has had a very great done evil, in that they have not done it in the way effect in blinding both themselves and others to the evil and sin of dividing the Church of Christ. Other Mr. Brown.—All this is very true; but surely dissenters have pleaded principle, saying that they our Missions are conducted in God's own way: the believed the Church to be inconsistent with the Bible, pure Gospel is preached, and there, as I before and that therefore they could not conscientiously reobserved, we are not opposing the Church of main in her; but the Methodists have opened other England; to them, at least, we are the primitive places of worship and erected rival altars, on the mere Church of Christ, and there, too, I think that the ground of expediency, because though they admit the ground of expediency because though they admit the success which has attended the labours of our Missionaries in a ground of expeauency, because though they admit the sions which arise from your feelings, even when, in sionaries is a sufficient proof that God approves Church of England, they think that they, as individuals, "can get more good" from services conducted after Mr. Secher.—I think I have already proved that their own manner. Now, Mr. Brown, if there is such their own manner. Now, Mr. Brown, if there is such their own manner. what divides this Church is not "God's way;" and, a sin as schism,—and no one who reads his Bible remember, what is wrong in England cannot be made can deny it,—are not the Methodists, of all denomiright by carrying it to the West Indies or the South nations, the most guilty of it; for they have not even ment, that Methodism was the great agent in the Sea Islands; if, therefore, the Methodists or Independents are not the primitive Church of Christian that I ask this question, not in anger, but in sorrow England, they cannot be so any where else; I see and kindness; for I need not tell you,—who know not but that the sin of schism must cleave to them how many of my most honoured connexions have been, everywhere. At present, in these newly-christianised and some of whom still are, amongst them,—that my places the evils of this division may be little seen; very prejudices must lead me to think more highly of but when, in time to come, they shall learn that they them than of any other of the sectaries. Indeed, the have received a form of the Church of Christ which fourth ground which causes me to charge Methodism they were the founders of what is now a distinct is schismatical in its origin, and, to say the very with doing so much injury to the Church is, that the least, uncertain in the orders of its ministers, it is superior talent of most of its preachers, the wealth communion of the Church of England; it was, thereindeed melancholy to contemplate what may be their and respectability of some and the piety of many of fore, as Churchmen that they became eminent for revulsion of feeling, and the consequent injury to its members, and its rapid and extensive spread, have the cause of true religion. Indeed, I have often given an increased respectability to sectarianism, and thought that one of the most painful circumstances have greatly tended to make the evils of schism little thought of: indeed schism in the Church, like rebel-

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowleage was founded in 1698, and its offshoot, the Society for the Propagation of the Mr. Brown.—While I hope cautiously to guard people called Methodists." In mind that these venerable bodies, the fluid and die a member of the Church, it was the influence of Church, it was the infl

and their extensive usefulness in bringing so many careless and open sinners to seek redemption through of the Wesleyan Methodists: for instance, you, at least, will have no doubt of this; but how can you reconcile in our hearts, known and read of all men" (2 Cor. iii. 2). the Disserters speak volumes? Now, I confess, that I think our Methodist preachers may, in some humble measure, make the same appeal pelled to ay, that I do not see how I can meet your with respect to those whom they have been the means statements: I cannot help seeing that it was not of bringing to God; and if the blessed effects of Paul's Methodiss, but Clergymen, who were the agents in preaching among the Corinthians proved him to be a the great revival of spiritual religion; and, also, I true Minister of Christ, I do not see how you can deny must confess that I have often been struck with the the Methodist preachers also to be His Ministers, fact, that while Dissenters have fallen into all kinds when you admit that the same effects are produced by of heresies, it is impossible to deny that the Church, their preaching. And that heaven approves of Me- though she may for a season have become lukewarm thodism is, I think, also evident from its having been and worldly, has yet continually arisen from the the Church itself. I believe it is generally admitted | must remember that the Methodists have ever rethat when the Wesleys, Whitfield, and others, com- tained their purity of faith and doctrine, although menced their plain and faithful preaching of the pure they are separated from the Church. its subsequent procedure?

tayour of Methodism; but yet I think I shall be able to satisfy you that it affords no sufficient justification of the breach which it has made in the unity of the favour of Methodism; but yet I think I shall be able with them, for having in some measure remained of the breach which it has made in the unity of the are waiting tea, so I will postpone till afterwards ministry, unless we will say that those ancient Fathers, complished by means so very questionable, because so unauthorized by Scripture and the percent of the most part than our so unauthorized by Scripture and the percent of the most part than our so unauthorized by Scripture and the percent of the most part than our so unauthorized by Scripture and the percent of the most part than our so unauthorized by Scripture and the percent of the most part than our so unauthorized by Scripture and the percent of the most part than our so unauthorized by Scripture and the percent of the most part than our so unauthorized by Scripture and the percent of the most part than our so unauthorized by Scripture and the percent of the most part than our so unauthorized by Scripture and the percent of the most part than our so unauthorized by Scripture and the percent of the most part than our so unauthorized by Scripture and the percent of the most part than our so unauthorized by Scripture and the percent of the most part than our so unauthorized by Scripture and the percent of the most part than our so unauthorized by Scripture and the percent of the most part than our so unauthorized by Scripture and the percent of the most part than our so unauthorized by Scripture and the percent of the most part than our so unauthorized by Scripture and the percent of the most part than our so unauthorized by Scripture and the percent of the most part than our so unauthorized by Scripture and the percent of the most part than our so unauthorized by Scripture and the percent of the most part than our so unauthorized by Scripture and the percent of the most part than our so unauthorized by Scripture and the percent of the most part than our so unauthorized by Scripture and the percent of the most part than our so unauthorized by Scripture and the percent of the most part than our so unauthorized by Scripture and the percent of the most part than our so unauthorized by Scripture and the percent of the most part than our so unauthorized by Scripture and the percent of the most part than our so unaut one primitive and catholic Church; for let it not be supposed that it was necessary that it should be done brought against it; for there is perhaps no truth, all the objections to which can be fully met by our finite understanding and limited knowledge; all therefore to adduce some positive arguments in its favour, the laid upon me, and, if upon me, upon every conscientious have most certainly been committed by Methodism and Dissent in general;—these two facts, therefore, I think you are fully satisfied we have established. in Britain, as the one Catholic Church of Christ, one of much force-for, when duly examined, I think they will be found far otherwise.

cannot overturn those principles which have been already plainly proved by undeniable arguments; still I cannot but feel that the success of Methodism is a strong presumptive evidence in its favour, especially as it is a species of reasoning which, as I just observed, the Apostle himself uses.

Mr. Secher .- Ha! my dear friend, I fear that you Methodism; and I will begin with your last statenow in this statement there lies concealed a great fallacy; for what was early Methodism? Was it not almost entirely composed of pious Clergymen and lay members of the Church? Now, that these individuals were, in their degree, highly useful to the Church, I readily admit; but remember, that though piety, and, consequently, it was as Churchmen that they were made the instruments of so much good to that Church of which they were the legitimate children: thus, though these individuals were afterwards called Methodists,* it is evident, that, in as far

* It is a singular fact, that so completely to the last did the Dissent was buried in the deepest sleep. Years and years before any sectarian Society was organized, the two great Asso-Wesleyan Hymn Book runs thus,-" for the use of the

conversation till I am almost frightened, for I will honestly acknowledge that the sacred Scriptures, and honestly acknowledge that the sa with safety of the propriety of any line of consequences its apparent effects, for that the ultimate consequences its apparent effects, for that the ultimate consequences its truth and vitality is, that it does appear to have first Christians. The great object of their assembling, of the speaker, but to his divine commission and authority of the speaker, but to his divine commission and authority of the speaker, but to his divine commission and authority of the speaker, but to his divine commission and authority of the speaker, but to his divine commission and authority of the speaker, but to his divine commission and authority of the speaker, but to his divine commission and authority of the speaker of the consequences of the consequen the apparent enects, for that the definition of their worship were thereof God alone can see." Now, while I know Mether thereof God alone can see." Now, while I know Mether thereof God alone can see." Now, while I know Mether the seeds of its own spiritual regeneration of their worship were within itself the seeds of its own spiritual regeneration. It maintains that, in all cases, even though the thereor God alone can be divine message be ever so well, or so badly or imper-thodism is doing much individual good, I yet begin to tion; and this, I think, is to be attributed, not only made subservient, was to "break bread"—to offer the divine message be ever so well, or so badly or imperrest upon those whom you call schismatics, and believe to be in dangerous error; and then the conse
The day of the divine message be ever so well, or so badly or impersed to its holding the pure spiritual truth of the Gospel, but also to its possessing that discipline which it but also to its possessing that discipline which weakening His Church, and also causing them to received from Christ and his Apostles, whereby the if there were no other proof that such was the univerbut on the grace of God attending his own ordinance, weakening his Charles and on the disposition and preparation of the hearers.

think highly of those things which He has declared to unity of its body and the orders of its ministers have sal custom, the narrative we have been considering and on the disposition and preparation of the hearers. been preserved. From what cause, save the conser- would, we think, be sufficient to demonstrate it; for As a divine ordinance, (even apart from its other e sin.

Would, we think, be database, leven apart from its other would, we think, be database, and the very advantages, preaching occupies a high place among vative effect of our scriptural discipline, and the it is observable that no comment is made, and the very advantages, preaching occupies a high place among the catherine of the practice of th Mr. Secret.—1 our remarks, my dear st, and care and secretary description. To define its exact ceedingly just, and certainly the effect of these truths ceedingly just, and certainly the elect of these trains of our religion. To define its exact tice. The narrator appears to assume that every would be more general, were it not that our prejudices account of its being retained therein, can have arisen to the control of the institutes of our religion. To define its exact tice. The narrator appears to assume that every position would, peradventure, be to presume beyond are often stronger than our simple desire after truth. that great difference which at present exists between Christian would know the practice to be general.* the often stronger than our simple desire after than the great difference while, and a large portion of Dissenters? while, the Church and a large portion of Dissenters? while, the Church and a large portion of Dissenters? while, the Church and a large portion of Dissenters? Mr. Brown.—And yet, Mr. Secker, as I remarked at the commencement of our conversation this evening, at the commencement of our conversation this evening, fact do seem age not you; for I cannot imagine how it is, if separation from the Church be a sin, that the its, if separation from the Church be a sin, that the less in the commencement of our conversation this evening, both in England and America, a large—it is to be the ancient exclesias; all write; to whom we are into the account of the proportion of the Presbyterian, deep our information respecting the ritual of the account of th are, are some transcendental manner, present in those various dissenting denominations, and especially the have left the faith of Christ, and become Socinian, and especially the have left the faith of Christ, and become Socinian, and especially the have left the faith of Christ, and become Socinian, and especially the have left the faith of Christ, and become Socinian, and especially the have left the faith of Christ, and become Socinian, and especially the have left the faith of Christ, and become Socinian, and especially the have left the faith of Christ, and become Socinian, and especially the have left the faith of Christ, and become Socinian, and especially the have left the faith of Christ, and become Socinian, and especially the have left the faith of Christ, and become Socinian, and especially the have left the faith of Christ, and become Socinian, and especially the have left the faith of Christ, and become Socinian, and especially the have left the faith of Christ, and become Socinian, and especially the have left the faith of Christ, and the christ t various dissenting denominations, and especially the Methodists, have been so prospered, and that not only Methodists, have been so prospered, and that not only there is not, I may venture to assert, a single instance brated in their daily and weekly assemblies, and that not only there is not, I may venture to assert, a single instance brated in their daily and weekly assemblies, and that not only there is not, I may venture to assert, a single instance brated in their daily and weekly assemblies, and that not only the control of the express promise of our brated in their daily and weekly assemblies, and that not only the control of the express promise of our brated in their daily and weekly assemblies, and that not only the control of the express promise of our brated in their daily and weekly assemblies, and that not only the control of the express promise of our brated in their daily and weekly assemblies, and that not only the control of the express promise of our brated in their daily and weekly assemblies, and that not only the control of the express promise of our brated in their daily and weekly assemblies, and that not only the control of the express promise of our brated in their daily and weekly assemblies, and that not only the control of the express promise of our brated in their daily and weekly assemblies, and that not only the control of the express promise of the express promise of our brated in their daily and the control of the express promise of the Methodists, have been so prospered, and that not only in their numbers, but also in their religious character, of any congregation connected with the Church of this, with its accompanying liturgy, formed the printing become Christ; it cannot surely be defined by any real christ in the Franker countries and say, that such an action against the popular in the Franker countries in the history of any portion of the Church placed in the history of the h under the care of an Apostolic Episcopacy: perhaps municate every day. This custom continued in Africa minds, we need not fear that we shall give to preachthis with the opinion that they are in a state of sinual controvesy of the Third Controvesy of the Thi schism; for it cannot be supposed that God would sanction sin. And you know the Apostle St. Paul was then in circumstances too peculiar for us to be sanction sin. And you know the Apostle St. Paul was then in circumstances too peculiar for us to be sanction sin. And you know the Apostle St. Paul was then in circumstances too peculiar for us to be supposed that God would was far slott of modern constant endeavour so to use this orsanction sin. And you know the Apostie St. Taul himself appeals to his success as the proof of his apos-

Mr. Brown. Again, as an honest man, I am commade the great means of reviving true piety within dust, and sought to do her first works. But yet, you

Gospel, there was very little of spiritual religion within Mr. Scher.—Yes, and herein is a great corroborathe Church, either among the clergy or laity. Now, tion of what I have been saying, respecting the holy on the contrary, the light of the Church of England is conservative influence of the Church; for, as the most blessedly shining forth on every hand;—in this British Methodists are the only body of Dissenters change has not Methodism been the chief instrument? who have clung to the Church, so they are the most But would the Most High have thus honoured it, if it remarkable for their doctrinal purity and their conhad been schismatical in its origin, and unscriptural in nectional success: is it, therefore, too much to say that these are greatly owing to the influence Mr. Secker.—You have, Mr. Brown, ably stated Methodism has received from the Church, and to the the most specious argument which can be adduced in blessing of God, which has, in some degree, been

> THOUGHTS ON PREACHING. (From the British Magazine, for July, 1842.)

the ordinance of preaching (as popularly understood) been made to procure their curtailment on the very been made to procure their curtailment of the very been made to procure their curtailment of the very been made to procure their curtailment of the very been made to procure their curtailment of the very been made to procure their curtailment of the very been made to procure the very been made to procure the very been made to procure the very been made to pro the ordinance of preacting (as popularly understood) been made to procure their curtailment on the very secution, in maintenance of their principles, gone conclusive reasoning of which cannot be overturned.

Hence I shiply that I clearly prove that necessity was modern theology, the other means of grace, even serve, as further indicating the opinion of the reformers jeopardied their lives. Methodist and other Dissenter, to return to the Cathe Dissenter, the Dissenter than the selves, occupy a lower position than the addresses of the while (as we have seen) they provided for the him was committed the constitution. To first, that division and schism are positively forbidden the pulpit. Their question respecting the religious and vesper celebration of the former, they him was committed the conspicuous and honourable the pulpit. Their question respecting the religious daily matin and vesper celebration of the former, they him was committed the conspicuous and honourable the pulpit. Their question respecting the religious daily matin and vesper celebration of the former, they him was committed the conspicuous and honourable the pulpit. by the Word of God; and, secondly, that these evils by the Word of God; and, secondly, that these evils by the word of God; and, secondly, that these evils provision of a parish or district is, not whether the gave no direction, even on Sundays, for more than one but whether "the gospel" is preached there. Simi- "Anglican Fathers" in regard to the importance and general Convention, and is reported by a contempothen I think I shall have proved the correctness of the hearers in the smallest space, so that room, in many consider it the most powerful means of promoting who opposed the order and jurisdiction of Episcopacy."

An anthem was specially consider it the most powerful means of promoting the smallest space, so that room, in many consider it the most powerful means of promoting the most powerful means of promoting the smallest space, so that room, in many consider it the most powerful means of promoting the most powerful means principle that Methodism has so far departed from the cases, has scarcely been allowed for the purposes of religion. right and scriptural path as to make it the duty of its devotion, or for the decent (not to say solemn and imconscientious members to return to the Church of Eng- posing) celebration of the divine mysteries. This example suffice. In the twentieth chapter of the Acts, human eloquence, the original corruption of our nait is recorded that on the eve of St. Paul's departure ture; the need of the cleansing, preventing, and asfrom Troas, he addressed the disciples at such length, sisting grace of the Holy Spirit; and the tenet of the that a young man named Eutychus, having fallen, Saviour's mediation. Preaching, likewise, (in its when asleep, from the third loft of the upper chamber | modern restricted sense) forms a considerable part of where they were gathered together, was taken up dead. Apart from the context in which it stands, this fact | * See a Sermon by Rev. Pelham Maitland on "Primitive would certainly militate against the statement it is brought forward to establish; but on reading the preceding verses we find that the event took place on

himself appeals to his success as the proof of his apos-tleship, when he writes, "Ye are our epistle written difference between the orthodoxy of the Church and eucharist, as being daily to be celebrated . . . St. glorious design of its institution by the Almighty. Chrysostom tells us that in his time, in every meeting or congregation of the Church, the healthful mysteries of the encharist are celebrated. Hom. 26, in Matt." Justin Martyr's account, in his Second Apology, of the Worship of the Primitive Believers, is well known. (From a Correspondent of the London Church Intelligencer.)

That our English reformers were anxious to follow the ancient pattern in the worship of the sanctuary, is said about daily preaching, and from the space al- in Ireland. so we 'in appointing so long time of prayers and reading, whereby the less can be spent in preaching, maintain an unpreaching ministry." (Eccl. Pol.v. xxxii. 3.) Hooker's remarks on this objection are so apposite that we cannot forbear quoting the following:-

"In case our prayers being made at their full length in few words."-Ibid.

ments occupied the position which is awarded to Paul was expressly ordained to be the apostle of the to and from the cathedral, filled with spectators." preaching by modern spiritualism. Thus, in the first Gentiles, and as such, his mission was obviously primention of the conduct of the disciples after the day marily to instruct the outcast nations, although, as we tion of the same hands, of twelve Christian Bishops, of Pentecost, it is said (not that they congregated to have seen, he was in no wise regardless of the "laver" two of the number being of metropolitan eminence, hear sermons, but) that they continued steadfastly in of regeneration." But while we endeavour to lower to their apostolical superintendence of the Church of the apostles' doctrine and fellowship, and in breaking the exaggerated estimation in which sermons are held Christ, is an event probably without a parallel in the of bread (the B. Eucharist) and in prayers. Again, by the moderns, let it not be supposed that we would Church. The event, and its consequences, with refein the thirtieth chapter, we read of "certain prophets lessen, in any the least degree, the due importance rence to the illustrious Primate engaged in the conseand teachers' who were in the Church at Antioch, and value of preaching. That, indeed, would be as cration, is thus noticed by Bishop Taylor, in his serwho "ministered to the Lord and fasted." Nothing great an error as theirs who disparage prayer and the mon preached at the funeral of Archbishop Bramhall, is said of their preaching to the Christian converts. holy sacraments. Preaching, however, comprises a in the year 1663:—"There are great things spoken Again, when St. Paul, coming to Ephesus during one vast deal more than the delivery of written or extem- of his predecessor, St. Patrick, that he founded seven of his apostolic journeys, met certain disciples, his poraneous "discourses." When our blessed Re- hundred churches and religious convents; that he orfirst inquiry was, "Have ye received the Holy Ghost?" deemer commissioned his apostles and their succes-And, on their replying that they had not so much as sors to make disciples of all nations, he committed to consecrated three hundred and fifty Bishops. How heard whether there was any Holy Ghost, he asked his Church authority to teach his religion. Accor- true the story is I know not; but we were all witness them whether they had not partaken of Christian bap- dingly, every part of her ministration is designed, in that the late Primate, whose memory we now cele-

ceding verses, we find that the event took place on According to Sozomen there were no sermons or exhortation delivered in the Roman church in the fifth century. Leo, Biin 1698, and its offshoot, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in 1701. And it should ever be borne in mind that these venerable bodies, the nursing mothers of Christianity on this and other continents, were first called into Christianity on this and other continents, were first called into the Roman church for many centures; and it is said that none of his successors, until the time the Roman church in the founders speaking of those Methodists who were desirous of separating speaking of those Methodists who were desirous of the separating speaking of those Methodists who were desirous of the separating spea

REASONS FOR RETURNING TO THE connected with modern dissent is, that their very zeal for because they think some peculiar plans of Church because they the church because they the church because they the church because they the church because they are the church because they the church because they are the church because the church becau connected with modern dissent is, that then very zeal for the spread of Christianity is extending even to regions the spread of Christianity is extending even to regions the spread of Christianity is extending even to regions the spread of Christianity is extending even to regions the spread of Christianity is extending even to region the the spread of Christianity is extending even to regions because they time some peculiar plans of the Church of a sacramental nature—it is a divine ordinance; a bread," to receive the holy communion, and that St. of a sacramental nature—it is a divine ordinance; a government and discipline expedient as tending to hither to unvisited by the Gospel these very divisions, provide the Church which was the means of its own region. IN A CONVERSATION BETWEEN MR. SECKER, A CHURCH
IN A CONVERSATION BETWEEN MR. SECKER with all their train of untold evils, against which or what arguments can be used to stop it; and this or wh Christ and his Apostles so energeticany warn us.

