TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1842.

poetry.

THE BANISHED KINGS, AN ALLEGORY.

"Round this fair isle, though hidden from the eye By mist and vapour, many islands lie: Bare are their coasts, and dreary and forlorn, And unto them the banish'd kings are borne; On each of these an exiled king doth mourn. For when a new king comes, they bear away The old, whom now no vassals more obey; Unhonour'd and unwilling he is sent Unto his dreary island banishment. While all who girt his throne with service true; Now fall away from him, to serve the new.

"What I have told thee lay betimes to heart, And ere thy rule is ended, take thy part, That thou hereafter on thine isle forlorn Do not thy vanish'd kingdom vainly mourn, When nothing of its pomp to thee remains, On that bare shore, save only memory's pains.

"Much, O my Prince! my words have thee distrest, Thy head has sunk in sorrow on thy breast; Yet idle sorrow helps not—I will show A nobler way, which shall true help bestow. This counsel take—to others given in vain,
While no belief from them my words might gain.—
Know then, whilst thou art Monarch here, there stand Helps for the future many at command. Then, while thou canst, employ them to adorn That island, whither thou must once be borne. Unbuilt and waste and barren now that strand, There gush no fountains from the thirsty sand, No groves of palm-trees have been planted there, Nor plants of odorous scent embalm that air, While all alike have shunn'd to contemplate That they should ever change their flattering state. But make thou there provision of delight, Till that which now so threatens, may invite; Bid there thy servants build up royal towers, And change its barren sands to leafy bowers; Bid fountains there be hewn, and cause to bloom So when the world, which speaks thee now so fair, And flatters so, again shall strip thee bare, And sends thee naked forth in harshest wise, Thou joyfully wilt seek thy Paradise. e will not vex thee memories of the past While hope will heighten here the joys thou hast. This do, while yet the power is in thine hand, While thou hast helps so many at command."

Then raised the Prince his head with courage new, And what the sage advised, prepared to do. He ruled his realm with meekness, and meanwhile He marvellously deck'd the chosen isle;
Bade there his servants build up royal towers, And change its barren sands to leafy bowers; Bade fountains there be hewn, and caused to bloom Immortal amaranths, shedding rich perfume.

And when he long enough had kept his throne, To him sweet odours from that isle were blown Then knew he that its gardens blooming were, And all the yearnings of his soul were there. Grief was it not to him, but joy, when they His crown and sceptre bade him quit one day; When him his servants rudely did dismiss, 'Twas not the sentence of his ended bliss, But pomp and power he cheerfully forsook, And to his isle a willing journey took, And found diviner pleasure on that shore, Than all his proudest state had known before. R. C. TRENCH.

THE RUSSIAN CHURCH.* (From the London Times.)

A History of the Church of Russia in an English and well-informed in this country have very inade-quate conceptions both of the present character and an entire that the author was quite a young man, and published in 1832; his Letters on the Services of the Eastern Catholic Church, ancient canals of that have the conceptions between the conceptions between the conceptions between the present character and his Letters on the Services of the Eastern Catholic Church, his Letters on the Services of the Eastern Catholic Church, The majority of Englishmen indolently regard the Russian nation as consisting of Papists, less lively than the mercurial population of Naples of N the mercurial population of Naples, or the imaginative of the Ecumenical Church in relation to the Roman and country; but it was not until the lapse of another labourers of Rome, who warble plaintive lays over the fallen grandeur of their city as they ply the travel or fallen grandeur of their city as they ply the trowel or ed this last work as that which seemed calculated to be of the spade amidst its antique ruins, but plunged in a most service in making the Church of this country better darker depth of superstition, and more slavishly obe- known in England; and in the hope of contributing somedient to an ignorant yet domineering priesthood. But the idea of a Church in Russia which has not altered her doctrines or services, her rites, ceremonies, or discipline, and scarcely her internal government for 900 years-a Church, the clergy and laity of which have for that long period enjoyed free access to the Holy Scriptures, and chanted the sublime liturgies of St. Basil and St. Chrysostom in their native tongue-a Church which, laying a well-founded claim to apostolic authority in teaching and administering the Sacraments, has governed by ecclesiastical discipline the people committed to her charge, and tamed to obedience breasts savage and stormy as the wild waves a Church in Russia is present to few English minds. But in truth and in fact, the history to which we are about to invite the English reader's attention exhibits the instructive spectacle of a Church which ever since her early foundation has faithfully retained the creed which was first delivered to her, has continued to support her own spiritual existence in the midst of barbarism and persecution, and has nobly exerted herself, even down to our own times, in spreading wider and more wide the limits of that faith which she herself received from the apostolic patriarchs of Greece.-"The Eastern Catholic Church," exclaims Mouravieff, with pardonable because pious exultation, "may now count her children from the shores of the Adriatic to the bays of the Eastern Ocean on the coast of America, from the ice fields which grind against the Solovetsky Monastery on its savage islet in the north to the heart of the Arabian and Egyptian deserts, on the verge of which stands the Lavra (the monastery) The small portion of the public mind which the whole Eastern Church, including in its communion more than a quarter of the Christian world, has occupied, in comparison with questions relative to that of Rome, or the sects of Luther and Calvin, is very remarkable, and can, perhaps, only be accounted for in an age, by no means indifferent to religious subjects, by the usual division of Christendom into Papists and Protestants, under the former of which heads the Eastern Christians have been carelessly or ignorantly ranked. To the eye of the hasty traveller, the superficial observer, there is no doubt a great similarity between the Greek and Roman Churches, in the splendour and pomp of their external rites and ceremonies, and in many of those customs which they have in common derived from primitive and purer times, and which we, in our eager ardour to cast off corruptions, have, in some instances, too hastily discarded; but in the internal, the essential points of faith and discipline, in its spirit of charity moreover, and in its differences from the modern Roman theology, the Greek church in general, and her Russian branch in particular, bears a striking resemblance to our own. The Greek and the Anglican churches have for centuries ceased to hold intercourse with each other, but they have stood aloof without bitterness, Christian been deprived of this bond, the great Russian empire itintercommunion has never been formally broken off self would have been dissolved into a number of petty by either, the Patriachs of the East have not, like the Popes of the West, treated as heretics or schismatics every Christian community which declines to be subject to their jurisdiction.

* A History of the Church of Russia. By A. N. Mouravieff, Chamberlain to His Imperial Majesty, and Under Procurator of the Most Holy Governing Synod, St. Petersburgh, 1838 .-

look to the same canon of sacred Scripture and the practice of apostolic times for their rule of faith and of their country; but it was by entering into barb The story is as follows:—A man is shipwrecked while asleep, orne on shore by a plank without having his slumbers broken, The story is as follows:—A man is supported to the story is a supported to the story is as follows:—A man is supported to the story is as follows:—A man is supported to the story is as follows:—A man is supported to the story is as follows:—A man is supported to the story is as follows:—A man is supported to the story is as follows:—A man is supported to the story is as follows:—A man is supported to the story is as follows:—A man is supported to the story is as follows:—A man is supported to the story is as follows:

The story is a story is a supported to the story is a supported to the story is as follows:

The story is a sto in royal robes, offer him all homage, and surround him with every luxury. After a day of happiness he is accosted, while alone, by a sage, who explains to him that he is king only for the constitutions care—and in such matters no thought constitutions care—and in such matters no every luxury. After a day of happiness he is accosted, while alone, by a sage, who explains to him that he is king only for the present; that a time must come when he will be banished, though conscientious care—and in such matters no by which the Oriental Church has nearly made up the care can be too great—has hitherto prevented the care can be too great—has hitherto prevented the consummation of this mutual wish. In the time of Peter the Great a bishop of Thebais, who happened to be in England on business, suggested to some of the English bishops the idea of uniting themselves to the Greek Church, and was actually the bearer of a letter of the previously of the source of modern the Mahometans, and has fully answered the objections of modern Roman doctors, that they who are by any means separated from the Pope that they who are b care can be too great—has hitherto prevented the upon the subject to the patriarchs. On the sugges- branch of modern times, and has continued to support her upon the subject to the patriarchs. On the suggestion of Peter, to whom this correspondence was communicated, the Russian Synod wrote to the English bishops, requesting them to send two of their brethren to Russia, "to have a friendly conference in the name and spirit of Christ, with two that are to be chosen out of our brethren." This letter was dated from Greece, through which the wild and pathless forests of Perm and Viatka, and the deserts of Siberia, have being the continued enters of the total the down to our own times, to spread wider and wider the hotte we have affective about 31. Mouravieff's volume, but we will give two specimens of Russian character—a Czar and a Patriarch, and in each that autagonism of faith and fierceness, that Moscow, February, 1723. Circumstances prevented come enlightened with the life of Christianity. This most conflict between passion and principle, those mixed its transmission to England, but in February of the following year another was actually sent, breathing the most brotherly kindness, the interesting contents of most brotherly kindness, the interesting contents of

> ing the receipt of letters of condolence from the British bishops, the Russian High Chancellor, Gallofskin, adverts to the negociation for an union of the Churches, and promises to take the first opportunity cate the striking contrast presented by the Russian to ignorant as he was coarse and cruel. The John of at large. With this communication we believe all formal correspondence between the two countries on this subject closed, but we understand that a feeling has recently arisen in some quarters in favour of a ments of the existing Russian clergy, and their infavourable opening for a mutual better understanding between the members of the Russian and the Anglican Church. A more exact knowledge of each other's with deeds of fanaticism." "In our country," the who was abandoned by criminal guardians to the free divinity, history, and practice, whereby gradually the Russian Synod continues, "we have never thought of indulgence of his passions. John's disposition was position of each Church would be ascertained, would lead to a correction of the faults, errors, and deficiencies of each; and if the highest privilege, unrestricted communion, could not be attained, important

> benefits might nevertheless be reciprocally imparted. We use the epithets mutual and reciprocal, for an erroneous estimate of each other's character and con- them have been subjected to it by preachers who have most loudly. "An unexpected calamity completely dition prevails in the Churches of England and Rus- themselves suffered." sia alike. While we too commonly treat our Russian brethren as Papists, they class us with Lutherans or often indiscriminately speaks of under the common

Latin. that country, M. Mouravieff, the author of the history country. Ascending up and penetrating by the Dnieconspicuously prominent.

"M. Mouravieff," says the translator in his preface, "is Chamberlain to His Imperial Majesty, and Uuder-Procu-

his History of the First Four Ages of Christianity, his Exthing toward this end, I now present the translation of it to the British public. Should this attempt be favourably received, it may probably be followed by translations of some others of the works I have mentioned above, especially of the Catechism of the Church, with other documents illustrative of her doctrine."

The catechism above referred to was compiled by Philaret, the present metropolitan of Moscow; and and introduced by authority into all the schools of the must refer our readers to his pages for details. The Russian empire, we may regard it as the latest official which lash the Hyperborean shores—the idea of such great facilities for the performance of such a task, will triarchs; the third, that of the Holy Synod, which ravieff, and his Anglican translator also, assign to even in spiritual affairs, on districts reluctant to permit the Russian clergy; they have founded their claims for its mother in the faith, acknowledged for many gloomy with horrors, darkened by crime, bloodshed, the office and the man :-

in which her rights, as well as those of the State, were tion in the history before us of those contests and struggles between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities which have been so common in the West. During her long career she has constantly, and with untiring zeal and loyalty, supported and preserved the state through all the difficulties and dangers, whether arising from internal dissen-sions or external assaults, to which it has been exposed. In the midst of the feuds and distractions caused by the appanage system, and the dominion of the Tartars, a space near 500 years, the Church was the sole bond of u union desert, the roses of Sharon are found in their bloom, to the nation; and it is hazarding little to say that had it and among tribes to whom stupid idolatry or sanguinary independent States, or perhaps even barbarous and wandering tribes, and have ceased to exist as an independent whole. Nor were these beneficial influences much less felt during the afflictive periods of the Pretenders, the disputed succession, and the invasions of the Poles while disputed succession, and the invasions of the Poles; while during the peaceful times which succeeded, the clergy afforded the greatest assistance to the Government in its prised, but we witness amidst barbarity the power of destroy it; but again is he restrained; the lamp of paternal endeavours to heal the wounds of the nation, and the cross, and see workmen fitted to accomplish the hard promote the return of peace, order, and prosperity. And

tions and persuasions to union and concord. They frequently which will be found in Mouravieff's History, p. 410. of civilization and Christianity, and new points from whence the name and description of Ivan the Terrible, and After the death of Peter, in a letter acknowledg- to make still further and more effective inroads into the territories of barbarism as well as heathenism."

which they exhibit on the other. We feel justified by terrible. The wild bull, in his blind headlong rage, renewal of negotiations, with a view to union. Be this says—"No nation has ever embraced the holy faith but his destructive powers are far more fearful. however, as it may, the superior learning and acquire- with more gentleness and quietness, and no one has adhered to it with more firmness. At the same time disposed man, who placed his new-born child on the creased activity in the work of education, present a the spirit of love and peace has prevailed in this new tomb of a saint to indicate his commission of him to branch of the Ecumenical Church over the spirit of a protection more powerful in his mind than any human blind zeal, and has not allowed her to defile herself arm. Basil unfortunately died in his son's childhood, subjected her boundless provinces to the law of Christ Royal virtues, under the influence of his virtuous conover three parts of the world. And not one of these sort, Anastasia, and the controlling counsels of the by his noble height and bearing, and by his manly Middleton says, "If the Scriptures are a complete provinces has ever received the faith from preachers | Church, whose voice was never utterly quenched in his eloquence, and having heard of his holy life, the pious | rule, we do not want the Fathers as guides; or if who bore the sword; on the contrary, very many of heart even when the tumult of his wild passions raged

M. Mouravieff commences his clear and succinct A dreadful conflagration consumed great part of the History of the Church of Russia with the introduction Calvinists, each of which sects the Greek Church of Christianity into that country, and closes it with the of the people; one of the Glinskys was murdered by the institution of the Holy Governing Synod under Peter appellation of "the German heresy," Russian writers the Great, which has continued to exist and exercise which he had retired, John himself trembled in dismay. frequently using the word German, much as the its high functions, according to its original constitu-Orientals do that of Frank, for whatever is western or tion, to the present day. Nestor, the venerable annalist of the early Russian Church, claims the Apostle St. Among the learned and pious individuals in Russia Andrew for its founder :- "St. Andrew, the first called who have been active in the publication of works cal- of the twelve, hailed with his blessing long beforehand culated to awaken and enlighten the national mind of the destined introduction of Christianity into our distant land from the walls of Byzantium, where St. Andrew, indeed, had appointed the first bishop. In the year of our Lord 866 two Russian chieftains are century that the Princess Olga, "the wisest of the daughters of the Slavonians," who undertook a voyage to Constantinople to obtain a knowledge of the true God, being well grounded herself in the faith, exercised her maternal influence over her son and her grandchildren, and became a nursing mother to the Church in Russia. The picture which Mouravieff draws of these early conversions, of "Olga, now become Helena by baptism, standing with meekly drooping head and drinking in, as a sponge thirsty of moisture, the instructions of the prelate concerning the canons of the since it has been revised and approved by the Synod, Church," is both affecting and interesting; but we and prayers. On another occasion when the metrohistory is divided into three principal periods-the exposition of the doctrines of the Russian Church .- | first embracing the sway of the metroplitans of Russia, If Mr. Blackmore, whose official residence at Cron-subordinate for nearly six centuries to the Patriarchate stadt, as chaplain to the Russia Company, affords him of Constantinople; the second, the reign of the Pafulfil his half-promise to translate Bishop Philaret's continues to be the supreme governing authority of the Catechism, we shall then have a better opportunity of Russian Church. As the Eastern Church in general, treasonable factions of the boyars, those nobles who the desired spot. judging whether the doctrines of the Russian Church | which has never sought to appropriate to herself indeserve that high character for purity which M. Mou- dividually the dominion of the world, nor intruded, them. Whether the doctrines, however, entertained her sway, presents a remarkable contrast to the grasp- in all probability by these same turbulent traitors, and by the Russian Church be free from impure admixture | ing intrusive Church of Rome, so its Russian branch | above all by the death of his guardian angel Anastasia, or not, the history of its rise and progress is full of differs widely in its firm, though gentle, spirit from the interest, and the conduct of its hierarchy deserving of foreign Churches in communion with the Papal power. Here began the reign of blood, and into two divisions of the true Church has been inflexibly maintained by of a national Church, which, preserving a filial respect to himself and happy to his subjects; the latter half to authority in teaching on their unbroken succession | centuries a certain subordination to the see of Con- and death. from the patriarchal throne of Constantinople, and stantinople, yet admitted no right of her ordinary from the Apostles themselves; and thus magnifying interference with her internal jurisdiction and selftheir office, and not resting their title to the respect | government. And when, at length, the Czars of Rusof their flocks on individual eloquence or learning, they have been ever regarded by the Russian laity, not as the teachers of an Act of Parliament religion, or as the patriarchs of that see, though they probably conministers of a State Sect, differing only in opulence sidered themselves wronged, did not break off comand grandeur from the sects around, but as ambassadors of Christ, really commissioned to act in the name

munion with Russia, nor did Russia grow wanton in her freedom; neither did she, after the fashion of that his fearful body guard of 'Peculiars' got the name and by the authority of the great Head of the Church. some Protestant communities emancipated from Rome, of the Black, from that outer darkness out of which the The fluctuations of individual character, and the occasional lack of those qualities which commonly com- in their Saturnalia, they could not believe in the chapet, and surrounded it with a wall in imitation of mand respect, have never been able to shake the deep reality of liberty unless they heaped abuse upon masters. There, habited in the black mantle of a monk reverence entertained in Russia for the pastoral of- before whom they had been used to tremble. Moufice. The rude Russ can do what the conceited ravieff's narrative, as we have already observed, is the Church, that he might stifle the reproaches of his English sectarian cannot—he can distinguish between succinct and lucid; he gives a regular account in conscience, praying and inflicting cruel punishments, going perspicuous language of the principal events which out from church to superintend the rack. Strange play "The Church of Russia," continues the translator of marked the introduction and progress of Christianity of the human heart! The religious habits of childhood which John had imbibed with his mother's milk, the ex-Mouravieff's history, "began her course with a well-defined system, derived from Constantinople, and based on the decrees of the Councils, as collected in the Nomocanon in which her rights are the introduction and progress of Christianity which John had imbibed with his mother's milk, the external form of religion which had become part of his nature, without having any hold upon or finding any echo bewilderment is the sensation produced by the special produc bewilderment is the sensation produced by the spec- in his heart, continually pierced through the hard and learly defined and limited, so that the one could never in- tacle unfolded. A space which we have commonly terfere with the other. We therefore find but little menwith shapes of uncouth form and ghastly hue gliding like shadows through Hyperborean gloom, and both personages, and names, and things, bear so unusual an aspect, that we gaze upon them as upon the phantoms of a troubled dream. This feeling, how-

ever, is in due time succeeded by one of delighted

thankfulness that in regions where we thought all was

superstition have been alone attributed, many thousand

devout though simple worshippers are discovered who

The Greek and the Anglican Churches severally derive their origin from an apostolic source, and both derive their origin from an apostolic source, and both derived their origin from an apostolic source, and both derived their origin from an apostolic source, and both derived their origin from an apostolic source, and both derived their origin from an apostolic source, and both derived their origin from an apostolic source, and both derived their origin from an apostolic source, and both derived their origin from an apostolic source, and both derived their origin from an apostolic source, and both derived their origin from an apostolic source, and both derived their origin from an apostolic source, and both derived their origin from an apostolic source, and both derived their origin from an apostolic source, and both derived their origin from an apostolic source, and both derived their origin from an apostolic source, and both derived their origin from an apostolic source, and both derived their origin from an apostolic source, and both derived their origin from an apostolic source, and both derived their origin from an apostolic source, and both derived their origin from the character of the derived their origin from the character or the derived the der subjecting life and all its enjoyments to the single and simple performance of their heavenly mission. "Saltikoff lifted his dagger against the old man; the prelate made the sign of the cross over him, and said, 'I vivid phraseology, Russian pastors may still be seen steadily tending the flocks committed to their charge. It is necessary for the due appreciation of the merits

> of M. Mouravieff's history, and for the accurate discernment of the characters therein portrayed, to peruse his pages thoroughly and with care. We fairly warnany reader that he will be weary before he fully enters into the spirit of the work, the harsh Slavonian names of places and persons are repulsive, but let him take courage, and we assure him of a recompense for his labour. We have not room for very copious extracts after the notice we have already bestowed upon M. of Russian character—a Czar and a Patriarch, and Czar whom we select is the one commonly known by ordinarily regarded by the readers of history as a rude roisterer, brutal in the indulgence of his fierce passions, We have marked some passages in the above quo- who, drunk with quass, slaughtered a son, a mistress, tation from the translator's preface by italics, to indiexample for the emulation of the Anglican priesthood like a wild beast indeed, but much more awfully

> > John the Terrible was the son of Czar Basil, a piously turned the Czar from the rulpous courses of his youth. capital, and over its ashes there broke out an insurrection populace in the cathedral; on the Sparrow-hills, to At that moment, as it had been some accusing angel, a very aged man, named Silvester, a priest of Novogorod, stood by his side, and by the force of his words, struck home to his conscience. His threatenings of the vengeance of Heaven at the moment of earthly suffering shook his soul, which had not yet become wholly cruel or obdurate. John became another man;

manded his armies." kingdom. When he returned in all the flush of victory dering up and down the world, upon the patriarchs natius, and Polycarp? and have I given one reading from a war, John bore his first-born son, Demetrius, to a monastery, and there offered up his thanksgivings present them with the pearls of his khlobouk (his Origen, Clemens Alexandrinus, and Cyprian?" (p. politan and all his clergy met their triumphant Czar, tenance!" The rest of Nikon's life was passed in have wasted the opportunity I once had of acquaints whose arms had again been crowned by victory, at the gates of Moscow, he gave an account of his conquests in an affecting speech, and humbly attributing them to | born intractable humour. The aged man, feeling his | Fathers. front of the sacerdotal procession.

