TORONTO, CANADA, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1843.

EXTRAORDINARY CONVERSION OF MR. JOHN FRENCH, AN INFIDEL. (From The Banner of the Cross.)

[The following narrative is extracted from "The Epistolary Correspondence of the Right Honourable Edmund Burke, and Dr. French Laurence." The editor of that publication has inserted it in a note, from an anxiety "that so valuable a document should not be lost to the public." It was written by Mr. letter to the Bishop of Salisbury.]

with him his Greek Testament, in which he read, devotion, to brand it as enthusiasm, and folly? his friends held him to be a rank Deist; and quickly discovered, that at church the One Supreme God was confident belief in the truth of the Gospel, and affecting the first suprementation. But if, with a late illness?

Mr. S. I did not hear him preach, Sir. the sole object of his faith and worship; for when- tionate love for its Author, a zeal for its progress, ever the "Gloria Patri" was said or sung, I could not and a full and earnest belief, that in the Word of ble that you were not at Church? but observe his inattention, by wiping his spectacles, God are laid down the principles which are to guide of the creeds. He was, however, always decent, and ment we desire. We find not, indeed, miracles worked who had come from abroad. eighteen. He had many moral excellencies; and deed, or more rapid, according to the zeal of the in- putting that into your head. was, in particular, very charitable, and much beloved struments which God is pleased to employ—still a Mr. S. Why, Sir, surely no one can deny their separated entirely from the Church; we have our distinct body. seemed to be coming on apace. I watched every fond imaginations and evil tempers. But we find our behalf? opportunity to get at his religious notions, and instil there too bright examples of saints and martyrs—of Mr. S. I believe, Sir, that you are right; but he afterwards confessed;) nor could he venture to done all and suffered all that men could do and could to the preaching house. I heard nothing there but would still more strongly condemn the other; besides, that his end was drawing near. He died on Friday. so suffering have found an elevation, a peace, and a heart warmed by the fine prayers that I heard, more lay hold on any favourable opportunity that might presence, and the influence of God's blessing his own parish Church. offer of my inculcating the necessity and importance servants in doing his own work. So warned and so M. I will tell you why you so felt; chiefly because

of faith. But I left him as I found him, fully convinced cheered by the voice of Scripture and the comment it was all new to you. It was not unnatural that the question plainer to you, does he allow that there is the unity of the Church, but arraying themselves unin my own mind that he was resolved to leave the of history, we shall betake us each to our humble novelty should produce these feelings of excitement; world in the faith of those principles he had embraced, whatever they were, without communicating them to show that we say that he has must be unaffected by it; must, as far as it is a means of conversion, remain in its unbelief.

Mr. S. Indeed he does, Sir; he says that he has must be unaffected by it; must, as far as it is a means of conversion, remain in its unbelief. me or any one else. I did not, however, think his it, a firmer hope of a blessing, a more cheerful and be peculiarly present with you were doing wishes that all her ministers were what they ought to who separate themselves, that they are "sensual, havtime so very near as it afterwards proved, for he animating view of the prospect before us. walked out and dined abroad the next day, and "better" was his reply to all who kindly asked how he was. On the Thursday following, in the afternoon, as I was visiting another sick person, three messengers came after me, on the heels of each other, patient to see me immediately. I soon went, and days in August, when the mind not unfrequently found him sitting by his fire, in his chair, as usual. He thanked me for coming, hoped it was not inconvenient, and then calmly desired me to do my office through my parish in much depression of spirits. The visits which I had paid were not calculated to by him. I asked him what part? His answer was, to administer to him the Sacrament of the Lord; Supper This gave me the opportunity I had long.

The visits which I had paid were not calculated to cheer my mind. I had witnessed jarring and conference my mind. I had witnessed jarring and conference my mind. I had expected to find peace: and I what they think long that the word "sedition" related to off the charge of sending the word "sedition" related to off the charge of sending the charge of sen Supper. This gave me the opportunity I had long wished for, I immediately put the following question was informed that a wealthy farmer, who had lately to him, viz. Whether he renounced those principles come to reside in the parish, was busily employed in he must know himseif to be charged with; of which, sowing the seeds of schism amongst my once happily too, he could not suppose himself ignorant; and united flock. No one but a minister of the Gospel whether he embraced the faith of a crucified Saviour, can tell how deeply such circumstances affect him, Jesus, through whom alone he could be saved? With and how completely he would be overwhelmed were a becoming warmth, he replied, "I do." And with indignation he added, that he renounced and abhorred Shepherd and Bishop of souls. Yet, notwithstandthose principles that had, all his days, misled him; withal reflecting on the folly and unhappy circumstances of those who build their hopes of security on the moral fitness of things. "In proof of my sincerity, sir," says he, pointing to the fire, "you see the ashes of two books, not quite consumed; they are the remains of two that have helped to mislead me. (Woolston against the Miracles, and a volume of Deistical Tracts.) I intended to have burnt them before you as a mark of my sincerity, but was impatient with resentment against their contents; and will, if it please God I ever get to my closet again, where are more of the same stamp, burn the remainder." Thus, from the fall of Deism, an opening was given to me to implant the saving truths of ing, as a refreshment after my day of toil, one of my needless; he had read, heard, and fully remembered most favoured families, and thither I now bent my them; and to enforce them in their spiritual sense, sooner attempted it, than he freely acknowledged that man's estate, all regularly attended the Sunday he had found and felt the power of the Gospel of school; and it was a cheering sight to see the parents Christ unto salvation. He found, he said, all other with their happy family around them, seated in their schemes ineffectual, and the Gospel alone efficacious pew every Sabbath day, joining with unaffected to his comfort and support. He then witnessed seriousness in the prayers and praises of the Church. as to place and posture, wherein it pleased God to They were the most united family that I had ever illuminate his understanding, to embrace those saving truths he had long rejected; and he rejoiced in the light thereof. Here, again, he repeated his desire of grace having been apparently poured upon them in being made partaker of the body and blood of Christ large abundance. I shall never forget, when once in the Sacrament: joining issue with me in one great truth, which he remembered at times to have heard together for their evening worship, the pleasure which me inculcate from the pulpit,—that no true, sincere Christian, could ever abstain from that ordinance,and which he promised never to neglect again, (as he hoped, in sincerity,) if it were God's will to give him way to the house lay across the fields; they were Paul wrote this Epistle to it. life; which he did not expect. More passed, much now ripe for harvest; not a breath disturbed the to the same purpose. In fine, my answer was, (not apprehending his end to be so very near,) that the were all reclining, and it was scarcely possible to faned the Lord's Supper, and told us that they were apprenenting his end to be so very hear,) that the morning was the best time for such an act of faith; look at a flock of sheep through which I passed with- very vain of the spiritual gifts which God had given into the hands of Heathen converts. Her reformation, when, if he persevered in the same pious and devout out raising the heart in prayer to God, to bring his them in great abundance. frame of mind, I would attend him early. So I left wanderers home, to heal the unhappy divisions in his him for that night, after having commended him in Church, that there might, indeed, be the one fold prayer to God. Friday morning, at nine o'clock, I under the one Shepherd. I now entered a narrow accordingly attended him, not a little surprised to find lane that led to the house which was the object of my him so weak, as to be unable to rise out of his bed. visit. The trees formed an arch across; the wood-I found him, however, quite composed, much rejoiced bine had twined itself to the very top of the hedge. to see me, and full of the same good thoughts I had and filled the air with almost overpowering fragrance. left him in the night before, still earnestly desirous of I had not proceeded far, when, at a sudden turn in receiving what he had all his days rejected. I then the lane, I saw Mr. Smith coming towards me; but, preachers, so as to make a distinct body in the Church, receiving what he had all his days rejected. I then distance to him the Sacrament of the Lord's instead of hastening his steps as usual, he stopped for same thing, and that there be no divisions among Church of Christ; she received your earliest vows; administered to him the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, which he received with all the outward marks a moment, as if considering whether he might not find you; but that ye be perfectly joined together in the she joined you to the partner of your joys and sor-Supper, which he received with all the outward marks of faith and devotion, and, as he was pleased to of faith and devotion, and, as he was pleased to rows, and the solemn blessing she then pronounced Turn to 1. Cor. viii. 9, 10, 11, where, after showing Church of England is schism? of faith and devotion, and, as he was pleased to tell me, with the highest satisfaction and comfort. ever, came forward, but with an evident unwillingness been declared unto me of you, brethren, by them upon you both has since rested upon your happy that although those who were strong might receive no which the highest satisfied me that it is so. Being engaged to visit, and to do the same office by Being engaged to visit, and to do the same office by low meet me. I had missed him from his accustomed which are of the house of Chloe, that there are conunited family; through her you placed your infant

ones the world has of late been made acquainted acknowledged to have been. To him be the glory Sunday.

fulfil the kind promise I had made to him, he expired without a groan. justly, I think, so called, beyond many modern were confined by illness.

* The grandfather, by the mother's side, of Dr. French Laurence.

* This is a new Tract, published by The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and may be obtained at the Depository of the Church Society in this city.

given; and may a like degree of light break in upon the hearts of all others, who are as yet in unbelief; that they may all be brought to the acknowledgment of the truth as it is in Jesus. October, 1760.

HOW TO READ CHURCH HISTORY. (By the Rev. Hugh James Rose.)

In what spirit shall Church History be read?-Rogers, then vicar of Warminster, and addressed in a Shall it be read in a thankless and careless spirit, Church of England were like you. which thinks little of what God has done for man, populous parish, by Bishop Sherlock, it was not only in an infidel spirit, which, though like the devils it which I have been sorry to observe you have lately the Church, and arraying themselves under separate teachers. my duty, but at the same time my pleasure, to get may believe, yet believes in vain, believes the outward acquired, of speaking lightly of other ministers of teachers. acquainted with, and be informed of, the characters, facts, but doubts their inward influence? Shall it Christ's Church. We all fall far short of that entire (Mr. John French*), and looked upon as an oracle by which it could be effected, and will not think that the Giver of all good gifts, to pour out his Spirit not then be guilty of schism. within the circle of his acquaintance. He was toler- God himself ever has raised man, ever can raise him upon us, and make us such as you would wish us to classics with ease. It was very rare, and somewhat Shall it be read with the wish to sneer at every thing from Church on Sunday. extraordinary must have happened, if ever he neglected that is noble, and generous, and lofty, to disbelieve Mr. S. Why, to tell you the truth, Sir, I walked attending church on Sundays. He always brought in every thing like self-denial, self-forgetfulness, self- to the town of Millbeck.

others. Unhappily for him, he was too reserved, (as men of whom the world was not worthy-who have surely there was no harm in my going for one Sunlay of walking after the flesh, and not after the Spirit, he Christ. open his mind to me, when he could not but know suffer for that one blessed cause, and in so doing and what was good; besides, I must say that I fet my in speaking of these very schisms in ch. iii. ver. 3,

> SCHISM. A DIALOGUE.*

It was towards the close of one of those sultry partakes of the relaxation of the body, and is easily subdued, that I was returning from an evening walk stance, but certainly subdued, that I was returning from an evening walk God through an image. he not invited to cast his care upon the great ing this privilege, his spirits will sometimes be peculiarly depressed by the feelings of ministerial disappointment which continually thwart his most sanguine hopes, and render useless his most zealous exertions, teaching him how vain are merely human efforts, and that he must look continually to Him whose strength is made perfect in weakness. The stillness of the evening harmonised with my subdued feelings, leading me to raise my thoughts above this scene of care and sorrow, and to long for that happy period when all jarring and discord shall end, and there shall be peace, not only in families and parishes, but in the whole Church of Christ that is scattered

steps. They were in the rank of farmers-the children, although some were now bordering upon calling at the house just as they were about to meet be taught by it, even as little children, submitting I felt in kneeling down with them, and hearing the whole family, including a little girl, of about five

about him, he thought he should not live to see me unwillingness to meet me. well. I was just on my way to inquire for you; as, Matt. ix. 16, "the rent" or schism "is made worse." comfort which she brings to her children on the bed died?" Thus although you, my dear friend, have angry word is scarcely ever heard in the house.

to-day, as it is not many days since I was at your sion in the Church of Christ, causing discord and that an entire separation from the Church of England that the good Lord may deliver us all from schism.

not come too often; you are always welcome.

with fatigue and disappointment.

M. You were anxious, I suppose, to hear Mr. Gray

M. Has he had a return of his illness, or is it possi-

shutting his book, gazing about him, or the like. man to truth, and to the right propagation of it, we Benwell, who has often come to see us of late, took The same was observable at the repeating of either turn to ecclesiastical history, we there find the com- me to the preaching house, to hear a great preacher because he separated the piece entirely? was there England, is schism.

troubled the world with them. I lived with him in not a rapid progress, not a sudden change worked in speaking to me so often about the faults of the to the bottom? Suppose one of those parties to that there is no essential difference between them and in the bonds of the tenderest love? strict harmony and friendship many years, almost generations or countries, but a progress, slower in- ministers of the Church. Mr. Benwell has been whom St. Paul wrote had answered, We are not us, and that it is only for their greater edification and Mr. S. I fear, Sir, that there is; however, Mr.

by the poor. He would never enter upon any religious points; and if at any time they happened to gious points; and if at any time they happened to be gious points. It is there not the gious points are gious points. It is there not the gious points are gious points. It is there not the gious points are gious points. It is there not the gious points are gious points. It is there not the gious points are gious points. It is there not the gious points are gious points. It is there not the gious points are gious points. It is there not the gious points are gious points. It is the gious points are gious points. It is the gious points are gious points are gious points. It is the gious points are gious points are gious points. It is the gious points are gious points are gious points. It is the gious points are gious points are gious points. It is the gious points are gious po

little. We styled him the "Philosopher;" a charac- nations, how they dare to trifle with the cause of God, Christians meet? Is it not rather most unprofitable? were therefore blameless, that the lighter the ground of schism, the another would not go there. ter he much affected both in his garb and carriage; or with the truth of God; warnings to individuals of What saith the Scripture, "Judge not, that ye be Because the rent is made worse, is it therefore no greater is its sinfulness. Those who tell us that M. How strongly does this prove to us, that somebeing altogether careless in the one, and not a little the fearful consequences, to themselves and to others, not judged;" would it not be far more profitable rent at all? unpolished in the other. About six months since, of heresy and schism, of waywardness, and abandon- more consistent with the true Spirit of the Gospel, to Mr. S. I understand, Sir, what you say; separation Church of England are doubly guilty; they are by is necessary to come up to the full object of our Lord's his health began to be impaired, and his decline ment of the broad path of the Church for their own mourn over us in your closet, and to pray to God n is even worse than what Mr. Benwell allows to be their own confession without sufficient reason intro-

what was wrong.