Or what arguments can be used to stop it, and the do on whom we have been dilating. They value a service weakness, as you know, we have greatly felt in the weakness. Mr. Brown.—Why, Mr. Secker, I do not know where this sort of reasoning will lead us; it is true where this sort of reasoning will lead us; it is true where this sort of reasoning will lead us; it is true where this sort of reasoning will lead us; it is true where this sort of reasoning will lead us; it is true where this sort of reasoning will lead us; it is true divisions which have recently taken place amongst the great number of nious clergumen who appeared are so out of their assembling to "break bread" and this will be still more apparent, if you remember his address accompanied their worship. His sermon divisions which have recently taken place amongst the great number of nious clergumen who appeared are so out of their assembling to "break bread" and this will be still more apparent, if you remember his address accompanied their worship. They value a sermon his address accompanied their worship are so out of their assembling to "break bread" and this will be still more apparent, if you remember his address accompanied their worship. They value a sermon his address accompanied their worship are so out of their assembling to "break bread" and this will be still more apparent, if you remember his address accompanied their worship. They value a sermon his address accompanied their worship are so out of their assembling to "break bread" and the great are so out of their assembling to "break bread" and the great are so out of their assembling to "break bread" and the great are so out of their assembling to "break bread" and the great are so out of their assembling to "break bread" and the great are so out of their assembling to "break bread" and the great are so out of their assembling to "break bread" and the great are so out of their assembling to "break bread" and the great are so out of their assembling to "break bread" and the great are so out of their assembling to "break bread" and the great are so out of their assembling to "break bread" and the great are so out of their assembling to "break bread" and where this sort of reasoning will lead us; it is true that I do not see how it can be gainsaid; but yet I that I do not see how it can be gainsaid; but yet I that I do not see how it can be gainsaid; but yet I the great number of pious clergymen who appeared about the same time, and with many of whom the pott-bair solebration of the encharist out of their most. respecting the opposition and the same time, t Mr. Brown.—Ah! Mr. Secker, I am happy to see

You; I have been thinking over the matter of our last

You; I have been thinking over the matter of our last

You; I have been thinking over the matter of our last

You; I have been thinking over the matter of our last

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You; I have been thinking over the matter of our last

You; I have been reversed.

You in England, and seeing our preachers forsaking their intercourse, but who never joined in their eccentric motions, this order should surely have been reversed.

You; I have been reversed.

You is a seeing our preachers forsaking their intercourse, but who never joined in their eccentric motions, this order should surely have been reversed.

You is a seeing our preachers forsaking their intercourse, but who never joined in their eccentric motions, this order should surely have been reversed.

You is a seeing our preachers forsaking their intercourse, but who never joined in their eccentric motions, this order should surely have been reversed.

You is a seeing our preachers forsaking the preachers for a seeing our preachers forsaking the preachers for a seeing our preachers for a seeing our

England, in any part of the world, having become thus fearully apostate; but I believe I may go much observes, (in his Rationale, pp. 274—6. Edit. 1668,) thus fearntly apostate; but I believe I may be observes, (in his Adaconate, pp. 271 vince of devotion. Thus much, we think, may be further, and say, that such an awful event is unknown "In the primitive Church, while Christians continued safely affirmed by way of caution against the popular you may think that I ought to except the Arian till St. Cyprian's time, Orat. Dom. We daily receive ing an undue importance. Regard it, we assuredly Controvesy of the Third Century; that, however, the eucharist, for to be our food of salvation. And after ought, as a precious and heavenly boon, designed for

> CONSECRATION OF TWELVE IRISH PRE-LATES AT THE RESTORATION, IN 1661.

The consecration of the five Colonial Bishops in appears from their design (as exhibited in the Prayer | Westminster Abbey having given you occasion to ad-Book) that the holy communion should be administered on all Sundays and festivals at the least, from in England, at the Restoration, you may probably have their injunction that the morning and evening prayers no objection to present your readers with an account of the Church should be daily offered, while nothing of the like solemnity, as celebrated at the same period,

lotted (in imitation of the ancient model) to those The King, on his restoration, restored to the Church prayers, much of which (had they acknowledged the all her temporalities in as full and ample a degree as modern theory) would assuredly have been devoted she had possessed them in the year 1641, since which to the sermon. The puritans, in Elizabeth's time, time the actually ruling powers had extended over objected "That as the devil under colour of long them an usurped authority. In right, also, of his preprayer drave preaching out of the church' heretofore, rogative of investiture, he proceeded, by his letters patent of the 25th of January, 1661, to appoint Bishops to the several vacant sees, and issued his royal mandate to the Archbishop of Armagh for their consecration. With him were associated, as assistants, the Bishops of Raphoe, Kilmore, Clogher, and Ossory.

To fill the vacancies in the Archiepiscopal Sees of Dublin and Tuam, Margetson, who had been Dean of Christ Church before the Rebellion in 1641, and Pullin, Chaplain to the Marquis of Ormonde, were selected But before I attempt to do this, permit me distinctly

some comparisons which I was about to institute in that consideration were shorter for the most part than our for consecration; the other Archbishoprick of Cashel between Mr. Wesley and Mr. Simeon, and also my sermons are, did then not preach when their speeches were not long. The necessity of shortness causeth men to cut The necessity of snortness causeth men to cut the See of Ardfert. Together with these, ten others were chosen for consecration to that number of the va-The length of the prayers is often, indeed, at the cant Sees on the 27th of January, 1661; men for the The length of the prayers is often, indeed, at the present time, felt and acknowledged as a grievance by such of the disciples of the new school of theology as An overweening estimation of the importance of have not gone over to the dissenters. Attempts have during the late season of popularly understood

people have an opportunity of joining in the public sermon. Thus much, then, concerning the implied Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin; and it was published worship and partaking of the sacraments of the Church, opinion and practice of the primitive Church and our at the request of the lords justices, the Bishops, and But if to these evils we find that there is added an But if to these evils we find that there is added an larly, in the modern arrangement of the interior of our place of the ordinance of preaching.

"Anglican Fathers in regard to the modern arrangement of the interior of our place of the ordinance of preaching. They evidently religiously r entire neglect of the only scriptural method of minisentire negl entire neglect of the car. and so convincing to the judgments of the terial ordination, of which also I hope to convince you, the accommodation of the largest number of the lar An anthem was specially composed by Dr. William In answer to the foregoing observations, it may, Fuller, then Dean of St. Patrick's, and afterwards Biperhaps, be objected that there are some parts of the shop of Limerick, and sung on the occasion; and the conscientious members to reach and the occasion; and the occasion; and the dispression of the occasion; and the occasion of the occasion of the occasion; and the occasion of the occasion of the occasion of the occasion; and the occasion of the occa in its doctrine, and apostolic in the orders of its buted to that pseudo-divinity (unknown alike to Scrip- That St. Paul, for example, affirms that Christ sent buted to that pseudo-divinity (unknown alike to Scrip- That St. Paul, for example, affirms that Christ sent buted to that pseudo-divinity (unknown alike to Scrip- That St. Paul, for example, affirms that Christ sent buted to that pseudo-divinity (unknown alike to Scrip- That St. Paul, for example, affirms that Christ sent buted to that pseudo-divinity (unknown alike to Scrip- That St. Paul, for example, affirms that Christ sent buted to that pseudo-divinity (unknown alike to Scrip- That St. Paul, for example, affirms that Christ sent buted to that pseudo-divinity (unknown alike to Scrip- That St. Paul, for example, affirms that Christ sent buted to that pseudo-divinity (unknown alike to Scrip- That St. Paul, for example, affirms that Christ sent buted to that pseudo-divinity (unknown alike to Scrip- That St. Paul, for example, affirms that Christ sent buted to that pseudo-divinity (unknown alike to Scrip- That St. Paul, for example, affirms that Christ sent buted to that pseudo-divinity (unknown alike to Scrip- That St. Paul, for example, affirms that Christ sent buted to that pseudo-divinity (unknown alike to Scrip- That St. Paul, for example, affirms that Christ sent buted to the pseudo-divinity (unknown alike to Scrip- That St. Paul, for example, affirms that Christ sent buted to the pseudo-divinity (unknown alike to Scrip- That St. Paul, for example, affirms that Christ sent buted to the pseudo-divinity (unknown alike to Scrip- That St. Paul, for example, affirms that Christ sent buted to the pseudo-divinity (unknown alike to Scrip- That St. Paul, for example, affirms that Christ sent buted to the pseudo-divinity (unknown alike to Scrip- That St. Paul, for example, affirms that Christ sent buted to the pseudo-divinity (unknown alike to Scrip- That St. Paul, for example, affirms that Christ sent buted to the pseudo-divinity (unknown alike to Scrip- Th Ministers; and the obligation to do this will, I imagine, Ministers; and Minister dent that, as Christ designed his Church to be one, every effort to advance even the interests of his king-dom should be made in connection with that Church.

Ministers; and the obligation to do this win, I magne, since the Reformation, and (although on the decline) sence of the Deans, and dignitaries, and other memsince the Reformation, and (although on the decline) sence of the Deans, and dignitaries, and other memsince the Reformation, and (although on the decline) sence of the Deans, and dignitaries, and other memsince the Reformation, and (although on the decline) sence of the Deans, and dignitaries, and other memsince the Reformation, and (although on the decline) sence of the Deans, and dignitaries, and other memsince the Reformation, and (although on the decline) sence of the Deans, and dignitaries, and other memsince the Reformation, and (although on the decline) sence of the Deans, and dignitaries, and other memsince the Reformation, and (although on the decline) sence of the Deans, and dignitaries, and other memsince the Reformation, and (although on the decline) sence of the Deans, and dignitaries, and the objections which are founded on difficulties and members of the university. (Rope v. 17:) and the decline of the decline of the decline of the Reformation, and the objections which are founded on difficulties and still does, much to uphold and extend Methodism. Presbyterians and Independents are known to be in and still does, much to uphold and extend Methodism. Presbyterians and Independents are known to be in and the objections which are founded on difficulties and the objection arising from our imperfect knowledge of the ways of leading tenets of this system of belief, that preaching "faith cometh by hearing," (Rom. x. 17;) and the arising from our imperfect knowledge of the ways of leading tenets of this system of belief, that preaching "faith cometh by hearing," (Rom. x. 17;) and the civilians of th arising from our imperior of the great,—we had almost said, the only—engine like. All these passages, however, have an especial is the great,—we had almost said, the only—engine like. All these passages, however, aldermore of their constitution of the city; of the ministers and the noout of evil. I do not make these remarks, however, for the advancement of Christ's kingdom, and the refor the advancement of Christ's kingdom, and the recouncil: and the general Council: and t because I think the objections usually brought against newal or (in popular language) the "conversion" of the Church of England to be considered.

The Church of England to be considered to the General Convention of Ireland, led to the Church of England to be considered to the Church of England to be considered. the claims of the Church of England to be considered, the souls of men. Far different (to judge from their tirely ignorant of Christianity, can only be made actively ignorant of Christianity. proceedings) was the doctrine of the primitive believers, and of our English Reformers, who professed to walk meekly in the "old paths" of "antiquity," universality, and consent. They did not make that the house of preaching which Scripture calls the your statement, that even an unanswered objection the house of preaching which Scripture calls the vert the heathen by book societies, apart from the was conducted without any confusion or the least cla-"House of Prayer." When we refer to the practice Church's teaching; but they give no countenance to mour heard, save many prayers and blessings from the of the Church, as recorded in the Acts of the holy the modern estimate of preaching. In reference also people, although the throng was great, and the winaposiles, we find that prayer and the blessed sacra- to the first quoted text, it is to be observed that St. dows throughout the whole passage of the procession

tism, (a proof, by the way, that he considered this a greater or a less degree, openly or by implication, brate, did, by an extraordinary contingency of Proviand his former question synonymous,) and, on learn- by word or by action, to accomplish this sacred pur- dence, in one day consecrate two Archbishops and ten ing to the contrary, he gave them entrance, by bappose. The public reading of Scripture is a preaching Bishops; and did benefit to almost all the churches tism, into the Christian household. Baptism, and of God's word. Baptism and the Lord's Supper, of Ireland; and was greatly instrumental in the renot preaching, was the instrument he made use of for again, are in the language of St. Augustine, "Symbols endowments of the whole Clergy; and in the greatest their admission to gospel privileges. Let one other of truth," and proclaim, with a might far surpassing abilities and incomparable industry was inferior to 'Twas a glad scene of holy festival,

When they, the first and best of Erin's land, Priests, people, peers, and chiefs of high command, Throng'd nave, and choir, and gallery, and stall: And TAYLOR, golden-mouth'd, his willing thrall Held each tranced ear of that devoted band: And BRAMHALL bless'd with consecrating hand Twelve priestly heads, thenceforth Episcopal.
O'twas a gladsome scene! To Patrick's fane The crowded street as that procession trod, "God-speed" on all the speaking windows rain. For, past the terrors of the chastening rod. Her star-crown'd head the Church exalts again, And trims her lamp anew, and blesses God.

Sept. 2, 1842.

Toronto. W. ROW-

Square,

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THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1842.

A constant pressure of topics demanding immediate following remarks in the Montreal Baptist Register

In the Toronto Church of the 12th instant, we find a few items which demand especial notice. Our contemporary calls on us to specify the instances, to which we alluded, of persons being sent to jail for not going to Church, and of Baptists being burnt alive for their dissent. We promptly comply with his request; but we beg to ask our contemporary whether he is ignorant of such facts, and whether he thinks it wrong, according to the law of his Church, to punish heretics. An explicit and full answer to these questions will be expected; for we have a right to demuch in return for our own readiness in obeying his will. But to specify our instances-

are exceedingly happy in giving an authority which our contemporary cannot but credit, namely, the Tory and Poseyite Times of Feb. 12, 1842. In that number of "the leading journal," he will will find some proceedings in the Imperial Parliament on this very matter. And the same paper has, somewhere, stated the whole case thus :-

In the year 1839 an Englishman was confined in the New Bailey prison (Salford) for the tedious space of ten weeks, because he could not pay a fine of 1s., and 14s. costs, to which he was sentenced in consequence of having neglected to attend a church or chapel on a given Sunday. Two other persons were confined for a period exceeding 50 days, and eight others for periods varying from two days to 27, in the same prison, for the same triffing offence; and in 1840 an eleventh prisoner was mitted to the same gaol, for precisely the same insignificant and paltry violation of the laws; and, for any thing we know to

me contrary, may be rotting there still."

Mr. Mines, the Tory member, by whom the matter was brought before Parliament, lossefuled that such proceedings "were calculated to bring scandal and disgrace on the Church of England." We are of the sapic opinion, and are heartily thankful that we do not belong to the persecuting system. It is very true, as some gentleman observed, "this method of recruiting for the Church by sending men in handcuffs to it is very

2. As to the burning of Baptists, we find, without going further back, two notable instances in the reign of EDWARD VI., when CRANMER, who was himself at last burnt by the Romanists, was the chief agent in committing to the flames "JOAN OF KENT" and GEORGE VAN PARIS, the former in 1549, and the History of the Reformation, where the accounts of the poor Baptists are never given with unprejudiced fairness. Baptists were burnt also under Queen ELIZABETH, as a measure of protection to the Episcopal Church, to which all were required to tection to the Episcopal Church, to which all were required to conform. Under James I., the last martyr was burnt in England, and he was a Baptist of the name of Edward Wight- recorded by Fuller:

| Wightman, we apprehend, sincred father as an indicate as an indicate father as an indic MAN, of Burton-upon-Trent. He was condemned to the stake by Dr. NEILE, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and was burnt perhaps gratify him with a detail of some other sufferings inflicted on our Puritan forefathers by the Prelatic Church. We know Mary Magdalene indeed was once possessed with seven devils there are hosts of noble-minded Protestant Churchmen, who abhor persecution as much as we do, and who ought not, there-fore, to be reminded of the oppression and bloodshed of former days; but our contemporary can scarcely have any such gene-rous feelings, for otherwise he would not have called on us to expose what all right-minded men must consider as the scandal and disgrace of his Church.

1. As to the persons sent to jail for not going to for want of fuel. Church. We have a copy of the Speech of Mr. Milnes, alluded to by the Register, lying before us, from which we extract the most material part:

FRIDAY, FEB. 11. IMPRISONMENT FOR SABBATH BREAKING .- Mr. MILNES brought forward the case of several poor persons committed for non-payment of small fines, which had been inflicted for absence from religious worship, under the statutes of Elizabeth and James. It was desirable, indeed, to prevent a descration of the Sabbath by disorder and drunkenness, but not by such a remedy. The committing magistrates themselves disapproved it, but had held themselves obliged to enforce it when called committing magistrates excepting one, who, indeed, had taken up the subject himself in the public prints, and who expressed a most earnest desire for the amendment or repeal of the existthe case of the Rochdale magistrates on one of the occasions of amitting a person for this offence:-"A man is brought before them charged with most disgusting drunkenness on the deal with such a case? To fine the man for drunkenness is stances, it seems necessary. The truth is, the law wants amending. Neither fining for neglect of church, nor punishment in the stocks, is suitable to the present age." Now, if the principle were fully carried out the practice would not, in his mind, appear so objectionable; if for instance, it were the habit of the srchwardens of St. George's and St. James's to go to the Club-houses of a Sunday during divine service and summon all whom they found there before the magistrates, then more operation was confined to such cases as those to which he had referred. But he would not dilate further on the question,

the Register the man is imprisoned for non-attendance false teachers to live," and classes them with murat Church, thus leaving the reader open to the im- derers. Samuel Rutherford declares that "the formed before her by the Dean of Edinburgh, was repression that it was some scrupulous Dissenter who sword ought to curb the spreading of false doctrine,"science. But in reality the man was committed for should you not rather go on in the work of Reforma-"drunkenness" and for "being a perfect nuisance to tion before you set up Magistracy, and Ministry, and the neighbourhood." This was done, -most impro- make proof of the sword which God hath put into perly, we think, -under cover of an obsolete law, and your hands, and not in vain; and whosoever will not acted unwisely in our judgment, the man was justly punished, not for non-attendance at Church, but for being drunk, and rendering himself a nuisance to the neighbourhood. We have not the Times of the 12th whosoever shall alter the word for building God's February before us, and we cannot say whether all the cases cited by the Register were of a similar description: but in one instance at least we have clearly shown that our cotsumers where and all the saints shall be executed speedily upon him, whether it be unto death, or to banishment, or to confiscation of goods, or to building God's whosever shall alter the word for building God's house, and we cannot say whether all the cases cited by the Register were of a similar description: but in one instance at least we have clearly shouse, and all put his hand to destroy this work of Reformation, let timber be pulled down from his scription: but in one instance at least we have clearly should be executed speedily upon him, whether it be unto death, or to banishment, or to confiscation of goods, in the repeated the authous death, or to banishment, or to confiscation of goods, or to building should established "Extract from the Letter of august 21.