But this bright day was presently clouded by the are a thorn in the flesh to every successive Czar of Russia, even to him who now occupies the Imperial throne, by the premature death of Demetrius; murdered with whom all John's happiness seemed to depart.

"In a fit of incomprehensible phrenzy," says Mouravieff, "John divided all Russia into two parts; one he called his own peculiar property, or personalty, in which he included many towns, and quarters of the capital itself. personalty. He surrounded himself with a guard of 6,000 reckless youths, with whom he went about the towns and with which, as if in derision, he also dressed his blood coarse covering of his passions, which in their turn had and master of a powerful style in writing, from his terrible retreat he sent abroad fierce letters to the monasteries around, accusing them of neglecting their rule, and relax ing the strict discipline of the monastic life, of which he showed himself the most zealous maintainer.

Throughout the worst portion of John's mad careerand his latter conduct was not so much that of a mere wild beast, as he is commonly depicted, as of a strong man mad-we trace at each step of his life acts of religion closely joined with murder; and there glimmer in a strange mixture about him-at one time the forms of prelates, at another those of his blood-stained satellites. Once upon a Sunday he burst into a cathedral, and insulted the primate in his chair, but quailed beneath the holy man's rebuke. At another time he are associated; we are often shocked as well as sur- stood before a city, fully prepared, as he thought, to light was dimmed, but not dead within him :-

calling by personally taking up arms as partisans, and neverhad after year, with untiring zeal and invincible courage ed for matins, and the tranquillizing sound softened

John once wished to touch the tomb of his venerable father, but fled from it, struck by a mysterious dread. In his phrensy he struck his son John with his staff, and only came to himself again over his 'mind o'erthrown''-

"At length," says the historian, "John's mental disease

There he was seen by the Czar Alexis, who, "struck ter to Middleton, pp.8-10.) monarch could not bring himself to part with such a clear, as interpreters. An esteem for them has carman, and gave him the Novospasky monastery, the ried many into dangerous errors; the neglect of them burying place of his own ancestors." This was Nikon's can have no ill consequences." Wesley answers, (p.

the schema (the mantle of death), in a barge toward speak with regard to infants. It is certain our church "The sufferer," says Mouravieff, "was already so exprayers. Nikon was on the point of death. turned and looked about, as if some one had come to call him, and then arranged his hair, beard, and dress for himself, as if in preparation for his last and longest journey. His confessor, together with all the brethren standing round, read the commendatory prayers for the dying; and close imitation. The divine and exclusive character We have in the history before us the pleasing picture John's reign may be separated—the first half glorious | the patriarch, stretching himself out to his full length on the couch, and laying his arms cross-wise upon his breast,

gave one sigh, and departed from this world in peace."

embroidered cowl), as something towards their main- 492.) "How much shall I suffer in my usefulness if I

seclusion, and his affecting death scene (Mouravieff, ing myself with the great lights of antiquity, the An-

246-7) moves us to forgive him for much of his stub- te-Nicene Fathers?" (p. 493.) So far as to the

and empire, at other times doing injury to both; now his generous Sovereign's most able councillor of destiny given him from above, and inseparable from wherein they were because the ministers were unholy." to trouble his spirit even when the author of his trou- the ground named in this extract. ble was himself wasting in confinement."

To those who are inclined to dispute the justice of BISHOP BUTLER AND PRESBYTERIANISM. such an eulogium on so wayward a being as the Patri(From Memoirs of Bishop Butler, by the Rev. T. Bartlett,
A. M.) arch Nikon, we would suggest that his diocese was not London, and Smolensk, Novogorod, and Moscow in the 17th century were very unlike the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, in the 19th. To his own master must each servant stand or fall.

WESLEY A HIGH CHURCHMAN.*

you did me the favour to publish some extracts from them, as led him to a conviction that it was his duty the writings of the Rev. J. Wesley, on Baptism, Ordi- to conform to the Established Church. This view of nation, &c. May I request a similar kindness at your the case, however, was by no means in accordance earliest opportunity, for what I now send, as I think with his father's wishes, who was anxious to see him they may be interesting to many of your readers, and ministering amongst the class of Christians to which possibly instructive to some who sadly need to learn he himself belonged. In order to divert his intention, more modesty in opposing opinions which, whatever therefore, Thomas Butler, who was one of the chief they may think, may be found in the pages of their supporters of the Old Presbyterian Chapel in his nafounder, -a fact of which they appear utterly igno- tive town, summoned to his aid several eminent divines

I am your obedient servant,

* [Mr. Wesley's writings and conduct present great incon sistencies. It appears that, theoretically, he was, in many res-Translated by the Rev. R. W. Blackmore, Chaplain at Cronstant to the Russia Company, and B. A. of Merton College, order, and prosperity. And at the they did without steepping beyond their own appropriate the first they did without steepping beyond their own appropriate the first allotted them. We behold pastors taking upon at the they did without steepping beyond their own appropriate and her last night seemed to overshadow the trembling of the Church, and enjoined his followers most solemnly never to calling by personally taking upon and proposed the return of peace, order, and prosperity. And at the steeping beyond their own appropriate the first allotted them. We behold pastors taking upon the therefore and her last night seemed to overshadow the trembling of the church, and enjoined his followers most solemnly never to calling by personally taking upon and personally taking upon the church and personally taking upon the church and th pects, a sound Churchman: but though he lived and died in leave it, he has been the virtual cause of much separation and

his cruel heart. John relented, and became calm; the people met him with bread and salt; the mad hermit Salos, in his cell, offered him instead a piece of raw flesh. 'I am a Christian,' said the Czar in astonishment, and do not eat flesh during the Great Fast.' 'At all events, thou drinkest man's blood,' replied the daring hermit; and John, confounded, did not aaswer him a word, but has least the seeds of them sown. By these I mean water the warship of rather than the people met him with bread and salt; the mad hermit edition of 1830. I begin with his letter to Dr. Middleton. The Dr. says in his "Introductory Discourse," "In the third, fourth, and fifth centuries, the chief corruptions of popery were introduced, or at least the seeds of them sown. By these I mean monkery, the worship of relics, invocation of saints, prayers for the dead, the superstitious use of images, of the sacraments, of the sign of the cross, and of the consecrated oil." To this Wesley replies-" To what you allege in support of this charge, so far as it relates corpse. But to close this melancholy picture of a to the third century, I have a few things to reply. And first you quote not one line from any Father in "At length," says the historian, "John's mental disease communicated itself to his body. Surrounded by so many shades of murdered men, he set as a blood-red sun in mists. At the hour of his decease, the metropolitan Dionysius, knowing his Sovereign's wish, approached to give him the tonsure in the name of his favourite monastic of Pialogaray and so from the Terrible John he the third century, in favour of monkery, the worship tery of Bieloozero; and so from the Terrible John he became the simple Monk Jonah, and rendered up his ries. And as to five of the eight, when we call for the proof spirit to the Heavenly Judge of his dreadful reign on you have not one word to say. As to the sixth, you say 'In the sacrament of the eucharist several abuses were The above transcript of Mouravieff's sketch of a introduced, (p. 57.) You instance, first, in mixing the Czar of the 16th century, notwithstanding all our wine with water. But how does it appear that this pains to condense, has occupied so much space that was any abuse at all? or that 'Irenaus declared it to we cannot exhibit that of a Russian Patriarch of the have been taught as well as practised by our Saviour, succeeding age so fully as we could wish; we must (ibid.) The words you quote to prove this do not refer our readers to the Russian historian's own pages prove it at all; they simply relate a matter of fact. for the whole of the picturesque history of Nikon, 'Taking the bread, he confessed it to be his body; the indicating merely a few of the prominent features. mixed cup, he affirmed it was his blood.' You can-Nikon was born in the district of Novogorod of parents not be ignorant of this fact, that the cup used after who were simple villagers, and having learned to read the paschal supper was always mixed with water. the sacred Scriptures, he secretly left his home to You instance next, in their sending the bread to the commence his novitiate as a monk. On the persua- sick; which, as well as the mixture, is mentioned by sion, however, of his father he returned and married, Justin Martyr. This fact, likewise we allow; but of representing the subject to Her Imperial Majesty the Roman priesthood on the one hand, and the noble was ordained, and became a parish priest in Moscow. You have not proved it to be an abuse. I grant that But his desire for a monastic life was so strong, that near an hundred years after, some began to have a suafter ten years of marriage, during which period he perstitious regard for this bread. But that in 'Terfacts in adopting the language of a document published awakens instant terror but he may be avoided; the lost his children, he induced his wife to enter a conby the direction of the Russian Synod in 1839, which deliberately bad man is on first view less formidable, vent, while he himself went to seek the strictest kind divine treasure, I call upon you to prove; as also that of seclusion in the ice-bound monastery of Solovetsky. infant communion was an abuse; or the styling it the Even this remote and desolate retreat was not austere sacrifice of the body of Christ.' It is certain 'prayenough for Nikon: "in a leaky boat he committed ing for the dead was common in the second century. himself to the rough waves, and with difficulty esca- You might have said, 'and in the first also;' seeing ping from the storm, he landed on the desert island of that petition, 'Thy kingdom come,' manifestly con-Kia, where he planted the cross, the sign of a future cerns the saints in paradise, as well as those upon monastery." After passing several years in one dreary earth. Praying thus far for the dead, 'that God would solitude after another, and exciting the astonishment shortly accomplish the number of his elect, and hasten propagating the faith by the dark powers of capital naturally fierce and cruel, but happily for Russia the of all by the severity of his life, he was sent by a relipunishment, but the mild light of persuasion has quietly earlier years of his manhood were adorned with many gious community on Church business to Moscow. not easily prove to be any corruption at all." (Let-

first step towards worldly greatness, but by no means 14,) "The Scriptures are a complete rule of faith and the termination of his monastic ansterities, to which practice; and they are clear in all necessary points. he adhered to his dying hour. The Czar found such And yet their clearness does not prove that they need pleasure and profit in Nikon's conversation, that he not be explained, nor their completeness that they soon consulted him on all occasions, made him his need not be enforced. The esteeming the writings counsellor in all state affairs, and advanced him from of the first three centuries, not equally with, but next dignity to dignity until he at last placed his favourite to, the Scriptures, never carried any man yet into on the patriarchal throne: But not all Nikou's severe dangerous errors, nor probably ever will. But it has self-discipine gave him self-control, for after being brought many out of dangerous errors, and particular-Patriarch of Russia, and we may say Prime Minister ly out of the errors of popery. I exceedingly reverence also, for many years, he so far lost all command of his them (Clemens Romanus, Ignatius, Polycapp, Justin temper in consequence of an insult offered to one of Martyr, Irenæus, Clemens Alexandrinus, Cyprian, Mato a translation of which we direct attention, stands to a translation of which we direct attention, stands to a translation of which we direct attention, stands to a translation of which we direct attention, stands to a translation of which we direct attention, stands to a translation of which we direct attention, stands to a translation of which we direct attention, stands to a translation of which we direct attention, stands to a translation of which we direct attention, stands to a translation of which we direct attention, stands to a translation of which we direct attention, stands to a translation of which we direct attention, stands to a translation of which we direct attention, stands to a translation of which we direct attention, stands to a translation of which we direct attention at the standard translation of which we direct attention at the standard translation of which we direct attention at the standard translation of which we direct attention at the standard translation of which we direct attention at the standard translation of which we direct attention at the standard translation at the cross on the hills of Kieff, and 'See you,' said he to his disciples, 'these hills? On these hills shall shine his disciples, 'these hills? On these hills? On these hills shall shine his disciples, 'these hills? On these hills? On these hills shall shine his disciples, 'these hills? On these hills shall shine sins; and having assembled the people in the public service, put on a common monk's dress, and sitting the total states of the least of t place, he bewailed his errors before them, laying the down in the vestry of the cathedral in which he had defence of the Fathers.) Again: "Can any who Chamberlain to His Imperial Majesty, and Under-Procurator of the most Holy Governing Synod; and, although
a layman, has devoted himself to the service of the Church
a layman, has devoted himself to the service of the Church
ornaments of Russian literature. His claims to this title

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ornaments of Russian literature. His claims to the knowledge of the knowledge of the knowledge of the laterature. His claims to the cathedral in which ne nad annalist, narrating the picturature of Russian literature when the cathedral in which ne nad annalist, narrating the picturature of Russian literature which has a laterature of Russian literature which has a laterature of Russian literature which were removed; Adasheff, the new and virtuous friend clergy implored him to remain, but the stubborn Nikon Fathers?—the most authentic commentators on scripof the Czar, illustrious not by his birth but his went forth from the Kremlin on bot to the monastery tures, as being both nearest the fountain, and emiactions, stood on the nearest step of the throne; and of the Resurrection, refusing to make use of the carthe kingdom flourished. Men of wisdom sat in the riage which the kind Czar had sent for his accommo- was given. It will be easily perceived I speak chiefly councils of the Prince, and experienced leaders com- dation. For several years he continued in this moody of those who wrote before the Council of Nice. But state, wasting his body with prayer and fasting, and who would not likewise desire some acquaintance with John, notwitstanding the neglect in which his working like a common mason in building a church, those who followed them. With St. Chrysostom, unprincipled guardians left his moral conduct, had but he remained stubbornly deaf to the entreaties of Basil, Jerome, Austin, and, above all, that man of a received sound instruction in his youth, and during Czar and clergy to resume his episcopal duties. The broken heart, Ephraim Syrus." (Address to the the brighter half of his reign the good fruits of Church suffered while this incomprehensible ascetic Clergy, vol. x. p. 484.) "Let us each seriously exhis early education were apparent in his attention indulged in his self-willed retirement. Nikon per- amine himself. Am I acquainted with the Fathers? to the civillaws, his zeal for the discipline and constitu- severed in this capricious course of conduct for many at least with those venerable men who lived in the tions of the Church, his bravery in war, and the care years, until at last he was deposed, on which occasion, earliest ages of the Church? Have I read over and he bestowed to promote the internal prosperity of his after pouring abuse, for their subserviency and wanwho assisted in that painful business, he "offered to at least to the works of Justin Martyr, Tertullian,

> which he had founded. He was conveyed, clothed in and yet not be born of the spirit. I do not now supposes that all who are baptized in their infancy are at the same time born again; and it is allowed "The sufferer," says Mouravieff, "was already so exhausted that he could not speak, but only gave his hand to them all. Just then the bells were struck for evening ceeds on this supposition. Nor is it an objection of any weight against this that we cannot comprehend how this work can be wrought in infants," (vol. vi. p. 74.) "Have you set up all these accursed things in together with all the brethren standing that soul which was once a temple of the Holy Ghost?" (referring to the baptism of the individual,) (p. 75.) Who denies that ye were then (in baptism) made children of God, and heirs of the kingdom of heaven?" Nikon was, indeed, an extraordinary character in (vol. v. p. 222.) "Now when we are convinced of Russian history, alternately bright and dark, great having sinned against God, what surer way have we and feeble; sometimes the benefactor of the Church of procuring pardon from him, than the shewing forth of the Lord's death,, (in the Lord's Supper,) and beseeching him, for the sake of his Son's sufferings, to and devoted subject, and anon insolent, ungracious, blot out all our sins," (vol. vii. p. 148, On Duty of and ungrateful, To conclude with the words of the Constant Communion.) "We may boldly affirm that Russian historian-"Nikon appears at the very com- neither St. Paul nor any other of the inspired writers mencement of the reign of the mild Alexis as a kind ever advised holy men to separate from the church him to the end of his days, from the influence of which (vol. vii. p. 182.) I would most earnestly recommend proceeded alike all that was glorious and all that was the reading of this sermon-On attending the Church painful during his long reign, and which did not cease Service—to all who may be suffering perplexity on

The attention of Butler was not entirely occupied, during his residence at Tewkesbury Twhere he was a student at a Dissenting Academy, in metaphysical researches; it was seriously and diligently employed in weighing the grounds of nonconformity, and in deliberating upon the consistency of becoming a minister (From the British Magazine for September, 1842.) of the communion in which he had been brought up. The result of a careful investigation of the principles Str, -In the British Magazine for October, 1840, of nonconformity was such a disinclination towards of that persuasion, to confer with his son upon the important subject; and amongst these is supposed to have been an individual of considerable reasoning powers, and a great friend of the family, who was the Presbyterian minister at the neighbouring town of

Faringdon. Notwithstanding this measure, however, resorted to by the anxious parent to overcome the scruples of his son, the purpose of the latter remained unshaken. present, a peal of bells, the cost of which, we believe, WESTERN NEW-YORK.-In his address to the Convention

mind is considered, his uncommon powers of investigation, his patient and unwearied search after truth, his cautious hesitation in coming to a conclusion without a comprehensive view of the whole bearings of the case; and, when too, the counter tide of parental wishes, and family feelings, and early habits, are placed in the scale, perhaps the secession of no man, from the ranks of nonconformity, ever furnished a stronger argument in favour of an Established Church, than the decision of Joseph Butler to conform to the Church of England. For it must not be forgotten, that he could have had no prospects of secular advancement to bias him, beyond such as might naturally follow a diligent and faithful discharge of his ministerial duties. The scene which presents itself to the imagination, where the youthful theologian is combating the arguments and resisting the importunities of those, who, doubtless with the kindest motives, would have turned him back again from the Church to which his recent convictions had attached him, and from the mother who was prepared to cherish him in her bosom, reminds us of the touching scene described by the inspired penman, when Orpah "kissed her mother-inlaw" Naomi, and left her; "but Ruth clave unto her, And she said, Behold thy sister-in-law is gone back unto her people," "return thou after thy sister-in-law. And Ruth said, Intreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee; for whither thou goest I will go; and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God: Where thou diest will I die, and there will I be buried; the Lord do so to me, and more also, if ought but death part thee and me."-Ruth i. 14-17.

When Thomas Butler found that the decision, at which his son Joseph had arrived, was not to be shaken,

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1842. CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

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Poetry—The Banished Kings.
The Russian Church.
Wesley, a High-Churchman.

Bishop Butler and Presbyterian ism. Fourth Page

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO desires that it should be understood that all persons, in future, desiring to become Candidates for Holy Orders, must present themselves to his Examining Chaplain, at Toronto, -with an exhibition at the same time of the fullest testimonials as to moral character, -in order that they may, after such examination, receive his Lordship's sanction to enter upon the appointed course of study, under the direction of the Theological Professor at Cobourg.

It will also be expected that all Candidates for Orders, -unless in special cases at the discretion of his Lordship, -shall go through the whole course of study prescribed by the Professor of Theology,which will embrace the term of two years at the least,—before he shall be considered eligible to pre-

[CIRCULAR.]

Quebec, 7th November, 1842.