Mr. S. Doing what was wrong! Has not every one, as Mr. Benwell says, a right to worship God as rishioners.

may have forbidden. You have the power, for in- belongs to be also a part. stance, but certainly you have no right, to worship

what they think ought to be done. Again, I say, they have the power; but unless conscience agrees with the word of God, they would be wrong in obeying it. You remember that our Lord told his disciples that a time was to come, "that whosoever exclude them from salvation? killeth you, will think that he doeth God service' it, told them that they ought to persecute Christians even to the death. Will you say that they had a science' sake; are they, therefore, excused?

right does not justify me in doing it.

M. Exactly; the word of God is the only unerring guide, which we not only have a right, but are bound

Mr. S. But I heard nothing that was wrong yes-

M. Granted, that you may have heard no false doctrine; but if God forbid you, were you right in going?

Mr. S. I should be sorry to do so if I thought it was wrong; and I now see that it may have been wrong, although I considered it right: but I would ask. Sir, does the word of God forbid my hearing the preaching of the Gospel?

M. It does not forbid hearing the Gospel; but it orbids, in the strongest terms, divisions in the Church. You remember in the Litany, we are taught to pray to God to deliver us from schism.

Mr. S. Yes, Sir, I remember; but I am not quite

sure that I know exactly what schism is. M. Well, if you will come into the house and take down the Bible with marginal references, we can examine together what the Scripture says upon the subject; and let us approach the word of God, not that we may bend it to our own opinions, but that we may to what it declares, although it may oppose the pride of our understandings and our hearts. Now let us open the Bible at the first Epistle to the Corinthians. You are aware of the state of that Church, when St.

M. Yes; they were much puffed up; their pride array themselves under different teachers, and St. Paul commences his Epistle by reproving them for tion from her still schism? this. Will you read for me the 10th, 11th, and 12th verses of the 1st chapter?

make a schism. Just as it is also used in Matt. row as those without hope.

and be perfectly joined together in the same mind you think as to the nature of schism?

ably well skilled in the mathematics, and read the above the low, selfish, level on which it stands itself? be. But you have not told me what kept you away sense than I have, when he could think to satisfy you divisions among you; but that ye be perfectly joined by such reasoning.

salvation in the Church of England?

M. He has, I will grant you, the power, but he has least as regards myself. But then he must allow the which I have already remarked. St. Paul here enunot the right. A person has no right to worship God Church of England to be a part of the Church of merates, as the fruits of the flesh in the same list, Church ought to be the object of our constant petiin a way which He has not appointed, or which He Christ. I suppose he considers the body to which he adultery, fornication, murder, and passes upon all the tions, that there may be indeed but "one fold, under

Mr. S. Of course he does, Sir.

Mr. S. Well, but, Sir, have not men a right to charge of schism? Surely separating from the Church always thought that the word "sedition" related to prayers; we must not rise from our knees to enter

their works, and should be sorry to be compelled to know the meaning of the word? one fold, and under one Shepherd. I judge not whatever offends a person or makes him angry? Mr. S. I think I understand you, Sir: what I think those whom birth or education has brought up in M. Not always; in the New Testament it gene-

misled by their own conscience, nor will it avail them stumbling, to the Romanists amongst us; and their house? in the day of judgment that they have been misled by writers, confounding the Church of England with the Mr. S. I believe, Sir, you are right; but he is a

of their guilt.

M. I cannot avoid it. Just consider the Church of of our weaker brethren. from her cennexion with the Church of Rome. There it has sometimes caused unpleasant thoughts. commission in unbroken succession from the Apostles | under this woe? themselves. They did not, unauthorized, take upon Her rule of faith was the word of God, and she dearticle of faith that was not read therein, or could not form of sound doctrine, which contains, even as those who separated from her will allow, the truth of God's word. The excellence of her liturgy is universally with her, as the best book next to the Bible, to put guided (may we not say?) by the Spirit of God, was sealed by the blood of martyrs. Was she not then, I led them to form different parties in the Church, to Christ's Church; and was not separation from her to say it, Mr. Perrott and Mr. Conder were an occawould ask, at the time of the Reformation, a part of M. Then, my dear friend, I am sorry to be obliged

Being engaged to visit, and to do the same office by another sick person, the same morning, I soon left place on the preceding Sunday; and fearing that he children in the arms of their Saviour, and in his name with: a marvellous work of God, as it must be with a marvellous work of God, as it must be with: a marvellous work of God, as it must be with: a marvellous work of God, as it must be may be led into schism.

M. I know it, otherwise I should not have come thence it is used to signify a tearing asunder or divi-

M. Mr. Benwell had a poorer opinion of your good that ye all speak the same thing, and that there be no Spirit of this most impressive petition. proved that the persons who go to the preaching (Phil. ii. 1, 2.) "If there be therefore any consola- denominations. house, to which he brought me, could not be called tion in Christ; if any comfort of love, if any fellow- M. Can those persons be said to be united, to act with the minister, the several portions of Scripture, Not so. So studied it cannot enlarge or exalt our preach for the Spirit, if any bowels and mercies, fulfil ye according to the spirit of this prayer, who will not as they were appointed. But I soon learnt that all views, cannot confirm our hopes, cannot stimulate us pel in Foreign Parts. Is he quite recovered from his ogether separated from the Church of England. my joy; that ye be likeminded, having the same house of prayer, who will not M. I have seen the book you speak of, and have being of one accord, of one mind." Whatever breaks kneel down together, who in any way withdraw themnever, I think, read such shallow reasoning. I sup- this perfect union, whether it be banding together in selves from the members of Christ's Church? Are pose Mr. Benwell wished thus to prove to you, that distinct parties, following, as was the case of the they united with those members, as the Father with there was no harm in your going to that meeting- Corinthians, different teachers so as to cause division | the Son? are they not acting in direct opposition to

started, was generally silent, or, at the most said but work. We find awful judgments and warnings to But is it a profitable subject of conversation, when their answer? would be have admitted, that they may be the motive. We ought always to bear in were occupied by one denomination, a minister of there is no essential difference between them and the thing more than that internal unity of which he spoke ducing dissension where all ought to be love and thus united? "That," saith He, "the world may M. Yes, and if St. Paul considered one as a proof peace; thus rending the Church, rending the body of believe that thou hast sent me." What a striking

Mr. S. Oh, Sir that sounds very shocking. he calls them by a word, which implies separation, consider what St. Paul says of the sin of schism, you conceal this want from them; in fact, to pretend to The Monday previous I went to see him, purposely to joy, which nothing could give but the sense of God's than by those which I hear every Sunday in our standing in separate places. Can you tell me, does will find that he does not consider it light; even that that perfect unity for which our Lord prays, in order Mr. Benwell allow the Church of England to be a schism, so little thought of in the present day, of that the heathen may receive his Gospel. Let them part of the one holy Catholic Church, or, to make the which the Corinthians were guilty, professing to hold not speak then of an invisible union as fulfilling our der separate teachers, and being called by their names. but He to whom all hearts are open? The world M. Most heartily do I join him in the wish, at that translated "divisions" in 1. Cor. iii. 3, upon me his grace to act according to its spirit.

Mr. S. I think I see this clearly now, and wonder to divisions in the kingdoms of this world, how much dissenting place of worship? England in a very dangerous position? would it not must relate to divisions in the Church, separating you coming would gladly have avoided you. Christian from Christian; such as he mentions as M. I observed the change in your manner, and sus-M. They appear to me to be in a very dangerous having taken place in the Corinthian Church. Be-pected from it that something was not right; your (John xvi. 2). Here conscience, as you understand Position: but God forbid that I should exclude them sides, schism not only interrupts the peace and unity minister ought always to be a welcome visiter; and I

Mr. S. But still, Sir, you consider them as schis- body as an argument against its being part of Christ's acquaintance? matics, although you will not judge as to the degree | Church; and I am sure those divisions or schisms | M. You cannot refuse to interchange with him the

clared that she required nothing to be believed as an towards building the meeting-house to which he be proved thereby. Her creeds, her articles, are a present when it was opened. There could, therefore, he said, be no great harm in my going there, when the ministers of my own Church went.

M. You have given me another instance by which I can explain the word offence. Did what Mr. Benwell told you influence you as to your going to that meeting-house?

Mr. S. It surely did; I may say that it removed all the objections which I at first felt.

schism? Is she not still the same, and is not separa- sion of stumbling to you: and thus you also may be is? an offence to some of your weaker neighbours. Your Mr. S. I cannot, indeed, Sir, deny it; and I trust authority, as being a decided member of the Church have had the kindness to show me, I should say that that I may never separate from my mother Church. of England, would naturally have great weight with it consists in divisions in the Church of Christ, a ren-Mr. S. "Now I beseech you, brethren, by the M. Most sincerely, my dear friend, do I trust that them, and thus you would assist Mr. B. in disturbing ding of its unity—that even following favourite ing schism amongst us. How forcibly does St. Paul is schism. injury from eating meats offered to idols, he says, him to God and his own thoughts; with a promise to call upon him morning and evening as long as he call upon him morning as long as he cal health her ordinances have proved to you the means of For if any man see thee which hast knowledge sit at Christian family may be considered as an emblem of lived. But I saw him no more; for about three lived as an emplem of the Christian Church. Would you not regret disseno'clock in the afternoon, after having said to those explained the cause of his absence, and also of his see in the margin is "schisms," the word of which comfortable sacrament of the body and blood of your him which is weak be emboldened to eat those things sions in your family among your children? we want to ascertain the meaning. It means, lite- Saviour Christ; and I trust that when sickness shall which are offered to idols; and through thy know- Mr. S. It would indeed grieve me; we are all, Minister. I am glad, my friend, to see that you are rally, a rent or tear. You may see it thus used in bow you down, you will then experience the soothing ledge shall the weak brother perish, for whom Christ thank God, living in love and peace together; and Such was the conversion of Mr. John French; from my not seeing you yesterday, I feared that you You may remember also that the soldiers, when part- of languishing; and when your body shall be com- not, I trust, suffered by going to a schismatical place M. It is, indeed, a great cause for thankfulness to ing our Saviour's garments among them, said of his mitted to the ground in her quiet church-yard, that of worship, "your liberty may prove a stumbling- Him, who causes men to be of one mind in a house;

more serious light than I ever did before, and I shall kneel down with you to pray-

disunion among its members, which, as it were, rend is not schism, you have led me away from the con-Mr. S. I thank you, Sir, for your visits; you can- and tear his body, which is the Church, separating sideration of its real nature. Having, I trust, proved what I have said has in the least opened your eyes; one member from another. Now let us turn again to to you that such separation is schism, even of a worse and I think, that you will feel still more deeply upon M. I have always felt myself to be so, and a visit the passage, and see what were the schisms in the nature than St. Paul speaks of, let us return to the the subject, when you consider how directly schism is to your family has often refreshed me when wearied Church of Corinth of which St. Paul speaks: he beseeches them, in the most solemn manner, by the Corinthians. From reading the 10th, 11th, and 12th which our blessed Lord offered up, just before He Mr. S. I am sure my wife and children are always name of Jesus Christ, "that there be no schisms verses of the 1st chapter, and the 3d and 4th verses entered upon his agony. It has always appeared to talking of you, Sir. I wish all the ministers of the among them, but that they all speak the same thing, of the 3d chapter of the 1st Corinthians, what would me, a powerful and most touching dissuasive from disunion amongst those who profess to be members of M. I wish, my dear friend, that you would not and same judgment," and then mentions the particular Mr. S. Why, Sir, it appears to me to have been his Church. Look at the 17th chapter of St. John, Upon my first being placed in this large and cares little what He will do? Shall it be read compare me with others, or give yourself the habit, schism of which they were guilty, forming parties in the forming of parties in the for them also which shall believe on me through their M. Exactly; thus introducing dissension, and word; that they all may be one, as thou, Father, art Mr. S. That is just what Mr. Benwell told me, breaking that perfect unity which ought to exist in in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us: dispositions, and opinions of those whom I was sent be read with a cavilling spirit, with the unchristian devotion to our Master's cause, which is not only our that schism was a separation in a Church; but that if the one Catholic and Apostolic Church, in which we that the world may believe that the world may be one in us: to instruct. Among them I soon found a gentleman, spirit which never believes good, where it can suspect duty but our privilege; instead, then, of dwelling you separate altogether from a Church as the congremuch respected for his sense and understanding evil, which attributes every act to the lowest motive upon our infirmities, I wish you would pray more to gation in the town of Millbeck has done, you would the Corinthians: (1. Cor. i. 10.) "Now I beseech all professing Christians, how careful would they be, you, brethren, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, lest any thing might tempt them to act contrary to the

> Mr. S. Indeed, I should think so; but Mr. Browne together in the same mind, and in the same judgment;" | told us yesterday, that there is a real union between Mr. S. He told me that he had a book, which and as he so touchingly beseeches the Philippians. all Christians, although they may be of different

Mr. S. I was not indeed at Church; but farmer house. Now, I would ask you, if some one tore your in the Church, or separating altogether from any sound this affecting petition of our blessed Saviour? Are coat, would you consider that he had not torn it, part of the Catholic Church, such as the Church of the fruits of their separation the fruits of love? Is there no coldness and estrangement between persons no schism in the veil of the temple? did it remain Mr. S. But there are some, Sir, who although they of different sects? no bitterness of spirit produced by whatever were his particular notions, he never day by day to convert either individuals or nations, he never day by day to convert either individuals or nations, he never day by day to convert either individuals or nations, he never day by day to convert either individuals or nations, schism between those who ought to be drawn together

shismatics; we are not guilty of schism, for we have spiritual improvement that they have united as a Browne told us, as an instance of the good feeling which exists between dissenters of different denominapeparate place of worship, our separate teachers; M. Do they not make a separate party in the tions, that in some places the missionaries have agreed

comment upon this is the fact you mention, that the want of a visible union is an obstacle to the conver-M. It is indeed a fearful thought, and if you will sion of the heathen; that missionaries are obliged to

be, minded less the things of this world, and attended ing not the Spirit. (Jude 19)." How strongly are tire union among Christians never struck me so forcimore closely to the spiritual welfare of their pa- divisions condemned in Galatians ch. v. 20! The bly before. I trust, I shall often bear in mind that word "seditions" in this passage, is the very same as prayer of my blessed Master, and that He will give

same awful sentence, verse 21, that they "which do one shepherd." But we ought to remember, that we Mr. S. Of course he does, Sir.