"I do not know whether the Queen intends to disappoint the Presbyterian subjects by refusing to worship with them next Sabbath; but this I know, that her procedure in the matter is awaited with the unmost anxiety by the Puseyites here. And how soever shall put his hand to destroy this work of Reformation, let timber be pulled down from his impression upon the minds of his readers.

rity respecting the cases of Joan or Kent and down his enemies, and SLAY THEM BEFORE HIS FACE GEORGE VAN PARRE, we take the REV. C. W. LE Behold, shall God for your sake not suffer Parliament-Bas, who notices them in his Life of Archbishop Cran- traitors and Parliament-revilers to live, and shall mer (Vol. L. pp. 384-9), and who refers to Bishop Christ's-traitors, and Trinity-blasphemers, escape your heretical opinions respecting the incarnation of the GILLESPIE, one of the Scottish ministers, shall be our Saviour": Cranmer and Ridley endeavoured to bring last quotation: "If liberty of conscience ought to be her to a sense of her errors; but their attempts were granted in matters of religion, it ought also to be ineffectual; and, after being detained a twolvementh granted in matters civil or military. But liberty of in custody, she perished in the flames. In the fol- conscience ought not to be granted in matters civil or lowing year, George Van Parre was put to death in a military, as is acknowledged; therefore, neither ought like frightful manner "for questioning the Divinity of it to be granted in matters of religion." Christ." From this it would appear that they did The Presbyterians, so far as they had the power,

not suffer as Baptists, or Anabaptists. ley? God forbid. But is it fair to single them out, Independents, looked back with regret upon the comand to represent them as cruel, because they were paratively mild and tolerant dominion of the Church. Churchmen? Persecution, we assert, was not the death, after a sole mn and judicial trial ?"

damnable were their impicties, and she [Elizabeth] "necessitated to this severity, who having formerly punished some traitors, if now sparing these blasphemers, the world would condemn her, as being more earnest in asserting her own safety, than God's 'honour." "A miserable excuse!" as Dr. Southey justly exclaims, -but a proof, nevertheless, how little toleration was understood in those days by the most tolerant of that generation. "All parties," says Price, who we believe is a Dissenting authority, "concurred

It ought to be stated that these Anabaptists, and the sect generally, held opinions not only subversive of scriptural truth, but likewise entertained "political opinions of a disorganizing tendency." Besides denying the Incarnation of our Saviour, and the necessity of Infant Baptism, they taught "that a Christian man may not be a magistrate, or bear the sword, or office of authority,"-and "that it is not lawful for a Christian to take an oath." In Germany, one branch of this sect plunged the country into all the horrors of a is worked by mortal and fallible agents, and they ference to the feelings of the Scottish nation, so proper in itself, latter in 1551. For these facts we refer to Bishop Burner's civil war: and men holding their religious opinions have frequently marred her glory with humar imperhave, in every age, been republican and revolutionary in their political views.

recorded by Fuller:

In the next month [April, 1611], Edward Wightman, of at Litchfield, April 11, 1612. If our very tolerant and chari-table contemporary is not satisfied with these instances, we may of Coventry and Lichfield, for far worse opinions (if worse ight be) than Legate [a previous sufferer] maintained .but ten several hercsies were laid to Wightman's charge, namely those of Ebion, Cerinthus, Valentinian, Arius, Macedonia Simon Magus, Manes, Manichaus, Photinus, and of the Anabaptists. Lord! what are we when God leaves us? Did ever man maintain one heresy, and but one heresy? Chains of darkness (Jude 6), we see, have their links, and errors are complicated together. God may seem well pleased with this seasonable severity. For the fire thus kindled, quickly went out

The very manner in which Fuller concludes his brief notice of Wightman, is another melancholy evi- three hundred years ago, it ought ever to be a rule footsteps of Laud. It would, indeed, be sad and ominous if our dence of the comparative indifference with which the with us to estimate them according to the standard gracious and beloved Sovereign were to resign herself to the burning of a heretic was regarded by a kind-hearted

and excellent divine of the seventeenth century. legitimate weight being allowed to popular opinion, and popular opinion sanctioned the dark and cruel deeds to which we have been compelled to advert .-John Knox, a party to the murder of David Rizzio, upon to do so. Now he had held no communication with the contended that "idolatry," and under this term he included Popery, "might justly be punished with death," (McCrie's Life of Knox, p. 246.) The Presbyterian ing law. On the 16th of September, 1841, Mr. Ashworth, Puritans, kindred with Knox in sentiment and enemies writing to the editor of The Manchester Guardian thus states of the Church, avowed, "We allow not of the Papists, Puritans, kindred with Knox in sentiment and enemies their subtleties, and hypocrisies: we allow not of the Family of Love, an egg of the same nest; we allow abbath-day, and neglecting church; and his conduct, when not of the Anabaptists, nor their community; we allow drunk, is a perfect nuisance to the neighburhood. The magis- not of Brown, the overthrower of Church and commontrutes feel determined as far as the law enables them, to repress wealth; we abhor all these. No, PUNISH all these." trates feel determined as far as the law enables them, to repress wealth; we abhor all these. No, Punish all these. The Presbyterians, in the great Rebellion of 1641, deal with such a case? To fine the man for drunkenness is deal with such a case? deal with such a case? To fine the man for drunkenness is useless, as he has no goods on which to distrain, and we have no stocks in which to punish. Is he then, to escape altogether that had rushed in after the overthrow of Episcopacy, lord Honess Cawdor, Lord John Scott, the Earl of Dalkeith, no stocks in which to punish. Is he then, to escape altogether that had rushed in after the overthrow of Episcopacy, lord Honess Cawdor, Lord John Scott, the Earl of Dalkeith, no stocks in which to punish. Is he then, to escape altogether that had rushed in after the overthrow of Episcopacy, lord Honess Cawdor, Lord John Scott, the Earl of Dalkeith, no stocks in which to punish. er? No; rather than this shall be the result, he is fined for and to inflict death upon the worst of the heretics. the other offence, and then committal follows nonpayment.— We once took the trouble to read through, and extract
This mode of proceeding I do not like; but under the circumlong passages from the Fort and Thanksgiving Sov ligious hate. Toleration was denounced by these is a Presbyterian, and his presence at such a place of Presbyterian divines, as "the grand design of the worship causes no surprise; but it was very income." Presbyterian divines, as "the grand design of the devil, the most transcendent, catholic, and fundamental sistent in Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Liverpool,—who Church and a Dissenter? And if not, as they will admit she would be said on the hardship of the law than now, whilst its of all evils, the Abaddon, the Apollyon, the abomina- are members of a Church, which declares "that from could not, did they wish her Majesty to be a hypocrite tion of desolation and astonishment." Arrowsmirh the Apostles' time there have been these orders of the wish her Majesty to profess to be of a religion which terms it a "bloody tenet—a speedy way of embroiling" Ministers in Christ's Church Rishons. Priests and her own Church teaches her, in her first twelve Canons at because he felt that it was quite unnecessary to say more on terms it a "bloody tenet—a speedy way of embroiling states, of massacring churches, of erecting a Pantheon How different is the case as represented by the in every city." Stephen Marshall calls upon the line validity of Presbyterian ordination,—to attend and by Mr. Milnes himself! According to State "not to permit such wolves as heretics and tend divine service at the Presbyterian Church.

How Her Migety's conduct in baying service permit such wolves as heretics and that public respect to their national established religion, which had not been withheld by any of her predecessors." So, without asking these people whether they really wish her Register, and by Mr. Milnes himself! According to State "not to permit such wolves as heretics and tend divine service at the Presbyterian Church. suffered incarceration rather than violate his con- and RICHARD BYFIELD asks the Commons,-"Why in an indirect way; but still, though the Magistrates obey your law, and the law of your God, let judgment acted unwisely in our judgment, the man was justly be executed speedily upon him, whether it be unto shown that our cotemporary has suppressed a great thereon, and all the saints shall say, Blessed be the Lord, &c., Ezra vi. 11, 12; vii. 26, 7." Thomas
Case flags not behind his brethren: "For the Lord's
sake," he implores the Commons, "do execution upon
all the professed and implacable enemies of the Lord

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sake," he implores the commons, be defined at the catal toleration and corty
of conscience which is so clamourously demanded for the
sake, the implores the commons, the is to be tutor, it is said, to the
prince of Wales—a prospect sufficiently sad for the interests
the can to prevent the enormity of the patronizing schistime the care to prevent the enormity of the patronizing schistime the care to prevent the enormity of the interests
to provide the care to prevent the enormity of the patronizing schisto provide the care to prevent the enormity of the patronizing schisto provide the care to prevent the enormity of the patronizing schisto provide the care to prevent the enormity of the patronizing schisto provide the care to provide the care to prevent the enormity of the patronizing schisto provide the care to provide the care to prevent the enormity of the patronizing schisto provide the care to provide the patronizing schisto provide the care to provide the patronizing schisto provide the care to provide the patronizing schisto provide the care to pro portion of the truth, and endeavoured to leave a false Lord, &c., Ezra vi. 11, 12; vii. 26, 7." Thomas 2. The Burning of Baptists. We were of course sake," he implores the Commons, "do execution upon aware of the cruel punishment inflicted on several all the professed and implacable enemies of the Lord persons, in former centuries, on account of religion: | Jesus, who have said and sworn, this man shall not but we wished the matter fairly placed before the reign over us. Behold Christ commands you, saying, public, in order that it might be shown how unjust it Bring them hither, and slay them before me. For your is to represent the Church, as distinguished from sake God hath sent to Babylon, and brought down powerful influence in Eugland-viz., mammas and nursery- Pagan. Have these people yet to learn that a religion is not other denominations, by the severity with which she your enemies, great and small, and laid them dead at

We have not BURNET before us, but for our autho- way of return, for the Lord's sake, than to bring Burnet's History. Joan of Kent was "convicted of just and severest vengeance? God forbid!" GEORGE

acted up to these principles: and the people of Eng-Do we, or does any one, defend Cranmer and Rid- land, groaning under their tyranny and that of the

Even in the New World, the supposed nursery of Church is to be held up to odium for the deaths of most distinctly repudiated. The Constitution of Joan of Kent and Van Parre, let her share that odium Maryland, a province noted for its freedom from all with contemporaneous sects. Let the Register, if he restraints upon the conscience, contained a proviso, would act impartially, tell his readers that the best that "whatsoever person should blaspheme God, or and wisest men of that age punished heretics with should deny or reproach the Holy Trinity, or any of death, thinking thereby they did God a service, and the three persons thereof, should be punished with obeyed the letter and spirit of His Holy Word. Did death." - Bancroft's History of the United States, not Calvin procure the death of Servetus for heresy 1. 256. In Massachusetts, "to deny any book of and blasphemy; and did not Melancthon, one of the the Old or New Testament to be the written and and several of the great officers of her household, her subjects mildest of men, thus address him, in the language of infallible word of God was punishable by fines or naturally expected that she would have paid that public respect congratulation, on the subject: "The Church owes stripes; and, in case of obstinacy, by exile or death. you a debt of gratitude, and will continue to owe it Absence from 'the ministry of the word,' was to Her Majesty greater privacy, and to avoid the assembling of to the latest posterity. I entirely assent to your punished by a fine."—ib. 450. These words were a crowd on the Lord's day, it had been deemed expedient that judgment. I also affirm that your Magistrates have not suffered to remain a dead letter: Quakers—and she should not attend any place of worship in the metropolis, neared institutions are always they have retained to remain a dead letter: Quakers—and she should not attend any place of worship in the metropolis, her advisers might have recommended more than one other acted justly, inasmuch as they have put a blasphemer to women were among the sufferers—were whipped, banished on pain of death, fined, and rendered liable,

"anti-Trinitarian, this foul injustice was approved by The Salem Witchcraft Tragedy, in which Congregation. Neither of these courses, which would have A constant pressure of topics demanding immediate attention has hitherto prevented us from noticing the special conducted according to the episcopal form. Even this foother attention has hitherto prevented us from noticing the special conducted according to the episcopal form. "them. Men could see little to regret in the specta- exhibits "twenty persons put to death for witch-"cle, but stern necessity calling for it. The age was "at fault, not individuals administering its affairs." confessions." At an earlier period, even the merciful "at fault, not individuals administering its affairs," confessions." At an earlier period, even the merciful -(Soames's Elizabethan Religious History, p. 217.) Sir Matthew Hale, one of the wisest and best of As a proof how much in accordance with the spirit of mankind, had suffered witches to be executed, and the age was the immolation of these poor men, we may many Vulgar Errors of the age, gave evidence that the Majesty, being a member, and indeed the head, of the church of England, no slight could be intended by her employmention that Foxe, the martyrologist, addressed a many Vulgar Errors of the age, gave evidence that Latin Letter to Queen Elizabeth, soliciting not mercy, influenced the jury in their verdict. As a testimony but a commutation of the mode of death, and suggest- to the intolerance practised in New England,* it is ing the gibbet, rather than a Popish Smithfield fire, scarcely worth while, after the instances adduced, to lity, of which we doubt not her subjects would willingly have and also, that Fuller, the Church Historian, tolerant beyond most of his day, who records, nearly seventy years after, the shocking occurrence, says: "Indeed "damnable were their impicties, and she [Elizabeth] scarcely worth white, after the instances adduced, to refer to the banishment, in 1629, of two virtuous men, John and Samuel Browne, who, writes Bantorian to the shocking occurrence, says: "Indeed "damnable were their impicties, and she [Elizabeth] turning ships, were transported to England. They 1. As to the persons sent to jail for not going to church, we beyond most of his day, who records, nearly seventy men, John and Samuel Browne, who, writes Banwere banished from Salem, because they were Churchmen. Thus was Episcopacy first professed

> Puritanic Dissenters." We have not quoted these various instances to by the Church, at periods when the doctrine of religious toleration was repudiated as derogatory to the potism in the state as well as in the church, and the bitterest "in its approval, though an enlightened posterity now "regrets its occurrence as an indelible blot on the "English Reformation."
>
> It ought to be stated that these Anabaptists and Church as guilty of persecution, and to overlead the entrea, and the between they have honour of God, and dangerous to the existence of Christianity; but our motive in adducing them has been to show, that it is unfair to single out the Church as guilty of persecution, and to overlead the entrea, and the between bonour of God, and dangerous to the existence of Christianity; but our motive in adducing them has been to show, that it is unfair to single out the Church as guilty of persecution, and to overlead the sale as in the charten, and the butters have as in the charten, and the between balance of civil and religious liberty. However much they have misled Her Majesty in order to attain their object, they must have known well that they could not have inflicted a deeper wound on the national feelings of Scotland—of Presbyterians Liberty of conscience was a plant of slow growth. England and Scotland, are openly avowing their hopes of erect-Among the earliest of those who tended and watered | ing an episcopal church on the ruins of that establishment this precious seedling, none were more assicuous or which the Queen has sworn inviolably to preserve and maintain. sincere than two bright ornaments of the Church, lingworth. The Church, though a divine institution, kindness, and of immediate policy, would have prompted a defections, and violated the merciful rules of her Divine Founder; but once already, on her overfrow in with enthusiastic loyalty and affection. Forgetting their first Wightman, we apprehend, suffered rather as an England, has her loss been felt, for the conparative kindness with which, on Saturday, she enabled them to behold spring up in her stead, whose sceptre would not be an olive-branch, but a weighty rod of iron an olive-branch, but a weighty rod of iron.

for the punishment of heretics. Impugners of the Scotland did not feel strongly, and strongly resent, the conduct 39 Articles are rendered liable to excomminication of Her Majesty's advisers in reference to this matter. But it by the Fifth Canon; but that is only a spiritual censure, and, even as such, has for several generations published in another part of our paper, that the keeping absonever been acted on.

We abhor persecution, as much as the Register The Register, we presume, is a great advocate for herself, will almost invariably be found to be mild in of the house of Brunswick, and adopting those of its deadliest

> Other misrepresentations of the Register must, for the present, remain unanswered, for want of room.

> The Queen's recent visit to Scotland has given rise to some very angry feeling on the part of a portion of Her Majesty's Scottish Presbyterian subjects.

The following extract from the London Church Intelligencer exhibits the cause of offence, presented in Her Majesty's conduct:

DALKEITH PALACE, SUNDAY, SEPT. 4.—Her Majesty and

Ministers in Christ's Church, Bishops, Priests, and least, to be highly sinful in the sight of God? Oh! but Deacons," and which consequently does not recog- "her subjects naturally expected that she would have paid

How Her Majesty's conduct, in having service perceived by the Non-Intrusion party, may be gathered mere mark of outward formal "public respect" from the subjoined correspondence and remarks of the Witness,—a Scottish Non-Intrusionist paper:

SYMPTOMS OF PRESBYTERIAN DISCONTENT,

side; and I have little doubt that the archdeacon—a most in-sinuating, bewitching man, and who keeps his eye on the inte-Majesty, forsooth, to be denied that toleration and liberty gerous man than Newman or Pusey, for he is not so much sus- consistent, they will demand of her Majesty, that,

"The Archbishop of Canterbury is dying. It is expected human laws? your feet. What can you do more answerably by way of return, for the Lord's sake, than to bring and temperate in his views, and, like Dr. Howley, not very powerful for either good or evil. Since the days of Laud, it in Scotland. Their first and foremost wish in this matter down his enemies, and SLAY THEM BEFORE HIS FACE? has been the policy of Government to put such men into the was, that her Majesty should have attended the High primacy,—men not likely to give much offence, nor to produce Church, in Edinburgh. Now, this said High Church was

land, and of late much stumbled at the church of England. that distance to church? Would not the road, the whole And, after all, they are not so unsound as their standards. way, have been lined, and the whole city of Edinburgh Were it not for their admiration of Wesley, they would be commoved and thronged with the thousands of people orthodox, for they hold very firmly the germ of all orthodoxy would on that day, more than on any other, have felt "How important would it be in London to enlighten our

principles, and the reasons for them. 'It is much to be lamented that some Presbyterian organi-

gationalism is powerless in emergencies, and the present crisis is revealing to many Independents that their own system will not do for a day of battle. "The times and seasons are in the Lord's hands, for the characteristic of the Church, but of the age. If the civil and religious liberty, toleration was a principle hearts of men are there. But it will be against the analogy of

the past, and still more contrary to the prevailing drift of things throughout the world at present, if the church of Scotland do not draw down on herself all the destruction which the carnal enmity and the arm of flesh can inflict."

Our readers will generally have been prepared for the announcement that the Queen was not at the High Church on Sabbath. They could scarcely have anticipated the arrangements actually made by Her Majesty's advisers for her devotions on that day. Coming to Scotland so far on a public visit as to be attended by her Prime Minister, her Secretary of State, o their national established religion which had not been withheld by any of her predecessors. If, however, in order to secure

* See The Church, Vol. 6, No. I. p. 1.

evinced respect for the form of worship of the Scottish nation, rily to infer a positive slight to it. Had one of Her Majesty's chaplains of the English establishment been desired to accompany Her Majesty in order to officiate, it might have been said ing the services, even in Scotland, of one of her chaplains of that establishment; and, however little satisfaction this course might have given, it would at least have admitted the possibiof the Scottish establishment, nor a chaplain of the English establishment, to conduct her devotions, but that the party Churchmen. Thus was Episcopacy first professed in Massachusetts, and thus was it exiled. The blessings of the promised land were to be kept for which, whatever be the character of its present members, is still marked by the semi-Popish principles of its founder, Laud, which has at all times in Scotland been anti-national, and which is indissolubly associated in the history of Scotland, and ustify the acts of persecution unhappily committed in the feelings of its inhabitants, with intolerant bigotry, with Church as guilty of persecution, and to overlook the greater cruelties practised, and the more uncharitable principles maintained, by large bodies of Sectarians.