Reverend Sir,—I beg to inform you, that it is my purpose, with the Divine permission, to hold a Confirmation within your Cure, in the course of the ensuing winter, for which I shall apprize you, in sufficient time of the course of the continuous shall apprize you, in sufficient time of the course of the continuous shall apprize you. all apprize you, in sufficient time, of my having fixed the day. It is, also, my intention, if so agreed upon, (in default of other provision for the object,) by the Central Board of the Society, in whose behalf the foregoing Address has been framed, to take most important Institutio

the Church, and the responsibility which lies upon her Ministers to labor earnestly in turning it to full account. It is a task which demands your watchfulness, your patience, and your prayers. Without exacting in the candidates, a very high deprayers. Without exacting in the candidates, a very high deprayers. requisites for their admission, (for they must be regarded, in the vast majority of instances, as babes in Christ, and it is a the vast majority of instances, as babes in Christ, and it is a case which calls particularly for the exercise of that wisdom which is inculcated, Matth. ix. 17.), you will, no doubt, after most bountifully ministered unto, and upon this occadiligently affording them the most careful a sistance on your own part, forbear from giving them their tickets, till you shall have ascertained, not only their regularity of moral deportment, but their correct acquaintance with the grand saving truths of the Gospel, and, as far as you possibly can, their conviction of the necessity of a personal application of those truths, and their sincerity and seriousness in the assumption of eir vows. You will, also, instruct them to regard the act of Confirmation, as an introductory step towards their becoming Communicants of the Church, and a distinct, solemn recogni-tion of the principles of Episcopal Church-Membership, which it would be grossly inconsistent (as well as in itself wrong and unscriptural) to violate afterwards by any of those shifting preferences in their attendance upon the Ministry of the Gosoccasion, to prevail among believers.

Upon the same principles, I must request you, (where occa-

sion may be given for so doing) to represent, very decidedly, to the inconsistency of allowing them to receive their religious education in Sunday Schools not under the immediate direction of the Church Clergy, if they mean to present them for Confirma-tion. The aspect of the times, and the improved discernment of the grounds and the duties of Churchmanship, a rakened, in

works for which they may be competent; and, I am desirous of introducing throughout the Diocese, the practice of entering their names in a book kept for that purpose, to which their pastor can always refer, and the existence of which they may learn

to regard as a record of the pledges which they have given. It is not my wish, except for some extraordinary reason, to receive any candidates under the age of fifteen. The ticket must be inscribed with the name of the candidate, with the words added. "Examined and Approved," and this followed by your own signature.

At the time of the Confirmation, you will be pleased to take care that the following Rules are observed:

All the Candidates, having been called up together to the

The answer to the Bishop's demand, must be made audibly,

make way for another, and so on; but till the whole Ceremony and the Episcopal Address which follows it, are over, none must retire to their seats in the Church.

till I am permitted to visit you. I shall then, also, examine the method in which the Registers are kept in each Cure,—it being a matter of serious importance, as well as of positive ob-

I am,
Reverend Sir,
Your affectionate Brother,
G. J. MONTRE

We should be glad indeed to see the suggestion

A few weeks ago we presented to our readers the principal part of Bishop McCoskry's excellent Sermon on the Apostolical Succession. The subjoined paragraph from a letter addressed to our able and animated friend of The Banner of the Cross, is a gratifying testimony to the value of the Sermon. Mr. Duffield, we should premise, is a Dissenting preacher who has written a series of Letters against the Bishop's discourse:

whom Paul labours and Apollos plants in vain."

Onto.—The annual Convention of this diocese lately met at Gambier. The confirmations reported were 381 during the past year, and 11 priests and five deacons had been ordained. The state of the parishes is represented as every way encouraging. We regret to learn that there are but seven candidates for orders to meet the pressing wants of this rapidly increasing diocese. The business of the Convention was transacted with the utmost harmony.

EASTERN DIOCESE.—From Bishop Griswold's late Address to the Convention of this diocese lately met at Gambier. The confirmations reported were 381 during the past year, and 11 priests and five deacons had been ordained. The state of the parishes is represented as every way encouraging. We regret to learn that there are but seven candidates for orders to meet the pressing wants of this rapidly increasing diocese. The business of the Convention of this diocese lately met at Gambier. The confirmations reported were 381 during the past year, and 11 priests and five deacons had been ordained. The state of the parishes is represented as every way encouraging. We regret to learn that there are but seven candidates for orders to meet the pressing wants of this rapidly increasing diocese. The business of the Convention of this diocese lately met at Gambier.

EPISCOPAL VISITATION.—On Monday, October 12, Right Rev. S. A. McCoskry, D. D., accompanied by his assistant, Rev. Charles Fox, visited the parish of Troy, Oakland County. Services were held in the afternoon and evening of the same day, and 3 times on Tuesday, with full and attentive congregations. In the afternoon of the latter day, four persons were presented by Rev. A. S. Hollister, the Rector, for the holy rite of Confirmation. In the evening, the Bishop officiated, for the first time, in the Presbyterian meeting house of the new and rising village of Rochester, seven miles from Troy, and baptized two infants. The congregation was very large, and the house crowded. There are scarcely any Episcopalians in the place, and the Church is almost unknown; but a singular incident was brought to light. A Presbyterian preacher of the neighbourhood, had, some weeks ago, given to a gentleman of intelligence, for perusal, some weeks ago, given to a gentleman of intelligence, for perusal, Mr. Duffield's letters against Bishop McCoskry. At this time he was wholly ignorant of the Church, and much prejudiced against it, but was incited to inquiry by Mr. D's writings; he felt that there must be something worthy of investigation in the "Letters;" and he set to work carefully to examine it. the subject; he was dissatisfied with the partial account given in the "Letters;" and he set to work carefully to examine it. The consequence is, that he and his wife have become firm and active Episcopalians, and both of them were among the number confirmed at Troy. Wherever these "Letters" have been read, walked nine miles on a Sunday morning to officiate in a desticonfirmed at Troy. Wherever these "Letters" have been read, they appear to have done the Church good: and instead of increasing prejudice, they have rather incited to a deeper inquiry, which no doubt will lead to many such happy results as the above. So little power have the enemies of the Church to injure her; so truly does God cause the wrath of man to redound to his glory; so little has the Church to fear, and so much to hope for, in the full and careful examination of her

Every body of Christians in this city, we believe, was led to procure the same books from other sources. Every body of Christians in this city, we believe, has an association of its own for the purpose of clothing ter officiating a while as a lay reader in the adjacent towns, esits destitute members during the inclement months of apparel, at the various places of worship.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND CLOTHING SOCIETY has been great practical good sense. established by the Ladies of our communion, under the most respectable auspices, and sanctioned, we understand, as should be the case in all such undertakings, by the Bishop (our Rector) and the Assistant Minister. Alms-giving should always be performed as an act of religion, and not as a mere pleasing important of the state of as an act of religion, and not as a mere pleasing impulse of our better nature. The poor we have always with us, and whenever we minister to them out of love to the Saviour who has identified himself with

THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL has just issued a Circular to that portion of his Clergy whom he expects to visit, during the continuance of the snow-road, in our bounty, and to provide "especially" for "them to whom all applications shall be divided into sections, and one or more visitors appointed to each section, who whom all applications shall be referred for investigation of the snow-road, in the continuance of the snow-road in the contin THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL has just issued a Cir- good unto all men," even unto our enemies; but we influence which they have been permitted to witness, what to visit, during the continuance of the snow-road, in the ensuing winter, of which a copy follows below.—

The Address, to which reference is made in the first paragraph, is that which appeared in No. 13 of the paragraph, is that which appeared in No. 13 of the present volume of The Church;

The Address, to which reference is made in the first paragraph, is that which appeared in No. 13 of the paragraph.

The Address, to which a copy follows below.—

"Collection for the saints" (1 Cor. xvi. 1) and paragraph, is that which appeared in No. 13 of the paragraph.

"Collection for the saints" (2 Cor. ix. 1 and 12), with a Treasurer and Segretary, who shall be a quorum), with a Treasurer and Segretary, who shall be a quorum to whom all applications shall be referred for investigation, previous or relief being afforded.

5. Resolved—That the management of this Society shall be entrusted to a Committee of twelve Ladies (five of and its attendant institutions, in Hinots, with a postolic area.

"ministering to the saints" (2 Cor. ix. 1 and 12), They shall meet twice a mount of the committee. are actions enjoined to be performed, and when performed, approved of by the Apostle. And, although we are all members of one great family, and are all His scattered people into one "beautiful flock."

6. Resolved—I have Registry snall be kep.

6. Resolved—I have Registry snall be kep.

6. Resolved—I have Registry snall be kep.

7. And unite and residences of the poor relieved, and of the relief granted, which shall lie open for the inspection of subcreate closer and holier relations; and in addition to these social ties and claims, a spiritual relationship supervenes; "we being many, are one body in Christ, and every one members one of another" (Romans xii. 5). the opportunity of my visit to the different Parishes and Mis- This community of faith, then,-this participation "in sions, to establish, with the assistance of the Clergy upon the one baptism for the remission of sins,"—this eating spot, the District and Parochial Associations of that Society. You can, therefore, use your endeavours, in the meantime, to prepare the minds of your people for their connection with this spiritual cup,—this fellowship in one Catholic Church, and acknowledgment and reverence of its apostolically With reference to the Confirmation, it is needless for me, as descended Bishops, Priests, and Deacons,—constitute I trust, to point out to you the great value of this Ordinance in us into that "household of faith" mentioned by the

In a community like this,—we can say it with delight and perfect truth,—the poor, our blessed house of God,—to repair to His Courts in clean and mond, one of the ministers of Trinity Church, Edinburgh, has

Another inducement to liberality in support of this newly formed Society, is the rule of extending assistance to the poor of other denominations, after the pel, or accommodations to worldly laxity of feeling upon the destitute members of the Church have been relieved, Church must be enforced. A series of letters subsequently subject of Church-Communion, which unhappily are seen, upon and enabled to appear and take part in Divine Ser- passed between the Bishop and his Presbyter, which the latter vice. For we are confident that there is no Churchman, or Churchwoman, who, after having discharged condemned by the Bishop be irregular, so also are several of the the parents and friends of young persons within your charge, the obligations which nature and the Church have imevery creed and country.

all quarters, among the Members of our Communion, at once call upon, and encourage us to maintain, without compromise, our distinctive character.

With these few remarks we commend the Cooling the Bisaops of the Church, has intimated intended in the Bisaops of the Church, has intimated in the bisaops of the Church in the bisaops of the bisaops of the Church in the bisaops of the bisaops our distinctive character.

It is from among the young persons who have been confirmed that the Clergy should look habitually for their recruits, in procuring teachers for Sunday Schools, and helpers in other good munion in this city, and that its "alms" will be England:—A Committee of the Rev. D. T. K. Drummond's ous "had in remembrance in the sight of God."

it impossible, for want of space, to notice; and we addresses, and state the number of sittings required, as early as convenient, to Mr. Mylne, W. S., 35 Charlotte Square. A subportion of our columns to the recording of the onward progress of the youngest daughter of the October, 1842." progress of the youngest daughter of the Catholic and Apostolic Church. We open the journals and newspapers of the American Church with a pleasure that weekly grows upon us, and it is a great annoyance to us indeed that,—in consequence of our heing companies. This Mr. Drummond is the same elergyman who some time since figured in the Edinburgh papers against the synodical letters of the bishops in recommendation of the College; and though we grieve over his fall into schism, we are happy to find that discipline is awake in the Scottish Church. His resignafront of the Communion-rails, and there arranged in an orderly manner, will remain standing till the Bishop says the words, and the standing till the Bishop says the words, and the general interests of this all the abettors of his schism, whatever name they may assume, * Let us pray; when all will kneel, as they will also in all the pelled, out of regard to the general interests of this all the abettors of his schism, whatever name they may as journal, to occupy so much room with secular matas most all the responses prescribed in the Form.

The tickets are to be taken from one row at a time, as soon as there have back down to be taken from one row at a time, as soon as there have back down to be taken from one row at a time, as soon as there have back down to be taken from one row at a time, as soon as the back back down to be taken from one row at a time, as soon as the back back down to be taken from one row at a time, as soon as the back down to be taken from one row at a time, as soon as the back down to be taken from one row at a time, as soon as the back down to be taken from one row at a time, as soon as the back down to be taken from one row at a time, as soon as the back down to be taken from one row at a time, as soon as the back down to be taken from the back down the back down to be taken from the ba ters, -- we cannot more frequently transcribe from their more flourishing by the excision of fruitless branches. they have knelt down to receive Confirmation; and after hands items from The Banner of the Cross, which indicate man, and wonder that Mr. Drummond is not honest

in the adjoining Republic:

I take this opportunity of saying, that the Committee appointed at the Visitation, to prepare a Scale of Fees, made their Report, but that no rule will be established upon the subject, till I am permitted to visit a visit seems and spreading Church. We rejoiced in reading the following sentence in a late private letter from one of its Clergy;—"The MICHIGAN. - Perhaps on no one of our dioceses has the disgraceful and irreverent. sentence in a late private letter from one of its Clergy;—"The diocese is indeed, prospering gloriously; every where the Church is triumphant—dissent raving, but failing—the clergy zealous and pushing forwards—and every parish founded on sound prinligation, that the entries should be made in conformity with the

and pushing forwards—and every parish founded on sound prinare as a consistent believer in the existence of "One les: it is a pleasure to live in such a diocese, and under a Catholic and Apostolic Church." Bishop so universally beloved and successful in all he under-takes." In 1836, when Dr. McCoskry was consecrated as its first Bishop, there were eight clergymen in the diocese; now the number is twenty-one; yet notwithstanding this increase, the Bishop writes to the Committee of Domestic Missions under date of June 2, 1842.—"So great is the demand for clergymen Imperial Parliament. We believe that this is an

Nor is it to be wondered at, that he who was unwil-Nor is it to be wondered at, that he who was unwilling to admit the theory of Dr. Clarke, without calling men of this city. When our two new Churches are lowing summary of his labours since the last Convention:—"I have officiated in 74 organized parishes, and in 13 places where Nor is it to be wondered as, that the constitution of the grounds upon which it rested.

men of this city. When our two new Churches are for demonstrative evidence, should not be easily driven of "a peal of bells" taken up; but, until then, unless conscientious examination of the grounds upon which it rested.

men of this city. When our two new Churches are the church is not organized parishes, and in 13 places where the Church is not organized; in all 87 places: Baptized, 18; Ordained 1 Deacon and 1 Priest; Consecrated 8 new church defines; Admitted 9 new candidates for Orders: Preached nothing can be done. Necessaries must be attended travelled in discharging my various duties, 4,525 miles. My labours have been every where cheered by a cordial reception,

to before superfluities:

With Not?—We repeat it, why not cherish the idea of supplying the Church with a peal of bells? Whatever music there is in bells, is now, as far as Toronto is concerned, wholly monopolized by three, the bell that tolls monotonously for worship, the fire bell and the steamer bell. * * * We feel confident there is wealth and liberality enough, and harmony too, among the members of the Church, to obviate this, should the suggestion be acted upon. There are many spirit-stirring occasions upon which "the bells ringing right merrily" would infuse a light and buoyant feeling into all around. How often has this been experienced in the old country? And why not in Toronto? Why not? Toronto? Why not?

Which is pervading our communion: I cannot but discern with humble gratitude to God, the evidences of His blessings without whom Paul Isbours and Apollos plants in vain."

much to hope for, in the full and careful examination of her claims.

President for permission to read them. This was declined, on the ground that they were dangerous books, but in such a manner as rather tended to sharpen than allay his curiosity, and he Previously announced in number 64, in amount 263 6 51 winter, and thus enabling them to attend, in decent South and was ordained by Bishop White. From that time to pecially in West Haven, Hamden, and North Haven, he went parel, at the various places of worship.

By looking at this day's Canadian Ecclesiastical

the present, he has been labouring most assiduously in the cause of the Church, as his manifold labours and abundant By looking at this day's Canadian Ecclesiastical works can testify. His publications, of which there are many, are characterized by sound and consistent churchmanship, and

them, we have an especial assurance that such an evidence of faith will be remembered and rewarded in classified in being addressed from the chancel by this faithful old servant of the altar, "leaning on his staff for very age." We are commanded by God's holy Word to "do of our Church with the wonderful increase of its strength and

On the 13th October, Dr. Johns, a divine most highly spoken of, —was consecrated Assistant Bishop and friends of the Society be held on such day and hour of Virginia, with the view of sharing and lightening the toils of Dr. Meade, the Bishop of Virginia, who the accounts, as audited by the Committee, shall be presuffers under infirm health; and there seems every probability that Dr. Eastburn will soon be placed in the same relation, to the Right Reverend Dr. Griswold, the aged and holy Bishop of the Eastern

Our English files, by the late packet, have not yet

York Churchman, for the following piece of intelli-CHURCH IN SCOTLAND .- An event of considerable impor-

comfortable attire, without feeling themselves objects for some time held a weekly meeting during the winter season, in an unconsecrated and unlicensed Hall, where expo

posed upon them, would not cheerfully be employed in assuaging the distresses of their fellow beings, of the Diocesan Synod, and disregarding the right which he has, wery creed and country.

With these few remarks we commend the Clothing if he thinks himself aggrieved, to appeal from that sentence to the Bishops of the Church, has intimated his immediate inten-

Friends having, this day, resolved to invite him to con ministrations in Edinburgh as A CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, it is requested that FAMILIES and INDIVIDUALS We receive many publications from the American desirous of supporting this object, and of taking seats in the Episcopal Press, which, welcome as they are, we find

This Mr. Drummond is the same clergyman who some time

We cordially concur in the remarks of the Churchhave been laid on the whole row, they will retire sufficiently to a happy and improving state of ecclesiastical affairs enough to leave the Church and embrace Dissent. His conduct to Bishop Terrot appears to be most

> When a Dissenter praises a Churchman, it is a sure proof that the Churchman, has been unfaithful to his principles. When a Dissenter condemns a Church-

It is asserted by the Hincks-Wakefield prints that We should be glad indeed to see the suggestion of the City Observer, which we give below, carried in Miehigan, that I will be obliged to ask for the reduction of all salaries to 200 dollars each, if our number cannot be increased without it. I hope, however, this will not be necessary."

Imperial Parliament. We believe that this is an over-coloured statement of the truth. It is very probable that His Excellency may have received Desugant their support.

The italics and capitals are our own. As to the "searching letter," of which our Anabaptist cotemporary, who seems quite familiar with the Montreal object.

patches, justifying his conduct, to a limited extent; Church secrets,-so triumphantly interrogates us, we

Before another number of this journal can appear, the Fourth of December,-the anniversary of Mackenzie's Rebellion,-will have transpired. It will send a pang to every British heart, that the instigators and approvers of that Rebellion are now the favoured subjects of Her Majesty in this extraordinary Province.

We deem it unnecessary to reply to the Baptist Register, being quite content with our case as it now

Communication.

CONFORMITY TO THE RUBRICS.

Sir,-Having been long deeply convinced of the great dislue attention to the Rubrics, and consequently of uniformit in the performance of her public services, it was not without sincere gratification that I listened to that part of the Primary Durse:

Episcopal Visitation.—On Monday, October 12, Right ev. S. A. McCoskry, D. D., accompanied by his assistant, confirmed. In New Heavy to the Convention of this diocese we gather, that during the past year there has been a considerable increase in the number means of establishing that order and wife confirmed. In New Heavy to the Primary to the Convention of this diocese we gather, that during the past year there has been a considerable increase in the number means of establishing that order and wife confirmed. characterize all the ministrations of the Church, and the absence f which, in many instances, is greatly to be lamented.

The following extract from a Charge, very recently delivered by the Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe at a Visitation of his Clergy, contains observations so just and apposite, and at the same time so much in accordance with the expressed injuncrequesting its insertion in your widely-circulated paper:

laxity is found to exist in one parish, while in the adjoinin one a laudable desire to maintain order and uniformity prevails. Now it is obvious that encouragement is thus afforded to those so disposed, to resist measures which to them seem "not necessary, because not universal; and it is obvious, also, "that the incumbent who endeavours conscientiously to discharge his duty in these respects, is thereby placed in an invidious position—one, of all others, to be deprecated, and altogether at variance with the Apostolic admonition, that there be no divisions among us, but that we be perfectly joined together, in the same mind, and in the same judgment." A PRESBYTER OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Collections in aid of the funds of the Society made in the several Churches of the Diocese, in compliance with

The Treasurer has since received the St. James's Church, Perth, through the Rev. M. Harris,
Streetsville Church, £2 18 9 67 Collections, amounting to.....£273 10 7

T. W. BIRCHALL, Treasurer. 30th November, 1842.

THE TORONTO CHURCH OF ENGLAND CLOTHING SOCIETY. 1. Resolved—That it is expedient to form a Society, to be called "The Toronto Church of England Clothing So-

2. Resolved-That the object of this Society shall be to provide useful clothing and bedding for the destitute poor, particularly those professing to be members of the Church of England, and resident in this parish.