Mr. S. This is, indeed, an awful sentence. I had

Mr. S. This is, indeed, an awful sentence. I had

Mr. S. This is, indeed, an awful sentence. I had God has given us to accomplish the object of our into temptation. Now, I would ask you, did you not enter into temptation to schism, when you went to a

that I did not at once perceive it. But then, Sir, more true must it be of divisions in Christ's kingdom! Mr. S. I confess that I did, Sir, and I felt in conwould not this place all dissenters from the Church of but from the connection in which the word stands, it sequence ashamed of meeting you, and when I saw

from salvation. Some I honour, admire, and love in of the Church, it also introduces offences. Do you have constantly observed, that where I am not welcomed, there is something wrong. You will proright to do so? Some men commit murder for conthink that they would not be found hereafter in the

Mr. S. I am not quite certain. Does it not mean
bably think it strange what I am now going to say to you. Is, I would ask you, the making Mr. Benwell your constant companion, as you have done lately, right, may nevertheless be wrong, and my thinking it schism. I know that the Judge of all the earth will rally means, what gives an occasion of stumbling, or perfectly consistent with your prayer against schism? do right. I judge not those who think that salvation what causes to stumble; thus, Christ was to be to Has he not been undermining your attachment to the cannot be found in the Church of England for sepa- those who believed not, a "stone of stumbling and Church? Has he not been alienating your affections rating from her. But as I have before showed you, rock of offence." Now, the sects which have divided from her ministers? Did he not lead you into it will be no excuse for them, that they have been the Church of England are an offence, an occasion of temptation, when he brought you to the meeting-

> others; for our Judge declares, "If the blind lead the several sects that have separated from it, under the comblind, both shall fall into the ditch. (Matt. xv. 14.") mon name of Protestants, use the divisions in that surely you do not mean that I should give up his

> give offence, and are an occasion of stumbling to many common civilities of life; but then I think that you ought not to make him your chosen companion and England, as she stood after she had reformed herself, Mr. S. I have often myself wondered at the numfriend. This, I know, is a hard saying: but we must and cast off those impurities which she had contracted ber of parties into which Christians are divided, and be ready to give up all for Christ; even our dearest friends and relations if He calls us to do so; now what was then no body of dissenters in England. Even M. Turn now to Matt. xviii. 7, and what does our says the Scripture on the point about which I am the Romanists then attended the worship of the Lord there declare? that "offences," occasions of speaking? Turn to Romans xvi. 17. "Now I Church. She stood upon the foundation of the stumbling, "will come, but woe to that man by whom beseech you, brethren, mark them which cause divi-Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ Himself being the offence cometh." Schism is undoubtedly an oc- sions and offences contrary to the doctrine which ye the Head corner-stone. Her ministers derived their casion of stumbling; and does it not therefore come have learned, and avoid them." You see that the Holy Spirit by St. Paul not only cautions us against Mr. S. Indeed, Sir; I should fear so: but I do divisions, entreats us to be perfectly joined together themselves to minister in holy things, but were sent not think that my going to a dissenting place of worby those who had a divine commission to send them. ship could prove a stumbling-block to any one. Mr. the temptation to them; a temptation of which you, Benwell told me that the Rev. Mr. Perrot subscribed my dear friend, have yourself felt the evil effects .-Listen, then, to the exhortation of the Holy Spirit to wished me to go, and that the Rev. Mr. Conder was you. Mr. Benwell is endeavouring to cause divisions among Christians in this parish: he has been an offence, an occasion of stumbling to you: the Holy Spirit, therefore, desires you to avoid him as such; take heed how you disobey his voice.

Mr. S. I trust, Sir, that I may be enabled to walk more circumspectly for the future. I feel grateful to you for the trouble that you have taken; I never saw before the true nature of schism, nor thought that I could be guilty of it, and I shall endeavour, with God's grace, to be more careful in avoiding the temptation

Mr. S. From the passages of Scripture, which you

M. Do you now think that separation from the

M. Yes, and we see it attended with the evil effects "Take heed lest by any means this liberty of your's of schism, producing coldness and dissensions amongst

Mr. Smith. I am much obliged to you, Sir; I was seamless coat, "Let us not rend it, but cast lots for she will soothe the anguish, and wipe away the tears block to some weak brother,"—some weak heighbour but suppose that your children should begin to contend with one another, and be continually quarrelling; Mr. S. Oh, Sir, I trust not. Pray for me that my suppose that different religious opinions should creep xxvii. 51, "The veil of the temple was rent in twain Mr. S. Oh, Sir, I trust that her beautiful funeral thoughtlessness may not lead to such an unhappy in among them, and that in consequence, some of from the top to the bottom." You see then the lite- service will indeed comfort those whom I may leave result. I am beginning to see the matter in a much them would not join with you in family worship, or

It would destroy all my happiness. I think my heart | crown their meritorious efforts. would break. It would soon bring down my grey hairs with sorrrow to the grave.

M. I cannot doubt it; let us think in what light the Father of the whole Christian family must view his children separating one from another for the merest trifles; when He sees the bitterness, and wrath, number of copies will be struck off. and clamour, and evil speaking amongst those who ought to love as brethren; when He sees them refuse even to kneel down together, to pray to Him for their common wants, to unite in calling Him our Father; when that touching prayer which his Son offered up in the days of his flesh, for the perfect and happy union of his people, is altogether disregarded and set at nought by those who separate from their brethren. Oh, my dear friend, does it not suggest, even to our minds, saddening thoughts? Well has our Church taught her children to pray not only for the perfect unity of the whole Catholic Church, but that they may be delivered "from false doctrine, heresy, and schism." The shades of evening remind me that I must now leave you. I trust that my visit has not been in vain; and that in future you will pray against schism, not only with the spirit, but with the understanding also; and not only pray, but watch that you are not led into temptation to it. As it is near the they have undertaken. time for your "evening sacrifice" if you will call in Mrs. Smith and the family, we will join in prayer for the continuance of the peace and union of your happy family, and also offer up our petitions to the great Head of the Church, that He may heat its unhappy divisions; "that all who profess and call themselves Christians, may be led to hold the faith in unity of spirit, in the bond of peace, and in righteousness of

THE CHURCH.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1843.

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The Church in Rupert's Land.

There are several articles in this week's impression to which we desire to call particular attention.

The Dialogue entitled "schism," on the first page, deserves a careful perusal from beginning to end. deserves a careful perusal from beginning to end.

It may be considered as our answer to the fierce attacks,

I hope, soon be the case with every Church in the Province. some of which we have read, and of others of which we have only heard, lately made upon us in various quarters for venturing to discharge the plain duty of setting forth the sin of supporting or countenancing beautiful Liturgy of our Church, and may himself be benefited Dissent. This Dialogue has been recently published by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the case with his family. We are the creatures of habit, and ed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and therefore comes recommended with all the weight the services of our Church when conducted under so many and authority which that Venerable Institution, sup- disadvantages; besides, where is the use of consecrating ou ported we believe by every bishop of the Church of Churches, if we do not believe that the blessing of God will England, can give to its contents. The very arguments which we have used, and the very texts which we have used, and the very texts which we have used and the very texts which we have guested will have been accustomed to go to Church we have quoted, will here be found marshalled against the sin of Schism, and enforced in a manner which will expose the Venerable Society, and the English to something to divert their minds; many of them, I am sorry to divert their minds; many of them, I am sorry to something too divert their minds; many of them, I am sorry to something too divert their minds; many of them, I am sorry to something too divert their minds; many of them, I am sorry to something too divert their minds; many of them, I am sorry to something too divert their minds; many of them, I am sorry to something to divert their minds; many of them, I am sorry to something to divert their minds; many of them, I am sorry to something the minds and the min Bishops, to the same unmeasured and infuriate abuse which has been heaped upon us alike undeserving of for whiling away the hours of the Sabbath, go to dissenting it, and unmoved by it.

The Correspondence (to be found on the fourth page) respecting "The Church in Rupert's Land" is an interesting narrative of Missionary labour, and is pointed, who should always officiate as catechist on such occavery valuable as furnishing additional testimony to sions, making use only of the reading-desk, and reading a the proper manner of christianizing the heathen. the proper manner of christianizing the heathen.
"Were there," says the Rev. W. Cockran in Letter to be deserted on that day which is set apart for religious No. 5., "a bishop appointed for this Territory, we instruction? would have some hopes of seeing the little leaven of perceive my Lord, how church after church has sprung up in the United Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada. And why might not the same take place in Rupert's Land, if it were placed under the and His truth, and those who profess and practise it, and who could weep over the perishing heathen as our Blessed Lord wept over Jerusalem? In my sent into heathen countries. He by the dignity of his office is supposed to possess a high degree of patience, meekness and temperance, aptitude to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ, great love to the truth of God, and all who love it, and a strong sympathy for sinners who are perishing for lack of knowledge,-these qualify him to be the pioneer of religion." Episcopacy, originally established by divine authority, has thus the secondary and constantly accumulating testimony of experience to support its claims.

formation of the members of the Society:

On the 17th June, 1842, a meeting was held at Brockville, at which the Lord Bishop of the Diocese presided, for the purpose of forming the East District Branch of the Church Society, when it was resolved that that As-Episcopacy, originally established by

The long article from the Ulster Times, relating to Bishop Mant and the Church Architecture Society, possesses a strong interest, and will still farther endear that Protestant champion of Catholic truth to every member of the United Church of England and Ireland, who has a heart to venerate, and a head to comprehend, the character of a Christian Rishon. comprehend, the character of a Christian Bishop.

We find the following paragraph in the Kingston Canadian Loyalist of the 20th April:

It was only in our last number that we announced the very princely donation, by Sir Charles Metcalfe, of Fifty pounds t the Barriefield Church. Will it be believed that when thi same list, in which this munificent offering appears, and t which the Chief Secretary, Mr. Rawson, very liberally addehis signature for Ten pounds, was handed to [the Hon, S. B. Harrison] the Secretary West and Member for Kingston, tha hon, gentleman declined affixing his name to it under the ples that he could not afford it! Yes, men of Kent, by whom M Harrison expects to be returned to Parliament, and men of Cana da generally, who pay him upwards of £1,000 a year, collected by the sweat of your brows for doing nothing for the honor of benefit of the country—this same Secretary West who promises so much, absolutely refused to follow the liberal example of Christian Charity set to him by His Excellency by subscribi even five pence for the erection of a sacred edifice in the cour try which has given him bread-and in the vicinity of the ver town that has called him to a seat in Parliament!

Mr. Harrison is no political favourite of ours, because we believe him to be a conscientious Radical with a strong bias towards Republicanism; but we feel bound to express a doubt whether he is obnoxious to the charge brought against him by our animated and loyal cotemporary. Mr. Harrison may have said that "he could not afford" a subscription to the projected Church at Barriefield, as a good-natured way of meeting the application-instead of replying, Already paid, Donations...... 7 16 9 as he probably felt, that, being a Dissenter, (which we believe he is) it was against his conscience to subscribe towards such a purpose.

There is no doubt that Churchmen, consistently with their principles, might receive aid from Dissenters, and yet decline to reciprocate it: but as a handle is frequently made by Dissenters of any little assistance rendered by them to the Church, and as it furnishes them with a plausible reason for inviting the co-operation of Churchmen in return, we beg strongly to recommend the members of our communion, in no and Eastern Districts. case whatsoever, to apply to Dissenters for pecuniary contributions, in furtherance of objects exclusively connected with the Church.

The advertisement respecting the Sacred Concert, to be given by the Choir of St. James's Cathedral, for replacing the present organ by a better instrument, will be found elsewhere. The objection to such performances generally is, that they are held within the Church itself; but here there is nothing of the to be given by the Choir of St. James's Cathedral,

Mr. S. Oh, Sir, do not speak as if it were possible. and we have every expectation that success will

In a very short time we shall commence re-printing the abridgment of Dr. Chapman's Sermons, as mentioned in The Church, of the 7th April; orders should therefore, be sent to us without delay, as only a limited

We have received from Asseneboan the sum of 71. 10s., and, according to the directions of the donor, have paid it over to the proper persons, to be thus applied :- Trinity Church, 51.; The Church

Society, 1l. 5s.; and The House of Industry, 1l. 5s. The following sums have also been subscribed during the past week, towards the Building of Trinity Church :-

Geo. Monro.....£10 0 | Charles Graham....£0 5 Major Townsend, George Gurnett... 1 5 83rdRegiment 2 10 James Oxenham... 0 10 Wm. Davis, (2nd John Watkins ... 2 10 Subscription).. 3 15 P. Paterson, Junr., 2 10

We shall be very happy indeed to continue these acknowledgements, and to discharge the pleasing trust of handing to the Building Committee additional contributions, in aid of the holy work which

With the greatest pleasure we insert the following expression of thanks:

'The Ladies of Darlington beg to acknowledge, with much gratitude, a donation of 25l. from His Excellency, SIR CHARLES METCALFE, towards the repair and completion of St. John's Church, Darlington.'

This is indeed a munificent benefaction, and we G. B. Lindsay, Resolved,—That this meeting desires to recognize, as rejoice to find Her Majesty's Representative so graciously and frequently befriending the Church, the strongest pillar of the Imperial Throne.

Communication.

SUGGESTIONS RESPECTING PERFORMANCE OF SERVICE ON THE OCCASIONAL ABSENCE OF THE CLERGYMAN.

Sir,-Often, when, as on the present occasion, I have been eprived of the public means of grace, have I wished that when our Minister was absent he could have left some other Clergy man to supply his place; this, however, I knew to be impossible, owing to the very small number of Clergymen in the Pro

vince, when compared to our wants. The advantage of having service in the Church at least every Every sound Churchman will be anxious to attend his Church as often as possible, and will, therefore, be much grieved at being deprived of the means of doing so; for though he may call the members of his household around him, to unite in the or friends; some drive out in their carriages, and others, whose consciences will not allow them to adopt either of these plans

places of worship.

But how are these evils to be obviated, since the Clergyman

Hoping, that if in the above suggestions I have interfered Christianity which has been hid here, so directed in its operations as to leaven the whole lump. You church, and ardent desires for her prosperity, will prove my excuse,

I remain yours, &c., A CONSTANT READER.

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

THE EAST DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

our Blessed Lord wept over Jerusalem? In my humble opinion, a bishop should be the first person the Church in Bytown, on Wednesday the 7th March. immediately after Morning Prayer. A numerous and highly respectable congregation was present. The Rev. R. Blakey, the Senior Clergyman, having taken the integrity, strength of faith, spiritual wisdom, and Chair, delivered a brief address, and then called upon experience in the ways of the Lord; diligence, love, the Secretary, the Rev. J. G. B. Lindsay, to read the following-

REPORT.