Liberty of conscience was a plant of class of the constant of the national teerings of Sectarians of every class, Dissenters as well as Churchmen; and they cannot be ignorant that a still more serious character than a slight or an insult would be attributed to it from the circumstance, that at the present moment the successors of Laud, both in Bishop Jeremy Taylor and the argumentative Chil- objects of their care. Every consideration of courtesy and moment, if she were again overthrown, a power would advisers, returning from the affecting sight they then witnessed, their Sovereign's Scottish subjects, deeply wounding them in their Sovereign's Scottish subjects, deeply wounding them in their best affections. It would be strange if the people of would be a cause of the deepest sorrow if it could be imaginas is hinted at in a letter from England, of which an extract is lutely aloof from all participation in the worship of her Scottish subjects, and selecting the minister of a non-established but Laudean or Puseyite church to conduct her devotions, was extenuate it, although practised by a Cranmer or a tributable, not to the responsible Ministers of the Crown, but to personal influence with the Queen on the part of those mem-Ridley. But in judging of our forefathers, two or bers of the Church of England who are now treading in the with us to estimate them according to the standard of the age in which they lived. Tried by this test, from the kingdom with the exiled race, to whom these had the sons of the Church of England, and the Church proved so fearfully disastrous; and abandoning the principles the exercise of their power, and tolerant beyond the enemies, should, as it were, pass over her immediate ancestors, and serve herself heir to the house of Stuart, to the last of whom a devoted adherent could not but exclaim, "What has your nily done, Sir, thus to draw down the vengeance of Heaven through so many ages?" We earnestly pray that our youthful Queen, now so enthusiastically and universally beloved, may be preserved from counsellors who would seek to lead her in such a course, so fatal to herself, to her kingdom, to religion and to the permanence of Royalty in the land. But, seeing what is aimed at, let all Presbyterians, and all who know and love evangelical truth, be on the watch to guard against the reckless designs, of which the event we are now adverting to, though a slight, is, we fear, a certain, indication

Of course every sensible person knows that, under her Royal Consort, Prince Albert, attended divine service this the charges of Puseyism and Popery, the Witness and morning in the chapel fitted up expressly for the use of his correspondent include those sound, orthodox, prithe greatest and best divines, and which are now extending their influence even in Scotland itself. But

Majesty to follow the example of her predecessors, they have religion ;-in other words, they actually expected her Majesty to be a hypocrite! Let us try this conduct of theirs by a test of their own furnishing—a test exemplified by some Presbyterian soldiers the other day at Chichester. These people have long been urging it upon Government, Parlia-The following articles are from the Ediuburgh paper, the ment, and the public, as a great and intolerable grievance Witness:—
Extract from the Letter of a Correspondent in England, dated
August 31.

August 31.

August 31.

August 31.

August 31. of Protestantism. This same archdeacon is a much more danpected, and his pretty nursery tales are poisoning the verychil-dren with the new Popery, and enlisting on his side the most in Canada a Papist, and in India a Mahommedan or a necessarily true because it may happen to be established by

primacy,—men not likely to give much offence, nor to produce important changes in the church.

"I have been in the Wesleyan chapel the two Sabbaths I have been here. They are well affected to the church of Scothard and the state of lets much study bed to the church of Scothard and the state of lets much study bed to the church of Scothard and the state of lets much study bed to the church of Scothard and the state of lets much study bed to the church of Scothard and the state of lets much study bed to the church of Scothard and the state of lets much study bed to the church of Scothard and the state of lets much study bed to the study be state of lets much study bed to the study bed to the state of lets much study bed to the study bed to the study bed to the state of lets much study bed to the themselves at liberty to go to see their Queen? nothing of the accidents that would probably have occurred people, on some week-evening lectures, on Presbytery and the leading events of Scotch church history. We have taken less pains than any denomination to acquaint our people with our very people, with this identical Winess newspaper, are now making a great stir against the "violation of the Sabbath" in their part of the country! Such is the consistency and zation had not included all the evangelical denominations of England before this Puseyism made its appearance. Congreting of Dissenters, determined, at all hazards, to obtain their objects!

To make the preceding article thoroughly intelligible we add a paragraph relative to the Presbyterian soldiers, extracted from the Wesleyan Watchman,merely premising that the officers, who attended the Independent chapel, and who, we suppose, call themselves Churchmen, committed the sin of schism:

RELIGIOUS LIBERALISM IN THE ARMY .- A circumstance lately occurred in Chichester which will probably be read with interest by every lover of Religious Liberty. The Reserve Battalion of the 71st Regiment of Highlanders, soon after their arrival at Chichester Barracks, expressed a wish, as Presbyterians, not to be marched in future to the Established Church. As there is no Presbyterian Kirk in the city, they chose to worship in an Independent Chapel, where the services difference of the more of the hotels, they proceeded on foot to the scarcely in any point from their own. The — J. Benson, accompanied by Mrs. Strachan, having services. After they had attended the first Sabbath, certain opinions were expressed by the ecclesiastical authorities on the point at issue which induced the colonel to order the troops to be marched to Church on the following Sunday. On halting at the gates of St. Paul's Church, they refused to enter! They

The Register goes on to refer us to the Baptists, "after the first conviction to lose one ear, after the course which would have been capable of some other interpreburned in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I.

In 1575 two Anabaptists, John Wielmacker and Hendrick Ter Woort were "inhumanly burnt in Smithdick Ter a violation of religious freedom, and also of the rights of soldiers in the British army. In the course of the week a letter was received from the Major-General commanding the district, anthorizing Mr. Benson to preach to the troops during their stay in Chichester, and ordering the men to be marched down on the following and succeeding Sundays to the Independent Chapel, accompanied by the Captain on duty for the day This letter was read publicly in the barrack-yard, by order o the Colonel, and the Highlanders returned to what they termed The band (without instruments) "their own place o' worship." The band (without instruments conducted the singing; the Scotch version of the Psalms was used on Sabbath afternoons, and a serjeant acted as precentor, reading out every two lines. About a month ago, Captain Peel, nephew of the Premier, and Lord Arthur Lennox, Major of the regiment, and M.P. for Chichester, voluntarily accompanied the Captain on duty to the afternoon service, at the Inlependent Chapel. His Lordship afterwards expressed his cordial approbation of the religious predilections of the men, and stated his readiness, if necessary, to express the same opinion in the House of Commons. These high-minded and brave fellows are now on their voyage to Canada, almost every man carrying his Bible and Psalm-book with him. May they ever be, at least, as valiant for the truth as it is in Jesus, as they have proved themselves to be in defence of their principles and attended their own chapel. When they marched past Chichester Cross, on their way to Portsmouth, responsive cheers between the military and the populace evinced the high estimation in which they were held. A small depôt for the regiment has been left in the Isle of Wight .- The Watchman.

We are happy, however, to entertain the belief that this interference with Her Majesty's religious conscience has been confined to the violent agitators of the Kirk of Scotland for Streetsville, and Mr. Dug the Non-Intrusion party, for the Aberdeen Constituthe Non-Intrusion party, for the Aberdeen Constitutional, a respectable Presbyterian journal, takes this Maggeorge, has put in the course of erection during his

sensible and candid view of Her Maiesty's conduct: "They know that the Queen is a member of the Episcopal Church—we hope they will allow her to be a conscientious one—and yet they hold it to be a studied insult to the Established Church, that the Queen attended divine service in Dalkeith Palace, while it was conducted by a minister of the Scottish Episcopal Church, which is in full communion with the Church of England. And who are the liberal-minded gentlemen who complain that the Queen had not gone to one of the Churches of the Establishment? Would not the Candlishes, the Crichtons, and Cunninghams think it a 'sinful compliance' if they were to march themselves into an Episcopal Church? They have for several years past railed at, nicknamed, and abused the Episcopalians, just as if the Episcopal Church had interfered with their absurd on-goings, or as if railing accusations were calculated to promote the Non-Intrusion cause. The Scottish Guardian of Tuesday, after averring that her Majesty's proceedings on Sunday amount to 'a virtual disestablishment of the Church of Scotland,' admonishes his readers that 'if there linger yet in Scottish breasts one spark of that love of Presbytery and heart-hatred of Prelacy, which burned in the bosoms of their stors, they will not allow the ministers who have put this studied and intentional slight on the Scottish Church, to leave the country, without some public demonstration how keenly they feel the insult that has thus been put upon the ancient hingdom of Scotland. The kindly terms in which Prelacy is here spoken of would doubtless have a strong effect in the way of inducing Episcopalians to attend divine worship in a Presby terian Church!"

On Sunday, the 11th September, Her Majesty and Prince Albert were at Drummond Castle, and attended Divine worship in the Chapel of the Castle, when the Rev. Mr. Giles, Chaplain to the noble owner of the mansion, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, performed the

We take the following from the Boston Witness and Advocate, of the 14th inst.:

On Sunday morning last, the Right Rev. Aubrey G. Spen-cer, Bishop of Newfoundland and Bermuda, preached in Trinity Church; and though suffering under weakness of lungs, delivered an impressive discourse upon the divinity, mediatorship, and atonement of the Saviour. The church was crowded. It is expected that he will remain in this region for a short

time, and will preach in St. Paul's Church, on Sunday next; and it is hoped will be present at the consecration of the Rev. Dr. Eastburn, the Assistant-Bishop elect of Massachusetts. The REV. H. J. GRASETT, M.A., has arrived at

and attached friends in this city are prepared to greet him with a sincere and hearty welcome.

Western Clerical Society.

the 26th October, at 9 o'clock, A.M.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

The Treasurer has received the following sums, collected in compliance with the Bishop's Pastoral Letter, requesting that a Sermon might be preached in every nurch, and at every station, within the Diocese, in aid

to their of the funds of the Society: St. John's Church, Sandwich, through the

Niagara, through the Rev. T. Creen At Sandwich, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Michigan at Jerusalem. showed the Church to be the supporter of the Government, and not the Government of the Church, and that

He closed his discourse with a powerful appeal on behalf of this new Society, which was liberally sponded to, as may be seen above. It is extremely gratifying to witness the love, and the catholic commuon, existing between the American Church and our own, and to acknowledge our obligations to a bishop, so sound in faith, so eloquent in the exposition of it, and so abundant in good works as Bishop McCoskry. An excellent sermon of his, on the Apostolical Succession, has ong been in our possession, and will soon be transferred

was owing to the wet weather keeping the congregation away; and Mr. Shortt could not defer the collection, as the church was the next day to be dismantled, and o end broken out for the erection of the new chancel and the galleries. The cost of this increased accommodation will be at least 150l. A new church at Perrytown, eight es north of Port Hope, will be ready for service, in a week or two, at something more than an expense of 150L Thus (with the exception of about 5l.), 300l. have lately been contributed in the parish of Port Hope; and when we add to this the contemplated purchase of an organ for 125l., towards which 30l. have already been obtained,

the amount of 3l. 10s., were sent to the Society from Port Hope, we shall have every reason to admire the zeal and liberality of our friends in that quarter. The wet weather also militated against the collection at Ningara: some clergymen, in consequence of the rain, deferred it to a future Sunday. The collection in St. James' Cathedral, on Sunday next, the 23rd instant, we trust, will be large and creditable to the congregation.

STREETSVILLE CHURCH.

(From a Correspondent, signing himself "A Villager.")

On the 10th October the corner-stone of a new Church be dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was laid in this vil-

lage by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

Owing to the heavy rains which had rendered the roads nearly impassable, and to the very short intimation which was received, (by a special messenger who left Toronto on Saturday night) of his Lordship's intention to perform the ceremony, numbers were prevented from attending, but at an early hour, the weather proving most auspi-cious, the streets of our little village exhibited an unusual bustle, and long before the hour of service the meeting-

Children of the Sunday School, by twos. A Churchwarden, (H. Rutledge, Sr. Esq.)
The resident Clergyman. | The Rector of Springfield.
(in full Canonicals.)

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The Verger, (in his gown, and bearing the Verge.) THE LORD BISHOP, (in full Canonicals.) A Churchwarden with documents. The architect with plan, (W. H. Paterson Esq.) (Thos. Young Esq.)

Members of the Congregation, by twos.

The Churchwardens of Hurontario Church. Strangers, by twos.

On arriving at the ground, where a very large platform had been erected, his Lordship in a short prayer implored a blessing on the contemplated building, and on those by whom, for ages to come, it was to be used as a temple of pure Christian worship; after which the coins, (together with the latest numbers of *The Church* and *Toronto Herald* in a metal case,) having been deposited, the plans presented, and the Stone laid with the usual formalities, the Bishop delivered a most energetic and heartfelt address to the hundreds assembled, tracing the progress of God's Church from the days of Moses to the present time, after which the procession re-formed in the same order, and returned to the Incumbent's residence.

Notwithstanding the numbers present, the greatest deorum was observed, both in the Church and on the ground,—reverential silence was the order of the day.

Among the number of the visitors I was pleased to ob

gan, M. P. P. (de jure) for this Riding. short sojourn amongst us; the one at Hurontario will, is expected, be roofed in during the present or next of the control of t

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS OF THE CITY OF TORONTO.

1842 1841 .6575 Church of England .. 1503 Kirk of Scotland 2401 Church of Rome .. .3000 British Wesieyan Methodists... Canadian Wesleyan Methodists. Episcopal Methodists..... Presbyterians not in connexion with the Kirk of Scotland 404 430 Congregationalists or Independer Baptists and Anabaptists...... Quakers ... All other Denominations United Secession Church .. Apostolical Church The Church of England, it will be perceived, numbers

in 1842, 179 less than in 1841. This may be accounted for by the removal of several families to Kingston, and by the want of Church Accommodation, driving our members erected, and duly served by resident Clergymen. In the meantime, we have no doubt that some temporary provision will be made for the performance of divine service both at the East and West end of our growing city. The great increase of Roman Catholics is owing to Emigration.

The total population of the City is 15336: but since the Census was taken, it is computed that a very great addition has been made to that number, by the influx of

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

JERUSALEM-We learn from the current month's number of the Jewish Intelligencer, which is published by the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, that letters have been received from Jerusalem debec, on his return from England, and his numerous and attached friends in this city are prepared to greet im with a sincere and hearty welcome.

An alteration has been made in the notice of the Vestern Clerical Society.

An alteration has been made in the notice of the vestern Clerical Society.

The Jews had been received from Jerusaich down to July 1, at which time all the members of the mission were in the enjoyment of good health; and the lishop had recovered from an attack of fever from which himself and some of the younger members of his family had suffered during the preceding month. Dr. Macgowan writes, in his letter of July 1, 1842:—"We are going on wooderfully well in Level and a suffered during the preceding month. Quebec, on his return from England, and his numerous The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his next absurd reports of the opposition and misures we are said to have met with. I can most truly say, that since our ar-General Ordination at the Cathedral, Toronto, on rival here we have not experienced the least annoyance Lords Henry and Walter Scott, &c. The Very Rey. E. B. Ramsay, of St. John's Chapel, and Dean of Edinburgh, who we will defend Her Majesty in the language of the Sunday, the 30th of October. Candidates for Holy or distribution of the Candida The Bishop is recovered, except feeling a little weak from little state of the public and the pressible for her Majesty to be sincerely. Truly and consolir.

Church Intelligencer:

Ch after sunset a fine cooling land breeze, which takes off the extreme heat of the day." "Our prospects," says the Doctor in another part of his communication, "are very encouraging; everything seems to be overruled for good by a gracious Providence. Trials may be in store, but we have had none yet; and when they come, we trust THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. that strength and grace from above will enable us to bear them. I feel an increasing interest and delight in my department; it is a laborious one, but health and strength have not failed me hitherto. I have much encouragement in my work, for I see that our mission is slowly, but surely, producing a favourable impression on the minds of the people among whom we live." This gentleman gives additional testimony, if that be requisite, of the gratitude with which medical treatment is acknowledged in the East, and speaks very sanguinely of the good that will result from the proposed establishment of an hospital

preached on the occasion, from Ephes. iv. 4, "There is one body." He most ably and eloquently set forth the necessity of unity, and the evils of Dissent. He also Atkins, incumbent of Hanley, by G. H. Fourdrinier, Esq., and Mr. Ford, the church-wardens, offering the united sympathies of his parishioners under the afflictive calamity our political prosperity and good order depended upon the wide spread of sound Church views throughout this the Potteries. The address was signed by about five hundred persons; but since its presentation a number of other influential inhabitants have expressed a wish to add their signatures, and an arrangement has been made for

CHURCH DECORATION.—Nothing is trifling that concerns the House of God, and it is in this view that a kind of pamphlet, being, in fact, a tradesman's catalogue, bearing above title, is noticed here. Forty years ago who would have imagined a linen draper making altar cloths of damask and velvet, pede cloths and napkins, a staple of his commerce, and finding a sufficient sale to allow him to vend articles inapplicable to any but sacred purposes, at moderate prices? Who would have imagined that two firms should have competed with each other in such a production as enganstic tiles for the assement of At Port Hope, the apparent smallness of the collection such a production as encaustic tiles for the pavement of churches, and produced some of a beauty and probable durability which no ancient specimens extant can surpass? One maker sinks the enamelled figure in the unpolished tile, and these are certainly the best executed and most generally coloured. The thoulest executed and most agreeably coloured. The other has a thick coat of enamel on the whole surface: these are the cleanest, and most closely resemble the old pavements generally met with. An ingenious artist has also turned his attention to oak carving by a process with heated iron, which has diminished the expense of this beautiful style of decoration and recollect, moreover, that Whitsuntide offerings, to very materially. This is not the least promising source of church decoration lately opened, as most of the designs hitherto executed have been altar rails and chairs. May the love and zeal of the priest keep pace with every improvement in the temple! The demand for such furniture is certainly no inauspicious sign.—British Mag.

UNITARIANISM.

House of Lords, Friday, August 5. Judgments. (Before Lords Brougham, Cottenham, Campbell, and other Peers.) Lady Hewley's Charity. Short and others v. Wilson and others.