3. Resolved—That, in order to carry out the objects of this Society, annual subscriptions, and donations in money or clothes be solicited from the members of the congregation of St. James's Cathedral.

They shall meet twice a month, during the winter season, or oftener if necessary.

6. Resolved—That a Registry shall be kept of the names

Three Rivers

Nicolet

sented, the proceedings of the past year reported, and a Treasurer, Secretary, and Committee chosen for the en

Patroness -MRS. STRACHAN.

Mrs. A	llan,	Miss Hector,
Mrs. J	. S. Baldwin,	Mrs. J. B. Macaulay,
Mrs. D	'Arcy Boulton,	Mrs. Monro,
Miss C	ameron,	Mrs. John Powell,
Mrs. D	raper,	Mrs. Proudfoot,
Mrs. G		Mrs. S. Ridout.
	Treasurer-Mrs. J.	B. Robinson.
	Secretary-Mrs.	W. Boulton.

DELAWARE AND CARADOC PAROCHIAL BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY.

On the 3rd November, a meeting of the members of the Church in Delaware and Caradoc was held in the for the purpose of establishing a Parochial Branch of the Church Society, at which a deputation attended, consis-

ting of the Rev. Messrs. Brough and Cronyn.

The Rev. R. Flood, the Incumbent of this mission, being called to the chair, opened the meeting with prayer; after which he addressed those asssembled in reference to the objects of the Society, the peculiar position of the Church in this Province, the difficulties under which she labours for want of resources to extend the sphere of her operations through the length and breadth of the Province; nd observed that as the state makes no suitable provision for the work, the only alternative that now appears feasible is to make an appeal to her members to contribute their mite towards the blessed work of evangelizing the

The resolutions which were adopted on this occasion were similar to those introduced at the formation of the other branches of the Society throughout the Diocese.— Many excellent and pertinent remarks bearing on the business of the day were made by Dr. Hall of West-

The Rev. C. Brough set before the meeting, in the clearest point of view, the manifold blessings those kindred Societies for the "Propagation of the Gospel" and Promoting Christian Knowledge" have conferred upon his country; and shewed that, notwithstanding all their kind offices, which are still continued to the atmost of their ability, their funds are inadequate to meet the increasing spiritual wants of the land; and urged upon all present, with all the warmth and fervour of the Christian oldier, the absolute necessity that now exists on the part of every member of the Church to be up and doing.

Rev. B. Cronyn, in moving the 7th resolution, shewed in the most forcible manner, how perfectly in-effectual will every undertaking, even of the most hal-lowed kind, prove, unless it be commenced, carried on and ended in the power and strength of Jehovah. He took a most enlarged view of the Church, both ancient and modern, and exhibited, in his usual happy style, those principles which should animate every true Churchman to aid in the good cause, and expressed a hope that, when funds shall be available, the first attention of the Society will be directed to the employment of travelling Missionaries to visit the waste places of the London Dis-

JAMES YOUNG, Secretary.

We find the following paragraph in the Montreal Baptist

Register of the 23rd November "THE NEW EPISCOPAL PAPER .- In the Toronto Episcopal Church for October 28, the editor affects to discredit the report that the Evangelical Churchmen of Montreal intend to establish a journal of their own. When we mentioned the matter, it was not as a secret but as a general expectation in this city. A reverend gentleman had informed us that inquiries had been made about the terms of printing; and that the only remaining difficul-ty was to obtain a suitable editor. We now repeat that it is still POSED TO 1T, BUT NEVERTHELESS THE DESIGN MAY BE OR RIED INTO EFFECT. We can moreover tell our contemporary that the most devout Episcopalians in Montreal do not conceal their disapproval of his views and spirit. Did he not once residue a searching letter from the contemporary that the most devout Episcopalians in Montreal do not conceal their disapproval of his views and spirit. ceive a searching letter from them respecting his principles?—
And did not his reply utterly fail to satisfy their minds, and

patches, justifying his conduct, to a limited extent; but we strongly doubt whether Sir Robert Peel does not look upon the late revolution in this Colony with a most anxious eye,—and whether he does not make a virtue of necessity, and reluctantly confirm what he does not well know how to repudiate.

Church secrets,—so triumphantly interrogates us, we have to reply that this is the first time we ever heard of it. We think that our "principles" are well known, and that no body of Episcopalians in the Province would put themselves to the trouble of writing to us on the subject. The paragraph of the Register is quite a curiosity in its way, and will doubtless suggest many strange reflections to Churchmen of various shades of opinion.

As it is necessary that Churchmen should know what As it is necessary that Churchmen should know what Dissenters say of them and their proceedings, we add two paragraphs, taken from the Register of the 10th Novem-

> "THE EPISCOPAL CLERGY AND THE BIBLE SOCIETY .me time ago we noticed the formation of a 'Church Society,' both in Toronto and in this city; and we hinted at the consequence, namely, that our public Societies, hitherto sustained by all classes of Protestants, would be abandoned by the Episcopalians. This has already happened throughout the Province, so that now very few of that denomination will co-operate in the Bible Society. We believe that the only exceptions among the elergy are here and in Kingston, amounting to only three or four. It is not easy to determine what considerations have led to this general defection, since the Bible Society does them no injustice but rather is in their favour. Judging, however, from the avowals of many of these deserters, it appears that they are chiefly actuated by exclusive and sectarian feeling, and party by a desire to circulate only the Churchman's Bible, na the Bible along with the Prayer Book and Apocrypha. It deserves to be known that such are the Bibles circulated by the Christian Knowledge Society, from which our 'Church Societies' are to be supplied.

"Had any unfairness been done by the Bible Society, we should not wonder at the defection of the Episcopalians; but we could even tell them of some Protestants, who continue to support that Society even after meeting with partial dealing.—
The Baptists, though excluded from its patronage in the publication of new versions for the heathen, still co-operate in its domestic and colonial efforts."

We are glad to find that the Clergy have acted, as a body, so conformably to the expressed wish of their Dio-

It is not the fact (as implied above) that The Church Society eirculates no Bibles, but with the Prayer-Book and Apocrypha. It so happens that in the Depository at Toronto, at this moment, there is not a single copy of the Bible containing the Apocrypha, and not six with the Prayer-Book appended to them. The Society intends to keep on hand Bibles of every description—some without the Prayer Book and Apocrypha—others with thom the Prayer Book and Apocrypha,—others with them.— Very few of the Bibles circulated by the Christian Knowdge Society contain the Apocrypha.

We subjoin the other paragraph alluded to above:

"INFANT BAPTISM AND TRADITION .- Travelling lately with an Episcopalian clergyman, and conversing with him on the subject of tradition, I heard him make the following ingenuous statement. 'The Roman Catholics have continually recourse to tradition for a support to their system; but the church to which I belong has no use for tradition except on the subject of baptism; and rather than suffer the [Roman, ED. CH.] Ca-

It seems almost incredible that any clergyman should It seems almost incredible that any clergyman should have expressed himself, in the manner above stated. Holy Scripture contains all things necssary to salvation; but Tradition has ever been regarded as a valuable handmaid. Tradition rightly understood is nothing but an accumulation. lation of the evidence farnished by successive generations. Without such a tradition as this who would be satisfied of the credibility of the Bible?

LIST OF CLERGY OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

Lord Bishop of Montreal: The Right Reverend George J. MOUNTAIN, D.D. (Administering the Diocese.) Archicacon of Quebec-The same. Examining and Domestic Chaptain to the Lord Bishop: Reverend George Mackie, A.B.

PAROCHIAL CLERGY. DISTRICT OF QUEBEC. Parish

Parish

Guebec.

Right Reverend George J. Mountain, D.D., Rector
Rev. George Cowell, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces,

E. W. Sewell, Minister of the Chapet of the Holy
Trinity, and Assistant Minister in the Parich.

G. Mackie, A.B., Curaie of the Parish is W. Chaderton, Minister of the Chapetry of St. Peter.

W. W. Wait, Minister of the Chapetry of St. Peter.

W. W. Wait, Minister of the Chapetry of St. Paul.

C. L. F. Haensel, Conducting a Set et School.

North of the St. Lawrence {* Rev. H. D. Sewell, M.A., Chaplain to adjacent to Quebec }

the Lord Biship.

Adjacent of Quebec }

The Conducting of the Chapetry of St. Peter.

"W. W. Wait, Minister of the Chapetry of St. Peter.

"W. W. Wait, Minister of the Chapetry of St. Peter.

"W. Trinity, and Assistant Minister of the Chapetry of St. Peter.

"W. Chaplain to the Chapetry of St. Peter.

"W. C. Morris.

the Lord Bishop.
- † "R R. Burrage.
" C. Morris.
- * "R. Knight.
- * "J. L. Alexander.
- * "R. Anderson, A.B. tine Station "The Counties South of " P. J. Maning.

DISTRICT OF THREE RIVERS. Three Rivers - {
Rev. S. S. Wood, A.M. Rector, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop.

By G. M. Ross, Rector.

Rivière du Loupen haut &c. * " N. Guérout.

upenhaut &c. * N. Guerout.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Rev. J. Bethune, D.D.. Rector.

D. Robertson, Assistant Minister and Acting Chaptain to the Forces at St. Helen's Island.

M. Willoughby, Minister of Trinity Chapel.

D. B. Parnther, Assistant Minister of do.

W. Thompson, Minister of St. Thomas's Chapel.

Rev. R. H. Bourne.

Rev. R. H. Bourne.

J. Torrance,

W. W. Bond.

J. Leeds,

J. J. Leeds, J. Leeds,
Jas. Pyke,
W. Abbott, Rector.
W. McMaster,
J. Abbott, M.A.
J. Johnston,
D. Falloon,
W. Anderson, Recta

Gore Grenville, &c. Hull, &c. Clarendon, &c. William Henry . T. Anderson, Rector, and sionary at Berthier.
T. Johnson.
A. Balfour.
E. Cusack, A.B.
C. C. Cotton, A.B., Rector.
Jas. Reid.
R. Whitwell.
Jas. Jones. Stanbridge -Caldwell and Christic Manors { * " M. Townsend, Rector. " W. Dawes, Rector, and Acting Chaplain to Forces. Jos. A. Allen.

" J. Braithwaite, A.B., Rector, and Acting Chaplain to Forces. † " C. Morice, Missionary, and Acting Chaplain to Forces. wi and Chatcauguay* " W. Brethour, A.B. St. Rémi

DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS. DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.

Kingscy, &c. - * Rev. J. Butler.

Tingwick, &c. - * " R. Lonsdell.

Shipton, Melbourne, &c. - * " C. B. Fleming,

Lennoville and Sherbrooke * L. Doolittle.

Eaton N. and S. - * " J. Taylor.

Robinson, &c. - * " W. King.

Compton - * " C. P. Reid.

Charleston, Hatley, &c. - * " C. Jackson. DISTRICT OF ST. FRANCIS.

N. B.—Those Clergymen (44 in number, out of 63 in the whole Diocese), to whose names an asterisk is prefixed, are supported in whole, and those whose names have an obelisk, are supported in part, by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Some addition to the number of Clergy is shortly expected, the maintenance of which will be also chargeable to that body.

LIST OF THE CLERGY OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Lord Bishop of Toronto:

Archdeacon of York-The same. Archdeacon of Kingston-Venerable George O'Kill Stuart, LL D. Examining and Domestic Chaptain and Secretary to the Lord Bishop, The Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A.

PAROCHIAL CLERGY. HOME DISTRICT. City of Toronto.

Hon. and Right Rev. John Strachan, DD., LL.D., Rector. Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., Assistant Minister, and Officiating Chaplain to the Forces. Rev. Henry Scadding, M.A., Assistant in the Parish, and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop.

- Rev. Thomas Phillips, D.D., Rector.
- "James Magrath, M.A., Rector.
- "George Maynard, M.A.
{ "T. H. M. Bartlett, B.A., Rector.
- "Alexander Sanson. Yonge Street -Alexander Sanson.
Robert J. MacGeorge.
George Mortimer, M.A., Rector.
Adam Townley. Assistant Minister
V. P. Mayerhoffer, M.A., Rector.
George Charles Street. Featherstone Lake Osler, B.A. William Stewart Darling.

John Gibson.
John McIntyre.
Andrew Jamieson.
George Hallen, B.A.
John Pentland, B.A.
S. B. Ardagh, A.M.
W. H. Norris. GORE DISTRICT. Rev. J. Gamble Geddes, Rector.

"John Flanagan.
"William McMurray, Rector.
"J. Campbell Usher. Thomas Greene, A.B. Michael Boomer, A.B.

Missionaries to the Six Nation Indians on the Grand River

Rev. Abraham Nelles, and Rev. Adam Elliot.

NIAGARA DISTRICT. Rev. Thomas Creen. Rector, Officiating
Chaplain to the Forces.

"George R. F. Grout, Rector.

"W. Leeming, Rector.

"F. W. Miller, B.A., Minister of 8t.
George's and Officiating Chaplain
to the Forces

"Thomas Brock Fuller, Rector.

"A. Fuller Atkinson, Rector.

"A. Fuller Atkinson, Rector.

"G. Mortimer Armstrong. Grimsby -" C. B. Gribble, B.A. " B. Cudmore Hill, M.A. TALBOT DISTRICT. Rev. Francis Evans, Rector.
George Salmon. LONDON DISTRICT. BROCK DISTRICT.
- Rev. William Bettridge, B.D., Rector.
- " John Rothwell, A.B. HURON DISTRICT. - Rev. Robert Francis Campbell, M.A.
- " H. Cholwell Cooper, B.A. WESTERN DISTRICT. - Rev. T. Earle Welby, Rector.

"Frederick Mack, Rector, Officiating Chaptain to the Forces.
"F. Gore Elliot.
"William Henry Hobson.
"Arthur Mortimer, Rector.
"Alexander Pyne, A.B.
"James Coleman. NEWCASTLE DISTRICT. Rev. A. N. Bethure, D.D., Rector, Chap-lain to the Lord Bishop and Disce-san Professor of Theology.

Jonathan Shortt, Rector,
J. Thompson, Superannuated.

Samuel Armour, Rector.
T. Smith Kennedy, Rector. COLBORNE DISTRICT. - Rev. Robert J. Crozier Taylor, M.A., Rector.
- "W. Maw Shaw, B.A.
- "Thomas Fidler. Emily Fencion Falls VICTORIA DISTRICT. - - Rev. John Grier, M.A. PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT. - Rev. William Macaulay, Rector. MIDLAND DISTRICT.

Venerable George O'Kill Stuart, LL.D., Rector.
Rev. R. David Cartwright, M.A., Assistant Minister,
Officiating Chaplain to the Forces, and Chaplain
to the Lord Bishop.

"W. Macaulay Herchmer, M.A., Chaplain to the
Penitentiary. tholies to retort upon us, I think it better to discard tradition altogether, although baptism should stand on a weaker founda-Penitentiary.
Nathaniel Proctor, Naval Chaplain.
- Rev. W. F. Stuart Harper, Rector.
- " Job Deacon, Rector.
nance - " Saltern Givins.

" W. Agar Adamson, A.B., Chaplain to
the Hon. Legislative Council. Amherst Island " Paul Shirley. JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT. - Fey. Edward Denroche, A.B.
- "William Gunning, A.M.
- "Robert Blakey, Rector.
- "Henry Patton, Rector. BATHURST DISTRICT. - Rev. Michael Harris, A.M., Rector.
- S. Spratt Strong.
- John Flood.
- E. Jukes Boswell.
- James William Padfield, Rector.
- Matthew Ker.
- Hannibal Mulkins.
- Ebenezer Morris. Carle on Place -Franktown -EASTERN DISTRICT. - Rev. Alexander Williams, M.A., RectorJ. G. Beck Lindsay, RectorRomaine Rolph. Manatoulin Island - Rev. Frederick Augustus O'Meara, A.B. Increase..... 11 English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

- Rev. Arthur Palmer, A.B., Rector

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE. (From the London Ecclesiastical Gazette for October.) The following letter from the Bishop of Madras, dated Fraserpett, Coorg Country, 3d May, 1842, was then read: "Since I last wrote to you I have left Mercara, after

passing there three happy, and, I will humbly hope, not unprofitable weeks. A Bishop was never there before; and a clergyman but seldom visits it; although I trust that as soon as I have a resident chaplain at Mangalore, this will be remedied.
"I know nothing more beautiful of its kind than the Coorg country, of which the place whence I now write to you is the frontier town, or rather village, to the east-

It possesses every variety of sylvan scenery, and that pleasing pastoral character which belongs more peculiarly to mountainous districts. The natives, as is often the case with highlanders, are remarkably superstitious; and the superstition of Coorg is of course an exaggeration of the miserable Hindoo idolatry; but the inhabitants have likewise the frank simplicity, the manly carriage, active habits, and stern bravery for which also highlanders are usually distinguished. Mercara or Muddikara, the little capital, is upwards of 4000 feet above the sea, and hemmed in by ancient forests, the height and spread of whose trees would astonish an European; and by deep valleys, from whence I believe the tiger and elephant to have been now almost expelled, but which still give the traveller a sense of awe, as his eye tries in vain to pierce their darkness, which can be felt. The dethronement of the Rajah, who is now a kind of prisoner at large at Benares, was a happy thing for Coorg, whose inhabitants enjoy under the British Government a fatherly rule, which had been hitherto utterly unknown to them. Out of a population of about one hundred thousand souls, there are, I am told, many professing Roman Catholics, which is confirmed indeed by the frequent graves, surmounted by a cross, which you see in their villages; and both at Mercara and Fraserpett are chapels belonging to the members of that persuasion, before which floats from a rude pole the banner of the cross, a custom which I have not observed in other parts of India. I am not aware that they have any res priests among them, nor am I competent to speak of their Christian knowledge; although without uncharitableness we may reasonably fear that it is at a low standard. May the Holy Spirit improve them and us! I am not, however, going to write a history of Coorg; but merely to mention a few circumstances connected with my recent visit to Mercara, which, however unimportant in themselves, our Society may perhaps be pleased to hear, as showing that there, as wherever it has found a restingplace, our Church is at work. Contrary to my usual habit, I have kept no journal of my visit. I regret this, because it has really been, to me at least, very interesting; but so much work pressed upon me, not indeed directly connected with the place, but the result of a more than usually large and important correspondence, that by the time I had done my daily task, further thinking and writing were almost impossible. An accumulation of letters-tracked me up to that beautiful mountain hold every morning, and nothing short of several hours of daily la-bour could have kept it down within any thing like ma-nageable compass. Even now while I am writing to you, two packets of suspicious size and weight are lying before me, which I only abstain from opening until my confidertial private secretary, Mrs. Spencer, is ready to help me. Knowing, however, the kind interest the Society takes in my proceedings, I will now attempt to recal that in a letter which might have better suited a diary, by giving you a slight sketch of what I have been either doing, or trying to do, during the last three weeks. May my labour have been not altogether in vain in the Lord, in so far as it has been in accordance with his solemn charge to all his ministers to feed his sheep! Alas, that so many of those for whom He shed his blood should be left without one

who can constantly watch for their souls, as he that must "On the 9th of April we climbed the beautiful pass which leads to Mercara; and a ride of five hours through some of the finest scenery in the world, of almost every variety of leaf and of green, brought us within sight of the fort, which, although of no strength, I believe, in a military point of view, stands out nobly in the landscape, and is in itself a striking object. The next day being Sunday, the little congregation was assembled in the messroom, (too often the place of meeting for divine service in India, on account of our want of churches,) when the in India, on account of our want of churches,) when the whole service was performed according to our Liturgy, so dear to all who love to pray to and praise God in the form of sound words; and I preached to them on the 10th chapter of St. John, 11th verse, doing my best to declare to them the good Shepherd, and to explain to them that He gave his life for the sheep. I have never met with a more attentive congregation; and they who think that British officers are not pious men, are, I am thankful to say, mistaken. Being still weak from the wear and tear of work in the plains, where I have been engaged since the latter part of September, I felt myself unequal to an evening service; but I invited the little party to meet me on the next Wednesday, when, after the Litany, I explained to them to the best of my ability the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, of the administration of which I had given notice for the following Sunday. I have sub-

sequently had the very great comfort of ascertaining, that

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what I then said had removed from the minds of some | constantly repeated that they believed in Christ went no glad tidings of good things. On the appointed day we had, for the size of the congregation, many guests at the Table of our Lord; and it having come to my knowledge that there were four residents in the fort who had not yet been confirmed, I named the next Sunday for the Apos-

"I began this morning an exposition of the Lord's Prayer, which I concluded in the evening, after administering in the course of the evening service the Sacrament of Baptism to three children, when I fully believe that the prayers of those present were offered in an honest and good heart to God, that they might lead the rest of their lives, through his grace and guidance, according to that beginning. On the Wednesday I gave a lecture on the Sacrament of Baptism, with reference to Confirmation, in which I endeavoured to call back to the memory of those that heard me, and my own, our baptismal vows, so often forgotten by us all. May God give us grace to strive to keep them more faithfully, and, if it be possible, as much as lieth in us, most faithfully from henceforth unto the end! On the Friday and Saturday I examined my candidates for Confirmation, my domestic chaplain, the Rev. James Morant, not being at present with me.