The Church Society has so recently been formed, that The Church Society has so recently been formed, that your Committee is not enabled to give any lengthened account of its operations during the past year, but they beg to present the following brief statement, for the intion of the members of the Society:

sociation should embrace within its limits all the districts East of the Midland District, which are included within exhibit the following most encouraging results:

	Brockville.			
n	Special Donations in money £12 0 0 Annual Subscriptions			
y	The whole of which is ready to be paid.	42	10	
8	Prescott.			
d	Donations in land, 200 acres. Donations in money£24 0 0			
t	1 Life Subscription 12 10 0			
a	Annual Subscriptions	53	0	(
	The whole of which is ready to be paid. Kemptville and Marlborough.			
l r	Donations in land, 200 acres.			
f	4 Village Lots. Donations in money £ 1 5 0			
5	Annual Subscriptions 22 10 0	09	15	-
y	Of this sum have been paid—	20	13	,
	Donations £ 1 5 0			

Annual Subscriptions Merrickville. Williamsburg and Matilda. Donations in money £ 7 19 3 Annual Subscriptions 41 12 10 Annual Subscriptions 34 3 3

Cornwall. Donations in land, 400 acres.

The whole of which is ready to be paid. Giving a total sum of 244l. 16s. 7d.: out of which, a special appropriation of 45l. has been made towards the ort of a Travelling Missionary for the Johnstown

Taking into consideration the present depressed state of the Agricultural and Mercantile interests of the Province, your Committee must view this as a most encouraging result, and they desire to acknowledge their gratitude to Almighty God, who has put it into the hearts of many of ple to contribute so liberally towards the cause

the Church itself; but here there is nothing of the and Bytown. But your Committee is confident that, in kind. The Concert is lawful and innocent in itself; these cases, the results will not be less gratifying than the place where it is to be held, appropriate; its object, the glory of God and the due performance of should be remembered, that the sum of nearly 71. has already been remitted to the Parent Society, as the pro-

past year, that we can no longer depend upon that source for the supply of the increasing spiritual wants of the General Depository:

Under these circumstances, the success of the Society, and indeed the cause of the Church in general in this Province, must depend upon the self-denying liberality of e members of our community. Let us, then, persevere this good work: let no member of the Church with hold his help. However small his means may be, let him "be diligent to give of that little." Let us all unite in fervent and unceasing prayer for the Divine blessing upon our feeble endeavours, and "in due season we shall

After the Report had been read, the following resolutions were proposed and adopted:—
1. Moved by the Rev. E. Boswell, seconded by Captain

Resolved,-That the Report just read by the Reverend Secretary be adopted by this meeting, and be published in *The Church* paper.

2. Moved by A. Keefer, Esq., seconded by Rev. J.

Resolved,—That the Rev. A. Williams be appointed oint Secretary with the Rev. J. G. B. Lindsay: that Wm. H. Bottum, Esq., of Kemptville, be appointed Treasurer of the East District Branch of the Church Society: and that the other officers appointed at the meeting in June last, be requested to act for the ensuing year.

3. Moved by Rev. A. Williams, seconded by Rev. J.

an object of very great importance, the employment of Travelling Missionaries among the spiritually destitute members of the Church residing within the limits of the East District Association; and would be happy to see one or more employed as speedily as possible, and are glad to learn, from the Report just read, that a special appropriation from the Three-fourths remaining at the disposal of the several parishes already reported, has been de, to assist in the support of one for the Johnstown

4. Moved by Rev. H. Patton, seconded by Rev. E. Resolved,—That this meeting desires to recognize the nand of God in the formation of the Church Society, and would acknowledge with gratitude the measure of success

ich He has already vouchsafed it. These resolutions were either prefaced or seconded by very appropriate and excellent speeches from the Rev. late 337 Bibles, 556 Testaments, 910 F Messrs. Boswell, Flood, Williams, Patton, and A. Keefer, Bound Books, and above 5000 Tracts.

The business of the general meeting being now over, the Rev. S. S. Strong, minister of the parish, requested the Chairman to retain his seat, while the congregation assisted by the Clergy present,) proceeded to organize The Bytown Parochial Committee of the Church Society." A series of resolutions, in most respects similar to those adopted in other parishes, were proposed and carried. The Judge of the District, — Armstrong, Esq., A. Keefer, Esq., barrister-at-law; Dr. Christy, editor and proprietor of The Bytown Gazette; and Mr. Henderson, the content of the Society and e foremost in advocating the cause of the Society, and giving it their warmest support. The Judge spoke at some length in favour of the objects of the Society, and was the first to put his name to the list of annual subscribers. Nearly 30*l.*, it is believed, was subscribed on the

eedings of this interesting meeting; but, under existing rcumstances, quite enough, perhaps, to satisfy the public. The benediction having been pronounced by the Chairan, the meeting separated.

J. G. BEEK LINDSAY, Secretary.

This is but a faint sketch-a brief outline of the pro-

Parsonage, Williamsburg, April, 1843.

THE PRINCE EDWARD DISTRICT BRANCH ASSOCIATION OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE

On the 28th of November last, a public meeting was held in the Town of Picton, for the purpose of forming the Prince Edward District Branch Association of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. The Chair was taken by the Rev. W. Macaulay, as the Senior Clergyman in the District; and various Resolutions (differing out little from those passed at similar meetings heretofore held in other parts of the Province) were proposed by the Hon. R. C. Wilkins and other gentlemen in the Dis-

The Committee of Management held its first Quarterly Meeting at Picton, on Tuesday the 4th April, and they have appropriated the sum of Twelve Pounds Ten Shillings, in aid of the two Parochial Schools in the Town during the current year; and also the sum of Fifteen Pounds, for the sale of Bibles, Prayer Books, Religious

The Churchwardens presented the following List of Annual Subscriptions and Donations from members of the Church in the Parish of Picton: the Donations are

Arch'd. Gilkison£1	5	0	Miss Eliza Wallis £0	1	
D. B. Stevenson 1	5	0	Mast. Jas. Wallis 0	1	
Mrs. Stevenson 1	5	0	William Hale 0	5	(
Miss P. Stevenson, 0	5	0	Mrs. Hale 0	5	(
Charles Bockus 1	5	0	A. V. V. Prayn 1	0	(
Mrs. Bockus 1	0	0	William Clark 0	1	9
Mast. C. E. Bockus, 0	1	3	Garret Stuker 0	2	6
Miss J. M. Bockus, 0	1	3	Mrs. Stuker 0	2	6
Cecil Mortimer 1	5	0	James Welsh 0	5	0
† Do. do 2	10		Mrs. Nash 0	5	0
Miss Mortimer 1	5	0	Miss Nash 0	2	6
Philip Low 1	5	0	Miss Louisa Nash, 0	ī	3
Mast. Henry Low, 0	10		Mrs. Thorp 0	5	0
Mast. Fred. Low 0	10	0	Mast. W. Thorp 0	2	6
Mast. Geo. Low 0	10	0	Mast. D. Thorp 0	2	6
William Cockell 1	0	0	W. Bradford, Sen. 0	5	0
Rev. W. Macaulay, 1	5	0	Mrs. Bradford 0	2	6
Mrs. Macaulay 1	0	0	Mast. D. Bradford, 0	1	
Miss Barker 1	0	0	Miss E. Bradford 0		3
Miss M. A. Barker, O	5	0		1	3
Miss P. Barker 0	5	0	Mrs. Clark 0	5	0
Robert Johnston 0		0		5	0
James Johnston 0	5		Wm. H. Yeoward, 0	5	0
David Mc Whirter . 0	5	0	J. W. Muttlebury, 0	5	0
David Smith 2	10	0	Mrs. A. Hubbs 0	5	0
James Cook 1	10	0	Miss Hubbs 0	1	3
†Clarendon Lamb . 0	5	0	Miss Jane Hubbs 0	1	3
200 0 1	12	6	Miss A. Hubbs 0	1	3
	2	6	Mast. H. N. Hubbs, 0	1	3
Miss M. A. Lamb . 0	2	6	Mrs. James Miller, 0	5	0
Robert Davison 0	5	0	Miss Marion Miller, 0	1	0
D. L. Fairfield 2	0	0	Mast. J. Miller 0	1	0
Miss Fairfield 0	10	0	Mrs. Morley 0	5	0
R. K. A. Nichol 0	5	0	Francis Owens 0	5	0
†Elizabeth Frost 0	5	0	Mast. C. C. Owens, 0	1	0
William Dougall 1	5	0	John Rolston 0	5	0
Miss C. A. Dougall, 0	5	0	Mrs. Rolston 0	2	6
Mast. A. J. Dougall, 0	5	0	John B. Owens 0	5	0
Robert Owens 0	5	0	Mrs. Owens 0	5	0
A. P. Babbitt 0	10	0	Miss Sarah Owens, 0	1	0
Mast. R. T. Babbitt 0	5	0	Jas. A. Cummings, 0	5	0
Miss S. Babbitt 0	5	0	Mary Burns 0	5	0
John M. Ward 0	5	0	Mary Ann Elliott, O.	2	6
Francis Taylor, Sr. 0	5	0	Arthur Elliott 0	2	6
Miss K. Taylor 0	0	75	Mrs. Good 0	5	0
Mast. T. Taylor 0	0	71	Mast. Brent Good, 0	1	3
William Stoughton, 0	2	6	Mast. Jas. Good 0	1	3
Mrs. Stoughton 0	2	6	Gilbert Orser 0	5	0
M. C. A. Stoughton, O	2	6	†Robert Aitcheson, 0	1	3
Luke Wallis 0	10	0	†Thomas Young 0	5	0
Mast. W. H. Wallis, 0	1	3		3	
		Subse	criptions£37	4	0
	1	Done	tions 9 1	0	0

£40 17 9 No report was presented from any other Township in the District, but several are expected at the next meeting

of the Committee of Management. D. B. STEVENSON, CECIL MORTIMER, Secretaries.

OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY

FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

The Church Society for the Diocese of Toronto having been established in April last, and, in the course of the summer, extended and fully organized in the different Districts of the Province, the labours of the Eastern District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge are necessarily brought to a close. One of the chief objects of the Church Society being the dissemination of the Holy Scriptures, the Book of Common Prayer and such other Rocks and Tracks Prayer, and such other Books and Tracts as may serve to promote an acquaintance with Evangelical truth, and with the Doctrines and Order of the United Church of England and Ireland, the Committee have adopted a Resolution to this effect:—"Whereas the objects of the

heir power.

Your Committee would respectfully remind the memgard to the amount of the balance due by the Parent Society to the Committee. Three cases of Books were ers of the Society, that great exertions are making on received in July last, the cost of which amounted to the part of various religious denominations. Ought Churchmen then to be indifferent to the interests of their Holy Mother? On the other hand, the sphere of the Kemptville, Carlton Place, and Williamsburg Depositories. operations of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Subjoined is the Treasurer's account of the monies re-Foreign Parts has been so greatly extended within the

1842. Feb. 16.... To Bill of Exchange remitted

Society for 33l., sterling, at 10 p cent. prem. of Exchange£ 40 5 August....To paid shipping expenses, duty entry and freight on 3 cases for Books from Gen. Depository, Balance on hand

1842, Jan. 12.... By balance in Treasurer's hands, £ 4 1 10 By cash from members for the purchase of Books By Subscriptions and Collections from Subscribers .. By cash received for Books sold from General Depository By amount Books sold Rev. H.

1843, March 7...By balance in Treasurer's hands, £ 1 14 4 J. G. BEER LINDSAY, Treasurer. Books issued from the General Depository from 1st Jan., 1842, to 6th March, 1843:—36 Bibles, 72 Testaments, 189 Prayer Books, 220 Bound Books, 3100 Tracts.

The balance of 1l. 14s. 4d. due by the Treasurer, has been paid over, by direction of the Committee, into the hands of the Secretary of the East District Branch of the Church Society, to meet the contingent expenses of that Society.

The Committee would here remark that, shortly before their connexion with the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, they had obtained from other sources 243 Bibles, 381 Testaments, 442 Prayer Books, and 36 Bound Books, at a cost of about 1071. 15s. 4d. It would therefore appear that, within the last three years, they have raised among their respective congregations upwards of 260l. for this special purpose, and been enabled to circulate 337 Bibles, 556 Testaments, 910 Prayer Books, 473

Esq., who on this occasion proved themselves to be no less able advocates of the Society's cause, than sound and faithful members of the Church.

In conclusion, the Committee humbly trust, that although brief has been their existence, it has not been mattended with spiritual advantage to their respective ongregations. The eagerness with which their congregations availed themselves of the opportunity to supply themselves with the Word of God, the Book of Common Player, and other publications of the Society, is evinced by the large number of Books disposed of at the different Parochial Depositories, and is an earnest of what will be done (under the Divine blessing), when this leading object of the Church Society is duly carried into effect in every Parish in the Diocese. May these sanguine ex-

> By cesire of the Committee. J. G. BEEK LINDSAY, Secretary. Byotvn, 7th March, 1843.

THE BISHOP OF DOWN AND CONNOR AND DROMORE, AND THE DIOCESAN CHURCH ARCHITECTURE SOCIETY. (From The Ulster Times, of the 28th February.)