Judgment was also given in this important cause, more particularly important as regards the Unitarians and Independents, with other Dissenters. The case occupied so long a time in the Court of Chancery—first, before the Vice-Chancellor; and secondly, before the Lord Chancellor, on appeal from a decree of His Honour—that it is familiarly known, no doubt, to our readers. Neverthe-

time of her decease Dr. Coulton officiated at St. Saviour's meeting-house, which she had endowed, she being at the time in her 83d year. New trustees, as the old ones died, were appointed, and in the year 1755, on a new appointment of three, the Rev. Newcome Cappe was chosen to officiate as assistant to the Rev. Mr. Hollam, who had become feeble through age. The first introduction of the public works and point as assistant to the Rev. Mr. Hollam, who had become feeble through age. The first introduction of the public works and point as assistant to the Rev. Mr. Hollam, who had become feeble through age. The first introduction of the public works are assistant to the Rev. Mr. Hollam, who had become feeble through age. The first introduction of under the guarantee of the Province would be paid off, as it became due, from the their surge upon the revenue, and that the 1,500,000L to be produce of the current revenue, and that the 1,500,000L to be produced the province, and should be paid off, as it became due, from the twest and feelings of the British population of Canada. How they are appointed, and in the year 1755, on a new appointment of three, the Rev. Newcome Cappe was chosen to officiate as assistant to the Rev. Mr. Hollam, who had become feeble through age. The first introduction of upon the constitute government with sufficient impartiality and moderation of the Province, and should be paid off, as it became due, from the their consciences the Province, and should be paid off, as it became due, from the three threat the 1,500,000L to be province, and should be paid off, as it became due, from the their consciences the Province, and should be paid off, as it became due, from the three threat the 1,500,000L to be province, and should be paid off, as it became due, from the three threat the 1,500,000L to be province, and should be paid off, as it became due, from the three threat the 1,500,000L to be province, and should be paid off, as it became due, from the three threat the 1,500,000L to be province, and become feeble through age. The first introduction of Unitarians into the chapel is attributed to Mr. Cappe, and on his death the Rev. C. Wellbeloved, a decided Unitarian, succeeded. After the lapse of some years, all the trustees became Unitarians, the newly appointed trustees always being schould from that each of Discontinuation. es always being selected from that sect of Dissenters. When the Commissioners appointed by Parliament for in-quiring into and correcting the abuses of funds and estates settled for charitable uses visited York in 1826, a formal tomplaint was made against the application of the funds to the spreading and maintaining the Unitarian doctrine, which ultimately led to the information being filed in the Court of Chancery, and the consequent proceedings in that Court, which occupied not only days but weeks. When the case reached the House of Lords, it was deemed of so much importance that the learned judges were called in to give their assistance in bringing the house to a sound lusion; and after it had been argued, certain questions, as to the construction to be put upon the two deeds abovenamed, and "whether the extrinsic evidence adduced in the cause was admissible for the purpose of deter-mining who were entitled under the terms 'godly prea ers of Christ's holy gospel' to the benefit of the charity, and whether under the construction of the deeds, ministers or preachers of whatis called Unitarian belief and doctrine are excluded." This was the substance of the six questions. when the cause was argued. On the 10th of May last their Lordships attended and entered into most elaborate arguments in the opinions they expressed. Lord Chief Justice Tindal, when speaking on these questions, respecting the construction of the deeds, whether or not they were friendly to the Uniterian doctrine or whether Justice Tindal, when speaking on these questions, respecting the construction of the deeds, whether or not they were friendly to the Unitarian doctrine, or whether were friendly to the Unitarian doctrine, or whether persons professing that belief could have the behefit of the funds, thus expressing himself:—"the opinion at which I have arrived, founded upon that which appears to me to be the true principle of construction of those deeds, is, that ministers and preachers of what is commonly called Unitarian belief and doctrine, and their widows and members of the congregations and persons of that belief and doctrine, are excluded from being the objects of the charities of both those deeds. First taking the deed of 1704 by itself. I think the objects of it are the deed of 1704 by itself. I think the objects of it are limited to the ministers and others of the several bodies of Protestant Dissenters from the Established Church, which were generally known, established, and tolerated, at the time the deed took effect; and I am unable to find

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and all the known classes or bodies into which the Pro- and the circumstances connected with it. The religio

any proof, from any anthentic source, that the Unitarians

did form in fact at that time a body or class of Protestant Dissenters known and established in the kingdom. On the contrary, so far as can be inferred from the evidence

produced, or any other evidence of an historical nature,

Ten Commandments, and Bowles's Catechism, and they amined. must of course believe in the doctrines contained in the Creed and Catechism. If they are Protestants, though they may be of the church of England, who do not [not?] conscientiously believe in those doctrines, they are admissible; if they do not, they are incapable of partaking of this branch of the charity." Upon the same questions. Mr. Baron Gurney was of opinion, "that pertions Mr. from being objects of the charities of those deeds.— The rules and regulations established by Lady Hewley require that the alms-people shall be able to repeat by heart (which I understand to mean, to repeat believingly) the Lord's Prayer, the Commandments, the Creed, and Bowles's Catechism. Bowles's Catechism is inconsistent standing as I do the language of the foundation deed, and the belief and doctrine which I collect to be attributed to

but history discloses that none of those circumstance were then applicable to this sect." "When I find, that the denial of the doctrine of the Trinity and of the atonement formed the distinguishing feature of the Unitarians' faith," observes Mr. Justice Erskine, "and that those who at the time professed it were but few, that they rejected as unscriptural doctrines which all other Christians had held to be essential articles of the Christian faith; and that the name of Unitarian had been assumed to distinguish them from the rest of the Christian world, as paying supreme worship to God the Father only; and when I find that at the date of Lady Hewley's deed, those who denied the namel worship to God the Father only; and when I find that at the date of Lady Hewley's deed, those who denied the Trinity were, by the Legislature, denounced as guilty of blashemy; I cannot come to any other conclusion than that Lady Hewley did not intend to include them under the description of 'preachers of Christ's holy gospel,' and, consequently, not under the other descriptions in the deed either of 1704 or 1707; but that the phrase 'preachers of Christ's holy gospel' was selected for the purpose of excluding all who preached such doctrines." Mr. Justice Maule was the only judge who entertained a different view from the learned judges upon this part of the case, he being "of opinion that the ministers and preachers widows, members of congregations, and persons mentioned pration Mag.

to be affirmed. As regarded the main question, all of them, except one, considered that it was right. He trusted them, except one, considered that it was right. He trusted them, except one, considered that it was right. He trusted them, except one, considered that it was right. He trusted them the decision of the house. No blame whatever was a studehed to the trustees. This he begged distinctly to state; and, in conclusion, recommended the house to affirm the decree of the Court below—and he saw no grounds for deviating from the usual course in such cases.

Lord Broundard said and the trusted and such as the provincial security to be affirmed. As regarded the main question, all of the more appears in the last number of our representatives—extraordinary from the singular character in which it is impudent violation of turn—appears in the last number of the form the risk of their participation.

It is asserted that the new appointments are received with the provincial security to statistication by the Freuch Canadians; and that the provincial trust of the Trovincial Participation of the Justice capacity, I would be exploited that the new appointments are received with the same appointments are received with the provincial security in any case to often the province of their participation.

It is asserted that the new appointments are received with the present the number of our representatives—extraordinary from the singular character in which it is impulent violation of the received with the provincial participation of the Justice capacity, I would be exclusive capacity, I would be exclusi

THE KIRK OF SCOTLAND. (From the London Herald.)

The schism in the church of Scotland, so long apprehended many of her best friends, has at length become inevitable. The courts of law, when called upon by 'the church,' have in-terpreted the statutes as applicable to the cases brought before

them and this interpretation the dominant party in the church of Scotland have declared their determination not to receive or respect. The Presbytery of Edinburgh, under the guidance of Dr. Candlish, have passed resolutions, embodying the declara-tion that the late decision in the Auchterarder case by the House of Lords, is "not one which the 'church' is bound to obey;" "on the contrary it is one which 'the church' is bound to disobey and disregard." The example of this presbytery is now being followed by others all over Scotland; and it is experted, we are told, that the commission of the General Assembly will speedily meet and pass resolutions to the same ef-

Another party in the kirk, at the head of which is Dr Cook,

The powers of the church so to "deal" with her members, for no other offence than obeying the law, will soon be submitted to the courts of law, and a judgment on this point may speedily be expected—If this judgment is against the "majority" calling itself "the church," it will, of course, be enforced by the pains and penalties of the law; and then Dr. Cadlish and his friends are necessarily driven out of the church of Scotland! The number of ministers who are represented as ready to accompany Dr. Candlish is estimated by some as 200. Others, with more the Unitarians, as a body of persons of known religious appearance of probability, speak of some 20 or 30, who are so far tenets in England, were unknown until a period much committed that they cannot remain, if the principles of Dr. Cook and his friends are to rule the decisions of the church later than the execution of either of the deeds in question; but further, so far were the persons who preached Unita-

rian doctrines from forming a religious body then known and acknowledge from forming a religious body then known a religious body the religious bo and acknowledged in the kingdom, that at the time of the execution of these very deeds such persons could not avail themselves of the benefit of the Toleration Act, 1 William and Mary, cap. 18, on the ground of their being persons who denied the doctrine of the Trinity, and, under the statute 9 and 10 William III., cap. 32, were at that time liable to certain penalties and disabilities if by writing or teaching they denied the doctrine of the Trinity. When, therefore, in the deed of 1704, provision is made for the 'godly preachers of Christ's holy gospel,' I think the answer to your Lordship's fourth question (viz., whether persons entertaining Unitarian belief are excluded from being objects of the charities of that deed?) must be in the affirmative—first, because there were existing at the time certain bodies of Protestant Dissenters, well known and ascertained, who preached doctrines and acknowledged in the kingdom, that at the time of the —The object of art which excites the greatest interest at Berwell known and ascertained, who preached doctrines represented on a medallion the Saviour, a half figure; at the which had been generally understood and believed in all extremity of each arm of the cross are four medallions reprewhich had been generally understood and beneved in all ages of the church, and were also generally acknowledged at the time of the execution of the deed of 1704, to be the holy gospel of Christ, of which bodies the Unitarians did not at that time constitute one; and as the deed was so framed that the trusts were to take immediate effect and framed that the trusts were to take immediate effect and beauty of the invention. Our limits only permit us to add the framed that the trusts were to take immediate effect and operation, it must be held to apply to the preachers and others of such bodies only which did then actually exist, and at that time answer the description in the deed—and secondly, because preachers of the Holy Gospel of Christ, and it is undeniable that at the time of the execution of the deed both the Church of England as by law established. the deed both the Church of England as by law established, rest of the composition regards the baptisn of the young Prince

the answer and evidence in the case, that the generality of that body do not believe in the doctrine of original sin and the atonement in the sense in which those terms are used in that catechism, and, therefore, are not proper objects of this branch of the charity." The learned judge in another place said, "The poor persons who are to be admitted into the alms-house are clearly defined by the terms of the deed of 1707, and the rules made by Lady Hewley pursuant thereto. They must be Protestant; they must be able to repeat the Lord's Prayer, Creed. they must be able to repeat the Lord's Prayer, Creed, limed, had not a black ear in several thousands which were ex-

Canada.

CHARLES BAGOT.

The Governor-General, in conformity with the intention expressed in his Speech at the opening of the Session, and in compliance with the desire of her Majesty's Secretary of State Bowles's Catechism. Bowles's Catechism is inconsistent with the belief and doctrine of the Unitarians." Mr. Justice Williams, on the same point, observes—"Under"Und

the belief and doctrine which I collect to be attributed to Unitarians (though upon this, not being in any degree a legal question, I speak with great uncertainty), I think they are excluded from being objects of the charities of the deed." Mr. Justice Coleridge said, "If I look to the words of the deeds, and consider them with reference." words of the deeds, and consider them with reference to the history of the times, as to the then state of what is commonly called Unitarianism, I see in the former clear indications of an intention to provide for poor and godly members of a body, preachers to congregations, a succession contemplated in a ministry then in being and known, education provided for those who were to come into it; but history discloses that none of those circumstance were then applicable to this sect." "When I find, that the

extrinsic evidence, for the purpose of determining who were entitled, under the terms, to the benefit of the charity, their Lordships thought that much of it was clearly admissible, but that other portions were not. That, however, did not influence them in their opinions.

Lord Cottenand as so far exhausted the subject, that he should not think it necessary to a work in Lower Canada, A very large mass of evidence was given in the court of Chancery as to what was the intention of Lady Hewley. The Judges were not on that point unanimous, but still there was enough to warrant the conclusion that the decree of the Court below was a sound one, and one that the decree of the Court below was a sound one, and one to be such as to encounted the priority given was a strong proof of the imprefaction of human legislation.—

Lord Cottenand and the every short indeed of the purpose of determining who was a strong proof of the imprefaction of human legislation.—

Lord Cottenand and the every short indeed of the purpose of determining who there were the continue to be such as to enable it to raise the whole of the second did not influence them in their opinions.

Lord Cottenand as so far exhausted the subject, that he should not think it necessary to a delinquent should be such as to engage and integrity must have becomes the wind of the second delinquents, much less guilty than Wakefield—without the follow such a crime. Hundreds of believe the second was a strong proof of the imprefaction of human legislation.—

Lord Cottenand and the every short indeed of the purpose of determining who the worst suspicions were realized of the union of 1,500,000L, and of 1,678,682L, at 5 per cent., funds might be wanting to delinquents, much less guilty than Wakefield—without the follow such a crime. Hundreds of eliments, much less guilty than Wakefield—without the follow such a crime. Hundreds of eliments, much less guilty than Wakefield—without the follow such a crime. Hundred such as the crime the fund of the delinquents, much less guilty

expiration of the existing bonds. The local legislature thus unencumbered with other obligations, would be enabled to enter into negociations with the creditors under the existing debt, and either to continue during the terms of their respectively. debt, and either to continue during the terms of their respec-tive engagements, the present rate of interest, or to extinguish the debt by mutual agreement, before the period stipulated under the present engagement, on far more favourable terms than the British Government could do if they were to become ble for the amount. By this course, also, the public debt of Canada, in addition to the existing debt, which would be gradually paid off as funds became available for the purpose, raised at a rate of interest not exceeding four per cent.

This arrangement, no doubt, would require Great Britain to give up her security of priority of claim upon the consolidated incial revenue, that is to say, the payment of the loan of 1,500,0002, would become chargeable after the payment of the existing debts, instead of becoming the first charge, by the extinction of that debt, as first proposed. But her Majesty's ranks of the adverse faction.

Government willingly consent to make this sacrifice because

Her Majesty's Government, therefore, do not propose to kept ap :-interfere with the existing debt; but, with the view of fur-thering the important objects contemplated by the Act numbered 28, they propose to pledge the credit of Great Britain to a sum not exceeding 1,500,000l, to be raised by the Province at a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent,, under the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament, and with a provision to be made for a sinking fund, at the rate of not less than 5 per cent. per annum of the principal, to be secured in the first instance upon the tolls of the works to be undertaken, the ordinary revenues of the Province being pledged as a collateral security, and the charges to rank next in order to the obligations now by law permanently attaching to the consolidated fund.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Kingston, 29th Sept. 1842.

MR. EDWARD GIBBON WAKEFIELD.

Thursday, on the question of the supplies, or that portion of them relative to the arrears. Jemmy Johnston, the honourable member for Carleton, spoke out in very distinct and intelligible terms: he said, every thing the Government did, and proposed, was full of corruption; that he had heard it proposed, was full of corruption; that he had heard it proposed, was full of corruption; that he had heard it proposed, was full of corruption; that he had heard it proposed, was full of corruption; that he had heard it proposed, was full of corruption; that he had heard it proposed was full of corruption; that he had heard it proposed was full of corruption; that he had heard it proposed, was full of corruption; that he had heard it proposed, was full of corruption; that he had heard it proposed, was full of corruption; that he had heard it proposed, was full of corruption; that he had heard it proposed, was full of corruption; that he had heard it proposed, was full of corruption; that he had heard it proposed, was full of corruption; that he had heard it proposed, was full of corruption; that he had heard it proposed was full of corruption; that he had heard it proposed was full of corruption; that he had heard it proposed was full of corruption; that he had heard it proposed was full of corruption; that he had heard it proposed was full of corruption; that he had heard it proposed was full of corruption; that he had heard it proposed was full of corruption; that he had heard it proposed was full of corruption; that he had heard it proposed was full of corruption; that he had heard it proposed was full of corruption; that he had heard it proposed was full of corruption; that he had heard it proposed was full of corruption; that he had heard it proposed was full of corruption; that he had heard it proposed was full of corruption; that he had heard it proposed was full of corruption; that he had heard it proposed was full of corruption; that he had heard it proposed was full of corruption; that he had heard it proposed was full of corruption was full of corruption. tions in getting the St. Lawrence Canal taken on the South side of the river; that he was known to be writing for the We alue highly the sacrifices you made at the altar of justice, papers, intriguing with members, and thick with the Ministry; and our exertions in the cause of the country of our birth, or and that, insensible to all shame, he stood at the bar of the house with his arms folded, like a wall of brass, beckoning to the Ministers to come out to him. (Cries of "Name, name.")
Yes, said the honourable gentleman, I will name him,—the honourable—no, not the honourable—but Mr. Edward Gibbon firmet friends, and the most honourable supporters of its firmet friends, and the most honourable supporters of its firmet friends, and the most honourable supporters of its firmet friends. Wakefield. (Hear, hear.)

The Montreal Times, and a few other insignificant papers, have made a feeble attempt to bolster up this Edward Gibbon mens in our possession of what the man is, and how degraded his "moral" feelings must be, we copy the following from the advertising columns of a recent number of the London Penny Magazine, a journal established by the Society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge, of which Lord Brougham is Chair and the early resumption of Assembly—and the early resumption of Assembly—and the early resumption of the House of the of Useful Knowledge, of which Lord Brougham is Chairman, Certainly no periodical could more advance the interests of the human race than by exposing villainy in any shape, and in the person of the "convicted felon" in particular :-

" In 4 Volumes, with Portraits of Smith, Du Quesney, Ricardo, and Penn; price 20s., bound in cloth; AN INQUIRY into the NATURE and CAUSES of the WEALTH of NATIONS, by ADAM SMITH. With a COMMENTARY, Critical and Explanatory, by the Author of

and all the known classes or bodies into which the Protestant Dissenters were divided, held the doctrine of the
frinity to be a fundamental part of their faith—that is, of
the Holy Gospel of Christ; and that at the time of the
execution of the deed the Legislature also considered the
belief in the doctrine of the
frinity accessential to the
description of a preacher of Christ's Holy Gospel, punishing those who preached doctrines which denied it."

Mr.
Baron Parke, in reference to one of the same points, ohing those who preached doctrines which denied it."

Mr.
Baron Parke, in reference to one of the same points, ohing those who preached doctrines in the Creed,
and the circumstances connected with it. In the mode of the
execution of the deed the Legislature also considered the
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of the public with a statement of private transactions.

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In the modestridity the sacred duty of our Parliament, before
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Under the following head of "Loose Fish," is a short report of the speeches delivered by members of the Honse of Commons, on the motion for a divorce of the fraudulent marriage concocted by Edward Gibbon Wakefield, between himself and Miss Turner :-

"LOOSE FISH."

May 17, 1827. The Earl of Lauderdale said, he could assure their Lordships that no man had read with greater horror the proceedings of Wakefield than he had.

Lord Redesdale.—There was no possible made of extricating her unless by a bill; and death might, by possibility, prevent that justice which their Lordships would desire to see done.— To what a deplorable state would this young lady be reduced, soon at their old trade again. she were allowed to remain the wife of a felon!

Lord Tenterden recapitulated all the particulars of the case, and said, that the principal offender and his accomplices had been convicted of a conspiracy, originating in the basest mo-tives of lucre, and conducted throughout by fraud and force.— He thought it was the duty of their Lordships to take care to inform these persons, and not only them, but all others who ssed themselves of the persons of young women for the sake possessed themselves of the persons of going women for the sake of base lucre, that such conduct would be visited with the severest penalties—to tell them, by what their Lordships would werest penalties—to tell them, by what their Loruships would now do, that they not only exposed themselves to the punishment which the Courts of law might inflict, but that there was a power in the country, which would deprive them of all possibi-

of, he was happy to say, very rare occurrence. The object of the bill was, to declare null an alleged marriage between Miss Turner and Edward Gibbon Wakefield. The circumstances of this case were so notorious, that it would be unnecessary to enter into a detail of the arts, the fraud, the forgery, and the which, the peace of a most respectable family had been disturbed. This, it was well known to most who heard him, had not been done to gratify any other passion than avarice—to gratify the basest avarice by the basest means. The chief agent in this detestable offence, was then enduring a punish-

April 26, 1707, conveying to seven trustees the manors of Kelling-hall, and Brey Croft, and Haya-park, with other lands in the county of York, for the purpose of providing for poor and godly preachers for the ministry, not exceeding in number at one time from the ministry, not exceeded him (Lord Lyndhurst), and whose judges more than five such young men, and for the purpose of supporting an alms-house which she had built. At the time of her decease Dr. Coulton officiated at St. Saviour's meeting-house, which she had endowed, she being at the meeting-house, which she had endowed, she being at the meeting-house, which she had endowed, she being at the meeting-house, which she had endowed, she being at the manner of the Province to bear the charge, between the manner of the Province to bear the charge, dress are,—D. B. Viger, D. M. Armstrong, L. M. Viger, Jacob De Witt, D. B. Papineau, J. G. Barthe, E. P. Tache, Step on his part, on the inability to raise the money, Jacob De Witt, D. B. Papineau, J. G. Barthe, E. P. Tache, Step on his part, on the inability to raise the money, Jacob De Witt, D. B. Papineau, J. G. Barthe, E. P. Tache, Step on his part, on the inability to raise the money, Jacob De Witt, D. B. Papineau, J. G. Barthe, E. P. Tache, Step on his part, on the inability of such a result, Jacob De Witt, D. B. Papineau, J. G. Barthe, E. P. Tache, Step on his part, on the inability of such a result, Jacob De Witt, D. B. Papineau, J. G. Barthe, E. P. Tache, Jacob De Witt, D. B. Papineau, J. G. Barthe, E. P. Tache, Jacob De Witt, D. B. Papineau, J. G. Barthe, E. P. Tache, Jacob De Witt, D. B. Papineau, J. G. Barthe, E. P. Tache, Jacob De Witt, D. B. Papineau, J. G. Barthe, E. P. Tache, Jacob De Witt, D. B. Papineau, J. G. Barthe, E. P. Tache, Jacob De Witt, D. B. Papineau, J. G. Barthe, E. P. Tache, Jacob De Witt, D. B. Papineau, J. G. Barthe, E. P. Tache, Jacob De Witt, D. B. Papineau, J. G. Barthe, E. P. Tache, Jacob De Witt, D. B. Papineau, J. G. Barthe, E. P. Tache, Jacob De Witt, D. B. Papineau, J. G. Bar Dunscomb, R. J. Kimber, Esqrs.; and we confess that it is with much pain that we find some of these gentlemen lending themselves to so impudent an attempt to misrepresent the views and feelings of the British population of Canada. How they can make such declarations accord with their consciences.

merated in the Act already referred to.