My sermon was on the 14th verse of the 12th chapter of to that blessed truth; but it never could be essentially to that blessed truth; but it never could be essentially my sermon was on the 14th verse of the 12th chapter of the service was a serious to that blessed truth; but it never could be essentially my sermon was on the 14th verse of the 12th chapter of the service was a serious content. My sermon was on the 14th verse of the 12th chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, my object being to show the Progressive character of true religion, and the necessity of striving after positive, not comparative, holiness. On this day I was greatly assisted in my labours by the Rev. Alfred Fennell, chaplain of Cannanore, who had arrived the previous day, and preached at the evening service a very good and faithful sermon on the 10th chapter of St. Matthew, 38th verse. The next day was the Festival of St. Mark; and I thankfully caught at the opportunity to explain the Gospel of the day, beginning with that declaration of our Saviour, so deeply important to all Christians, 'I am the true Vine, and my Father is the Husbandman.' Who would not be thankful to the Church for giving him an additional and peculiar epportunity to speak on such a theme? This week was passed in much the same way as that which went before it; and on the following Sunday morning I preached on the epistle of the day, the 5th Sunday after Easter, and in the evening I consecrated the burial ground, holding divine service in a tent. After the consecration I preached on that exceeding great and precious promise of our Redeemer, 'In my Father's house are many mercious in the law of the following Sunday morning I preached on that exceeding great and precious promise of our Redeemer, 'In my Father's house are many mercious promises of our Redeemer, 'In my Father's house are many mercious promises of our Redeemer, 'In my Father's house are many mercious promises of our Redeemer, 'In my Father's house are many mercious promises of our Redeemer, 'In my Father's house are many mercious promises of our Redeemer, 'In my Father's house are many mercious promises of our Redeemer, 'In my Father's house are many mercious promises of our Redeemer, 'In my Father's house are many mercious promises of our Redeemer, 'In my Father's house are many mercious promises of our Redeemer, 'In my Father's house are many mercious promise of our Redeemer, 'In my Father's ho that tent. After the consecration I preached on that exceeding great and precious promise of our Redeemer, 'In my Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you.' And here I bade my little flock farewell. It was heart-touching to take leave on such a spot, parting on the brink of the ready grave, to run, as strangers and pilgrims upon earth, the course which may still lie before us, with but little prospect, considering the peculiar uncertainty of health and life in India, that we should ever meet again until obilds of the impresse family of the every meet again that the prospect is a few of the every until, children of the immense family of the cross, re- from that place, and never afterwards to be withdrawn. deemed from the bondage of sin and corruption by the atoning blood of Christ, and clothed in the white garments of his righteousness, we shall be admitted, if happily we thus attain unto it, to our Father's house. There is a sadness by which the heart is made better; and I

He continue to be merciful unto her, and bless her, and to show her the light of His countenance, that His way may be known upon earth, His saving health among all nations, until all the ends of the earth shall fear him! If permitted to reach Bishopstoke, I shall have journeyed upwards of 1950 miles since I left it in September; a weary waste to traverse, but not without an occasional green spot of Christianity, the more welcome because so weary waste to traverse, but not without an occasional green spot of Christianity, the more welcome because so rare. It is peculiarly affecting to one who values Christian ordinances as I do, to come from time to time, as has occurred to me in the course of my present visitation, upon some utterly isolated station, the abode perhaps of a single English family, whose members live for months with scarcely a chance of ever seeing a Christian minister, and who yet adorn their Christian profession, by being doers of the word which they can so very seldom hear; a little who yet adorn their Christian profession, by being doers of the word which they can so very seldom hear; a little but a clear light shining in the twilight, or rather in the black and dark night, of the surrounding idolatry. It is indeed hard for them to be thus cut off, it may be for years together from 'the sound of the church-going bell;' in the surprised if under such circumstances, they have be surprised if under such circumstances. nor can we be surprised if under such circumstances, they should sometimes forget the Church of their native land. The occasional passing by of the Bishop, or one of his saints' days would would be observed .- Chelmsford Chroniclergy, serves however to call back some of the dearest associations of home; the old parish church, that beautiful house where their fathers and mothers worshipped, and they themselves first heard the voice of public prayer and they themselves first heard the voice of public prayer. Bishop of New Zealand, announcing the fact that the and praise; and its churchyard, where perhaps their Bishop had arrived safe, and in good health at the place

thankfully return to it. "Our Society, to whose liberality we are so greatly indebted for the means of establishing it, will be pleased to hear that 'The Madras Diocesan Institution' will very defray the expense of restoring that portion of York Minster.—The amount already subscribed to defray the expense of restoring that portion of York Minster.—The amount already subscribed to defray the expense of restoring that portion of York Minster.—The amount already subscribed to defray the expense of restoring that portion of York Minster.—The amount already subscribed to defray the expense of restoring that portion of York Minster.—The amount already subscribed to defray the expense of restoring that portion of York Minster.—The amount already subscribed to hear that 'The Madras Diocesan Institution' will very state the expense of restoring that portion of York Minster.—The amount already subscribed to hear that 'The Madras Diocesan Institution' will very state the expense of restoring that portion of York Minster.—The amount already subscribed to hear that 'The Madras Diocesan Institution' will very state the expense of restoring that portion of York Minster.—The amount already subscribed to hear that 'The Madras Diocesan Institution' will very state the expense of restoring that portion of York Minster.—The amount already subscribed to hear that 'The Madras Diocesan Institution' will very state the expense of restoring that portion of York Minster. India, fit to teach others also in their own tongue, be it Tamil, or Malialim, or Canarese, or Teloogoo, the wonderful works of God, long after we shall have been called storation of Bakewell (Derbyshire) Church. The gross That the circumstan to our account. It is the Society's office, and nobly has it hitherto been fulfilled, to send out seed to the sower for be deducted about 1301, which will a society and nobly has it hitherto been fulfilled, to send out seed to the sower for be deducted about 1301, which will a society and nobly has it has been President. amount subscribed is 4851l. 15s. 6d., from which sum must be deducted about 130l., which will not be received; and of this Board, and necessarily had occasion to be instrumental of this Board, and necessarily had occasion to be instrumental a further sum of about 1400l. will be required to complete in sowing the seed ourselves, and in teaching those to sow | the whole work.

our works, begun, continued, and ended in Him, we may glorify His holy name, and finally by His mercy obtain

verlasting life, through Jesus Christ our Lord."
It was agreed to present a Bible and Common Prayer Book to each of the persons recommended by his Lord-ship, who are attached to the 34th regiment of Madras

CONSECRATION OF THREE NEW CHURCHES.

(From the Manchester Courier of the 15th October.)

Little more than three months ago we had the pleasure of recording the consecration of four churches in this town in one week; and we have now the satisfaction of stating that three others, in the town or immediate neigh-bourhood, and all of them situate in districts greatly in want of church accommodation, have been consecrated during the present week.—These are, the Church of St. Silas, in Ardwick; the Parochial Chapel of St. Matthew, at Stretford; and the New Church at Pendlebury. consecration of the first of these took place on Mo consecration of the first of these took place on Alohday morning; that of the second in the afternoon of the same day; and the third was consecrated on Tuesday afternoon.

The Lord Bishop of Chester preached on the three occasions, and at the consecration of St. Silas Church,

With the first of these took place on Alohday Great Britain.

The English journals contain many comments on Canadian affairs, but confess their inability to understand the position of matters. While there is an evident desire, in the Conservative and was not effectual to salvation. The mind might perceive that the birth, character, and death of Christ agreed The British American The British American The British American The British The British American The Briti

ligion was professed, to have been baptized in his faith, or becoming communicants; doubts and difficulties unhappily not rare in this country. But how shall they hear without a preacher? It is but very seldom that we can bring to these remote stations, in an Indian diocese, the as God and Lord; all this might be, and the heart have no concern in it. The faith by which a man was justified was such as that exhibited by the woman of Canaan, the blind man who heard that Jesus was passing, and the nobleman of Capernaum. No one could doubt that the heart was concerned there; and this feeling and earnest movement of the heart was energing of what was manner. The Male of Stamps, to William Wordsworth; the immortal Poet. Her Majesty has done all she could: but it is disgraceovement of the heart was an example of what was meant ovement of the heart was an example of what to meritorious admirals and generals, to une out to meritorious admirals and generals, to une out to meritorious admirals and generals, to une of the greatest and best of men,—and scanty pittance to one of the greatest and best of men,—one of the most useful and ennobling to his own and future generals. them; this movement must have a cause,—must rest on some foundation. What then was needful to produce this faith in Christ? The first thing needful was assurance of his power. We could not trust another without confidence that he was capable of doing what we asked for.

This explained many of our Lord's words, as—" If thou
canst believe, all things are possible to him that believeth." This confidence in the power of Christ was the true assurance of faith; that which we often heard spoken of as the true assurance of faith was the belief of Christ's power to give eternal life to all that trusted him, not the confidence that we were saved, but that there was a power in Christ to save us. The assurance that we were individually children of God and heirs of his kingdom might be bestowed; where God saw fit to grant it, he might

THE CHURCH IN MERIONETHSHIRE.—It must be truly of her success and prosperity in the present day. Not to sall burning service is regularly performed every Sunday at Mercara, so far as it can be performed by a layman, by one of the officers of the regiment now quartered there, and I would beg as a particular favour to myself, that our Society would present the Christians of the 34th regiment of Madras light infantry, which comprises, besides the officers, five of whom are married, two European serjeants, and twenty-one of the band, all, together with their families, members of the Church of Eagland, a Bible and a Book of Common Prayer. I ought to add, that a detachment of British Artillery is usually stationed at Mercara, although in consequence of the war in China it has been for the present withdrawn.

"Perhaps I ought to apologise to our Society for intruding upon them such a report as this, and yet I think it will not be read altogether without interest, as showing the state and probable growth of a little vine in the Church of Christ, planted in a dry land, and I think also there are many in England who will pray with me to the Church of Christ, planted in a dry land, and I think also there are many in England who will pray with me to the Church is particularly and solemn tones of which have attracted great multitudes of people to worship the God

there are many in England who will pray with me to the God of Hosts to look down from heaven, to behold and of their fathers; consequently the congregation of the visit this vine, that He who alone can do it, and by whose Calvinistic Methodists has been considerably reduced in Strace and mercy it has been brought to that remote nook of Southern India, may cause it to take deep root until it ministry of Mr. Jones has been extremely successful; in fill the land, until the hills are covered with the shadow of it, and the boughs thereof are like the goodly cedars. It must be deeply interesting to the Christian, to see the posed by E. Griffith, at Llanegyn, yet she gains ground; Gospel seed sown by our beloved Church springing up in such distant and, humanly speaking such unpromising corners of the earth,—first the blade; then the ear; after the blade; then the ear; after scious that they must quit the field. Mr. Lloyd, the Inthat, though not in our time, the full corn in the ear. To the west and to the east, to the north and to the south, the worthy manner; he is on friendly terms with the Vicar, Anglican Church now sings the Lord's song in a strange and reads the Haul pretty constantly; he never holds and, and his must be a cold heart who can look with any meetings during the time of Church service, and indifference at her progress, and especially at the estations. ment of one of her bishops at Jerusalem,—the joy of the whole earth, because the city of the great King. May He continue to be merciful unto her, and bless her, and the continue to be merciful unto her, and bless her, and the continue to be merciful unto her, and bless her, and the continue to be merciful unto her, and bless her, and the continue to be merciful unto her, and bless her, and the continue to be merciful unto her, and bless her, and the continue to be merciful unto her, and bless her, and the continue to be merciful unto her and the continue to the continue to be merciful unt

parents are buried; and I am bound to say, that where-ever I go, my ministrations are received with an affectionate welcome, which convinces me that persons brought up in the communion of our Church, even thus situated, have not wilfully left their first love, and would most

ankfully return to it.

"Our Society, to whose liberality we are so greatly Windsor at the time the appointment was conferred on him.

The Duke of Rutland, in addition to his first donation

A window of stained glass has been placed in the Cathe- within the well known rule hitherto invariably acted upon, that

church-rate of 2d. in the pound was carried in the parish of St. Clement's by a majority of 82 to 24. It is now four others, the Board cannot but feel that the persons who have others, the Board cannot but feel that the persons who have public resignation before they are brought forward. He canyears since one was granted, a most violent opposition having been made hitherto. The meeting for the purpose of granting the rate was called at 10 o'oclock, when a poll built of the whole parish was demanded, which was kept open

Civil Intelligence.

occasions, and at the consecration of the share that the passage—"With the heart man believeth unto righteousness; and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation," Rom. x. 10. His Lording is involuntarily betrayed, that his policy will prove far at the British connexion. However unpalarable it may be, we feel bound the share that the consecration of the share that the consecration of the share that the passage—"With the heart man believeth unto righteousness; and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation," Rom. x. 10. His Lording the share that the passage—"With the heart man believeth unto righteousness; and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation," Rom. x. 10. His Lording the share that the passage—"With the heart man believeth unto righteousness; and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation," Rom. x. 10. His Lording the share that the passage—"With the heart man believeth unto righteousness; and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation," Rom. x. 10. His Lording the share that the passage—"With the heart man believeth unto righteousness; and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation," Rom. x. 10. His Lording the share that the passage—"With the heart man believeth unto righteousness; and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation," Rom. x. 10. His Lording the share that the passage is not the ship, after observing that the great truth taught in this to state our conviction that the ministry and people of England passage was that which pervaded and animated all the services of the Church, said he should confine himself to —the one, that it is rapidly artaining such a maturity and of constitutional law, that Responsible Government as intro-

The British American Emigration and Colonization Society. with the prophecies, might acknowledge that he performed many miracles, spoke astonishing words of wisdom, and established a religion which could never be the work of London of the frauds committed in its name: and the press, mere men; and yet this might not affect the heart, influence the motives, or govern the practice. Such was the faith of some of the Jews; and the faith of many who

who heard me certain painful and alarming doubts and difficulties, which had hitherto stood in the way of their Rolls in Ireland, in place of the late Sir M. O'Loghlen.

The Rev. Solomon Herschell died on Monday morning, in

the 82d year of his age. He was forty years Chief Rabbi, and

ful in a nation, which very rightly gives thousands per annun nerations,-that ever existed.

Mr. Dickens's work "American Notes" has been published. Mr. Dickens's work.
His account of Canada is favourable, and complimentary; but
trusting to a story which he picked up in this city, he has cast a slur upon the Orange party. Much as we disapprove of all extra-legal associations bound together by oath, we cannot but condemn this gratuitous and out-of-the-way attak upon a body of men, whose existence in this country is one of the stronges

said to be slightly better, at the last account. Mr. O'Connell, as Lord Mayor, had resigned the civic chair,

CANADA.

The health of Sir Charles Bagot, we regret to say, is ex-tremely precarious and alarming: and is stated to be such as to render his immediate departure a matter of vital necessity. His successor is already conjectured: but the surmises that have been hazarded, we think, are without foundation.

In another column appears an able article, signed Z, from the Quebec Gazette. The writer is not practised in composi-tion, but he is a man full of thought and foresight, and he has said some pungent things which, if we could, we would believe The Hincks-Wakefield game of political corruption is kept

p with extreme vivacity. The Cornwall job is a most astoun-ing disclosure: Mr. McDonald having formerly been an opponent of Government, but now receiving from Government a fuvour of the most extraordinary description. Mr. Sheriff Moodie, to carry out the new policy more thoroughly, has dismissed his gaoler, because the honest man happened to be a gaolers will have orders from the Executive to release those lons who approve of the Hincks-Wakefield policy.

The persecution of the Press is carried on most minutely nd extensively, but without any effect upon the independence of our honourable and loyal cotemporaries. Some Lawyers have insisted that the Sheriff's advertisements should appear journals named by themselves, pronouncing the interference v the Executive to be absolutely illegal.

Mr. FitzGibbon, a son of Colonel FitzGibbon, has been apinted Clerk of the Peace, for the District of Victoria, in the

place of Mr. Murney, dismissed for loyalty,
An Officer has been appointed to the Majority in the Militia, which Mr. Murney resigned.......It seems certain that Mr. Papineau is to be paid £4,000, with interest, for four years' salary as Speaker of the late House of Assembly for Lower Canada. We wonder what has become of poor Vitty. terest or efficacy.

Mr. Counter, the Mayor of Kingston, has gone to England

o raise £20,000 for erecting the market buildings in Kingston Dr. Collyer, has been mesmerising in Toronto. We advise ple not to attend his lectures : but there can be no reasonae doubt entertained that there is some strange power in mes-

ism, — whether for good or for evil, remains to be ascertained.
.Mr. E. G. Wakefield, M.P.P., has sailed for England..... A teacher of Boxing has been in Toronto—we hope no respect-able person took lessons from him.....The Presbyterians in this Province are about to present the Hon. W. Morris, with a piece of plate, worth 160 guineas for his services to the Scottish gistration Bill. We wish him all success, as some such measure will prevent fraud, expense, delay, and personal inconvenience in Elections.....Mr. Buchanan, M.P.P. for Toronto, who has been absent from his duties for one session, has written a strange letter to the public, in which be expresses his intention of being absent the next session also, but intimates, in pretty plain English, that he would like still to Non-represent this city. It is too bad. He ought to have resigned in a straightforward manner..... There has been a shock of an earthquake Lower Canada; a steamer burnt of gales. St. Andrew visits us this year, with a very heavy fall

THE CORNWALL JOB. (From the Kingston Statesman.)

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Charles Bagot, G. C. B., one of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same. The Petition of the President and Board of Police of the town

Humbly Sheweth:

That lots Nos. 10 and 11 on the North side of Water street said town, were originally reserved for a market place by the Executive Government.

That in pursuance thereof in 1818 a Provincial enactment 58th Geo. 3rd, Chap. 4th, authorising the Commissioners of the Peace in the Eastern District to build a market

That after the establishment of the Board of Police, the faith

"Increasing cares, and a growing sense of heavy responsibility, make me feel more than ever in need of the prayers of all Christian persons. Let me beg the prayers of all Christian persons. Let me beg the prayers of our Society, both for my clergy and myself, that God may prevent us in all our doings with His most gracious favour, and further us with His continual help, that it all our works, begun, continued, and ended in His most gracious windows of stained glass will shortly be placed in the Capacitant of the market has been established in another place, the Board, which never anticipated the relinquishment of the faith of the Government, as they conceived it pledged to them, are still desirous of retaining the lots of the prayers of the two purchasers, as although at present the market has been established in another place, the Board, which never anticipated the relinquishment of the relinquishment of the faith of the Government, as they conceived it pledged to them, are still desirous of retaining the lots of the relinquishment of the faith of the Government, as they conceived it pledged to them, are still desirous of retaining the lots of the relinquishment of the faith of the Government, as they conceived it pledged to them, are still desirous of retaining the lots of the relinquishment of the relinquishment of the faith of the Government, as they conceived it pledged to them, are still desirous of retaining the lots of the relinquishment of the relinquishment of the relinquishment of the relinquishment of the faith of the Government, as they conceived it pledged to them, are still desirous of retaining the lots of the relinquishment of ceived it pledged to them, are still desirous of retaining the lots has already violated it. What right had he to make any the Dean of Chichester has been followed, and four other windows of stained glass will shortly be placed in the Cathedral of Chichester. These are all intended as obi-tuary windows, memorials of affectionate remembrance of departed relatives, and as substitutes for mural tablets.—

Your petitioners are induced to believe that however imper-fect their title to the said lots might be, they would still be

dral of Gloucester, by a gentleman, to the memory of his wife. Two in the church of Wyke Regis; and various other churches are mentioned as likely to receive the same ornamental memorials.