RICHARD DAVISON, Esq., one of the committee, in presenting the report, spoke as follows:—My Lord,—Before proceeding in my official capacity, as a member of the committee of the Church Architectural Society, to report to this influence of the Church Architectural Society, to report to this influence of the Church Architectural Society appear to your Committee to of the Church Architectural Society, to report to this influential meeting the result of the united deliberations of my colleagues and myself, in reference to the propriety of our continued connexion with the Cambridge Camden Society, I trust I shall be excused, if I offer, from myself individually, some remarks explanatory of the origin of my connection with the Church Architectural Society of this Diocese. And although I very sensibly feel that the inducing causes which operated on my my mind may neither be interesting nor instructive to one my mind may neither be interesting nor instructive to the characteristic of the cricular already alluded to, as being countenanced by the Cambridge Camden Society, Now, what will the public think, when I tell them that St. Matthew's Characteristic of the cricular already alluded to, as being countenanced by the Cambridge Camden Society, Now, what will the public think, when I tell them that St. Matthew's Characteristics of the cricular already alluded to, as being countenanced by the Cambridge Camden Society, Now, what will the public think, when I tell them that St. Matthew's Characteristics of the creation of the legal profession an opponent, and arise, not from any thing which it has actually done or attempted, but from the supposed nature of its connexion with the Cambridge Camden Society, which is represented to be that of an auxiliary, branch, or affiliated society, which is represented to be that the first cambridge Camden Society, which is represented to be that the Cambridge Camden Society, which is represented to be that the Cambridge Camden Society, which is represented to be that the Cambridge Camden Society, which is represented to be that the Cambridge Camden Society, which is represented to be that the Cambridge Camden Society, which is represented to be that the Cambridge Camden Society, which is represented to be that the Cambridge Camden Society, which is represented to be that the Cambridge Camden Society, which is represented to be that the Cambridge C others, yet in times of public excitement, especially on matters connected with our religious sentiments, it is quite legitimate, in relation at least to our public acts, that we should assign reasons for the course we deem it right to adopt. In acting on this principle, whilst I endeavour to justify myself, I trust I shall not so far forget the opinions of others, who may differ from me, as to use a single expression calculated to wound their feelings, or retard the advancement of that general good, which, I am willing to hope, all have in view, however we may differ as to the means by which it is to be accomplished. (Hear, hear.) My Lord, I read with pain, but at the same which from time to time appeared in one of the Belfast newspapers, containing assaults, of no ordinary character, against this Society, its objects, and its members. Acts were charged this Society, its objects, and its members. Acts were charged against it, in which they had no participation. (Hear, hear.)
Objects in its formation were assigned, which were the mere brain phantoms of the writers, and which every gentleman connected with the Society disavowed. The popular cry of the nected with the Society disavowed. The popular cry of the "Tractarian heresy" was raised; but, what was even more meeted with the Society disavowed. The popular cry of the Transpared of the Tractarian heresy" was raised; but, what was even more serious still, the grave charge of unsoundness in religious views was insinuated against your Lordship, as the Bishop of the Cambridge Camden Society be Transpared of Diocese, and against those who, as it was termed, "managed sion, that I, for one, would neither judge any man, nor set of the machinery of the Church Accommodation Society." These charges obtained incredible currency, though founded on the authority of editorial remarks, garbled extracts, and anonymous writers. Proofs were deemed unnecessary; for insinuation supplied their place. Suspicion became roused; and every sound Churchman, lay or clerical, who rallied round his Diocesan, was branded with the epithet of Puseyite. (Hear, hear.) I have found no one document more misconceived than the mist before the sun. (Hear, hear.) My Lord, I come

other members of the Church with a more lively feeling of affection for the places of God's worship; by infusing into them a taste for the improvement of those places; by encouraging and assisting them in the prosecution of the requisite interest of the course of the church with a more lively feeling of the effort may, perhaps, be presumptuous; but the sentiments are sincere, and offered with that respectful consideration which the same couraging and assisting them in the prosecution of the requisite time, with that perfect independence with which I shall ever castical architecture as may lie within the sphere of their personal observation and inspection, especially on those with which they have an immediate connexion; by inducing a comparison between these, and others which are deservedly esteemed as worthy of admiration and imitation; by fornishing the fornishing and the learned around us are assailed. The spirit injured, however, becomes ten times more chivalrons when the virtuous and the learned around us are assailed. The spirit injured, however, becomes ten times more chivalrons when the virtuous and the learned around us are assailed. The spirit injured, however, becomes ten times more chivalrons when the virtuous and the learned around us are assailed. The spirit injured, however, becomes ten times more chivalrons when the virtuous and the learned around us are assailed. The spirit injured, however, becomes ten times more chivalrons when the virtuous and the learned around us are assailed. parison between these, and others which are deservedly esteemhowever, becomes ten times more chivalrous when the charge
ed as worthy of admiration and imitation; by furnishing them is false. But when to such distinguished characteristics is

The Lord Bishop then rose and said --My Lord and Gentlemen, having just received your sentiments in adoption of the

depths of its chancel, for the ornamented canopies and rich pannelling of its pulpit and its altar, for its arched and vaulted roof, for its pealing organ, for the "dim religious light" shed

13, remarks, that-

I have breath to draw. But I profess to be a Churchman, attached to the discipline and government of the Established Church; and if there be any one offence of an ecclesiastical character on which I look with greater alarm than another, or one more calculated to prostrate Episcopacy in this country, it is that of an effort to raise the laity in opposition to their Bishop. Nothing but the clearest case, the strongest evidence, the most undoubted unequivocal proofs of heretical opinions, could justify it. Let me not for a moment be misunderstood as charging the many respectable persons, who signed the to it the names of persons of the humblest class in life, and, in of Jesus Christ. some instances, of individuals behind their backs, was, in my humble judgment, the most mistaken course that rational men cases, was a declaration that it was a petition to put down Puseyism; and other devices were had recourse to of a similar character. (Hear, hear.) I know intimately some of these villages in this county, where signatures were procured. I hold manor courts in several of them, and having been at pains to make out lists of all persons competent to serve in the capacity of humble manor-court-jurors, I was astonished to find lists of names attached to that remonstrance, of whom I never before heard. On inquiry, I found that many of them were the poorest creatures in the place, and not a tithe of the number fit for the manor court jury lists. Fit judges, indeed, of the dangerous consequences arising to a community from the establishment of a Church Architectural Society, or of the dangers to be apprehended from its connexion with the Cambridge Camden Society. But, my Lord, I must encroach further on the time of this meeting, by detailing the substance Cambridge Camden Society. But, my Lord, I must encroach further on the time of this meeting, by detailing the substance of one or two discussions I had with persons of more than ordinary intelligence on the alleged heresies of this Society, and if any thing more than another can demonstrate the industrious misrepresentations which have gone abroad, and the impressions made by them on susceptible minds, the anecdotes impressions made by them on susceptible minds, the anecdotes in the susceptible minds are susceptible minds. impressions made by them on susceptible minds, the anecdotes I am about to relate will give a convincing proof. I met a gentleman one morning, and our conversation turned on the existing topic of the day. He was of the popular party, and well charged with the supposed offences of this Society. After document issued by the remonstrants, to catch signatures.
(Hear.) When he had exhausted himself, I said, that, being "To all who desire a useful tract for themselves, and anxious for information, I wanted to know what the Popish tendency of a sulamander really was. He could not tell; but he knew it must be something improper, or it would not be approved of by the Cambridge Camden Society. But, said I, perhaps, you are better informed about the pelican? No, was the answer. Well, the agnus Dei? He knew nothing about it. Now, said L don't you think it would be but, fair. was the act of the gentleman who was the founder, the generous contributor, and actual contractor of that church—that the ration, and from a conviction that the charges made were A special meeting of the Down and Connor and Dromore the gentleman did not know what a lecturn was. So I resolved all excitement and unkindness, so far as the means lay within A special meeting of the Down and Connor and Dromore Architecture Society was held, by summons from the President, on yesterday (Monday), the 27th instant, at the Clerical Rooms, for the purpose of receiving the report of a committee appointed on the 7th instant, to consider and report on the erroneous impressions made upon the public in consequence of the Society's coanexion with the Cambridge Camden Society.

The Lord Bishop, President of the Society, took the chair at half-mast twelve alclock, at which time a large number of the special strength of The Lord Bishop, President of the Society, took the chair at half-past twelve o'clock, at which time a large number of the members of the Society were present, and having begun the business with prayer, his Lordship explained the cause of the meeting, which was summoned by him by virtue of powers vested in him by the 8th general rule of the Society.

The resolution appointing the committee, which will be found embodied in their report, having been read by the Archdeacon of Down, one of the Secretaries,

RICHARD DAYSON Esc. one of the committee in the secretaries, and not more than half pleased. But, my Lord, I abruptly, and not more than half pleased. But, my Lord, I Society,' beg leave to present their Report. clude, because it is what we gentlemen of the legal profession arise, not from any thing which it has actually done or at-

adopt a crest, the use of which he would condemn in others as is, and ever has been, an integral and independent body, unfetadopt a crest, the use of which he would condemn in others as being of a Popish tendency? No, no; that won't go down.—
But admitting this ground, and that as such it was painted on the glass, how did it happen that he found fault with a neighbouring elergyman, who put up the Diocesan Arms in the Magdalen Asylum Church, as having committed an offensive act, and one savouring of Puseyism, for if the one thing was innocent so was the other; and, in my judgment, two more blameless acts could not have been committed. I don't know whether painted calico, be as culpable as painted glass, for if whether painted calico, be as culpable as painted glass, for if your Lordship's inaugural address. The nature of the connection formed with the Cambridge Camden Society seems to have been wholly misunderstood, but which our report of to-day fully defines, and the real and only intentions of the Society wholly lost sight of. I shall quote a few passages from founded assault, I may venture on expressions which will neithat address. At page 6 your Lordship says:—

"For Societies of this kind seem to hold out a reasonable prospect of benefit, by animating the minds of the Clergy and is fixed on some comfortable benefice in the back ground.—

ed as worthy of admiration and imitation; by farmshing them with information such as may enable them to form a judgment on reasonable grounds of the different objects which may be brought under their examination; and by thus putting them in possession of criteria, for administering on the one hand a supply for deficiencies and a correction and remedy for errors, and on the other for guarding against unbecoming innovations and for preserving what describe averaged in the different objects which may be when that too, is assailed by a charge of unfaithfulness, one particular content on the one particular content on the other for guarding against unbecoming innovations and on the other for guarding against unbecoming innovations and for preserving what describe averaged in the content of the causes which have led to this co and for preserving what descrees preservation."

Can the most scrupulous mind find fault with any of these objects, or, is the following allusion to Hillsborough church as an example worthy of imitation, of an objectionable tendency?—

"The Church of Hillsborough, also, in the Diocese of Down, though not conformable to the precedents of ancient architect."

The church of Hillsborough, also, in the Diocese of Down, though not conformable to the precedents of ancient architect. though not conformable to the precedents of ancient architecture, possesses recommendations of its own: and for its cruciform area, for the spaciousness of its nave and transepts, for the depths of its chancel, for the ornamented canopies and rich against your accusers, and I read their testimony in your defence. (Hear, hear.) As to the Popish tendency of it, and of some improprieties in its occasional sentiments, I see your Lordship's opinions, I refer your accusers to three publications of your's in 1836, in which Romanism is contrasted with the Holy Scriptures, and with the English Church, and from the stained glass of its pointed windows, and for its musical ring of bells, as well as for its lofty spire, the landmark and grace of the surrounding country, is an honourable testimony to the generosity of the noble family which erected and country is an experiment of England agree with the Church of Rome." This recommended your connexion, such as that been mony to the generosity of the noble family which erected and country is an experiment of the conscientious exercise of their judgment, for the conscientious exercise of their judgment, for the mony to the generosity of the noble family which erected and country is an experiment of the conscient of the conscientious exercise of their judgment, for the mony to the generosity of the noble family which erected and country is an experiment of the conscient letter will be found reviewed in the Protestant Journal, a work | with the Cambridge Camden Society, with all courteousness But if language convey any meaning, I hold that the following avowed object of this Society, as declared by your Lordship in that address, is conclusive against the objections letter will be found reviewed in the Protestant Journal, a work conducted under the direction of the British Society for Promoting the Religious Principles of the Reformation! published in London, by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., for the Society; raised by our anonymous assailants. Your Lordship, at page and sold by Nisbet and Co., Hatchard and Son, Seeley and cumstanced, I am willing, provided such be your desire, to Sons, and others. This must surely be an impartial witness, withdraw, also, from my connexion with it. It is not, as I have said already, that I consider any thing in the proceedings

Your Committee is persuaded, from this auspicious | Early in February, 1842, their Secretary remitted to originated in a heated imagination, and from a dread of the tion of his Protestant and Christian spirit at the time, - while, Tour Committee is persuaded, from this auspicious commencement, that the hearts of our people are with us in the important objects of the Society: that they are willing to render it all the support in the last Report, with relative necessity for the formation of such a Society:

The Furth Secretary remitted to the Parent Society ability of the Rev. opinions. My Lord, I am no Puseyite, nor a friend to their doctrines; and I shall resist their Romeward tendency whilst planed the error alluded to in the last Report, with relative necessity for the formation of such a Society:

The Furth Secretary remitted to the Parent Society ability of those most objectionable Puseyite on another occasion of late, we have had the welcome opportunity opinions. My Lord, I am no Puseyite, nor a friend to their doctrines; and I shall resist their Romeward tendency whilst the parent Society and acknowledged by the Rev. opinions. My Lord, I am no Puseyite, nor a friend to their doctrines; and I shall resist their Romeward tendency whilst the parent Society and acknowledged by the Rev. opinions. My Lord, I am no Puseyite, nor a friend to their doctrines; and I shall resist their Romeward tendency whilst the parent Society and the Parent Society and Christian spirit at the time,—while, opinions. My Lord, I am no Puseyite, nor a friend to their doctrines; and I shall resist their Romeward tendency whilst the parent Society and Christian spirit at the time,—while, opinions. My Lord, I am no Puseyite, nor a friend to their doctrines; and I shall resist their Romeward tendency whilst the parent Society and Christian spirit at the time,—while, opinions. My Lord, I am nor Puseyite and Christian spirit at the time,—while, opinions. My Lord, I am nor Puseyite and Christian spirit at the time,—while, opinions. My Lord, I am nor Puseyite and Christian spirit at the time,—while, opinions. My Lord, I am nor Puseyite and Christian spirit at the time,—while, opinions. My Lord, I am nor Puseyite and Christian spirit at the time,—while, opinions. My Lo I have breath to draw. But I profess to be a Churchman, calling attention to one of the most timely and interesting pam-

ceived and paid on account of the Committee, together with a detailed statement of the Books issued from the General Depository:

Dr. Eastern District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in Account with the Treasurer.

Christian Knowledge in Account with the Treasurer.

Could justify it. Let me not for a moment be misunderstood as charging the many respectable persons, who signed the recent remonstrance to your Lordship, with a participation in this offence. I know their objects were pure, and above all suspicion, and it is to this offence.