Under this arrangement the credit of the Province would be strengthened by the continuance of the priority of the present strengthened by the continuance of the priority of the present debt, and by the prospect of early repayment at or before the expiration of the existing bonds. The local legislature thus expiration of the existing bonds. The local legislature thus unencumbered with other obligations, would be enabled to unencumbered with other obligations, and because the existing of the party who now aim at destroying British influence in this colony, we could laugh heartily at the miserable balderdash to which these twenty-five members have subscribed their names. A more depretation of the bombastical was perhaps never presented in the colony we could laugh heartily at the miserable balderdash to which these twenty-five members have subscribed their names. A more depretation of the existing bonds.

But it is of the animus lurking in this precious document that we complain. That men like Messrs. De Witt, Barthe, Viger, and Co., should be prepared to go all lengths to serve their party was to be expected, but how Messrs. Dunscomb, Simpson, Moore, and others, can be blind enough to shut their eyes to the necessary consequences of a French Radical Government we cannot imagine. These gentlemen cannot be gradually paid on as ludus became available for the completion of would be limited to the sum appropriated for the completion of Government we cannot imagine. These gentlemen cannot the public works, of which there would be, at least, 1,500,000l plead ignorance of the designs of the party whose views they are assisting. Some of them, at least, ought to feel that any political influence they possess was obtained for them in the teeth of their new friends; and it does appear something like gross ingratitude when, after the exertions made in their favour by the British population of Lower Canada, they throw themselves, as they are now doing, neck and heels into the

With these remarks, and entering our most earnest protest Government willingly consent to make this sacrifice because they feel convinced that this arrangement is more conducive to the financial prosperity of Canada than that proposed to be adopted under the two Acts, and that, setting aside higher considerations, priority of claim upon the provincial revenue is an inferior security to that derived from the prosperity of the Province.

With these remarks, and entering our most earnest protest against any alliance which is attempted to be supported at the sacrifice of British interests in Lower Canada, we give the address referred to, leaving it to the constituencies of the members who have placed their names against it to say whether they believe that this Province can ever know prosperity whilst a distinction in "laws, language, and institutions," is

To the Hon. Robert Baldwin. Attorney-General, and the Ron. James Edward Small, Solicitor-General, for that part of the Province heretofore constituting Upper

W, the undersigned, Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, representing constituencies exclusively within that portion of the Province formerly Lower Canada, take the earliest opportunity afforded us of expressing to you our most hearty and most warm felt congratulations aponyour recent appointment to office, and your assumption of the very important duties which, as legal advisers of the Crown, it will now be your duty, as it will no doubt be your inclination, to perform towards her loyal subjects. We cannot not congratulate you both, on the auspicious position in which you now stand towards our common country, when we consiler that you come into power at the same time that the honograble Messrs. Lafontaine and Aylwin assume similar (From the Montreal Herald, 11th October.)
We are told that a rich scene took place in the House on to uthat we are all united, heart and soul, to destroy the distinctions that hitherto have existed between the Upper and Lower Canadians, -side by side to seek equal just equa rights, and demand equal privileges for all, without regard

to oigin, language, or creed.

We cannot forget the proceedings of last Session; we canour aloption, are indelibly inscribed, not upon our own hearts

right. We represent a people strongly attached to their ancient customs, habits, manners, and institutions, but in addressng ourselves to the descendants of those who insisted Wakefield, and to palliate the enormity of the guilt attached to his private character, as if a monster of iniquity in private we ask of them to join hand and heart with those who seek

> Parliament, we take this opportunity once again of expressing to you our hanks for the meritorious exertions you have hitherto made in the cause of justice to Lower Canada; and we hope that your reception may be as cordial as it would be among any of the constituencies of Lower Canada, who participate in the sentiment which we now beg leave to express

> > FRENCH CANADIAN FEELING. (From the Montreal Transcript.)

ownects the text with the end of the third volume, which services as England the service was the interpret of according pardon, and not only pared to regulate the Inspection of Pot and Pearl Ashes.

An Act to regulate the Inspection of Pot and Pearl Ashes.

An Act to regulate the Inspection and Measurement of Time, Intended Spars, Deals, Staves, and other articles of a like nature, intended sole power and prerogative of according pardon, and not only pardon but money grants to the "victims of our political pardon, which was not complete the size of the strance has been resorted to in vain during the course of the strance has been resorted to in vain during the course of the lines, a very pathos of absurdity—that baffles all compressions. The publishers feel that they cannot any longer remain silent under what appears to be a fraud upon the purchasers of the three volumes. They therefore submit this statement of facts to the public, and beg to announce that the statement of facts to the public, and beg to announce that the volume which completes the text will be published on the 1st of March.

February 11, 1839.

London: Charles Knight & Co., 22, Ludgate-street."

Under the following head of "Loose Fish," is a short of the grant is considered necessary, let our Parliament address her Majes-typott of the suspender delice.

The publishers feel that they cannot any longer remain silent under what appears to be a fraud upon the longer remain silent under what appears to be a fraud upon the longer remain silent under what appears to be a fraud upon the longer remain silent under what appears to be a fraud upon the longer remain silent under what appears to be a fraud upon the longer remain silent under what appears to be a fraud upon the longer remain silent under what appears to be a fraud upon the longer remain silent under what appears to be a fraud upon the longer remain silent under what appears to be a fraud upon the longer remain silent under what appears to be a fraud upon the longer remain silent under what of any of our Legislators who have a grain of sense left. Better leave the exiles to the mercy of the Queen, and if it stall ter leave the exiles to the mercy of the Queen, and if it stall ter leave the exiles to the mercy of the Queen, and if it stall ter leave the exiles to the mercy of the Queen, and if it stall ter leave the exiles to the mercy of the Queen, and if it stall ter leave the exiles to the mercy of the Queen, and if it stall ter leave the exiles to the mercy of the Queen, and if it stall ter leave the exiles to the mercy of the Queen, and if it stall the considered necessary, let our Parliament address her Majesty to the definition by over confidence in bad men, their leaders—those who were forced to take arms by fear, or from a mistaken idea of the were forced to take arms by fear, or from a mistaken idea of the pushed to whoth the province of Lower Canada, relative to the Administration of Justice.

An Act to repeal certain Ordinances therein mentioned, and act to amend two certain Ordinances of the Governor and Special Council of the late Province of Lower Canada, relative to the Administration of Justice.

An Act to repeal certain Ordinances therein mentioned, and act to amend two certain Ordinances therein mentioned.

An Act to repeal certain Ordinances therein mentioned, and act to amend two certain Ordinances therein mentioned.

An Act to repeal certain Ordinances therein mentioned, and act to amend two certain Ordinances therein to winter roads in that part of the Province of Lower Canada.

An Act to repeal certain Ordinances therein mentioned, and act to amend two certain Ordinances therein to winter roads in that part of the Province of Lower Canada, relative to the Administration of Justice.

An Act to repeal certain Ordinances therein mentioned, and act to extend the interpolation of Justice.

An Act to repeal certain Ordinances therein mentioned, and act to winter roads in that part of the Province of Lower Canada, relative to the Administration of Justice.

An Act to restall nordin

CANADIAN POLITICS. (From the Halifux Times.)

The Canada news received since our last is of a highly interesting nature. The Governor General has committed himself irrevocably to the policy of the French Canadians, and the ultra liberals of Canada. The slippery character of Canadian politicians has become proverbial, and it is hard to tell what will be the consequences to which such a step may lead.

One thing only is certain—the rebels of a few years since, are now one thing only is certain—the rebels of a few years since, are now in power as effectually as if they had accomplished their purpose through blood and slaughter. The same characters who control the government to-day, are those who yesterday clamoured for the repeal of the union, for a general amnesty, and which had come down to that House from the Lords, the object of which was, to afford a very unusual remedy for a wrong of the was haven to say, very rare occurrence. The object of

The British portion of the population are completely dissatisfied with the policy of the Government—but they have themselves entirely to blame. Had they sternly upheld those principles, the strong assertion of which enabled them to put down the rebellion, Canada would long ere now have been discovered to the contract of the Edward to the contract of the co tested of its French nationality, and its republican character.

Instead of this they have truckled to each succeeding ruler and their leaders were ever ready to fall into the views of those from whom they expected official station or emolument They succumbed to the responsibility of Lord Durham and the chicanery of Sydenham-they allowed the press to be corrupted,

grounds for deviating from the usual course in such cases
—with costs.
—with costs.

Lord Brounds said, he entirely agreed with his noble and learned friend that the appeal ought to be dismissed,

advance of the creation the mother country beyond that which has been so liberally afforded, and, although it is no doubt true, has been Gazetted Sheriff of the Mid-learned friend that the appeal ought to be dismissed,

Ministerial changes: and it is put forward at the present of matters is on our lands, and shall be dismissed in the cleared off as modern to Toronto on the list No-learned friend that it may have an election ering influence, in assisting the return of Messrs. Baldwin and Small, who are have passed a resolution of sausactors with the new changes: and it is put forward at the present of matters is on our lands, and shall be dismissed in a land, although it is no doubt true, has been so liberally afforded, and, although it is no doubt true, has been so liberally afforded, and, although it is no doubt true, has been Gazetted Sheriff of the Mid-learned friend that the appeal ought to be dismissed.

Thomas A. Correction of the that it may have an election ering influence, in assisting the return of Messrs. Baldwin and Small, who are had been so liberally afforded, and, although it is no doubt true, has been so liberally afforded, and, although it is no doubt true, has been so liberally afforded, and, although it is no doubt true, has been so liberally afforded, and that appear next when the mount is put forward at the present of matters is on our lands, and shall be desired on the district.

Observed to Toronto on the list No.

Observed to Toronto on the description of the modern of the modern of the modern of the mod

We re-print the account of the Prorogation of Parliament, as it did not appear in the earlier part of our last impression.

The Ministry, without any sufficient reason, have abruptly terminated the Session, and will now enjoy for a few months more the emoluments of the offices, which they hold, with so such injury and expense to the country, and so much dis-

honour to themselves.

The discontent of the loyal colonists daily increases: and Sir Charles Bagot and his advisers, knowing the insecurity of their position,—fearing the view which Ministers at home will take of the late anti-British and separationist measures,—and

take of the late anti-British and separationist measures,—and dreading popular re-action, are supposed to be ill at ease.

Symptoms of independence have manifested themselves in the Legislative Council. A leading member of that body, properly resenting some insulting language applied to it by Mr. Inspector-General Hincks, waited on Sir Charles, and strongly remonstrated against such conduct. But it is in keeping with all we hear of Mr. Hincks, who is said to behave himself in the most supercilious and arrogant manner. Pride goeth before destruction."

Among the acts of the past Session is a new Election Law, Among the acts of the past Session is a new Election Law, will see citize a sither entire or in substance. It pro-Among the acts of the past Session is a new Election Law,

which we will soon give, either entire or in substance. It provides for different polling places, and limits the duration of elections to two days. So far, so good. But it also prohibits the use of any flag, so that the Union Jack, or a flag with the Queen's name or Crown on it, may not be hoisted. Mr. Bald-win should have excepted the "Stars and Stripes" of the United States. A strange thing, indeed, that the British flag should be prescribed by a so-called British Legislature. Mr. Williams, the member for Durham, strenuously, but ineffectually, protested against this scandalous and republican enact-

Mr. Price has addressed the Electors of the First Riding of York, stating his intention of retiring "from political life altogether," before the next Session. It is supposed this is one with a view to make way for Mr. Attorney General

Baldwin.
Mr. Solicitor-General Small has defeated Captain Macaulay in the Third Riding: Small, 660; Macaulay, 539. The Returning Officer closed the poll on Saturday afternoon, against Captain Macaulay's consent, and prevented that gen-tleman polling 30 or 40 votes more. Captain Macaulay descrees the thanks of the country for the bold stand he has taken, and for his calling forth so much British feeling in that hitherto radical-ridden Riding. It promises well for the

Dr. Morrison has been at Kingston, and proceeded to Quebec Dr. Morrison has been at Kingsuland and We have not heard whether Sir Charles on private business. We have not heard whether Sir Charles Bagot has invited him to accept office, but he has just as Bagot has invited him to accept office, but he has just as superior to be delivered with the Tender, to the Superior the Groces to be delivered with the Tender, to the Superior the House of Industry.

Toronto, 19th October, 1842. strong claims, and is just as loyal, as Mr. Hincks.

The Committee of the Beauharnois Canal job have not, we

took a view of the march across the public offices, was high personage, it is said, came down to the public offices, was closeted with one or two of them, and prevailed on them to modify their views. The evidence, however, will be printed. Mr. Morin, it will be seen, has been gazetted Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Mr. Parent clerk of the Executive Council.

The return of Mr. Papineau is daily expected.

We have hitherto forgotten to notice the outrage inflicted

upon the loyalists by the appointment of Mr. Lount as Keturning Officer in the Fourth kiding.

The Superintendents of Education proceed on their tour of

inspection, or whatever they call it, without an atom of legal authority. The people should totally disregard them, and not go near them, nor pay the slightest attention to their communications. The School Act recognizes no such officers as Assistant Superintendents. During the late session, the House concurred in a resolution

of the Committee of the whole, voting 250l. for the encouragement of Major Richardson's "War of 1812," and a like sum for Mr. Jacques Cremazie's work on the Criminal Law of Ca-Other Parliamentary matters we will endeavour to notice

next week. PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

(From the Canada Gazette.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, Kingston, Wednesday, 12th October, 1842. This day at 1 o'clock, P. M., HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR-GE-

NERAL proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council in the Parliament Building. The Members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, the following lils were assented to in Her Majesty's name by His Excellency the Governor-General, viz.:

An Act to provide for the Freedom of Elections throughout this Province, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to make the Law for vacating the Seats of Members of the Legislative Assembly; accepting Office, uniform throughout this Province.

Province.

An Act for the qualification of Justices of the Peace.

An Act to amend the Act therein mentioned, relative to the desertion of Seamen and others in the Sea Service.

An Act for better proportioning the punishment to the offence in certain cases

An Act to change the place of the Registry Office for the County of Middlesex.

An Act to grant further powers to the Montreal Fire Assurance Company, and to change the name of the said Corporation.

An Act to incorporate a Company under the style and title of the Quebec Gas Light and Water Company.

An Act to incorporate the Charitable Association of the Roman Catholic Ladies of Quebec.

An Act to extend the powers of the British America Fire and Life Assurance Company to Marine Assurances.

An Act to extend the Charter of the Bank of the Midland District, and to increase its Capital Stock.

An Act to extend the Charter of the Bank of Upper Canada, and to increase the Capital Stock thereof.

An Act to authorise the Courts of Chancery to admit William Vynne Bacon, to practice therein as an Attorney and Solicitor.

His Excellency was pleased to reserve the following Bills for the further signification of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon, viz.:

An Act to impose a duty upon Foreign Wheat imported into this

At Brantford, on the lutinst by the Rey. James C. Usher, Charles.

At Brantford, on the lutinst by the Rey. James C. Usher, Charles.

lowing money Bill: An Act to grant certain sums to Her Majesty for defraying certain indispensable expenses of the Civil Government, during the periods

indispensable expenses of the Civil Government, during the periods therein mentioned.

To which His Excellency the Governor-General gave the Royal Sanction in the usual terms, and closed the Second Session of the First Provincial Parliament with the following— SPEECH.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

Although I anticipated, when I called you together, that your conditions might have been given at the present Session to such public usiness of importance as seemed to require your early attention, yet am induced, by reasons of public convenience, and with a view to a early resumption of our joint labours, to put a close to the present

Session.

I have to thank you for the zeal and assiduity with which you have considered and perfected the various measures in which the short period of the Session has been occupied. These, I trust, will be an earnest to the Country of the principles by which I am guided, and of the advantages which may be expected from the cordial and united efforts of the several branches of the Provincial Legislature. Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I thank you, in the name of her Majesty, for the liberality with which you have voted the Supplies requisite for the Public Service; and for your ready co-opera ion in carrying out the views of her Majesty's Government.

In the same number of the Gazette, is a Proclamation ordering the A large arrear of Court of Chancery to be removed to Toronto on the 1st No-

(From the Canada Gazette, October 15.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, (East.)

Kingston, 15th October, 1842. His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz.:

ACCUSTIN NOVERER MOAIN, Esquire, to be Commissioner of Crown
Lands and Member of the Executive Council for the Province of

Canada.

Augustin Nordert Morin, Esquire, to be Queen's Counsel, in and for that part of the Province of Canada, formerly Lower Canada.

Etienne Parent, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Hemourable the Exacutive Council.

Hypolite Guy, Esquire, to be District Judge of the Inferior Districts of Rimouski, Kamouraska and St. Thomas.

DAVD Roy, Esquire, to be Deputy Judge of the Inferior Districts of Rimouski, Kamouraska and St. Thomas.

Reverend Brethren,—You are hereby respectfully notified, that the ext Meeting of this Society, will be held (D. V.) at the residence of he Rev. William Morse, Paris, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 16th WILLIAM MCMURRAY,

Acting Secretary to the Western Clerical Society. Dundas, Oct. 4th, 1842.

TUTOR WANTED. IN a private family in this City, competent to instruct in the higher I branches of Classics and Mathematics—a Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge in Orders would be preferred. Apply to the Editor of The Cherch, if by letter post paid.

Toronto, 20th October, 1842.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

OF UPPER CANADA. A NY person possessing a copy of the Journals of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, for any Session prior to the year 1825, and who may be desirous of disposing of the same, will please to notify the understanded for the volume.

W. B. LINDSAY,

Clerk's Office, Legislative)

276-31 PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

A second-hand Horizontal grand Piano Forte, five and a half Octave, fine tone and in excellent order for sale. Apply to Toronto, October, 19th 1842. H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. THE Managing Committee of the HOUSE OF INDUSTRY notify the public, that they will receive Tenders for the supply of the following uccessaries, for the use of that Institution, for the quarter commencing the 1st November next, viz:—

Bread per loaf of 4lb. each Beef and Mutton per 100lbs Milk (new) per gallon Brown Sugar per cwt, Soap per lb, by the Box Black Tea per lb, Ground Coffee per lb, Pot Barley per cwt. Dry hard Wood per cord

Total £150 0 0

Is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Dan't Cleal, of this City, Baker, are requested to pay the amount immediately to Mr. R. C. McMullen, at the Office of Messrs. Wm. Gamble & Co., Market Buildings, who is authorized to receive the same, and settle all matters connected with the Estate.

(Signed)

BENJ. THORNE.

WM. GOODERHAM,

R. C. McMULLEN,

DANIEL CLEAL.

NOTION

CLEAL returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public of for the very liberal patronage he received while in business, and begs to state that he purposes re-opening his es ablishment on Saturday next, 16th inst., when by close attention to his business, he hopes to merit a continuance of past favours.

DANIEL CLEAL.

73 King Street, Toronto, 11th Oct., 1842. A T the request of a number of distinguished families, Mr. Goopin Toropto. He feels grateful for the patronage he has received, and trusts that his assiduity and attention will entitle him to a continuance of it.

PENMANSHIP TAUGHT BY THE REAL INVENTOR HIMSELF.