CAMBRIDGE CHURCH-RATES.—On Thursday last a church-rate of 2d. in the pound was carried in the parish of so slight a character as to sanction the sale of the lore to the same of so slight a character as to sanction the sale of the lore to the same of so slight a character as to sanction the sale of the lore to built thereon, had at least an undoubted right to the refusal of the portions of the lots upon which they respectively have

of the whole parish was demanded, which was kept open until two, when the numbers were found to be as above.

That the Board is of opinion, that the value of the lors is much above £50, and that some misrepresentation must have been made use of in obtaining the patent.

Your petitioners therefore humbly beg that Your Excellency who are to blame, but the corrupting influence of weak and bad That the Board is of opinion, that the value of the lots is

By order. R. CLINE, President. A. JOHN MACDONELL, Clerk.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

(From the Quebec Gazette 16th Nov.)

Duncan M'Neill, Esq., the former Solicitor General, has been Government, to destroy it, and retract the error which had disgrace which now degrades them, and which will remain as a proclaims to the world their ignorance of the principles which have hitherto kept the British Empire together, and will alone be convinced of the fact, when they see their Governor the mere puppet of a majority, or hostilely arrayed against his Commons; the effect, in both instances, producing a stoppage of the Government. Statesmen who deal in political experiments ments, are ignorant statesmen and political quacks, and a people who submit to them are ignorant of their rights and the ctims of strife and confusion.
It may be asked, if a measure be brought forward which is

ncompatible with the connexion which subsists between the pon such incompatibility? In the House supporting the mea are; a Governor is, therefore, left entirely to himself, with his imperial knowledge, alike ignorant of the law and the important afeguards which keep an Empire together. If the ex-Attories and Solicitors-General are appointed Queen's Counsel, o avoid the difficulty, the Executive Attornies and Solicitorseneral must be highly flattered with their positions. The links of those yet remaining between England and Canada. Orange, is the colour of Protestantism, and as such we glory in it. anti-British principle, which must, in the end, prove a disgrace nents is only to hide the nakedness of the disease; to cover an Orange, is the colour of Protestantism, and assued we gloy in the Some women,—they hardly deserve the name,—some Amazons, then, have been attending public meetings in England, and haranguing in behalf of the Chartists.

Lord Melbourne has been attacked by paralysis—but was Lord Melbourne has been attacked by paralysis—but was the Cabinet? If he have the right to reserve all or a second or the Cabinet? If he have the right to reserve all or a second or the Cabinet? If he have the right to reserve all or a second or the Cabinet? any of the Bills, will the honorable members of the Counci pocket the insult; or resign, should their principal measures be and Alderman George Roe has become his successor. The great Agitator's "Rent" is falling off.

The 45th section of the Union Act expressly declares, produced contempt on both sides of the line.

It is in vain tion vest the responsibility? Unquestionably in the Governor.
If a Governor yield to his Cabinet, where is the connexion twelve heads, including the Governor, are now responsibility? If the twelve heads, including the Governor, are now responsible to the Queen and Parliament, as Governors heretofore were, we have only twelve heads instead of one control of the control of the same and Parliament. have only twelve heads instead of one, as formerly, with this difference, that the people have to pay, yearly, a few thousand pounds sterling for those additional heads; and if they are not responsible to the Queen and parliament, what do they want of two Presidents?—Could they not dispense with the services of the Governor, and save to the Province £7000 sterling, per the Governor, and save to the Province £7000 sterling, per the forecast of the the People on this continent, only upon condition that the People are ruled upon British principles, and British statesmen must take care that they do not pull the chord of allegiance to tight, lest it snap, and reflect whether dishonest Governments, have any better chance in the world than dishonest men; they must recollect that the People on this continent, only upon condition that the People are ruled upon British principles, and British statesmen must take care that they do not pull the chord of allegiance too tight, lest it snap, and reflect whether dishonest Governments, have any better chance in the world than dishonest men; they are not treat the people are ruled upon British principles, and British statesmen must take care that they do not pull the chord of allegiance too tight, lest it snap, and reflect whether dishonest Governments.

officers after its own whims and follies, and then desert and their hard earned pensions, and sent adrift on the world, with a commutation of four years' pay robbing them of the monies which are justly due to them to the day of their death, and for which the nation has already received its equivalent in the results which had flowed from their battles, and therefore had no right as a party, under any circumstances, to revoke? Much odium must rest on the Government, so long as these pensions remain unrestored; in the increased salaries awarded to the new incumbents, in the retention of the Attornies and Solicitors-General at the Seat of Government, causing fees to be extracted from the public chest, by Queen's Counsel, to an exorbitant amount, and in the dishonest distribution of the gifts of the Crown, by members of the Cabinet, for electioneering purposes.

It is not to be denied that the whole system is alone calculaed to create confusion in the general mixture of Executive and Legislative functions, by calling the principal Executive Officers from their legitimate employments to dabble in politics, and unfit them for the due discharge of the duties which they owe

The people must attend to and reflect upon these facts, as it is out of their pockets that these additional expenses are to come, and believe this truth, that if ever they had a corrupt and expensive system of Government, they have one now. It is not Monarchical, nor is it Republican; it is not British, nor is it American; but the ptinciple is corrupt and alien to both.
If the principle, then, be alien to the British Constitution, what right has the Crown to send its servants here to compromise its principles, and degrade the Queen, whom they pretend to The Queen's Representative, forsooth, representing

the worst features of democracy.

A rule of action in the Government, founded upon the established principles of the British Constitution, and firmly maintained, would have commanded the support and obedience of all parties; but a Government, founded upon the principles of a faction, must necessarily generate an opposite faction, and in proportion, as the one would gain strength, the other must gain weakness. It is unfortunate that the British Government has not seen this at an earlier day, and equally unfortunate that it cannot and statemen to govern with abilities superior to those which are to be found in the Colonies. It is unfortunate that the British Government has

It may likewise be asked, should all the talented professional nen returned to Parliament become alternatively obnoxious to the ajority, by whom are the important offices to be filled? or should the Assembly afford no competent professional men, who are to be Attorneys and Solicitors General and Chairman of the Board of Works, offices requiring the choicest talent in the Province? Are the departments to be converted into rotten Booughs, for the sake of securing Government votes, for which alone these heads are to get their enormous salaries, while the important duties must be performed by subordinates, whose talents are superior to those of their masters, and whose talents must be suitably rewarded, and to do that public service which ought to be done by those masters? It will here be seen that there is a double charge for the same service, the only difference being that the person whose talents are essential to the service, gets the least pay, and deluded constituencies are to believe that these Community voters can proceed. ent voters can never vote wrong, for the sole these Government voters can never vote wrong, for the sole reason that they always vote for the Government. Are the vacancies in the departments to be filled up in the same manner as the vacancy in the Surveyor General's Department was filled up, by a man totally ignorant of the common principles of surveying? It would not be more absurd to call a man a horse, surveying? It would not be more absurd to call a man a horse, than to call a man a Surveyor General, who has never been a Surveyor. Here lies the deception and the people see it. If, on the other hand, these professional gentlemen are absolutely necessary for the system, where will responsible Government be, if the constituencies take it into their heads to turn them all out at the general election? Here is a field for another set of anythin in the said town upon the lots so reserved.

That in the year 18—, the inhabitants of the said town considering the said lots as the property of the town, built a mar-ket place thereon, which building is now standing.

ambitious men, who can now begin to agitate a new system of responsible Government, as there are talented men out of the profession, who would, no doubt, have no objection to 1,100/ sterling, per annum. With regard to the remaining departarrival of the Bishop at his distant see in most affectionate terms. Dr. Selwyn was one of the assistant curates of dividuals for a term of years, reserving a rent amounting to £30 and the exalted novice, in his ignorance, is again left at the mer-York Minster.—The amount already subscribed to per annum, which rent has been appropriated to the funds of cy of his clerks, for every branch of information connected with That your petitioners have learned with surprise that a patent has lately been granted to John S. Macdonald, Esquire, Member for the County of Glengarry, for the said lots at the Member for the County of Glengarry, for the said lots at the and gives directions to its affairs, in the same manner that a merchant is the soul and director of his counting-house; but if he be deficient in the details of that department, is he not in the same predicament as the man who embarks in commercial affairs, ignorant of the rules which regulate commerce, and who trusts to the wisdom of his clerks, to keep him right? in sowing the seed ourselves, and in teaching those to sow it also, to whom we may be able to commit the work when our day of toil shall be far spent, and a better day, through God's mercy in Christ, be at hand to us!

"Increasing cares, and a growing sense of heavy responsibility, make me feel more than ever in need of the spensibility, make me feel more than ever in need of the spensibility. The collection of the real solution of the collection of the related to the board of Police.

That your petitioners are not aware that any sale has heretoned in the collection of the relation o Taking the system upon its own merits, Sir Charles Bagot

change in his Council, before he received the verdict of his commons? Instead of conniving with certain members of his Cabinet to deceive the people, he should have placed a bar be-tween himself and them, and made them face the storm that was prepared for them, and be tested upon the merits of their past actions. Can the addition of five members whitewash the conduct of the remaining six? And can a Council be complete if those six are to yield their opinions to the five for the sake of keeping their places? The whole Cabinet must be considered as one, and responsible for its measures. If a vote of want of confidence is carried in consequence of those measures, the whole must go out, as the only means that the public can not approve, and yet disapprove: public men must be one thing or the other, and the public must not, and will not be nposed upon by such intrigues as characterized the late will be pleased to take the matter into consideration, and to instruct the Crown Officer to institute proceedings in Chancery and cause the letters patent to be repealed.

are to blame, but the corrupting influence of weak and bad the Colonial office. The new members of the Colonial Cabinet are well aware, that there are but the corrupting influence of weak and bad the Colonial office. The new members of the Colonial Cabinet are well aware, that there are but the corrupting influence of weak and bad the Colonial office. are well aware that there are but two ines of policy open to them. The one, to adopt the policy of their adversaries and abandon former obligations; the other, to adopt bold measures of reform and demolish the infamous provisions of the Union Act, with its unjuet deat, if they can. The former policy may enable them to ke p office for a time, with the loss of that which ought to be most dear to men, their characters. The latter is the least that every-right minded man can expect at their hands. It will remain to be seen what effect the charm of once and power will have on men whose independence at least, if not their policy has been hither admired by their political adversaries. Sooner or later must a people living the first part of the passage. By the forcible and pointed expression, "With the heart man believeth unto righteousness," St. Paul intimated that there might be a belief ousness, "St. Paul intimated that there might be a belief ousness," St. Paul intimated that there might be a belief ousness, "St. Paul intimated that there might be a belief ousness," St. Paul intimated that there might be a belief ousness, "St. Paul intimated that there might be a belief ousness," St. Paul intimated that there might be a belief ousness, "St. Paul intimated that there might be a belief ousness," St. Paul intimated that there might be a belief ousness, "St. Paul intimated that there might be a belief of the colonies, is an absurdity, and incompatible in a duced into the Colonies, is an absurdity, and incompatible in a duced into the Colonies, is an absurdity, and incompatible in a duced into concerning the Lord Jesus which did not affect the heart, be lost or given away. We pray that events may prove our conceded by their predecessors in office. Now, while it is admitted that the practical statesman must take things as they are, and make the best of a bad state of affairs, it is denied that the rights of one class are to be invaded for ano ther, and if they have the least spark of that principle which ples of the British Constitution. A legal concession is one thing, but an illegal one another.

A legal concession is one the least spandiate the infam us enaction by the Rev. W. J. E. Bernett, M.A., ment which imposed the debts of the Upper upon the Lower late Student of Christ Church, Oxfori, and Minister of Portman duty to instruct their Governor, on the first assumption of his | Canada are bound; in honour, to yield to them, to remove the

French Canadians. In their thirst for revenge they lost sight of the principles of justice and equal rights, and they must now expect the natural fruits; confusion and bad government Expect the natural trults; contaston and bad government. There must be no inequality among a people of the same country; in the eye of the law, all must be equal; where inequality exists, division, hostility and hatred must exist also, and proportion as these prevail, will a people retrograde. The mperial government has the right to rule us with despotic power, none other will answer; but it has not the right to class legislation, to appropriate power to sectional classes of the same community, to dispose of the monies and properties of one por-tion, for the benefit of another. The Union Act has brought ipon us this degradation, and that degradation must be rem by the amendment or repeal of the unprincipled Statute. The unestion only remains, how long the Colonists are to be trifled with through imperial ignorance, and whether a remedy will be found before they are ingulfed in the neighbouring republic. It is too late in the day to revile that republic, and persuade the Colonists that it has ever shown any feature so degrading, as the Imperial Scatute that imposed a debt of upwards of a million of money, upon a class of subjects who had no voice in its con-traction, of a treaty which has given several millions of acres of the choicest land, enriched with valuable mines, and has transferred to a foreign government 2,000 British subjects established under the faith of British protection, for the purchase of peace. These are facts which have reduced to nothing that

loyalty, which quashed two rebellions, and which have, slone, without the advice of the Council; where, then, does this see- for a Government to be floating upon the feelings, passions and prejudices of a few, while the permanent interests of the mass are neglected. It must come back to first correct and British principles, or democracy must daily gain ground. It must not ters to preserve, and will ever el erish and never forget the feats The instability, injustice and expense of the system may seen in the frequent changes of the Administration, buble Sessions, double pay and mileage; in the payment of habitants will not be found such fools as to imitate the example numerous pensions to the retiring officers, as the government is bound to protect such servants of the Crown as held office prior to the introduction of the new system: it is idle to say that these men deserve their fate. The Government, after being a party to their destruction, surrenders them into the hands of their enemies, for their pensions; deserts its old servants, notwithstanding it was satisfied with their conduct up and believe that their first and legitimate allegiance, is that to the period of its compromise. Is this British justice, or does it savour of any thing like British usage, to handle its their second—alone to that power which protects them in them and their natural rights. These colonies are now linked with betray them in the same manner, to the utter disgrace of the the Mother Country, as it were but by a thread; another false British Government, as the commuted pensioners who bled at Waterloo, and elsewhere, have been treated in the privation of Z.

TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.

TORONIO		cor c	LAK	2	001	e re ri		ASS (20)
(From the Toronto and	Han	nilton	Adve	rtise	er, Nor	vember	29, 18	12.)
					£ s.	d.	£ s.	d.
Fine Flour, & barrel,	-	13/87/1		16	0 15	0 (0)	1 0	0
Wheat, & bushel			-		0 2	10 (0)	0 3	2
Barley, ditto, -					0 1	4 @		10
Rye ditto, -					0 1	8 @	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	3
Oats, ditto, -		-	-		0 0	9 @		10
Peas, ditto.	40	1000		-	0 1	8 (1)	0 2	0
Oatmeal, & barrel, -		-	(to		0 115	0 @	0 0	0
Pork, # 100 lbs	-	-			0 10	0 @	0 12	6
Beef, & 100 ths	1335	W- 88	W		0 12	6 (0)	0 15	0
Mutton, (qr.) # tb -	-	PHON	15-16-15	*	0 0	21 @	0 0	4
Veal, ditto,	MEDICE.		No.		0 0	2 (11)	0 0	3
Butter, (fresh), to ib	317	Belleville.		10	0 0	51 @	0 0	81
Ditto, (tub), ditto -		*	7		0 0	5 @		6
Checse, 49 fb.	11-11	DEP.			0 0	4 (1)	0 0	0
Fowls, & pair,	20 1000	-			0 0	3 (0)	0 2	73
Eggs. P dozen, -				-	2 0	100	2 10	02
Hay, P ton, -					1 0	0 @	1 10	0
Straw, ditto, -				7	0 1	0 @	0 1	3
Potatoes, & bushel,					0 1	o ca	0 1	0
				10000	No. of Street, or other	Activities to the last	STREET, SQUARE,	STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN

Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT will be held on Wednesday, the 7th DEPOSITORY, 144, KING STREET,

AT TWO O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON.

JOHN KENT, Secretary. Toronto, 2nd December, 1842,

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE. No. 134, King Street, Toronto,

ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co



TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS, Wishing to send Money to their Friends. THE CANADA COMPANY, anxious to afford every facility for furthering settlement in this country, will Resurr any sum of money, no matter how small the amount may be, to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, or Europe.

Canada Company's Office,
Frederick Street, Toronto, 29th Nov., 1842.

282-6m

JUST RECEIVED. TWO Hundred Pictorial Illustrations of the Holy Bible, consisting of Views in the Holy Land, together with many of the remarkable objects mentioned in the Old and New Testament, with interesting of Views in the Holy Land, the West Testament, with interest the objects mentioned in the Old and New Testament, with interest the objects descriptions, chiefly explanatory of the engravings and of etter Press descriptions, chiefly explanatory of the engravings and of etter Press descriptions, Daniel State and Stat numerous passages connected when the Sacred Scriptures, by Robert Sears, History and Antiquities of the Sacred Scriptures, by Robert Sears, vols. 8vo. eighth edition, New York. Price. £1.

H. & W. ROWSELL.

Toronto, December 1, 1842.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

Winkle's do French do do I vol. 4to 1 12 6
Etiquette for the Ladies 0 1 3
Every Lady her own Flower Gardener, by Louisa Johnson 0 3 0
Hints to Chairmen, or Precepts for Presidents, by Prosess. 0 3 9
Rogers' Italy, a Poem, with iliustrations, handsomely bound in morocco, gilt edges, &c 1 16 0
Penny Magazine. Old and New Series, per vol. 0 10 6
Penny Cyclopadia, 22 volumes already published, and to be completed in about four more. The vols, sold separately 0 11 0
British Almanac and Companion for 1841 and 1842, per vol. 0 6
Cattle Keeper's Guide in the Choice and Management of Neat Cattle, Sheep and Swine 0 1 6
Cricketer's Companion, by a Member of the Mary-le-Bone Club. 0 0 7

angler's Companion.

look of Dreams, their origin, history and interpretation

braculum, or the Book of Fate.

brand's Manual of Pharmacy.

lampbell's Pleasures of Hope, cioth, gilt edges.

lookery Made Easy, written entirely from practice, by a be's Dictionary of General Knowledge, illustrated with oblinson Crusoe, with Howell's Life of Selkirk 0 10 0 onlines Amusements, a collection of nearly 400 entertaining experiments experiments 0 2 6
thertainment for the Nursery, with numerous wood cuts 0 4 0
tetrainment for the Nursery of 0 1 6
rguson's Lectures on Experimental Philosophy, Astrono-

of Piety, selected from Christian authors, intended as

per vol...

'he' Poetic Keepsake, a selection of the best original and other poems from the Drawing Room Album
.....

'he Sacred Lyre, comprising poems devotional, moral and Venn, A.M...
I Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations, by Adam Smith. LL.D., F.R.S., with a life of taphael's Cartoons, Etchings, nine plates, 20 × 16, price,

Just Received, and only ONE Copy for Sale,

PRIVATE TUITION.

YOUNG LADY, of considerable experience in Tuftion. Is desirous of attending a family or families at their own resident extended the factor of the highest respectability can be afforded. Applic at the made to Y. Z., at Messrs. Rowsell's, King Street, oronto, November 24, 1842.

MUSIC AND SINGING. LADY who is fully competent to give instructions in all the branches of Music, Singing, and thorough bass, is desirous to ain a few private pupils.

The would have no objection to an engagement in a respectable ool, and can give the most unexceptionable references. Application to be made to the publishers of The Church.

A CLASSICAL MASTER WANTED. A CHASSICAL MANTED.

IN a Parish near Montreal, it is purposed to establish a Classical School. A certain amount per amoun, will be guaranteed to the genileman who may engage to conduct the establishment; and the prospective advantages are good. He must be a member of the Church of England; and references or testimonials as to piety and ability will be expected. Address (Post paid) to the Rev. A. B., care of Rev. Mark Willoughby, Montreal.

279-6i

PORT HOPE BAZAAR.

THE Public are respectfully informed that a Bazaar in ald of the funds for the purchase of an organ far St. John's Church, Port Tope, will be held on Woolnesday the 18th of January next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. A great variety of useful and ornamental articles will be offered for sale. Admittance 71d. Children half price. Port Hope, Nov. 22nd, 1842.

The London, Leeds, Munchester, and Glasgow WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREHOUSE. No. 3, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, THREE BOORS WEST OF CHURCH STREET.

NEW IMPORTING HOUSE.