Christian Knowledge in Account with the Treasurer. its originators, and signed and presented by them, with some modification of expression, it would have been a perfectly justifiable act, but the hawking of it about through the most obscure villages in Antrim and Down for signatures, procuring can be deemed by a Christian to be a fundamental of the faith

The argument used to procure names, in several is to be found in the argument of this learned Prelate.

well charged with the supposed offences of this Society. After the had gone on for some time, and enumerated a whole list of offences, dwelling with no ordinary eloquence on the Popish tendency of lecterns, salamanders, agnus Dei's, pelicans, and a host of other things, put forward in the fly-leaf of the printed | the various particulars touched on, we cannot recommend it too

the answer. Well, the agnus Dei? He knew nothing about it. Now, said I, dou't you think it would be but fair, before charges of this class are preferred, and attested by your signature, that you took the trouble of ascertaining what these things really meant, but especially how far the Down and Connor and Dromore Church Architectural Society had recognised and rational, and aims a death-blow at the opinions which the latest date, I refer to a charge of your Lordship's to the Clergy of this Diocese in 1842, cautioning against the very heresy imputed. Before closing this subject, it might not be considered them. Another centleman and I had an encounter or adopted them. Another gentleman and I had an encounter about the lecturn, which I shall relate: the introduction of it into Tyrella church was the charge he preferred against your Lordship and the Church Architectural Society. I explained to him the facts of that case; told him that whatever was done to him the facts of that case; told him that whatever was done to him the facts of that case; told him that whatever was done to him the facts of that case; told him that whatever was done to him the facts of that case; told him that whatever was done to him the facts of that case; told him that whatever was done to him the facts of that case; told him that whatever was done to him the facts of that case; told him that whatever was done to him the facts of the case; told him that whatever was done to him the facts of that case; told him that whatever was done to him the facts of that case; told him that whatever was done to him the facts of the case; told him that whatever was done to him the facts of the case; told him that whatever was done to him the facts of the case; told him that whatever was done to him the facts of the case; told him that whatever was done to him the facts of the case; told him that whatever was done to him the facts of the case; told him that whatever was done to him the facts of the case; told him that whatever was done to him the facts of the case; told him that whatever was done to him the facts of the case; told him that whatever was done to him the facts of the case; told him that whatever was done to him the facts of the case; told him that whatever was done to him the facts of the case; told him that whatever was done to him the facts of the case; told him the case; told him the case is the case; to him the case is the c alterations took place months before the Church Architectural unsustained by a shadow of proof, and that its objects were not pectaions be more than realized. May the knowledge of the Redeemer and of His kingdom "cover the earth, and that Mr. Montgomery had told me that he himself had tions, I have kept within the bounds which I prescribed to Society was in existence-that your Lordship neither knew only innocent but commendable. I trust, that in defending substituted a plain open desk instead of the usual close reading myself at the outset, and that I have given to no man unnecesone, in order to afford greater facility for communicants going to and returning from the table—that this was his sole object, ing, but, if I have castigated, it was with a gentler rod and and returning from the table—that this was his sole object, and that he never dreamt for a moment he was acting wrong, or making the remotest approach to Romanism. This explanation seemed satisfactory, and I implored him, in justice to your Lordship and this Society, to make these facts known. But the word lectura he could not get over. He persisted in repeating that there was a lecturn in the Church. I saw in a moment that my explanation had been thrown away, for that the contlower did not know what a lecture was So. I resolved. our power, and of endeavouring to restore peace by the recommendation to this Society that every sacrifice should be made by its members, consistently with securing the sole and simple object in view—that of improving the general state of architecture of the Churches in this Diocese.

The Archdeacon of Down then read the

" REPORT. "The Committee appointed by the Down and Connor and Dromore Church Architecture Society, at its meeting, on the 7th of February inst., 'for the purpose of examining the publications of the Cambridge Camden Society, and reporting thereon opinion, for disabusing the public mind of the false impressions that have been made upon it of late, with respect to the objects.

what will the public think, when I tell them that St. Matthew's Chapel of Ease, erected under the patronage of Dr. Drew, years ago, has not only stained glass windows in it, but actually, this now condemned, and as we are told, Popish emblem, of the Agnus Dei painted on them. A gentleman to whom this fact was stated, I understand, answered that this is the Doctor's crest. What! Dr. Drew swered that this is the Doctor's crest. What! Dr. Drew the use of which he would condemn in others as

happily, but they trust only for a short time, disturbed,) your Committee think it necessary to recommend, that even your admitted connexion with the Cambridge Camden Society be

4. Your Committee have not, therefore, considered it advisable to make any report upon the publications of the Cambridge Camden Society, inasmuch as by none of the statements or opinions contained in any of them is your Society bound, or

or opinions contained in any of them is your society ought it in fairness to be judged.

"5. But your Committee further recommend the appointment of a standing Committee, consisting of six members, of whom the half shall be Laymen, whose duty should be to examine every publication admitted into the Library of the Society, and to direct the attention of its Members to such matters as may be most suitable for its purposes: so as to aid in effecting its sole object, the promotion of the study of Ecclesiastical Architecture, in a manner 'tree from all admixture of superstition,' or of whatever may be repugnant to the conscientious feelings of the attached members of our Church.

("Signed) "WILLIAM BLACKER, Lieutenant-Col. "RICHARD DAVISON. " WALTER B. MANT, Archdeacon.

"F. CROSSLEY, Major.

England and Ireland, the Committee have adopted a Resolution to this effect:—"Whereas the objects of the Eastern District Committee of the Society for Promoting of our encouragement: whatever tends to diminish those qualities, is deserving of censure

The superindex of the Chief of the Chief of the Chief of the Society for Promoting of the Chief of Romanism—not indeed as a political one, but as a religious of Romanism—not indeed as a political one, but as a religious of Romanism—not indeed as a political one, but as a religious of Romanism—not indeed as a political one, but as a religious of Romanism—not indeed as a political one, but as a religious of Romanism—not indeed as a political one, but as a religious of Romanism—not indeed as a political one, but as a religious of Romanism—not indeed as a political one, but as a religious of Romanism—not indeed as a political one, but as a religious of Romanism—not indeed as a political one, but as a religious desirous of acting on the principle which you have a religious of Romanism—not indeed as a political one, but as a religious desirous of acting the religious of Romanism—not indeed as a political one, but as a religious desirous of acting the religious of Romanism—not indeed as a political one, but as a religious desirous of acting the religious desirous des the place where it is to be held, appropriate; its object, the glory of God and the due performance of Divine Worship. We understand that several members of the Church, in addition to the Choir, have volunteered their vocal and instrumental services, have volunteered their vocal and instrumental services, and provided their formation. And it in those which have preceded their formation. And it is should be remembered, that the sum of nearly 71l. has suffered to the Parent Society, as the produce of collections made within this Association, after the sum of nearly 71l. has suffered to the regulation of pour conduct; and provided, therefore, that the said destrous of acting on the principle which have preceded their formation. And it for the regulation. And it should be remembered, that the sum of nearly 71l. has suffered to the parent Society, as the produce of collections made within this Association, after the diocese, and provided you signify your wish for my withment and maintenance of good-will and harmony in never existed. I do not mean to charge their authors with wilful misrepresentation; I should rather hope that they

member, o words, whi hear, hear. feeling onl you have e under you literary lat you are su casion to plause-w my Lord, feelings by evil of any fessed to s growth of through t private co public feel ties fully l kindness, —(hear, h heart burn alas! was and guida

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elected b your depa you were Why my proportion because yo and threa Lord, but that mem you regar path you peace of n commend dered or h their sake And thus that poin ago, early merely fa ber saying had you gested, du before you were by your first peace.

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The Rev. J. S. Monsell rose and said-My Lord, I have hear, hear.) One feeling is—gratitude; and this is not my feeling only, but the feeling of all. (Hear, hear.) Often, my Lord, have we had occasion to admire the dignified rule which plause-we offer you gratitude the most sincere. When first, feelings by which you were moved—a simple desire to do what you professed, namely, to cherish the study of Church Architecture was all that actuated your breast—(hear);—and not a suspicion ever entered your Lordship's mind, I well know, that In the House of Lords, on evil of any kind, real or supposed, could have been the result of such an undertaking. Had those who with keener ken professed to see in such an incipient society so great an after-growth of error and superstition, had they instead of assailing sembly to the right of defining and enforcing its own jurisdicpublic feeling against your measures, laid their fears and anxiepublic feeling against ties fully before you, and asked your counsel and your advice, —had they approached their brethren with more of brotherly kindness, and their Father in God with more of filial respect -(hear, hear, hear.)-then all this strife and discord, all these heart burnings and vexations, all this doubt and mistrust that now divides between those who should be united, would never have been known. (Hear, hear.) But, my Lord, when this

alas! was not the case, thanks be to God, you received strength and guidance from Him to bear you through the painful struggle. The noble answer which your Lordship returned to the gle. The noble answer which your Lordship returned to the Memorial, proved to the world, if such proof were needed, that you knew how to support the dignity of the high and sacred office entrusted to your care; for when that Memorial was presented to your Lordship, the question of the Church Architecture Society was but a mere name-(hear, hear); -it had in reality passed away, and was succeeded by one of far graver interest, far deeper moment: namely, the question of your Lordship's Episcopal Presidency over these dioceses; whether that Presidency was to be a name or a reality-whether you were to yield to clamour, or conviction, to numbers, or to argument,—that was the question. Painful must have been your Lordship's position in that trying moment; but if you had much to try, you had much to support; the prayers of good men, and the sympathy of many an honest heart were yours on that occasion; and neither were our prayers unanswered from on high, nor our expectations from below disappointed. Yet, my Lord, high as you stood on that occasion, you stand higher far to-day. (Hear, hear.) Then you retained your true position, despite of every assault; now you descend to one as truly yours, through the influence of kindness and love. Then you asserted the dignity of your office; now you prove the Christian self-denial and forbearance of your heart. You have shown what you can do to defend what is dear—your lofty station. You have shown what you will do to win what is dearer still—the souls of men. You have offered this day to retire from a position into which you were elected by acclamation-from which no propriety demanded your departure, and in which you might have remained without injury to yourself and with benefit to those with whom you were connected. You have volunteered to resign this. Why my Lord, was it because hundreds demanded it, a large proportion of whom knew not what they asked? No! was it ecause you were convinced such position was wrong and therefore untenable? No! Was it because you feared the turmoils and threats that murmured from the public prints? No! my Lord, but because you felt that there were many who signed that memorial whose conscientious though mistaken scruples you regarded with tenderness and care, that there were hundreds who feared they scarce knew what or why, from whose path you would remove every stumbling block, for whose peace of mind you would make any sacrifice that justice could commend. For these, the weak but honest minded of your wide spread flock, that not one amongst them might be hindered or have an excuse for halting in his Christian course, for their sakes, and for Christ's love, you have denied yourself.
And thus my Lord, I do trust and believe we have attained

merely factious, which God forbid) be closed to day, I rememher saying, without any authority, from your Lordship, that had you been approached in the manner 1 have already sugmade in vain, for you have done more, far more this day than I had ventured to suggest, and that at a moment when men would have thought that your Lordship, according to the rules of worldly conduct, would have resisted.—Fear could not move, the large the rules of worldly conduct. Would have resisted.—Fear could not move, the large the rules of worldly conduct. Would have resisted.—Fear could not move, the large the rules of worldly conduct. Would have resisted.—Fear could not move, the rules of worldly conduct, would have resisted.—Fear could not move, the rules of worldly conduct, would have resisted.—Fear could not move, the rules of worldly conduct, would have resisted.—Fear could not move, the rules of worldly conduct, would have resisted.—Fear could not move, the rules of worldly conduct, would have resisted.—Fear could not move, the rules of worldly conduct, would have resisted.—Fear could not move, the rules of worldly conduct, would have resisted.—Fear could not move, the rules of worldly conduct, would have resisted.—Fear could not move, the rules of worldly conduct, would have resisted.—Fear could not move, the rules of worldly conduct, would have resisted.—Fear could not move, the rules of worldly conduct, would have resisted.—Fear could not move, the rules of worldly conduct, would have resisted.—Fear could not move, the rules of worldly conduct, would have resisted.—Fear could not move, the rules of worldly conduct, would have resisted.—Fear could not move, the rules of worldly conduct, would have resisted.—Fear could not move, the rules of worldly conduct, would have resisted.—Fear could not move, the rules of worldly conduct, would have resisted.—Fear could not move, the rules of worldly conduct, would have resisted.—Fear could not move, the rules of worldly conduct have resisted.—Fear could not move, the rules of worldly conduct have resisted.—Fear could not move the rules of worldly conduct have resisted.—Fear could not move the rules of worldly conduct have resisted.—Fear could not move the r but love constrained. Under the influence of these feelings I although the nature of the connexion between the Down and Connor, and Dromore Church Architecture Society, and the Cambridge Camden Society, is not such as to pledge this

The capture of this most important position is of immense

that point from which, had men acted rightly, none need ever

have diverged-we may all be one again. I remember long

ago, early in the sad turmoils which must (unless they are

Secretary be directed to communicate this Resolution to the are now prisoners. Secretary of that body, with a courteous explanation of the causes which have led to this conclusion of our intercourse. The Rev. J. L. M. Scott said that his heart had warmly

responded to all that had fallen from his reverend friend (Mr. Monsell) in what he had just delivered. He (Mr. Scott) felt truly grateful to his Lordship for sacrificing his private feelings for the sake of peace. He had for twenty years been professi-onally connected with his Lordship, and had experienced much assistance at all times from his friendly counsel. He had much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The Archdescon of Down, in moving the next resolution, 300k occasion to intimate that the object for which it was desirable that a meeting of the Society, rather than of the Committee should be held next month was, that a paper had been prepared by the president since the last meeting, which it was desirable should follow as a sequel to the paper then read by his lordship, exposing the various particulars in Church Architecture, troduced into Churches before the reformation, for the celebration of the superstitious and novel ceremonies of Popery, which were deliberately rejected by the Church at the Refor-He moved, therefore, "That on Tuesday, the 7th of March, being the day fixed by the Rules for the meeting of the Committee, a general meeting of the Society shall take place

This resolution was seconded by the Rev. C. S. COUR-

TENAY, and adopted by the meeting.

Mr. Hobson begged to make one observation—He had not been an original member of the Architectural Society, being unwilling, from the report which he had heard, to unite him self to it; but having intruded himself into one of the meetings of Committee, and then for the first time heard the objects of the Society, and his Diocesan, in which he had had every reason to place confidence, stating that such and such alone were those objects, he requested to be enrolled as a candidate for admission; nor has he had any reason to regret the step he then admission; nor has he had any reason to regret the step at the took; and this day's proceedings, and the act of his Lordship in his proposal to withdraw from the Cambridge Camden Society for the sake of peace, and that the blessing of union and concord might be the more speedily produced, has convinced him, if he needed to be convinced, that he did right in placing concords in his Lordship and has made him reinize that he were fidence in his Lordship, and has made him rejoice that he was permitted to move the following resolution: - "That this Society beg leave in the most kind and respectful manner to return thanks to our esteemed Diocesan for his disinterested proposal to resign his connexion as a Patron, with the Cambridge Camden Society; and that his Lordship's offer be thank-

THOMAS FERGUSON, Esq., seconded the resolution, which

Mr. Davison in moving the next resolution said, that he felt the most sincere pleasure in doing so. In all that came from his Lordship's pen they found something tangible, and on which they could lay their hands, and he (Mr. D.) felt assured that the proceedings of that day fully demonstrated the value of putting confidence in the Bishop. (Hear, hear.)

Major Crossley seconded the resolution, which was as

"That the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to the Lord Bishop of the diocese, for his dignified and proper con-duct in the chair; and especially for the sacrifice he has made of his personal feelings for the sake of peace, and the christian

love he has thereby evinced towards his people."

The Lord Bishop having then pronounced the blessing, the

Five days Later from England.

(From the N. Y. Herald and Commercial Advertiser-both of

Brougham was very severe upon Gen. Cass.