Manner of Execution—Off-hand Penmanship, by the action of the whole arm; as also a wift finished business style, by the fore-arm and hand, adapted to letters, bills, orders, notes, sales, receipts, and finished journal entry. In a word, every person from the age of 10 to 50 years may be taught to write with ease, elegance and freedom in Ten Lessons of One Hour Each!

by W. C. Goodwang, who was honoured with the last prize granted by the National Convention of School Masters, held in London, Jane d, 1841. Ladies' Class daily at 3 o'clock, in the Academy, but if desired, they be waited on at their own residences. They are taught a beautiful sing hand, and the only one now practised in the most fashionable cles throughout Europe. Gentlemen meet at various hours during the day. Night Classes 7,

8, and 9 o'clock. The Clerks of the Bank of England were instructed by Mr. Good-wane; the Governor and Company have often expressed their high approbation of the system pursued by Mr. G. LADIES SEMINARIES ATTENDED. Toronto, October, 1842.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. BEG to inform their Correspondents and the Trade generally that they have been receiving extensive additions to their stock, which render their assortment of

PALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, SHELF HARDWARE. BRANDIES, WINES, AND GROCERIES, very complete and general, well worthy the attention of intending

Toronto, 3rd October, 1842. THE CANADA SPELLING BOOK. RECENTLY Published, and sold by Booksellers generally, the Third Edition of this School Book. A liberal allowance to the Trade, and to purchasers by the quantity.

ALEXR. DAVIDSON, Post Master.
Niagara, 23rd September, 1842.

LIBRARY OF THE FATHERS. OXFORD EDITION.

Vol. I. St. Augustine's Confessions.

II. St. Cyril.

III. St. Cyril.

III. St. Cyril.

IV. and V. St. Chrysostom's Homilies on I Corinthians.

VI. St. Chrysostom's Homilies on Romans.

VII. St. Chrysostom's Homilies on Romans.

VIII. St. Athanasius' Treatises against Arianism.

Translated by Members of the Church of England.

Price, £8.

H. & W. ROWSELLI,

MARRIED.

At Brantford, on the lat last, by the Rev. James C. Usher, Charles A. Milliken, Esq. Merchaut, of Buffalo, N. Y. to Emily Ann, second daughter of Richard Wikips, Esq. Heantford.

On the 30th August, in the Collegiate Church of Southwell, Nottinghamshire, England, by the Rev. Clare Pigot, Hichard Milnes Pigot, Esq., o Stockport, in the county of Chester, to Auna isabella Cayley, youngest daughter of the late William Cayley, Esq., of St. Petersburgh.

Ou the 18th instant, at Abboutsford, by the Rev. T. Johnson, Mr. George Cairns, Merchant of St. Hyacinthe, to Miss Almira Ann O'Dwyer, eldest daughter of Col. John O'Dwyer, of Abbottsford, Canada East.

In this city, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, Mr. Joseph Dixon, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. William Andrews.

At St. Thomas's Church, St. John's, N. F., on the 18th ult., by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, R. Talbot, Esq. R. A., to Henrietta, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles Biackman, his Lordship's Chaplain, and Principal of the Theological Institution in Newfoundland.

At St. Thomas's Church, Newfoundland, on the 5th Sept., by the

foundland.

At St. Thomas's Church, Newfoundland, on the 5th Sept., by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Henry John Harvey, Esq., Lieutenant Hoyal Navy, and second son of His Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K. C. B. and K. C. H. (Governor), and the Honourable Lady Harvey—to Ella Louisa, eldest daughter of Aubrey George, Lord Bishop of Newfoundland.

DIED. At Biggar Park, Lanarks'Aire, Scotland, on the 18th September, George Gillesple, Esq., aged 73. On the 14th instant, at his residence near Toronto, Lieutenant Colonel Duncan Cameron, C. B., late of the 79th Highlanders, aged

68 years. At Brockville, on the 5th instant, much lamented, John Bogert, Esq., Barrister of that town. His death is asswere loss to the Church.

On, October 11th, at the parsonage. Weston, River Humber, Frances A., n, infant daughter of the Rev. Charles Dade, A. M. of the township of Toronto—aged 15 months.

In this city, on the 9th instant, after a short but severe illness, Mr., John Muns, aged 42 years. The deceased has left a wife and two children to deplore his loss, and is deservedly regretted by all who

Letters received during the week ending Friday, 20th October:—
P. M. Kingston; Rev. J. Hudson, rem.; H. C. Barwick Esq. P. M.;
P. M. Goderich; P. M. Stoney Creek; Rev. J. G. Geddes, add. sub. and rem.; Rev. W. Brethour; W. Wurtele Esq.; Rev. J. Pentland [sent by post]; Rev. Dr. Tucker; A. Davidson Esq.; P. M.; J. A. Sparks Esq.; E. M. Murney Esq., M.P.P.; Rev. T. E. Welby, rem.; Rev. J. Shortt, rem.; Rev. S. S. Wood Emily one copy left, and that we send, with pleasure]; Rev. R. Flood [Bibles sent to place mamed]. $T.\mathcal{L}$, our Kingston Correspondent, is thanked, and his wish shall be complied with in effect; but it was too late for this week's *Church*. A large arrear of matters is on our hands, and shall be cleared off as

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broke the death-like stillness which otherwise pervaded the scene. The total absence of evergreens, in some of striking to any one accustomed to the profusion of pine, hemlock and laurel, which adorns those of the eastern states, and prevents the utter dreariness of aspect that vegetation of all other kinds assumes, during the winter months. At intervals, my route lay through spaces where the rude attempts at clearing, showed that the hand of man had penetrated there, though the blackened stumps and the girdled trunks, which stretched their few bare and lifeless branches upwards, but added to the gloomy

sessing the luxury of two glazed windows, through one of which shone the light that had gladdened my eyes.—
I dismounted, and fastening my horse, advanced to reconnoitre before proceeding to ask admittance to the humble dwelling. The small four-paned window, through which I made my inspection, was not, as usual, clouded with smoke and dust, and hung with cobwebs, but brightly polished with the hand of neatness. The scene within corresponded to what this trifling circumstance had made me expect. A cheerful fire burned on the neatly swept hearth, and illuminated the white walls far more than the single candle that stood on a table before it. Beside the latter, sat a young female, whose head was bent in earnest attention over a large open volume, which, from its appearance, I conjectured to be the Holy Scriptures. I waited no longer, and gently tapped at the door, which was immediately opened by the girl I had seen, who,

my route, asked the favour of being permitted to stretch
myself on the floor of the hut until morning.
"My father will be home very shortly," she replied,
"and I am certain, will make you welcome to his fireside,
and any thing else we can offer you. Your horse too,
Sir," she added, "will need both food and shelter, and I

"Russet and r
"Uninjured, w
And ere one will direct you where to find them."

I thanked the kind-hearted maiden for her offer, and

having complied with it by placing the poor animal in a state of comfort, I returned to the house, and disencumbering myself of my travelling cloak, fur cap, and moccasins, I sat down by the genial blaze, with a thankful

My companion, meanwhile, had seated herself on the opposite side of the fire, and maintained a modest silence. After a pause of a few moments, I commenced the conversation by enquiring the title of the book, which still lay upon the table before us, which I presumed she had been reading. "It is the Bible, sir," she said, with sparkling eyes.-

"It is the Bible, sir," she said, with sparking eyes.—
"I am glad to hear it," I rejoined, "and I doubt not but you find it a delightful companion in this lonely spot."
"I do, indeed," she replied, feelingly, "a most blessed companion!—It cheers my solitary hours, and enables me to bear up under trials which would else have crushed me to the earth. Without it, I fear I should have been a wretched, repining creature, but it has, I humbly trust,

the dark cloud of sin shall no more interpose to conceal the beauty of a luxuriant vine.

the dark cloud of sin shall no more interpose to conceal the beams of his Sun of Righteousness, but shall be forever chased away by his dazzling splendours! In that pure atmosphere nothing that defileth can for one moment exist, nor shall his soul any longer be grieved by the pure atmosphere nothing that defileth can for one moment exist, nor shall his soul any longer be grieved by the presence of what is so hateful to his Lord!

Occupied by these thoughts, I pursued my way, which soon emerged from the thickly embowering trees, and led through the cleared space that surrounded the dwelling to which I was bending my course. I was struck, as I approached the door, by the beauty of a luxuriant vine. I raised my eyes to the youthful countenance of the speaker, to see if there was aught there betokened the touch of sorrow, but the deep lines of care and grief, had not been traced on her fair brow, though I fancied the expression of her gentle eye had in it more of meek re-signation than was natural to it, and which is rarely seen

"And has this young creature," thought I, "already like much to know the nature of her distress."

The few sentences she had uttered convinced me that

in the subject of religion I should find a common theme of interest, and I endeavoured to draw forth her opinions on that momentous topic. She gradually laid aside her reserve, and expressed herself with a purity and refinement of language and sentiment which altogether astonished me, and proved that her present lowly station was not the one in which she had been accustomed to move. Another bond of fellowship was added, on discovering that she was, like myself, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and devotedly attached to her holy and scriptural Liturgy. She told me that she considered the deprivation of the services of the Church her greatest discomfort in her present situation, adding, that for the three preceding years, since she left New England, she had not been able once to attend to

"But surely," I remarked, "you might conduct them at home; your father would, doubtless, read the service, and your nearest neighbours would unite with you. She did not reply, and a painful expression passed over her countenance, and I observed her eyes fill with tears.

"Is there any obstacle, my Christian friend," I enquired, soothingly, "to your making the attempt?"
"I would do so with unspeakable pleasure, Sir," she said, recovering her composure, "but my father would not permit it. He does not think as I do on these subjects, and my duty as a daughter, would proven my jects, and my duty, as a daughter, would prevent my opposing his wishes, except where it is absolutely necessary. But if you, Sir," she continued, with animation. "could have the tion, "could have the goodness to remain here to-morrow, and propose to him to conduct the service yourself, I am certain he would not object, and, I need not say, how great a gratification it would be to me to

hear it once more."
"I regret exceedingly that my time will not allow of any delay," I answered, "as my business is urgent, and I have been already detained beyond my expectations, by the state of the roads; but as I intend returning this way, in the course of a few weeks, I will endeavour then to stop, and do as you desire." As my young hostess was beginning to return her thanks for this proposition, my ear was caught by the sound of approaching footsteps from without, at which she paused, and anxiously regarded the door. It was opened, and a tall weather-beaten man, apparently of some sixty years of age, entered, whom I immediately concluded to be the father, of whom she had spoken, before she introduced him as such. His countenance, though by no means devoid of intelligence, had an expression which caused me to shrink involuntarily from its possessor, as from one whose heart could scarcely be the abode of any gentle or kindly feelings. There was a look of stern recklessness and habitual irritability stamped there, notwithstanding that his manners exhibited some traces of having been once polished by refined society. Even if the daughter had not already intimated, 1 should not have failed to infer, that in him she could find but little sympathy; and her deportment, though respectful and attentive, showed that the genial current of filial affection had been in a great measure repressed by the forbidding character of the very being in whom one so gentle and yielding ought to have found tenderness to sooth and cherish her. Remembering, however, that it is the duty of a Christian to endeavour to please all men, that he may also do them good, I strove to overcome the sensation of repugnance that I felt towards this individual, and to engage him in conversation.

I discovered in him no deficiency, either of natural sense or of information, but a state of mind in bitter and determined hostility to gospel truth, which displayed itself on the first allusion which I ventured to make to this tonic. this topic. There had been, it seemed to me, some aggravated disappointments or mortifications in his career, that had frozen his feelings into impenetrable

selfishness, and turned all his heart to gall. When God sends his chastening rod to humble and to soften the hard heart of the rebel, and it fails to produce this effect, it seems but to render it tenfold more obdurate. Then another, and another blow follows, sent in infinite mercy, to awaken the sinner from his fearful slumber, and if he still dares to defy his Maker, and obstinately refuses to bend before his sovereign will, his condition is well nigh hopeless, and nothing short of a miracle of grace can "pluck him as a firebrand from the burning." "He that, being often reproved, hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy." This I could not help imagining to be the situation of the person before me, and I subsequently learned that there was but too much foundation for my fears.

Finding him in such a frame, I judged it best not to say much directly on the subject at present, but to endeavour to

the vast forests of our western states, and require at times the most practised eye to trace them through the deep covering of fallen leaves that overspread the ground.— I was beginning to fear, lest the fast-coming shades of evening would overtake me, before I could meet with any shelter for myself and my horse, from the piercing blast that whistled through the withered foliage, bringing with it a few scattered flakes of snow, which made me by no means averse to the idea of reposing by a comfortable fire-side, if such could be found. My poor horse, too, had carried me many a weary mile that day, and his slackened and laboured pace showed his fatigue.

Tall and majestic trees reared their heads around me, looking as if centuries might have passed over them, while the seared and brittle foliage still clung tenaciously to the branches. Occasionally, either near or at a distance, might be heard, some giant oak or sycamore, falling to the ground with a sound that re-echoed like thunder, and broke the death-like stillness which otherwise pervaded forgotten that once, in happier days, the voice of daily supplication ascended from under my roof; and that one who is now assuredly in heaven, if there be such a place, and whose chief earthly delight was to worship the Lord, left it as her dying charge that her household should serve him. For her sake, I consent to break my resolution, and shall not oppose your doing what you see fit this evening, though I frankly tell you that my own mind is too completely decided on the subject to be in the slightest degree influenced by any thing you can say, and has too entirely shaken off the shackles of your faith, real or pretended, ever again

to submit to them. character of the scene.

It was on emerging into one of these openings, which bore marks of the recent labours of the wood-cutter, that, to my inexpressible relief, I perceived, not far distant, a twinkling light, though the twilight was too far advanced to allow me to perceive whence it proceeded. Soon, however, I had arrived at the spot, which was a log cabin, better constructed than was usual at that time, and possessing the luxury of two glazed windows, through one sessing the luxury of two glazed windows, through one when I concluded, and expressed a hope that it would not be the last time that she might unite with me in the not be the last time that she might unite with me in the

solemn exercises of devotion.

I stretched myself on my cloak before the fire, and slept until the dawning light summoned me to depart on my way. I took leave of my host with many kind words and wishes, and of his sweet young daughter, with a deeper interest than so transient an intercourse had perhaps ever inspired in me, and was repeatedly requested.

haps ever inspired in me, and was repeatedly requested to stop again on my return through the neighbourhood. Circumstances, however, which it is unnecessary to detail here, protracted my absence to several months, instead of a few weeks, and the forests were beginning to assume the livery of spring, when I retraced my steps towards the cottage of the young Christian. The delightful freshness of the verdure, and the pure air of the woods, produced an exhilarating sensation through my frame, though evidently surprised to see me, received me with a courteousness and propriety, that greatly prepossessed me in her favour. I informed her briefly who I was, and that I was travelling on horseback to—, and being overtaken by night before reaching the village next in overtaken by night before reaching the village next in a reflecting mind. It tends more than almost any other my route, asked the favour of being permitted to stretch my route, asked the favour of being permitted to stretch of the ordinary operations of nature to excite admiring wonders, and to raise the heart in adoration to that glo

"In its case,
"Russet and rude, shuts up the tender germ
"Unijured, with inimitable art;
And ere one flowery season fades and dies,
Designs the blooming wonders of the next."

The animal creation seemed to sympathise in the revival of its sister kingdom to life and beauty. The fleet and graceful deer bounded occasionally across my path, full of vivacity and glee, the nimble squirrel climbed among the branches over my head, and gazed in conscious security from his elevated position, and the feathered songsters poured forth their most enchanting melody.—All seemed to say, with united voices, "God is love!" and my heart responded to the sentiment in silent praise. Amid such scenes, we can at times forget the existence of that sin and misery which the crowded city brings each moment before our eyes, and almost fancy that man is as happy as he might be, in a world so filled with his Maker's bounty. But as soon as we enter the abodes of human beings, the pleasing illusion is dispelled, and the painful truth forced back on our unwilling conviction.—How sweet to the Christian then to reflect on that "land How sweet to the Christian then to reflect on that "land which is very far off" to the eye of sense, but brought near to that of faith, where lies his "inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away." There the dark cloud of sin shall no more interpose to conceal

begun to pass through the waters of affliction? I should I approached the door, by the beauty of a luxuriant vine, which nearly covered the front of the lowly tenement, and hung in graceful wreaths over the entrance; but it looked as though no fostering hand had lately pruned its superfluous foliage, or trimmed its wild branches into order. The door was half open, and I gently tapped at it.

My summons was answered by a neat looking middleaged female, on whose countenance was depicted deep melancholy, and who answered my enquiries after the family in a low whisper, as if fearful of disturbing some

"You have come at a sad time, sir," she said, "our poor neighbour is very near his end, and dear Lucy is well nigh spent with watching and sorrow. She has just fallen asleep for a few minutes by his bed side, for I cannot persuade her to leave it, with all I can say."

My heart sunk within me, as the infield sentiments the

unhappy man had expressed returned with vivid clearness to my recollection, and I dreaded to enquire whether there had been any change in the state of his mind since his illness. My companion probably suspected the nature of my reflections, for she added, in a still lower whisper, "The worst of all is, that he can find no peace, within or without. It would break your heart, sir, to hear his groans sometimes.—I trust I shall never see such another death-bed." I stepped gently into the cottage, and seated myself in the outer apartment, desiring the good woman not to disturb the poor wearied daughter, but when she

awoke to tell her I was there.

I began to meditate on the terrors of eternity to a soul that has been living without God in the world, and is at

that has been living without God in the world, and is at last forced to meet as an angry judge, Him, whom it has rejected as a compassionate Saviour, when I was startled by such an agonizing exclamation from the chamber within as almost froze my blood with horror.

"Oh! I am dying, dying! Lucy, my child," groaned the sufferer, "and whither shall I go? Must I be forced into that terrible presence which I have striven to shun all my life? And with all my sins in their black array set against me! I cannot—I dare not!" There was a solemn pause of a moment, and the gentle voice of the solemn pause of a moment, and the gentle voice of the daughter was heard, broken with sobs, "Oh, my father, look to that blood which cleanseth from all sin wash them away, were they ever so great! Look to him who came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repen-tance!" "I cannot—I cannot, it is too late! hope is for-ever shut out from my eyes! I must dwell with the worm that dieth not, and lie down in the fire that shall never be

quenched, never be quenched!"

I could not distinguish the words of the daughter, in reply, but the unhappy father, exhausted by the vehemence of his feelings, remained in silence. Soon after, Lucy left him a few minutes, on hearing of my arrival. I was shocked to observe the effects which mental and physical suffering had wrought on her delicate frame and pallid cheek, and I thought she too looked as if her days were numbered. I endeavoured to administer the only comfort which the broken heart can receive, by recalling to her mind the precious promises of the Word of God. She seemed soothed and comforted, while listening to the sweetly encouraging language of her Heavenly Father to his afflicted children, "When thou passeth through the waters, I will be with thee, and through the rivers, they shall not overflow thee." "Whom the Lord loveth they shall not overline the chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth," and the heavy burden of her sorrows was a little

She wished me much to see her father, adding, that perhaps my words might have more weight than any thing she could urge. Of course, I could not be unwilling to do any thing in my power to comfort the broken-hearted daughter, though fully convinced of the utter inefficiency of all that man can do in such a case, unless the Spirit of God accompany his words with power to the heart. Offering a fervent prayer to the only source of life and peace for his gracious aid, I followed Lucy into

the chamber of her parent. I have stood by many a death-bed; I have beheld the I have stood by many a death-bed; I have benefit the peaceful hope and sure confidence of the Christian support him calmly through the mortal agonies, and make him more than conqueror over his last enemy; and I have seen the spirit, perhaps unprepared for eternity, yet so sunk into the lethargy of approaching dissolution, as to be unconscious of the awful change, but never did I witness a scene like this. The lapse of time can never erase from my memory the fearful expression that rested on that

He was supported nearly upright, to aid his breathing, which was much obstructed, and illness had made such ravages that it was with difficulty I could recognize his features. His eye, naturally full, black, and piercing, was lighted up with such a wild, unearthly lustre, that it seemed as though the veil of futurity had been withdrawn from before it and the invisible and twiffs realities of from before it, and the invisible and terrific realities of an awful eternity stood revealed to its gaze, ere the im-

gain his good-will in other ways. I was pleased to find his manners gradually softening, and his interest evidently excited on other subjects, and he often expressed the pleasure he experienced in meeting with any one who

BY A LADY.