THE Subscribers beg to inform the Inhabitants of Toronto and vicinity that they have opened the above Establishment with a large and well-selected Stock of—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, uding a complete assortment of Carpets, Biankets. Bed and Table en, Wax Cloths, &c. &c.—the whole of which, having been re-dry purchased in Britain, they are enabled to dispose of at prices

Toronto, Nov. 19, 1842. McKEAND, PATERSON & Co.

D. STANLEY, TAILOR AND DRAPER, TURTON'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET,

TORONTO. BEGS most respectfully to inform his friends and the public that he has re-commenced business as above, where he trusts, by strict attention and punctuality, to merit a continuation of that patronage so liberally bestowed on him when in business here before in this city.

D. S. also begs to say, that he has received his GOODS for the present season, (selected by himself in London) consisting of the best West of England Broad Cioths, Beavers, Cassim res, Doeskins, and a choice selection of rich Thibet Shawl, Satin, and Velvet VESTINGS, of the best quality, which he will make to order, in the most fashion-November 15, 1842.

MISS CARNALL, MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER.

No. 4, Wellington Buildings, King Street, WOULD beg to solicit an early call from the Ladies of Toronto, to inspect a handsome assortment of BAEY-LINEN she ins just received, direct from Loudon, consisting of Infant's Cloaks, Mantillas, Hoods, Worked Robes, Caps, &c., talso, Children's Embroidered Dresses, with a number of Millnery Articles, which Miss C. is satisfied will merit the attention of the Ladies.

November, 1842.

Books, Plain and Fancy Stationery, Perfusiery, &c. &c.

UST opened and on sale for a short time only, in the Store next to T. É. Edmunds, tailor, and immediately under the Earnibuse flice, almost directly opposite the English Cathedral, a very extense and well assorted stock of Standard works, light Literature, Alms, Scrap books, &c imported direct from England, together with ain and fancy Stationery, and a choice assortment of Price & Co. elebrated Perlumery, all of which will be sold at unprecedented low ices for Cash. ces for Cash. Toronto, Nov. 20, 1842.

King Street, No. 7 Waterloo Buildings. SADDLERY, HARNESS, & TRUNK ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber begs leave to offer to the Gentry and Public of Toronto and its environs every article connected with the various branches of the above business, upon most reasonable terms.

J. G. has just arrived from England with an elegant assortment of newest patterns, and of the best manufactured Bitts, Bridles, and Whips, and also a well selected stock of fancy and plain Gig and Charlot from the control of the confident cannot fail to give every satisfection.

JOHN GRIFFITHS. Nov. 21st, 1842.

N. B. A Stock of well made Farmers' Harness on hand, and the trade supplied with Saddler's fronmongery, &c. 281-3m

NOW IN PRESS, AND WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW WEFKS,

THE COMMON SCHOOL READER, CONSISTING of a concise synopsis of the elementary principles of enunciation and a selection of practical exercises in reading, desirned for the use of schools in the British Provinces, by J. S. Sherbrooke, Nov. 17th, 1842.

H. & W. ROWSELL, BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, AND PRINTERS. KING STREET, TORONTO,

HAVE just completed their Fall Importations, and respectfully invite the attention of Bankers, Merchants, Forwarders, and others, to their large and varied stock of Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Bill Books, and every description of Account Book; Letter Paper, Foolscap, Pott, and all sizes of Writing Paper, polar and ruled, and both of the best and of the cheapest qualities; Sealing Wax, Waters, Office Tape and Ribbon, Quills, Pelucils, Envelopes, Drawing Paper and Pencils, Bristol Boards, Color Boxes, Tinted Papers, Embossed Drawing Cards, Gold and Silver Paper, and every variety of Fance Stationess. of Fancy Stationery.

Their stock of Printed Books is also very extensive and in great PRINTING neatly executed, and on the most reasonable terms; Book sinding in all its branches, Copptagiate Engraving able terms; Bookbinding in all its and Printing, &c. &c.
Toronto, November 17, 1842.

THE QUEEN'S BOUDOIR FOR 1843. TUST received by the Subscribers, six copies only of the Queen's Roudoir for 1843; a splendidly illustrated Musical Annual, Quarto

Boudoir for 1843, a spiendidly illustrated Musical Annual, Quarto size, price £2.

Also, The Souvenir du Bal de Costume, Nos. 1 and 2, containing Portraits of Her Majesty as Queen Philippa, and of Prince Albert as Edward the Third, with the Philippa Waitzrs and Edward the Third Quadrilles, price 12s. 6d. for the two numbers. The Portraits are printed in Colours and Gold, and are most beautiful specimens of H. & W. ROWSELL,

A Double Damask "Fair Linen Cloth for the

Communion Table." THIS CLOTH has a rich centre of Diverging Rays or "Gloria" encircling the letters I. H. S. with a bold Latin Cross, proceeding from the central letter. The design is so contrived that the Sacred Monogram is placed on the top and repeated on the front of the Communion Table. The length of the Cloth is three and a half

yards.

A NAPKIN, or "CORPORAL," to cover the PATEN and CHALICE, of the finest white Linen Satin Damask. This is quite plain; with the exception of a rich emblematic border, composed of alterbate Mitre and Croziers, with the Sacred Monogram and an Eastern Cross. Size, thirty-nine inches square.

One only of each of the above for sale. Price, together, £3 17s 6d.

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

A VERY superior double-bodied SLEIGH, nearly new, but it by Owen, Miller & Mills. It is light and of easy draught it is none horse. Also, a set of four handsome BUFFALO ROBES, in set and mmed.

The above will be sold cheap, and credit given if desired. Apply at Toronto, November 23, 1842.

FOR SALE.

THE WEST CANADA ALMANACK, FOR 1843.

IN the Press and will be published early in December, the West Canada Almanack, containing lists of the Government and other Public Offices, and a great variety of information, corrected to the H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto.

PSALMS, HYMNS, AND ANTHEMS. THE new edition of the PSM M. AND HYMN BOOK, published under the sanction of the Honou, able and Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Montreal and of the Honou rable and Right Reverend Lord Bishop of Toronto, with the addit on of a collection of ANTHEMS, is how ready. Price, 2s. each, by and in cloth.

Nevember 1842.

At Scarborough, on the 26th ultimo, the lady of the Rev. W. H.

November, 1842,

MARRIED. At Queens' on, on ', he 24th November, (ul-imo) by the Rev Thomas Creen, Alexander Ouff, Esq., of Aushersburg, Barrister at-Law, to Jessie Augusta, daughter of the late Alexander Hamilton, Esq., Sheriff of the 'dagara District.

In Quebec, on the 21sthist, at the Protestant Cathedral, by the Rev. George Mackie, B.A., B. Dukkers, Esquire, merchant, of this city, to Carvinice, joungest daughter of the late William Watts, Esquire, of He akes clurst Place, Kent, England, and sister-in-law of the late Lieute, aant Colonel Ecsile Walker, C.B., K.H., &c., of the 54th Regiment.

nent,

I, this city, of the 9th November, by the Rev. H. J. Grasett. M.A.,
William R. Scott, Esqr., Civil Engineer, to Charlotte, second daugher of David Thompson, Esq., of Montreal.

Dit D.

At St. Gebrge, of Whooping Cough, on the 22nd November, Sarah Sophia, infant daughter of George Stanton, Esq., aged 4 months. At Cobourg, on the 8th Instant, John Gravely, Esq., Deputy Regis-

LETTERS received during the week ending Thursday, 1st Dec. :-Just Received, and only UNE Uo py for Sale,

Lord Bishop of Montreal; G. Smith. Jr. Esq.; Rev. T. Creen;

W. Whariu, Esq.; Capt. Nesbitt, P. M., rem.; J. A. Sparks, Esq.

ROMANISM, preached in Portroin Chapel, St. Maryleoone,

Lent, 1842,

by the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, M.A.,

late Student of Christ Church, Oxford, and Minister of Portman

late Student of Christ Church, Oxford, and Minister of Portman we feel deeply grateful, and to whom we purpose writing at the first moment of leisure.

The Student of Charles Chapel, St. Marylebone.

Chapel, St. Marylebone.

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Sth November, 1843.

King Street, Toronto.

THE LIFE OF LADY FALKLAND.* (From the Englishman's Magazine.)

The maiden life of Lady Falkland has been appropriately described in the following lines, which, though not remarkable for their polish, have the advantage of being written by an eye-witness of the virtues they

"Her youth was like her infancie, from whence Began her second state of innocence. An age as harmless as if still new-born; A time of daic as spotless as her morn; A stage of life, in which appear'd all seeds Of after virtue, yet unmix'd with weeds. Here did begin her studies, which then told How young she was in years, in grace how old. How young sue was in years, in grace now old.

Whose other Scriptures were God's creatures, where
She heard Him spake t'her eie, as that t'her ear;
And, like the Hebrew shepheard, in each blush
Of flowers beheld Him flaming in a bush, Once more unburnt, thence thought she heard a sound Which told her, God thus seen made holie ground. She did not spend her daies, like some who do With their youth's dressings learn youth's vices too. Nor was she school'd in th' art to weave her hair Into loose braids, and make it thence grow snare; Or how to frame her smiles, or order looks; Or make her gestures passe for well-laid hooks; Such false court-engines she bequeathed to those Whose virtue is thereface, and good parts clothes."

Thus, in the safe society of her parents and kindred, did the years of Letice Morison's childhood and early youth pass away; for in that age daughters were usually educated beneath a mother's eye, in matters far more solid and useful than those showy accomplishments which form the chief part of female education in the present day; acquired only to be forgotten, or, at best, to minister to the mere frivolities of life. The devoutness of her temper manifested itself very early, in a strict obedience to her parents, who never remembered a single violation of this first of duties, and a most scrupulous performance of the great Christian virtues of prayer and alms-giving. She had certain hours of prayer, which she never allowed to be neglected; and even if her own little oratory was intruded upon, she always retired to some other room, in order to say the accustomed prayer. Her first work in sempstry, also, was the knitting a purse for alms, the distribution of which to the poor of the neighbourhood was her greatest pleasure. That her mind must have been very early embued with the importance of religion, is further evident from the those other duties for which the dreadful times she for the general benefit of the poor and needy. the despairing dogmas of Calvinism. Discourse with friends, and her own earnest prayers, overcame, by God's blessing, this most fatal blight to which early piety can be exposed, and which, more than once, almost drove even Luther to despair; "God uphording," as her biographer, John Duncan, remarks, "this a fair tree." She afterwards received much tranquillity and comfort in the performance of her religious duties; and as if at times unable to restrain the overflow of delight which she experienced in them, she would say, "Oh, what an incomparable sweetness there is in the music upon David's harp! Oh, what heavenly joy there is in these psalms and in the prayers and praises of God! How amiable are the courts of God's house! How welcome the days of His solemn worship!" In proof of this, she frequently walked, though very delicate, three or four miles a day to

It was about her twentieth year that she became

to withstand this obvious snare. Instead of indulging in deeds of vanity and ostentation, she remembered the humbler sphere and fortunes of her father's house, and the lessons of her youth. Accordingly, her religious exercises, public and private, were increased rather than diminished, in every good word and work giving an example, which, as it would adorn the highest, towards them, would she formally ask their forgiveness. so would it dignify the lowest of English matrons .home was the little world in which every human hope centred, exemplifying most completely the character of what St. Clement of Alexandria calls the most lovely of all objects-a domestic wife.

After enjoying the society and counsel of this amiable woman for about ten years, during which their union had been blessed by the birth of three sons, the stern necesssity of the times called Lord Falkland

That the death of her lord must have been no Clarendon notices, he loved his children with more Lord Falkland was the one towards whom such syminsufficient for its exercise, and often wished that they sumption appeared; and they increased so rapidly, that pathies would be most cherished. High-minded, were doubled. accomplished, reserved and inaccessible to strangers, but most familiar and confiding to his friends, and therefore most of all so to his dearest friend, the wife inflicted by her husband's death, received another which she so much prized, of dying surrounded by her of his youth, and the sister of his youth's associate, almost as acute, in the death of her son Lorenzo. he must have been an object of no ordinary esteem At first she seemed overpowered by this severe blow; and affection. Dreary indeed would be the prospect, but time, together with the conviction, impressed upon when in her first lorn hour of widowhood she gazed her by her spiritual comforters, that we should not upon the harvest of hope which lay blighted around sorrow as men without hope for them that sleep in her. Delicate, however, as she was, both in constitution of mind and body, the lessons of piety which

Sorrow as filed without hope

Jesus, restored her to a more than usual cheerfulness.

This, however, was quickly damped by the recurrence she had so early learnt and practised, soon came to of those misgivings, as to her final acceptance with her relief. The stay of her earthly happiness being God, which had so nearly blighted the first blossoms broken, she devoted herself with increased energy to of her faith. But the invincible weapons of prayer, after the example of that Saviour to whose ineritorious the service of that Being who has mercifully revealed and meditation, and sweet counsel with pious friends, sacrifice alone she looked for salvation. The tempter himself as the God of the widow. Her first object, soon again gave her the victory over this deadliest astherefore, was seriously to examine her own heart, in soul again gave not the victory over this deadness as sault of the great tempter; and she once more enjoyed as is very frequently the case, to assault her in her last the endeavour to find what was the secret sin lurking the blessing of a calm and hopeful piety. there, which had merited so severe a chastisement. This spiritual conflict only served to increase her scene. "I have wholly resigned myself up to God," And as every one who sincerely enters upon such an zeal in perfecting those virtues in which she had she said; "and not mine, but His will be done whether examination soon discovers imperfections before un- hitherto progressed so far; and her chief object seemed in life or death." observed, she determined to lead a life of still severer to be so to live, that she might "dread" penitence. Acting upon the advice of a pious clergyman, probably Dr. Triplet, her husband's chaplain,for during her whole life she never took any step of importance without seeking such counsel,—she made modern reader, as it has gone out of use since the country has ing to the godly admonitions of those pious divines who our Lord's sermon on the mount the model of her been so generally enclosed. While the country was for the flocked around her; many of whom had found her

Having read there the blessings annexed to mercitheir private crops, the rest being pasture for the parish herds. be the kingdom of Christ, in which so high a place is a shall use, or cause to be used, the Common Prayer-book, they, assigned to the common their own homes; and into the hands of her chaplain she was pleased to commit that which she believed, next her children, the dearest pledge of her assigned to the poor, she looked upon them with feelings of sympathy and reverence, which they cannot comprehend who consider the Church and every person so offending therein, shall for the first offence forfeit and pay the sum of five pounds [a considerable sum at that time]; for the second offence, the sum of ten pounds; and wit, and judgement, which were afterwards published. comprehend who consider the Church a mere human for the next offence shall suffer one whole year's imprisonment, establishment, and consequently assign to the poor without bail or me i prize."

in their outward carriage and speech they all appear that evil; secondly, that, as much as possible, it should to me good and virtuous; and I had rather relieve keep in every idle word, and speak out only that which five unworthy vagrants, than that one member of was to edification. She extended the same rule to Christ should go empty away." She frequently even writing. She greatly restrained, also, her natural begged garments from her servants, which she requited affections; and frequently exhorted her dearest friends, with new, for the poor. And so expansive was her "O, love me not, I pray, too much! and God grant," beneficence, that the prisons in London and many she would add, "I never love my friends too much other places were supplied by her; and on one occa- hereafter! that hath cost me dear, and my heart hath sion, when a number of prisoners had been taken by smarted sore with grief for it already." Often, also, the king's army, she sent tood to them: an act which, did she exhort young mothers not to be too fond of raising some jealousies, she defended by saying, - their children or husbands. "O, I have had my por-"No man will suspect my loyalty because I relieve tion," she would say, "of those very comforts with the these prisoners, but he would suspect my Christianity, first-no one woman more; but there is no lasting if he should see me relieve a needy Turk or a Jew; nor true pleasure in them; there is no real comfort however, I had rather be thus misunderstood (if this from any espousals but from those to Christ." She my secret alms should be known) than that any of submitted herself in all things to the will of God. "In my enemies (the worst of them) should perish for want | whatever comes upon me," she said, "I will bear it pa-

to dispense her alms through the agency of others. — and it will work, as all things else, for mine advantage. That were comparatively an easy task. But to sit By these means she was brought to understand how less and widows in their affliction. No; it is to seek she said, "if I should wish my condition otherwise out and penetrate the abodes of want, and age, and than now it is. I cannot wish any thing so gainful wasting maladies, which constitutes the most self- and prosperous to me as this, which my heavenly denying part of Christian alms-giving. And this Father in His wisdom hath ordered for me." When Lady Falkland did, carrying at the same time spiritual under any temporary disappointment, as the failure of as well as temporal comfort. "There is no season any of her designs, she would observe: "though at this more fit," she would say, "for sowing good seed than time, this way, this business prospered not, yet at this, while the ground of the heart is softened and some other time, some other way, it will be successful melted with sorrow and sickness." Day by day was unto me. This doing my duty will be, some time or she to be seen at the bed-side of the sick; and fre- other some way or other, for mine advantage." She waiting the sick woman's leisure, till the slumbers, or furniture, or servants; and eventually removed from fits of sickness, were over, that she might read again her own noble mansion to a humble cottage in the to her, and finish the work she had begun.

fact, that at the age of thirteen she became a prey to lived in afforded ample scope, such as meekness, peaceableness, patience, and quiet endurance of evil, to the exercise of which our blessed Lord has annexed such peculiar blessings. Though her temper naturally inclined to anger, she was enabled by continual discipline to restrain and subdue it. As much as in her lay she lived peaceably with all, and suffered herself young twig against a storm which hath torn up many rather to be defrauded than ever resort to suits of law; for peace, she was wont to say, is equivalent to the sum detained. Not that she would sacrifice principle for peace; though one was dear, she well knew that the other was dearer. Thus, when contribution-money was demanded by the parliament against the king, she sternly refused to comply with the illegal impost, and suffered the spoiling of her goods rather than sanction granting her an indulgence, she could never be brought to contribute to the support of the neighbouring garrisons that were against him.

exact in its performance. Several hours in each day bound together by the tie of a common faith and sorsurely the richest portion of human happiness must were spent in private devotion, and in catechising her row, might live in resignation and peaceableness, have blessed such a marriage. For if a high sense of children and servants; for Lady Faikland was not one "lonely but not forlorn." What public blessings, the sacredness of that mystical union—if exact coin—of those who, forgetting that their servants are children also, would such institutions prove! They would cidence of taste and temper—if associations of early of the same heavenly Father, and members of the same exist as wells of charity, to water the surrounding friendship with a brother dear alike to both—if young, mystical body as themselves, treat them as beings of neighbourhood, and be mirrors of purity, which, like ardent, and generous sympathies—if ample fortune, an inferior nature, and as if formed only for servitude. the "glist'ring ray," of Merlin's diamond shield,† ardent, and generous sympathies—if ample fortune, distinguished lineage, and, above all, sincere piety,—be possessions which most adorn and beautify that holy estate, the felicity of this "youthful loving pair" must have been full even to overflowing.