The Rev. J. S. Monsell rose and said—My Lord, I have been commissioned by the Sub-Committee, of which I am a member, of whose efforts and feelings your lordship has just spoken so kindly, and to whose recommendation you have so nobly responded, to express to your lordship, and this assembly, their feelings in reference to those few, but deeply important words, which have just fallen from your Lordship. (Hear, been lead, been laid before parliament a copy of a letter from the Lords of the Treasury to the commissioners of customs, in which Sir G. Clerk says—to the commissioners of customs, in which Sir G. Clerk says—in the commissioners of customs, in which Sir G. Clerk says—in the commissioners of customs, which have undergone in Canada the whole of the processes requisite to the preservation or curing the article, may, within the terms and spirit of the Navigation was certainly disposed to acquiese in the propriety of that decision.

you have ever exercised over the Dioceses placed by Providence | prevalent among the people, which the authorities were taking under your care. This day we have had mention made of literary labours not unknown heretofore to many with whom you are surrounded; but we have something better on this oc-casion to offer to your Lordship than either admiration or ap-punishment to all who should disturb the public peace. The river between Canton and Whampoa was greatly infested with my Lord, this Society was established, I am well aware of the pirates, who attacked and plundered every vessel not amply rnished with the means of defence.

A line of packet ships, to run between London and Hong

In the House of Lords, on the 31st of March, Lord Campment of the melancholy dissensions in the Church of Scotland. through the public newspapers, approached your Lordship in private communication, had they instead of seeking to arouse the readiness of the house to interfere and attempt an amicable settlement. Lord Aberdeen took decided ground against the proposition, denouncing the pretensions of the General Assembly as absurd and preposterous, and insisting on the unqualified supremacy of the law, as established by Parliament. In this

> were negatived without a division.
>
> Mr. John Walter jun. son of the ejected member for Nottingham, was unsuccessful as a candidate for the same seat, at the

view he was supported by Lord Brougham, and the resolutions

Despatches in anticipation of the Indian mail to the 1st of March had arrived. They bring most important intelligence

It appears that the Ameers of Hyderabad, while making arngements to collect a large army, continued to play "fast and ose" with Major Outram, whom the Indian government had December sent to them in order to make terms. It must be recollected that those Ameers, who were long regarded as tributaries of the Affghan empire, had within some years enjoyed a sort of independence of all subjection. Their principles vere those of Eastern despots, who govern the country for their own special advantage. Industry and civilization were at a stand there, while the most fertile districts along the Indus were turned into wastes or jungle deserts for the preservation of the wild animals whom those Ameers amused themselves occa-

sionally in hunting and destroying.

The British government having introduced civilization into a portion of Scinde, and having taken possession of the Indus, the navigation of which became a matter of general benefit, a demand was made on the Ameers to give up, for the use of that teman was made on the Ameers to give ap, it in the decordant navigation, certain strips of land lying along the river. They temporized until at length their troops were collected, when on the 14th of February they sent word to Major Outram to retire from their city. Major O., who did not suppose that they would proceed to extremities, delayed. On the 15th, the residency of the British Political Agent, or Minister, was attacked; it was gallantly defended by 100 men for several hours but at length their ammunition having been expended, the British soldiers retired, with a small loss, to the steamers, and proceeded to join Sir Charles Napier, then at the head of about 2700 men, at a distance of 20 miles from the capital of the

On the 17th a battle took place, which can only be compared to the celebrated one at Passey, in which, after a severe struggle of three hours, the Ameers were totally routed and their troops dispersed. The loss of the British troops was considerable. The Ameers, on the following day surrendered themselves prisoners of war, and Hyderabad was occupied by the conquerers. The following is a portion of the official

Sir C. Napier marched to Muthare, and on his arrival there ascertained that the Ameers were in position at Mecanee, distant about ten miles, to the number of 25,000 men. Being aware that any delay for reinforcement would strengthen the confidence of the enemy and add to their numbers, although hi own force was not one-seventh part of the enemy, Sir C. N. resolved upon an immediate attack, and marched towards Mecanee, at four o'clock in the morning (the 17th). At eight o'clock A.M., the advanced guard of Sir C. Napier's force divided the enemy's camp, and at nine o'clock the British troops formed in order of battle, being composed of about 2,800 men of all arms, and twelve pieces of artillery. The enemy opened gested, during the first days of this Society's existence, and had the conscientious scruples of honest men been then laid before you, your Lordship would at once have proved that you were by no means indifferent to them, and have shown, that your first object was, and ever is, our spiritual welfare and peace. And now, thank God, I see that such boast was not made in vain, for you have done more, far more this day than

The following gallant officers, after having conspicuously beg, my Lord, to submit to this assembly the following resolu-tion:—The Rev. Gentleman concluded by moving,—"That H. C. Teasdale, Capt. W. W. Tew, Brevet Captain and Ad-

Cambridge Camden Society, is not such as to pledge this Society in the remotest manner, to any statements or opinions set forth in the publications of the Cambridge Camden Society; yet, for the purpose, under the divine blessing, of re-establishing peace and harmony among the members of the Church in the publication of the Church in the publication of the Church in the plant of the divine blessing of the state of the church in the plant of the divine sea and that no cause may exist for opposition to this discovery and that no cause may exist for opposition to this this diocese, and that no cause may exist for opposition to this Society, we hereby resolve to resign the connexion consisting merely of an interchange of good offices, which has hitherto merely of an interchange of good offices, which has hitherto existed with the Cambridge Camden Society; and that our Ameers; but their utmost efforts have been baffled, and they

Canada.

PUBLIC MEETING AT ST. THOMAS. (From The London Herald of the 22d April.)

Agreeably to public notice, a meeting for the purpose of forming a Branch of the Constitutional Society was held at St. Thomas, on Tuesday the 18th day of April instant, which, considering the almost impassable state of the Roads, and the very bad weather,—was numerously attended by the loyal and independent Freeholders of the Southern section of the district; SAMUEL ECCLES, Esq., being called to the Chair, the following Resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted. 125 members' names were enrolled on the spot:—

On introducing the first resolution, E. ERMATINGER, Esq., made an excellent speech, which, had space permitted, we would gladly have inserted at length. As it is, we can only give the concluding part :-

Before concluding these remarks, I will call the attention of the meeting to the opinions of some of the most illustrious men in Great Britain, on the subject of the union of the provinces, in these rooms, at one o'clock, for the purpose of reading pand Responsible Government, given in the debates of the House of Lords, in 1840.

"The Earl of HARDWICKE held it to be impossible by any sort of union to establish a government which would be just to all parties and at the same time insure the preponderance of the British population and the Queen's loyal subjects.

"The Duke of Wellington said he retained his opinion

expressed on a previous evening, that the measure was an extremely dangerous one; but he also agreed, that whoever rejected the bill should be prepared with another for the Government of these valuable possessions. He proceeded to censure the manner in which the consent of the Upper Canada House of Assembly had been obtained to the Union of the Provinces. The concurrence of the Tory party was secured by the publication of Lord John Russell's despatch of the 16th October, respecting the tenure of offices: and the support of the Republican party, who came from the United States— refugees and others—was secured by the suppression of Lord John Russell's despatch of the 14th October, which would have

discouraged the advocates of Responsible Government.
"The Earl of Wicklow said he could not agree to a neasure founded on Lord Durham's and Mr. Poulett Thomson's recommendations, recollecting how brief and slight was their experience of Canadian affairs. He could not expect good from a measure for uniting two people of different tastes, habits, customs, religion and general feelings. It would only have the effect of exciting ill-will, quarrels, and finally rebellion.

"The Earl of Gosrond said he opposed the measure, as founded on misrepresentation, likely to be attended with great injustice, and to prove an indelible blot on the Legislature of this country.

"The Duke of WELLINGTON said with respect to what had taken place in relation to the question of a local responsible government, in his opinion, although they could not have had the opinion of the Legislature of Lower Canada, they ought to have had the unbiassed opinion of the Legislature of Lower Canada, they ought to have have had the unbiassed opinion of the Legislature of Upper Canada, who had assisted her Majesty's Governor in subduing the rebellion, and driving out what he would call the foreign enemy. They ought to have had their opinion, unbiassed by any influence; and measures ought fairly to have been taken to make known as early as possible the opinion of her Majesty's Government, and that in the most authoritative and authentic manner, on the subject of that question, which and authentic manner, on the subject of that question, which, if it did not originate in the published Report of one of her Majesty's servants, was at least considerably excited and

fomented by that Report. "Lord MELBOURNE said it was a serious question, when an

"Lord Melbourse said it was a serious question, when an opinion which was considered by the Government to be erroneous had possession of the popular mind, how to meet and deal with that opinion. Sometimes it was wise to stem and face it, and sometimes it was thought wise and prudent to let it pass over. Which of those courses it was best to take, depended only 4,500,000%. and though this amount is said to exceed the expectations held out officially by Sir Robert Peel, in the sum of 800,000%, the announcement had occasioned considerable disappointment.

"Lord Melbourse said it was a serious question, when an opinion which was considered by the Government to be erroneous had possession of the popular mind, how to meet and deal with that opinion. Sometimes it was stought wise and prudent to let it pass over. Which of those courses it was best to take, depended upon the state of popular feeling and opinion—whether it was since the course of the government of this government of this province, our respectful and sincere condolence on the melancholy state of health, with with that opinion. Sometimes it was shought wise and prudent to let it pass over. Which of those courses it was best to take, depended upon the state of popular feeling and opinion—whether it was since the government of this government of the go Canada that the opinion in this country and of the Government sider that, in promoting the Establishment of that Institution, disappointment.

On the 7th, Lord Brougham carried his motion for a vote of thanks to Lord Ashburton for successfully negotiating the Treaty of Washington. In the course of the debate, Lord have been for the purpose, therefore, of concealing that opinion, that your Excellency may once more reach the shores of Eng-

"Lord ELLENBOROUGH repeated the charge that Governo General Thomson had not published the despatch of the 14th October, and that he had made Mr. Baldwin Solicitor General. "Lord BROUGHAM said, he was sorry to say that, after having attended to the arguments and evidence on both sides, in that controversy which had arisen with respect to the suppres-sion of the despatch of the 14th October, his opinion was that if the Province had been led into the error as to the opinion of her Majesty's Government at home to the question of responsible government it was not much to be wondered at.

"Lord Melbourne stated, that Mr. Baldwin, before accepting office, had declared that he understood the words 'responsible Government,' precisely in the sense in which they were used in Lord John Russell's despatch, and that he did not wish for responsible government in the sense which had been put upon it by the Noble Duke.—Whether that gentleman might have acted wisely or discreetly was another ques tion, and upon that there might be a difference of opinion. His Noble Friend, with those great and powerful talents which distinguished him, thought it always better to stem and break the current of popular feeling, when in error. Now he in a manner more suitable to his own humbler talents, was sometimes for letting it slip by. It depended upon circumstances and the result which of the two courses should be adopted."

From these extracts it will be seen that not one of the noble Speakers had any faith, either in the union or in Responsible Government. Neither the present or the late ministry were n tavor of either; and yet the country is afflicted with both. Why is this? Is it because conservatives, relying too much on the justness of their cause, have been too slow in making timents known, and have allowed their enemies to deceive both the people and ministry of Great Britain. I do not introduce these remarks of the noble Speakers under the impression that the union can at present be disturbed, but to show how dangerous a measure it is likely to prove in connexion with Responsible Government, erroneously so called.

Moved by E. Ermatinger, Esq.

1. Resolved.—That the Constitutional Society of Canada is established for the purpose of maintaining British connexion, and numbers, amongst its members a great majority of the most talented, influential, and independent of her Majesty's British Canadian subjects; many of them the descendants of U. E. Loyalists, men at all times conspicuous for their attachment to the crown of Great Britain, and ever ready and determined to preserve British connexion at all hazards Seconded by Mr. John Miller.

Moved by Mr. Simon Nicolls :-2. Resolved,—That the said Society was originally formed in the year 1832, at a time when a reckless faction, pretending to seek a redress of grievances, under the specious guise of reform, sought to undermine and sap the monarchical institutions of the country; the same party, in the year 1837, resorted to arms; and it is with grief and well-founded apprehension we behold several of the most notoriously disaffected eaders of that party now occupying the highest offices in the

Seconded by Henry Payne, senr. Moved by Lieut. Col. Wilson:
3. Resolved.—That the promotion of disaffected persons to

dignation engendered by the late rebellio Seconded by Mr. John Boughner. Moved by Capt. R. Drake:—
4. Resolved—That the British Inhabitants of Canada co not desire to see their fellow subjects of French origin excluded from a just participation in the affairs of government; nor is this meeting aware that French Canadians have ever been emsidered ineligible to offices of trust and emolument on account of their race or origin; on the contrary, every concession compatible with British supremacy had been granted to them by the Imperial government, previous to the rebellion, but that all eforts

to conciliate that people, who have ever evinced an inverente and uncontrollable hatred of British institutions, were contumeliously spurned; -that, therefore, the introduction of responsible government, which virtually yields to that ace an ascendancy in the administration of affairs, is manifestly unjust to the inhabitants of British origin, and highly dangerous to the maintenance of British connexion.

Seconded by Dr. Wade. Moved by Dr. Wade :-

5. Resolved-That a branch of the Constitutional Society be now formed, to be called the " Saint Thomas Branch of the Constitutional Society." Seconded by Mr. B. Wilson.

Moved by Mr. R. Nicolls :-6. Resolved—That the object of this branch shall be to cooperate with the Parent Society at Toronto.

Seconded by Dr. Wade.

Moved by Mr. B. Wilson:—
7. Resolved—That Lieut. Col. Wilson be President and Thomas D. Warren, Esq., act as Secretary, of the Saint Thomas Branch of the Constitutional Society.

Seconded by Mr. G. T. Claris. 8. Resolved,-That the following gentlemen be Vice-

Mr David Hughes, Colonel John Bostwick, Mr. Benjamin Wilson, George Monroe, Esq, E. Ermatinger, Esq., Captain Drake, Mr. John Hodgkinson, Isaac Draper, Esq., Major Nevills. Adam Hatelie, E-q., . Bowman, Mr. Minchin Jackson, Captain W. Orr, Mr. Samuel Minor, Dr Dancey.

Mr. John Boughner, Seconded by Mr. Isaac Riley. Moved by Mr. David Hughes :-9. Resolved, -That George T. Claris, E.q., be Treasurer of

the said Branch. Seconded by Dr. Wade. Moved by Dr. Wade :-

10. Resolved, - That a subscription be entered into, to defray the expenses of printing and other contingencies.

Seconded by J. D. Warren, Esq.