It was at a late hour, on a gloomy afternoon, in the month of November, when I was urging my wearied horse along one of those rough and broken roads that intersect the vast forests of our western states, and require at times the most practised eye to trace them through the deep in the value of the most practised eye to trace them through the deep in the value of the subjects, and he often expressed the of this manners gradually softening, and his interest evidently excited on other subjects, and he often expressed the pleasure he experienced in meeting with any one who could converse like a man of sense.

At last, however, came the hour for retiring, and with that I felt also came the season of devotion; and, in spite of an internal shrinking, I saw it to be my duty, at least, to propose uniting in prayer, before separating for the length, grasping his hand. I said, "I grieve, my friend." to see you in so much suffering. Would that I could do any thing to relieve you!"

"No mortal hand can give me relief," he answered, in "No mortal hand can give me relief," he answered, in a hollow voice, "my misery, both in soul and body, is too deep for any earthly physician to heal. I have not many hours to live, I feel, for human strength cannot longer endure what is appointed for me to suffer."

"Your bodily disease may be too much aggravated for relief," I resumed, "but it is not even yet too late to apply to the great Physician of Souls. Remember that even in the latest hour his mercy is not exhausted."

in the latest hour his mercy is not exhausted."

"There is none for me—there can be none for me,"
was his reply, "I would not ask, if I could, for mercy
from a Being, whom I have defied and hated all my days. from a Being, whom I have defined and hatch the property of th curse I have drawn down upon my own head. I dare no longer disbelieve the existence of a God, but my heart cannot love him. Indignation and wrath, tribulation and anguish, shall be my everlasting portion." I endeavoured to shew him how infinitely worthy of our love deavoured to shew him how infinitely worthy of our love the Almighty is—how unwilling he is to see the sinner die in his sins—how utterly undeserving every human being is of his love, which is free, unmerited and boundless—but all was in vain. The heart, long hardened in unbelief, turned from it all the arrows of conviction; the eye, long benighted by sin, could see nothing lovely in him, "in whom dwelleth all the fullness of the Godhead bodily." The wretched man released into a state of in him, "in whom dwelleth all the fullness of the Godhead bodily." The wretched man relapsed into a state of languid faintness, which alternated with one of high excitement. But I will not dwell longer on this painful scene. For several hours preceding his dissolution, he lay in a state of insensibility, only less distressing to those around him, than that of consciousness. I read and prayed with the mourning daughter, as she felt able to bear it; and towards evening I walked out into the woods to calm my mind, which could not but be sadly harrowed to calm my mind, which could not but be sadly harrowed

to calm my mind, which could not but be sadly harpwed by witnessing so much anguish in a fellow-creature, without power in the slightest degree to assuage it.

On returning to the house, I found the poor invalid had just breathed his last. Oh, let me not die the deith of the unbelieving, nor let my last end be like his! Dark, indeed, is the inscription which that day has left upon the tablet of memory, and one that can never be effaced,—vet not, I trust, wholly unprofitable to my soul, for it has not unfrequently recurred to my recollection, when I have been expostulating with the careless worldling on his headlong course, it has nerved me to more stenuous efforts on his behalf, and sometimes the simplerecious efforts on his behalf, and sometimes the simple recital has succeeded in arresting the attention even of such a one, and induce him to pause and reflect on those wful

wages which sin ever pays to its servitors.

As my presence could be of no further service, Itook leave of the afflicted young Christian with a heavy leart, commending her to the care of Him "who had torn, and who only could heal" her broken heart, and felt releved that she had with her a companion so kind and sympathising, as the one who had been assisting her in ministering o her dying parent, and who seemed to feel towards her all a mother's tenderness.

* * * * * * * * * *

Several years passed away, and my thoughts ofter reverted to the scenes I have related, but I heard nohing farther respecting Lucy Graham. The extreme delcacy of her appearance, when I had last seen her, led ne to suppose that she had probably soon followed her father to the tomb, and I felt, that in such an event, here vould be little cause of mourning to her whose brief existence had been clouded by sorrow and trial, if she should be

About a twelve-month since, however, being olliged to visit a person residing not very far distant fron the spot, I determined to ascertain the sequel of the young spot, I determined to ascertain the sequel of the young emigrant's history, by revisiting her cottage. On arriving at the dwelling, I found it in possession of another family, from whom I learned that Lucy was living about a mile from the place, having become the daughter-in-law of the kind-hearted woman whom I had met in my last visit. A few minutes' ride brought me to the spet to which I had been directed as her residence. The same appearance of neatness and taste was visible about this humble abode, which had struck me as so uncommon in the former one, in the midst of a rough and half-settled country. As I dismounted, my young friend, who was busly occupied in her household duties, had already espied me, and so warm and cordial a greeting I have seldom received, as she bestowed upon me. I saw, with pleasure, that the warm and the she bestowed upon me. I saw, with pleasure, that the extreme fragility of her appearance was now replaced by the bloom of health, and that her soft eye beamed with deep and real happiness. A little rosy boy, whose head was covered with dark curls, was playing round his mother, and trying to hide him elf in the folds of her gown, while, full of infantile curiosity, he would now and then raise his head to steal a glance at the stranger. The good old grandmother was seated in a comfortable arm-chair, with her spinning-wheel before her, the picture of quiet contentment.

I could not resist their united entreaties to remain until the part day, though I had only proposed to spend an extended that the picture of quiet contentment.

the next day, though I had only proposed to spend an hour or two. At sunset the husband returned from his labours, a fine looking young man, in whom I was gratified to discover kindred sentiments of piety and good sense with those I had observed in his mother. In the evening I complied with the request of the family to unite with them in the evening service of the church, after which we enjoyed some religious conversation until the

On the following morning I took leave, with regret, of this interesting household, with whom I shall probably hold no more earthly intercourse, but whose members I humbly trust to meet in that "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

Advertisements.

1842. LAKE ONTARIO. THREE TIMES A-WEEK, FROM TORONTO TO ROCHESTER.

> THE STEAMER AMERICA. CAPTAIN TWOHY,

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

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

Toronto, August 16, 1842.

1842.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGE-MENTS FOR THIS SEASON: LAKE ONTARIO, BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO, Princess Royal, Colcleugh; Niagara, Elmsley; City of Toronto, Dick;

From Kingston: At 7 o'clock, Evening-Monday, and 8 Thursday, PRINCESS ROYAL; At 8 o'clock, Evening—Tuesday and Friday, NIAGARA; At 8 o'clock, Evening—Wednesday and Saturday, CITY OF TORONTO;

-and arrive at Toronto early next day. From Toronto: At 12 o'clock, Noon-Monday and Thursday, NIAGARA; At 12 o'clock, Noon—Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday, CITY OF TORONTO;

At 12 o'clock, Noon-Wednesday and Saturday, PRINCESS ROYAL; -and arrive at Kingston early next morning The above Steamers call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way. Toronto, June 24, 1842.

STEAMER BRITANNIA, CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON,

LEAVES Toronto daily at Two P.M. for Hamilton. Returning leaves Hamilton at Seven o'clock, A.M. for Toronto, calling at the intermediate Ports both ways, weather permitting. Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, May 30th, 1842.

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BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Incorporated under an Act of the Third Session of the Eleventh

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

T. W. BIRCHALL,

Managing Director.

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Torento, March 11, 1842.

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CLASS XIII. On Particular Duties and for Particular Stations

15 0 0 3

by a Country Clergyman, stitched 319. Thoughts for the Labouring Classes among Christians, to help them towards comfort in both worlds, by the Rev. John Miller, M.A., stitched. 16 3 0 3 CLASS XIV. Against Particular Vices and Errors.

237. Admonitions against Swearing, Sabbath-breaking, and Drunkenness, designed for the benefit of such as are guilty of these vices, by the Rev. Sir Jas. Stonehouse, M.D., stitched 245. Dissuasive from a tract by the Rev. Josiah Woodward, stitched 6 9 0 1 6 9 0 1

the Rev. stitched CLASS XV. Sermons and Exhortations to a Religious Life.

00. Unfruitful Fig Tree, such as the Continued.)

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ It is respectfully requested that all orders for the Depository has be addressed to Mr. Thomas Champion, Post paid. At a Meeting of the Central Board held on the 7th September, it was "Resolved—That the District and Parochial Associations be furnished with the publications of this Society at cost and charges."

"Resolved—That, as this Society is required to pay cash for purchases made of The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, no credit be given to any individual or Association, for any publications sold at the Depository of this Society."

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

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

265-tf CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.

THE ORGAN now in use at St. George's Church, Kingston, will be for SALE as soon as the New one is built, which will be some time in the month of September next. It is well adapted for a Country Church, is of a sweet Tone, and of quite sufficient Power for a Church containing 500 People.

For Terms, apply to either of the Churchwardens, Hon. John Macaelax, or Charles Willard, Esq.

Kingston, August 3rd, 1842.

References, by permission, to—

Thos. G. Ridder, Bank of Upper Canada.

WILLIAM WILSON, Esq.,
Cashier, Bank of Upper Canada.

WILLIAM WILSON, Esq.,
Cashier, Branch Bank of Montreal.

JOHN CAMBRON, Esq.,
Cashier, Branch Commercial Bank, M. D.

A. O. Medley, Esq.,
Esq.,
Int'm. Manager, Toronto Branch Bank of British North America.

Messis. J. F. Smith & Co.

September, 1842.

EDUCATION.

MRS. DICKSON begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Toronto Street, next door to Mr. Ketchum; 5, for instruction in the undermentioned branches of Education:—English Grammar, Geography, Writing in every variety of form;—and hopes that from her long experience in tuttion, she will merit a share of public patronage.

Terms moderate. Reference for character and abilities, to the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

Toronto, 25th July, 1842.

WANTS A SITUATION,

A S Book-keeper or Salesman, a person who can give every satisfactory reference. Apply to A. B., care of H. Rowsell Esq., Stationer, King Street.
N. B. Applicant has been accustomed to business generally for 10

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

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

EDUCATION IN THE COUNTRY. THE MISSES DUNN will receive a limited number of Young Ladies to board and instruct in the usual branches of an English Education. Terms, £25 per annum. French, Drawing, Music, and Italian, extra. The situation is healthy, on the Kingston road, I's miles from Toronto. Particulars may be obtained on (prepaid) application; as also of Mr. Rows II, King Street, Toronto, or of the Rev W. H. Norris, Parsonage, Scarborough.

Scarborough, September 2nd, 1842. 269-3m

THE REV. W. H. NORRIS receives into the Parsonage-house Scarborough, near Toronto twelve young gentlemen, to be boarded and educated. They are treated in every respect as members of the family. Mr. Norris has at present three vacancies. Terms under 14, £30; above that age, £40 per annum. Scarborough, September 1st, 1842.

HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Reference is permitted to be made to
Thos. D. Harris, Esq., Messrs. J. Mulholland & Co.
Applications to be made to the subscriber, at his residence, New treet, where they will meet with pointed attention.

JOHN WALTON.
Toronto, 27th June, 1842.

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

A YOUNG LADY lately arrived in this country, is desirous of engaging as Governess in a respectable family. She is a member of the United Church of England and Ireland, and is highly accomplished. complished. Complished. Address (post paid) to A. B., care of Rev. W. Brethour, Ormstown District of Montreal.

BANK STOCK.

FOR SALE Twelve Shares in the Bank of British North America Apply to this Office. Toronto, September 17, 1842. FOR PRIVATE SALE. THE property of John Barwick, Esq., at Thornhill, Yonge Street, in all respects one of the most desirable residences in Canada for a genteel family.—A SAW MILL, in full operation, about the centre, with a quantity of Pine. Reference to CAPT. Lee, on the spot, or Messrs. GAMBLE & BOULTON, King Street, Toronto.

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

Toronto, June 3. 1842.

AUTUMN AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS. THE Subscribers are now receiving a very large and well assorted stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, suited for the Fall and Winter Trade, and by the middle of this month their stock will be very full and complete. They have also additional shipments coming forward by most of the regular Fall Ships from Great Britain, which will keep up the extent and variety of their stock during the next three months.

BUCHANAN, HARRIS & Co.
Hamilton, 7th September; 1842. UNIVERSITY HOUSE,

179, KING STREET. M. WESTMACOTT begs to inform the Ladies and Gentle-first ships a choice assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for the approaching season. Pulpit and Church Furniture imported. May 12, 1842.

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH -HARDWARE,

BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE, CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO,

Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods,

Pirect from the Manufactories in England, which, with their Stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment including every article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of six months, for approved paper, or in Retail at their customary low prices Toronto, September, 1842.

KING STREET, Opposite H. & W. Rowsell, The Church Printing Office.

to order. Ladies making their own Mantilla Shawls, Long vls, Capes, &c., can have them fringed in the London and French style.

N.B.—Upholstery Trimmings made to order. Orders from the country punctually attended to. September, 1842.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON & JOSEPH WILSON TENDER their sincere thanks to their Friends and Customers, as well as the Public generally, for the liberal patronage with which they have been favoured in their individual capacities since their establishment in Toronto; and conceiving it mutually advantageous, and as likely to enable them more promptly and energetically to prosecute their business, they have entered into Partnership—and now offer themselves, under the Firm of HAMILTON & WILSON, to execute any work in the

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

Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OFPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET.

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

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

Toronto, October 30, 1840. WH. STENNETT,

MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH, JEWELLER AND WATCH-MAKER, STORE STREET, KINGSTON, KING STREET, TORONTO:

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

PARK. ELLIS,
(From 15, Broad Street, Bank of England, London),
BANK NOTE AND COMMERCIAL ENGRAVER, KING STREET, NEAR GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON.

July 14, 1842. A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 6, BAY STREET. Toronto, December 31, 1841. Mr. S. WOOD, S U R G E O N D E N T I S T, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET.
Toronto, February 5, 1842.

DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket.) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, Toronto, 7th August, 1841. DOCTOR SCOTT,

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LATELY House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, REMOVED FROM 144, KING STREET, $Opposite\ the\ Brick\ Methodist\ Chapet.$ Toronto, May 25, 1842.

MR. SAXON, Attorney, &c. 179, KING STREET, TORONTO.
March 3, 1842.

MR. HOPPNER MEYER, ARTIST, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET,
FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET.
Toronto, June 24, 1842.
51-4f

ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES. ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

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

Ladics' Boots, in Silk, Merlno, Prunella, Cloth, Morocco, ast trimmed and lined; Ladics' Shoes, in Morocco, Silk, Prunella, Kid, Bronze and Black; together with a beautiful assortment of Victoria Slippers, of the latest fashion, Dressing Slippers, in Worsted, Velvel, Morocco, Carpet, Lamb Skin, &c. &c. Gentlemen's Dress Morocco Boots (patent fronts), Cloth ditto, Clarence Boots in great variety, Wellington ditto; Patent Dress Shoes, Albert's Dressing Slippers, and an elegant assortment of Children's Boots and Shoes.

To be Sold WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JAMES FOSTER,

4, City Buildings, Sign of the Golden Boot.

N.B.—A separate Ware-room is fitted up for the use of Ladies. Coronto, July 29, 1842. 264-tf

J. BROWN,

SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER, Next door to Messrs. Paterson & Son, Hardware Merchants, KING STREET, TORONTO. HAS a good assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles. Carriage and Team Harness, Portmanteaus, and Patent Waterproof Travelling-bags, Shooting-gaiters, Military Belts, Horse Clothing, Stable Utensils, &c. &c.—all at the most moderate prices.

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

TO NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFORMS: CLERGYMEN'S GOWNS AND BARRISTER'S ROBES, made in the best

Toronto, 27th April, 1842. THOMAS J. PRESTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King-Street,

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

ALSO—a selection of Superior Vestings, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate

erms.

Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS, Carristers' ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior Yoronto, August 3rd, 1841. FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

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

WATERLOO BUILDINGS, FOUR DOORS WEST OF THE CHURCH OFFICE, J. HOWARD,
Silk Manufacturer of Ludles' Dress Fringes.

CORDS, Tassels, Gimps, Buttons, and other Fancy Articles, made to order. Ladies making their own Mantilla Shawls, Long Shawls, Capes, &c., can have them fringed in the London and French.

Toronto, May 6, 1842.

and solicits a continuance of that support which he has heretofore received. His constant study shall always be to give to his customers, N.B.—West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Vestings, &c. &c., of the best description, always on hand, which will be put up in the newest fashion and best style, with neatness and dispatch.

Toronto, May 6, 1842. Toronto, May 6, 1842.

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

(LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell, No. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of public partnange. Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

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.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY, HOSPITAL STREET.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above Establi-liment, formerly owned by the late Harwey Sheppard, and recently by Champion, Brottlers & Co., where he is now manufacturing CAST STREEL AXES of a superior quality. Orders sent to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

Cutlery and Edge Tools of every description manufactured to order.

SAMUEL SHAW.

Toronto, October 6, 1841.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

S. Weltington Buildings,
King Street, Toronto.

N.B.—Paper-hanging neatly and promptly attended to as usual.
Toronto, August 17, 1842.

CABINET-JIAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND
PAPER-HANGING.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful thanks to the Gentry and for these last twenty-two years, and begs to inform them that he is still carrying on the above business at his old stand, No. 44, Yonge-street.
Curled Hair Mattresses, either in Linen or Cotton Ticks, warranted of the best English Curled Hair, at 2s. 8d. per lb.

Best price given for live Geese Feathers.

Best price given for live Geese Feathers.

BEDWARD ROBSON.
Toronto, April 13, 1842.

JOSEPH R. HALL,
GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WHOLESALE BEALER IN AND IMPORTER OF
LIQUORS. WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES,
BRY CORNER KING STON, CANADA.

May 20, 1842.

GENERAL AND RETAIL GROCERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.

CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS.

BEG to amnounce to the Public that they have LEASED those in a well selected and choice Stock of Teas, Wines, and Spirits, with a general assortment of articles in the Line, which they offer low for cash or approved credit.

Toronto, February 23, 1842.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S

FIL UID M AG N E S IA.

THIS elegant preparation is now in general use in all cases of Bile.
Accidities, and Indigestion, Gout, and Gravel. Dr. J. Johnston stourns or MacNESIA.—This very useful and elegant preparation, great benefit?

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

Mr. Mayo. "It is by far the best form in which that medicine has been inhered medicine."

Mr. Mayo. "It is by far the best form in which the string from the heat population of use."

Dr. Ke nedy, Master of the Lying in Hospital, Dublin, considers the Lying in Hospital, Dublin, considers the Lying in Hospital, Dublin, consider we "Indian delegant preparation is now in general use in all cases of Bile.

Sir James Clarke, Sir J. Murray's Fluid Magnesia of

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

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

messriptions, to avoid the danger of adulterations and su

A G E N T S:

Messrs. Lyman, Farr & Co.

J. Beckett & Co.

W. Lyman & Co.

J. Carter & Co.

J. Heath, Kingston.

Messrs. Gravely & Jackson, Cobourg.

Charles Hughes, Port Hope.

Toronto, September 24, 1842.

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

February 16th, 1842. THE CANADA GAZETTE, PUBLISHED by Authority at Kingston. Subscriptions, &c. received by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. February 16th, 1842.

ORDERS IN CHANCERY, REGULATING the Practice in the Court of Chancery in Canada West, for sale by H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. February 16th, 1842.

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

TERMS:—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum, when sent by mail or delivered in town. To Post Masters, Ten Shillings per annum-Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance. N.B.—COPPER PLATE AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING. 52-6m 31, Cheapside, L. AGENTS-THE CLERGY in Canada, and Mr. SAMUEL ROWSELL,

mortal spirit had taken its flight. There was deep, hopeless despair painted on every lineament, of the sternly * This story forms one of the publications of the American Protestant Episcopal Tract Society.