As, amid so unusual a portion of human happiness, and besides her own instructions, called in the aid of her chaplain; and that they might have time for serious of our own ago will not favour it. Such as the chapter of our own ago will not favour it. Such as the chapter of our own ago will not favour it. Such as the chapter of our own ago will not favour it. Such as the chapter of our own ago will not favour it. Such as the chapter of our own ago will not favour it. Such as the chapter of our own ago will not favour it. Such as the chapter of our own ago will not favour it. however chastened by holier considerations, the great her chaplain; and that they might have time for serious objects, indeed, are beneath its notice; and while His gifts, Letice Morison no sooner became the lady labours the day previous to the celebration of that holy ces for the wealthy, there are few funds for providing mystery. On all the holydays of the Church, likewise, it was her custom to release them, after divine service, of refuge for the godly sorrowful. to their recreations, telling them: "these days are yours, and as due to you as ordinary days to my employment; and I will not be so unjust as to encroach apon your severals * by expecting any work from you. Often, also, when she had expressed or felt anger Who can contemplate the conduct of this holy widow While all her serious thoughts rested on heaven, her towards her domestics without lamenting that, praiseworthy and truly Christian as it was, it will in these days sound more like romance than reality?

prayer directed by God's appointed minister than upon when others, praising her, expressed a wish that they private devotions, she was accustomed to have the daily were as forward as she, her usual reply was, "O, ye are service said regularly by her chaplain, even at a time not so backward, but wish yourselves better; ye know when severe penalties were consequent upon its use; † at which services not only her own household, but any of her neighbours, were allowed the privilege of being present. While such was her usual consecration of every day to God's glory, she observed with still greater solemnity the Sundays and other holydays of the when severe penalties were consequent upon its use;† not how vile and corrupt my heart is." at which services not only her own household, but any A frame and constitution so delicate as Lady Falkfrom the bosom of his family to the senate, and from of her neighbours, were allowed the privilege of being land's was not likely long to endure her repeated afflicthe senate to the field, in which he fell nobly contending present. While such was her usual consecration of tions, combined with her often fastings, and, strictly solemnity the Sundays and other holydays of the visiting the sick, when working upon a heart keenly ordinary sorrow to her who best knew his worth, and Church. Of these days she spent a great portion alive to a fellow-creature's suffering, makes sad inroads among her unlearned neighbours with her book; "for even on the strongest frame. No wonder, therefore, now," she said, "their plough and wheel stand still, that the weakest should not long endure it. But the fondness than most fathers use to do, he left by his and they are at leisure to hear some good lessons read immediate cause of her death was a severe cold, caught will all he had to his wife, -need scarcely be affirmed; to them." She fasted every Saturday, as a preparation during a visit to London in the most inclement part of since with all her exalted virtues, she was most keenly for the succeeding day; and so observant was she of the winter season,—a visit which she undertook, against alive to the tenderest sympathies of her sex—"a her Saviour's injunction to fast, that she found the many entreaties of her dearest friends, on some errand spirit, yet a woman too." And perhaps, of all men, numerous days of abstinence appointed by the Church of mercy. During her return home symptoms of con-

godly deeds, her heart, scarcely healed of the wound eventually brought thither; and thus had the privilege,

"The grave as little as her bed."

* The word "several" may perhaps require explanation to a most part laid out in commons, it was applied to the portion set apart for different owners of common rights, for growing

the low station which they occupy in the kingdom of this world. Hence she seized every opportunity of promoting their welfare. She built schools for the instruction of the poor children of her parish. For the sake of preventing idleness—that source of every vice—she provided labour for the unemployed. For the sick she had her cordials; and for all she had her * From the Life of Lord Falkland, in "Lives of English Laymen. By the Rev. W. H. Teale." J. Burns.
† He was secretary of state to Charles L, and fell in the battle of Newbury, 1643.

youth, and to his not looking as if he had sowed his wild oats, he replied, "Then I am come to the properest place, where are so many geese to pick them up." He also wrote a comedy called The Marriage-Night, which has been sometimes attributed to his father.

old as the time of St. Clement of Alexandria, - "but truly, but upon a design of charity to reclaim him from of God. tiently, because by God's will it comes: yea, I will bear This elect lady, however, did not think it sufficient | it cheerfully, because by God's wisdom it is thus ordered; uietly enjoying ourselves at home, while we send out | the loss of her husband and son were mercies; " and ur superfluities to others, is not that part of pure and therefore I should offend not only against free obedience ndefiled religion which consists in visiting the father- and submission, but also against common prudence, quently has she been observed sitting in a cottage now also denied herself all superfluity of food, dress, neighbourhood, that she might thus be able to expend With equal zeal and sincerity did she perform all more upon the institutions she had before established

"Her only joy was to relieve the needes Of wretched souls, and help the helpless poor."

One of the most munificent of her charitable schemes, which she contemplated about this time, was the establishment of religious houses, in different parts of the kingdom, for the education of young gentlewomen, and the retirement of widows. That such institutions are devoutly to be wished, none can question, who consider how favourable they would be to the education and piety of the young, and what a blessed refuge they would afford to those who are desolate and oppressed. The world is "all too wanton, and too full of gawds," to give audience to thousands of those who are still compelled to mingle it. And even when she partly complied, on the king retreats might be fostered, undisturbed, and without ridicule. Retired as Lady Falkland's life was, and little as she was obliged to mingle in scenes for which her heart had no sympathy, she would often look upon Finding also how prominent a place the duty of the priory of Burford,* one of her estates, and long to the wife of Sir Lucius Cary (Lord Falkland); and prayer held in our Lord's discourse, she was most the priory of Burford, one of her estates, and long to remodel its walls, and fill them with persons who,

"The wealthiest man among us is the best; No grandeur now in nature or in book Delights us-repose, avarice, expense,
This is the idolatry; and these we adore: Plain living and high thinking are no more; The homely beauty of the good old cause Is gone; our peace and fearful innocence, And pure religion breathing household laws."

Amid all these labours of love, humility was still her most conspicuous virtue. "O, why am I not-O, how shall I be-O, when shall I be, perfect as my heavenly Believing that a greater blessing rests upon public Father is perfect!" was her daily ejaculation; and

she was obliged to remain some time at Oxford before While thus sedulously engaged in doing good and she could be removed to Tew. She was, however, children and friends; hearing

"Some voice well known through many a day, To speak the last, the parting word; Which, when all other sounds decay, Is still like distant music heard.'

The patience, resignation, and trustfulness in God's mercy which she evinced in her last sickness, were such as might have been expected from one who had so humbly and earnestly endeavoured to model her life hour. Nothing disturbed the composure of that awful

"Calmly yields her willing breath, Nor slow, nor hurrying, but in faith, Content to live or die."

Her whole time was occupied either in prayer, or listenhouse an asylum from the dangers which had driven The prayers of her Mother, the Church, were still her delight: and in them she found an expression for every

* Burford is a market-town situated at the western extremity of Oxfordshire. A small priory, dedicated to St. John, and valued at 136%. 6s. 6d., formerly existed there; but no part of the building now remains. At the dissolution it was granted to Edward Harmer, Esq., by whom it is probable that the present handsome mansion, termed "the Priory," was constructed is a private residence. This estate afterwards became the property of Sir Laurence Tanfield, whose monument is in the church there. Sir Laurence left it to his grandson, Lucius Cary; and after Lord Falkland's death it was purchased by Lenthall, the celebrated speaker of the House of Commons.— It is still the property and residence of one of his descendants. † See Spenser's Faery Queen, canto vii.

money, her counsel, and her prayers. Lady Falkland, Indeed, it was usual for her at night to compose herself emotion of her soul. Even on the morning of her death, indeed, was no patron of that prudential charity which to sleep, saying to her waiting-maid, not without some after family-prayer was ended, she gave strict charge refuses aid till it is convinced of the impossibility of joy, "Well, now I am one day nearer my journey's that every one of her domestics who could be spared deception; but, acting upon her Saviour's command, end." She now put great restraint upon all her actions, should go to church and pray for her; and then in a to give to every one that asheth, she bestowed alms, even to speaking, for a long time scarcely suffering word of exhortation to those who stood by her, she most more or less, as the urgency of the case required, upon herself to speak; and when she again allowed her sweetly spent her breath, and calmly yielded up her every applicant. "I know not their hearts," she tongue fuller liberty, it was with these two cautions: spirit to Him who made it; and was doubtless admitted would often say,—and the spirit of the saying is as that it should never speak evil of any man, though into heaven, into the number of the saints and apostles

"In quietness she lays her down, Gently as a weary wave
Sinks, when the summer breeze hath died,
Against an anchor'd vessel's side; Even so, without distress, doth she Lie down in peace and lovingly."

She died on St Matthias's day (1646), in the thiry-fifth year of her age; and Wood says that she was buried beside her husband; but there is no record of

such interment in the church of Great Tew. "And now, though Paul forbids her sex to preach, Yet may her life instruct, and her death teach: For good workes ne'er were silenc'd. If we, then, uld see a massacre of holie men, With whom all truths and duties too should fall, Yet in her practice we might find them all. Her deeds were more than boldest nuns do vow: The legends will turn a true hist'rie now, While all religious wonders they aver Are not done only, but o'erdone, by her. Each morn the law and gospel were her glass, And Featlie's Handmaid* her attendant was. Nor did she late or early draw in air, But she returned it back in praise or praier. Thus good, thus pious, she's the happy spouse Of him who knew best how to judge and chuse— Falkland the learn'd, whose meanest parts were great Enough to make all other lords' compleat. Nor did he wed her to joyne fortunes, and Lay bags to bags, and couple lands to land: Such exchange ware he scorn'd, whose nobler eye Saw in her virtues rich conveniency Her soul lay well for his, and made as fit A match as when discretion meets with wit. His knowledge rectified her zeal; and then Her faith his reason qualified agen. Thus two elixirs mingled safely pass,

* This was no doubt a work called Ancilla Pietatis, or the ndmaid to Private Devotions; written by Daniel Featley (1624), a learned controversial writer of the Church of Engnd, born near Oxford. He died in 1645. † See the elegy on Lady Falkland, affixed to Duncan's Life

Whereas each single often breaks the glass." †

Advertisements.

TUTOR WANTED IN a private family in this City, competent to instruct in the higher branches of Classics and Mathematics—a Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge in Orders would be preferred. Apply to the Editor of The Church, if by letter post paid. Toronto, 20th October, 1842.

AS GOVERNESS. LADY accustomed to Tuition is desirous of meeting with the above situation. She is capable of instructing her pupils in fight, French, and Music. Address, post paid, to A. B., care of srs. H. & W. Rowsell, King Street, Toronto. 278-tf

HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL. HE Pupils attending this Institution, will resume their studie after the present recess, on Thursday the 15th instant.

Toronto, 2nd September, 1842. EDUCATION. MRS. DICKSON begs to intimate to the inhabitants of Toronto and neighbourhood, that she has opened a Seminary in Newgate Street, next door to Mr. Ketchum's, for instruction in the undermentioned branches of Education:—English Grammar, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, Plain and Fancy Needle-work, German Fancy Work, Knitting in every variety of form;—and hopes that from her long experience in tuition, 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, S Book-keeper or Salesman, a person who can give every satis-factory reference. Apply to A. B., care of H. Rowsell Esq., A factory reference. Apply to A. B., care of D. nowsen Esq., Stationer, King Street.

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

Toronto, 23rd August, 1842. GLORES FOR SALE. A Globes, fitted up with Compasses &c., complete. Price £15,

October 26th, 1842.

H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. A CARD.

A CARD.

M.R. HAWKINS begs to inform the Subscribers to his Engraved Plan of the Military and Naval operations before Quebec, and Death of Wolfe, that he has returned to Toronto with an additional supply of the above splendid Engraving, and is prepared to furnish Subscribers in this City and vicinity with their copies.

This work is an elegant Memorial of one of the proudest achievements of the British arms—under the special patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty, has been honoured with most distinguished approbation and support in the mother country and in Canada. Engraved on Steel, 33 Inches by 26. Price to Subscribers, Proof Impression, \$71.

North American Hotel, Toronto, 18th October, 1842.

A PORTRAIT of the Hon. JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, Chief Justice of Western Canada, drawn by Mr. Hoppner Meyers, 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.

BANK STOCK. FOR SALE Twelve Shares in the Bank of British North America
Apply to this Office.
Toronto, September 17, 1842.
272-tf 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. BUILDING LOTS.

ELEVEN splendid Building Lors for sale, containing about hal an aere each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price extremely low. For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto.

ALSO:
To Let, and immediate possession given, a genteel Cottage, with 0 acres of Meadow Land, within four miles of Toronto. Toronto, October 27, 1842.

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

N.B.—COPPER PLATE AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING.

July 1, 1842. MR. HOPPNER MEYER. ARTIST. HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET

FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET.
Toronto. June 24, 1842. DOCTOR SCOTT, LATELY House Surgeon to the Londonderry City and County Infirmary, and Physician to the Fever Hospital, REMOVED FROM 144, KING STREET,

TO NEW GATESTREET,

Opposite the Brick Methodist Chapet,

Toronto, May 25, 1842.

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

Mr. S. WOOD, U R G E O N D E N T I S T, KING STREET. nto, February 5, 1842.

A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 6, BAY STREET.
Toronto, December 31, 1841. 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 FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS. SHELF HARDWARE,

BRANDIES, WINES, AND GROCERIES, very complete and general, well worthy the attention of intending purchasers.
Toronto, 3rd October, 1842. 274-2m UNIVERSITY HOUSE.

M. WESTMACOTT begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlefirst ships a choice assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY
GOODS, suitable for the approaching season.
Pulpit and Church Furniture imported.

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE

CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO, Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods. DIRECT from the Manufactories in England, which, with their Stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment including every article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of six months, for approved paper, or in Retail at their customary low prices Toronto, September, 1842.

JOSEPH B. HALL, GENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT, LIQUORS. WINES, TEAS, FRUITS, GROCERIES. DRY GOODS, 3G, agent for Lerica, Eldridge & Jones, of Madeira.

FRONT STREET, KINGSTON, CANADA. May 20, 1842. SANFORD & LYNES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS, BEG to announce to the Public that they have LEASED those Premises lately occupied by Messrs. ROSS & Co., and have laid 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. 34-tf Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, No. 10, New City Buildings,
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH,
KING STREET.

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

JOHN MULHOLLAND & Co.

Toronto, October 30, 1840.

WM. STENNETT, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH, 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.

July, 1842. CABINET-MAKING, UPHOLSTERY, AND PAPER-HANGING.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful thanks to the Gentry and Public in general, for the kind support he has received from them for these last twenty-two years, and begs to inform them that he is still carrying on the above business at his old stand, No. 44, Yonge-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.

EDWARD ROBSON.

Toronto, April 13, 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

Painting, Glazing, Carving, and Gilding, UPHOLSTERY, OR PAPER-HANGING

UPHULSTERT, UR PAPERTHANULNU BUSINESS.

Window and Bed Cornices, and Ornaments in Gold or Fancy Woods made to order, of the latest patterns; also, Gilt Mouldings for bordering rooms; Looking-Glass Plates silvered and reframed; Portrait and Plcture Frames, of all kinds—Gilt, Walhut, or Mahogany.

And as none but Workmen of integrity and ability will be employed, they have no doubt, as hitherto, of giving perfect satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders, at No. 5, Wellington Buildings, King Street, or at the Corner of Yonge and Temperance Streets, Toronto. Toronto.

The Subscribers offer for sale several hundred patterns, composing the best, as well as the cheapest, selection of English, Irish, Freuch, and American PAPER-HANGINGS, ever imported into this Province.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF PIRE-BOARD PATTERNS.
HAMILTON & WILSON,
5, Weltington Building
King Street, Tor
N.B.—Paper-hanging neatly and promptly attended to as us

J. DDOWN,

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-galters, Military Belts, Horse Clothing, Stable Utensils, &c. &c.—all at the most moderate prices.

Toronto, 20th July, 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 trust, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of subtle paragraph. Toronto. 25th May, 1842. ENGLISH BOOTS AND SHOES.

JUST 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:—
Ladies' Boots, in Silk, Merino, Prunella, Cloth, Morocco, fur trimmed and lined; Ladies' 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, Velver, 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.

Toronto, July 29, 1842. FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

REMOVED.

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,

eneral satisfaction.

N.B.—West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Vestings, rc. &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.

45-tf

1842.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGE-MENTS FOR THIS SEASON: LAREONTARIO, 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.

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.

Toronto, June 24, 1842.

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

CAPTAIN TWOHY,

WILL until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, touching at Port Hope and Cobourg, every Monday. Wednesday, and Friday Afternoon, at 10'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.

TORONTO AXE FACTORY,

HOSPITAL STREET. THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above Establishment, formerly owned by the late Harry Sheppard, and recently by Champion, Brothers & Co., where he is now manufacturing CAST STEEL 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.

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OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange.

N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

G. BILTON, 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.

NAVAL AND MILITARY UNIFORMS: CLERGY-MEN'S GOWNS AND BARRISTER'S ROBES, made in the best

style. 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 terms.

erms.

R Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS,
Barristers' ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

July 14, 1842.

A T the request of a number of distinguished families, Mr. Goodin Toronto. 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 swift 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. Goodwane, who was honoured with the last prize granted by the National Convention of School Masters, held in London, June by the National Convention of School Masters, held in London, June 3rd, 1841.

Ladies' Class daily at 3 o'clock, in the Academy, but if desired, they will be waited on at their own residences. They are taught a beautiful flowing hand, and the only one now practised in the most fashionable circles 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. Goodwane; the Governor and Company have often expressed their high approbation of the system pursued by Mr. G.

LADIES SEMINARIES ATTENDED. Toronto, October, 1842.

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

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

Reference is permitted to be made to
Thos. D. Harris, Esq., Messrs. J. Mulholland & Co.
Messrs. Lyman, Farr & Co. Applications to be made to the subscriber, at his residence, New Street, where they will meet with pointed attention. JOHN WALTON. 52-tf

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

Parliament of Upper Canada.

OFFICE, DUKE STREET, CITY OF TORONTO. A SSURANCE against Loss or Damage by Fire is granted by this Company at the usual rates of premium.

T. W. BIRCHALL, Proceedings.

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

Toronto, March 11, 1842.

36-tf THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-

PANY OF LONDON. to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive ALEX. MURRAY.

Toronto, July 1, 1841. THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

THIS long-established Institution, incorporated in 1810 with a Perpetual Charter, has an unimpaired Capital of \$150,000, with power of increasing the same to \$250,000. For more than thirty years it has conducted its extensive business on the most just and fiberal principles, paying its losses with honourable promptness. It insures against loss or damage by fire, Public Buildings, Dwelling-bouses, Warchouses, Merchandize, Household Furniture, and property generally, on terms very favourable to the assured. Owners of Property in Toronto and its vicinity are invited to apply to

References, by permission, to—
THOMAS RIGNEY, AgentTHOS. G. RIDOUT, ESQ.,
Cashier, Bank of Upper Canada.
WILLIAM WILSON, ESQ.,
Cashier, Branch Bank of Montreal.
JOHN CAMERON, ESQ.,
Cashier, Branch Commercial Bank, M. D.
A. O. MEDLEY, ESQ.,
Int'm. Manager, Toronto Branch Bank of
Messrs. J. F. SMITH & Co.

September, 1842.

RELIA NAMERON, 1999.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LOND CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.)

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

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

THIS elegant preparation is now in general use in all cases of Bile. Accidities, and Indigestion, Gout, and Gravel. Dr. J. Johnston states, in his Review of Dr. MURRAY'S INVENTION:—"PELLUCID SOLUTION OF MAGRESIA.—This very useful and elegant preparation, we have been trying for some months, as an aperient anti-acid in dyspeptic complaints, attended with acidity and constipation, and with very great benefit."

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

Mr. Mayo, "It is by far the best form in which that medicine has been hitherto prepared for use."

Dr. Kennedy, Master of the Lying in Hospital, Dublin, considers "the Fluid of Magnesia of Sir James Murray to be a very estimate, and consenient remedy in cases of irritation or acidity of the stomach, but more particularly during pregnancy, febrile complaints, infantle diseases, or sea sickness."

Dr. S. B. Labatt, Richard Carmichael, and J. Kirby, Esgrs., Surgeons, of Dublin, "consider the exhibition of Magnesia in Solution to be an important improvement on the old method of mechanical mixture, and particularly well adapted to correct those acids which generally prevall in cases of gout, gravel, and heartbur."

Sir James Clarke, Sir A. Cooper, Dr. Bright, and Messrs. Guthrie and Herbert Mayo, of London, "strongly recommend Murray's Fluid Magnesia, as being infinitely more safe and convenient, than the solid, and free from the dauger attending the constant use of soda or potass."

Drs. Evory, enmedy, Beatty, Burke, of the Hille Brigade, Comins, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, and Surgeon Hayden, of Dublin, have given letters to the same effect.

Sir J. Murray has been solicited by the heads of the profession to superintend the New Process of this preparation, and has appointed Mr. Bailey, of North-street, Wolverhampton, to conduct the commercial department of the business with all agents.

Sold in bottles, 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d.

The Acidulated Syrup, in bottles, 1s. 10½d. each.

CAUTON.—Sir Jam

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

AGENTS:

Messrs. Lyman, Farr & Co. }

" J. Beckett & Co. }

" W. Lyman & Co. }

" J. Carter & Co. }

" J. Carter & Co. }

" J. Birk & &o. }

J. Heart, Kingston.

Messrs. Gravely & Jackson, Cobourg,

Charles Hughes, Port Hope. STATUTES OF CANADA.

C OPIES of the Statutes passed in the late Session of the Provincial Parliament, for sale by
H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. THE CANADA GAZETTE,

DUBLISHED by Authority at Kingston. Subscriptions, 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 of delivered in town. To Post Masters, TEN SHILLINGS per annum Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance. AGENTS-THE CLERGY in Canada, and in Great Britain, and Ireland, Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, Loudon.

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