Moved by Mr. Benjamin Drake:—
11. Resolved,—That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the London Herald. Seconded by Mr. Partridge. Samuel Eccles, Esq., having vacated the chair, and Mr.

Samuel Minor being called thereto, the thanks of the meeting were voted to the chairman, for his able conduct in the chair. SAMUEL ECCLES, Chairman, G. T. CLARIS, Secretary.

TORONTO ADDRESSES. Corporation Address to Sir C. Metcalfe.

We, Her Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Toronto, most respectfully approach your Excellency as the representative of our beloved Sovereign, and take this opportunity of tendering our warm congratulations, on the arrival of your Excellency to administer the Government of this Province, with renewed assurances of our entire devotion to Her Majesty's crown and

We also venture to convey to Your Excellency our cordial satisfaction at the choice of a personage for our Governor General, who has already in two distant quarters of the Globe, exhibited great abilities and virtues, and rendered distinguished and important services to the British empire. Canada, at the present crisis requires the superintendence of a discriminating firm and enlightened mind: and it will be to us a source of the highest gratification to find all our expectations fulfilled, and to be able to repose in your Excellency that hearty and implicit confidence which we shall rejoice to render, and to which all

our impulses and anticipations predispose us.

It is our earnest prayer and hope, that the reputation of your Excellency may acquire additional lustre in this quarter of the Empire. We consider the permanence of our connection with Great Britain dependent, in no ordinary degree, upon the success of Your Excellency's Administration, and to ensure that success we will do all that may become us as faithful subjects, whose allegiance has been tried, and in whose estimation an active loyalty is the key-stone of all public virtues.

Reply. I thank you, Gentlemen, for your kind congratulations on my arrival to administer the Government of this Province, and for the favourable sentiments which you express regarding my

past career in the Public Service. In even a higher degree my thanks are due to you for the loyal assurance of your devotion to the Crown and Person of our Most Gracious Sovereign; and for your promise to do all that may become you as faithful subjects, to secure the success of my administration and the permanence of your connexion

with the Mother Country. Most fervently do I pray that I may be instrumental in promoting that inestimable benefit to both countries, and therewith the prosperity, happiness, and harmony of Canada; to all which objects my humble endeavours will be faithfully and gashoule.

Corporation Address to Sir C. Bagot. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:-

We, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, of the city of Toronto, beg to tender to your Excellency, on your relinquish-

SALTED PROVISIONS .- There has just been laid before or of conciliating those who were the advocates of what they land, and, in the bosom of your family, whose amiable and kindly qualities have endeared them to the Province, enjoy the plations and tranquillity of an honorable old age.

Reply. MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,-I thank you most sincerely for the kind expressions of condolence contained in the address from the Corporation and Commonalty of the City of Toronto, which you have just placed in my hands.

I can never forget the proud welcome which I received from the citizens of Toronto soon after my arrival in this country, and I can assure you that I am no less sensible to the sympathy which its Corporation have now expressed at the circum

which have unavoidably compelled me to leave it.

It is among the foremost of the objects of my regret in quitting Canada, that I should not have had the opportunity of witnessing the completion and successful progress of the University of King's College.

From the first moment of my arrival here I felt deeply ersuaded that upon the establishment of such an Institution oust mainly depend the solid as well as the rapid advance of a country of the extent and importance to which this has now arrived. The means of independent, national, and superior edu-cation in all the great branches of knowledge, will, I am satisfied, secure to Canada under the blessing and guidance of Divine Providence all those invaluable benefits which Institutions of this nature are best calculated to confer, and it will ever be my earnest prayer that the commencement so auspiciously undertaken of the King's College, and the measures since adopted in regard to it, may be crowned with that entire success which I have never ceased to contemplate. CHARLES BAGOT.

TORONTO HOUSE OF INDUSTRY .- The following is a cor rected statement of the receipts and expenditure since the commencement of this Institution:

. 828 0 $5\frac{1}{2}$ 1838 889 12 4 791 9 93 1839 742 13 4 1840 747 6 11 1841 977 9 9 1842 543 12 10 Balance to 1843, 187 1 5½ £4728 15 75

£4728 15 71 Balance, 187 1 51

VARIOUS .- The Incorporated Militia have been disbanded, receiving strong marks of approval from the people among whom they have been stationed,....Sir C. Bagot, we fear, continues to get worse and worse. The Warspite, sent out to convey him home, has reached New York.....Some Mercharts, Bankers, and others of London, connected with Canada, have presented to Lord Seaton, a token of their admiration of his conduct, during the Canadian Rebellion. It is an elegast, richly sculptured group, chased in silver, representing Hs Lordship (at that time Sir John Colborne) on horseback atan outpost of a grenadier of the Royals, who is standing in the rear of his Lordship. An Indian in full war costume is esting on the ground smoking his tomahawk, having brought in a wounded French Canadian whose dog is lying fawning on im, whilst his wife, and daughter are supplicating pardon, which, by the position of his hand, his Lordship appears have granted. It is placed on a pedestal of ebony; office, in the opinion of this meeting, will operate as a reward to the abettors of sedition and treason, and will tend to keep to the abettors of sedition and treason, and will tend to keep & Co., who were entrusted with its execution. It and the beauty of the design, and exquisiteness of its finish, reflect the greatest credit upon Messrs, Garrard scribed to his Lordship, as a testimonial from "the Merchants of London connected with the British Possessions of North America, in approbation of his Lordship's policy in administering the Civil Government of Lower Canada, and in suppressing the revolt in that Province in the years 1837 and '38."... The Magistrates and Barristers of the Midland District recently gave a dinner to J. S. Cartwright, Esq., M.P.P., as a public token of the general satisfaction afforded by that gentleman in his capacity of Chairman of the Quarter Sessions and Judge of the District Court. Mr. Cartwright is indeed a just man, and well deserves the gratitude and respect of his fellow-countrymen......St. George's day has been duly celebrated in various places in Western Canada. In many instances the parties went to Church, and had service and a sermon At the Hamilton Assizes the, Hon, the Chief Justice observed that he "wished it to be generally known, that stabbing or assaulting the person with intent to kill, was subject to the punishment of death, although the loss of life might not ensue from wounds inflicted. He remarked on the increase of a practice, which was new to this province, of using the knife on occasions of dispute, and which called for the most stringent pplication of the law to put it down. In every case of the kind, which could be brought home to the accused, it would be met with the most exemplary punishment.' Navigation seems to be open in every direction On Sunday

> a violation of the Sabbath, were drowned in the bay of this city, almost close to the shore. A fearful warning this against two common, but most fatal, sins. (From the Canada Gazette.) Secretary's Office, (East.)
> Kingston, 2: th April, 1843.
> His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to mak the following appointments, viz.:—
> HENRY JESSOP, Esquire, to be Naval Officer and Clerk of the Navy Office, for the Port of Quebec.

last two persons, in a state of intoxication, and in the midst of

Crown Land Department,
Kingston, April 27th, 1843.

It has pleased His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, to
appoint John Alexander, Esquire, of Bradford, Resident Agent for
the disposal of Crown Lands, in the District of Simcoe.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN CLERICAL SOCIETY. Reverend Brethren,—You are hereby notified, that the next Meeting of the above Society, will be held (D. V.) at the Mohawk Parsonage, the residence of the Rev. Ab aham Nelles, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th and 18th of May.

Bundas, May 1st, 1843.

WILLIAM McMURRAY,
Secretary, W. C. S.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

THE Members of the CHOIR of the Cathedral Church of St. James, assisted by several Vocal and Instrumental Amateurs, beg respectfully to announce to the Inhabitants of Toronto and its vicinity, their intention to give

A CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC, (In aid of the Funds for replacing the present Organ by one more suitable for the service of the Cathedral.) at the City Hall, on FRI-DAY, the 12th day of MAY instant, (the use of the Hall having been kindly afforded by the Honourable and Worshipful the Mayor, for the

PROGRAMME. PART PIRST.

"Overture,"
"Sound the loud Timbrel."
"Angels ever bright and fair,"
"Fallen is thy throue."
"Comfort ye my people,"
"For unto us a child is born," PART SECOND. " Overture," Song... "Ruth,"...
Trio and Chorus, "Sing O Heavens,". Duett
Song, "The last Man,"
Trio, "Et incarnatus est,"
Solo and Chorus, "Adeste Fideles,"
Chorus, "The Heavens are telling,"
"God save the Queen."

Doors to open at half-past Seven. Concert to commence precisely at Eight o'clock. Tickets for admission 5s., to be procured at The Church Depository, King Street, at Messrs. Rowsell's, Booksellers, 163 King Street, and from the Churchwardens, Messrs. C. Gamble and T. D. Harris.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, WILL be held in the CITY of TORONTO, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th JUNE next.

JOHN KENT, Secretary. Toronto, May 4, 1843. GOVERNESS.

NOW IN THE PRESS AND WILL SHORTLY BE PUBLISHED.

THE TORONTO DIRECTORY. CONTAINING a list of the Names, Residences, Business, or Profession of all the Householders in the City—a list of all the est Towns, Distances from Toronto, and Rates of Postage to the me—also the proper time for Mailing Letters for the different outes;—a list of the Banks, Public Companies and Institutions, hurches, Chapels, &c. Arrivals and Departures of Stages, Steampats, and all information likely to prove of interest and utility to the ew comer or the old resident.

TO BE IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWED BY A DIRECTORY OF THE HOME DISTRICT. Advertisements for insertion must be left at the office of F. Lewis, onge Street, or at Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell s, King Street, before

Subscribers to the above are respectfully informed that they will receive their copies as soon after the 14th May as possible.

Toronto, April 23, 1843.

3-304 DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. THE Partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of H. & J. McCallum, is this day dissolved by mutual consent,

HENRY McCALLUM, JAMES McCALLUM. Toronto, May 3rd, 1843. The affairs of the late Firm will be settled by James McCallum, to whom all accounts are to be paid, and who will grant acquittances,
HENRY McCALLUM,
JAMES McCALLUM.

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform the Public that he will in a few days commence business on his own account, in one of Elliot's buildings, a few doors East of the Market, where he will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of Groceries, Liquors, and Teas, to which he invites the attention of families and country

HENRY McCALLUM.

Articles of Church Decoration.

THE Subscribers expect to receive from England, about the first week in June, sundry articles for Church Decoration. The following is a List with the prices in Currency, and being a consignment, they can be sold for ready money only. Parties desirous of purchasing, are requested to make early application, as of some articles a single specimen only is sent, and of none will there be more than two. A DOUBLE DAMASK "FAIR LINEN CLOTH FOR

THE COMMUNION TABLE."

ALTAR CLOTH.

An ALTAR CLOTH exactly the same in pattern as the above, or lagram Woollen Damask. The Colour is permanent, and it may be washed by the ordinary process without injury to the texture. Size and price the same as the linen. WHITE LINEN COMMUNION CLOTH.

ALTAR CLOTH.

NAPKINS. A long narrow NAPKIN, or "MANIPLE," used at the Communion and Font—of fine White Linen, enriched with a wreath of "Grapes, Corn, and Vine leaves," and an antique Chalice in Damask. The ends fluished with a deep fringe.

Price 7s. 6d,

A NAPKIN, or "CORPORAL," to cover the PATEN and CHA-LICE, of the finest White Linen Satin Damask. This is quite plain, with the exception of a rich emblematic border, composed of alternate Mitre and Crosiers, with the sacred Monogram and an Eastern Cross.

Lawn SURPLICES, £2 10s. and £3 5s. Armazene Chaplain's SCARF, (two folds) £1 10s.
do. (three folds), £2 2s. 6d, N. B.—A few Baptismal Fonts are also expected about July.

1843.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THIS SEASON: LAKE ONTARIO, BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO.

Princess Royal, Colcleugh; Sovereign. 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, SOVEREIGN; 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, SOVEREIGN;

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.

THE STEAMER GORE, CAPTAIN ROBERT KERR,

Toronto, May 4th, 1843.

THE STEAMER AMERICA,

WILL commence her trips to ROCHESTER, touching at Port H pe and Cobourg, (weather permitting), on MONDAY next, the 10th instant,
She will, until further notice, leave Toronto at Seven o'clock in the morning, every Monday and Thursday; and leave Rochester Landing every Wednesday and Saturday morning, at Eight o'clock. Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office,

Toronto, 5th April, 1843

University of King's College.

THE OPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY, announced for

POSTPONED.

Due notice will be given of the days, on which Students will be Matriculated, and the Inaugural Lectures delivered.

As the commencement of attendance on the regular duties is necessarily deferred, the delay will afford the opportunity to those Candidates qualified for admission, who have been prevented from presenting themselves by the unusual lateness of the Season of Navigation, of keeping the ensuing Term.

JOHN McCAUL, LL.D., Vice-President, King's College. King's College, Toronto, April 20th, 1843. 302-3. The Editors of those Papers in which the Advertisements of Upper Canada College have usually appeared are requested to insert the above three times, and send their accounts to the Registrar of the University.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

CONDITIONS. These Books will be closed on the thirtieth day of June following. Ten per cent, on the amount subscribed, must be paid at the time subscribing; but Subscribers may pay up their whole subscription they choose. ent Contingent Fund will be divided amongst the holders

By Order of the Board, THOS. G. RIDOUT, NOTICE.

BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Authorised by Act of Parliament to grant THE Friends of a young Lady are desirous of obtaining for her a stituation as Governe's to two or three young children, in a respectable family in the country.

Address P. P. Box 241, Toronto.

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THIS Company will be prepared, on the 25th instant, to take risks in the Marking DEPARTMENT, as empowered by Act of the Provincial Legislature, 6th Victoria, cap. 25. the Provincial Legislature, 6th Victoria, cap, 25.

The Rates of Premium, and other information, may be obtained at this Office, or of the undermentioned, who have been appointed Agents

of the Company, and are authorised to grant Assurance, either in the FIRE or MARINE DEPARTMENTS, in the name and on behalf of the Company, viz.:

John Macaulay
Jo Eph Wenham
William Steven By order of the Board. T. W. BIRCHALL,

British America Assurance Office, Toronto, 13th April, 1843. HOME DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Company for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Subscriber, No. 7, City Buildings, ON MONDAY 5TH JUNE NEXT.

at 10 o'clock, A. M., when a statement of its affairs will be submitted. By order of the Board, J. RAINS, Secretary. Toronto, April 24, 1843. TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,

THAT delightfully situated COTTAGE residence, on Division
Street, one mile from the Church and Post Office, now occupied
by Mr. Neville. The house contains Dining and Drawing Rooms,
five good Bed Rooms, China Closet, large Kitchen, Wash House, a
Rain Water Cistern under, which holds a six months' supply, with
Pump attached, a very extensive Wood House adjoining Wash House,
a capital Well of Water. Celiar under a greater part of the house.
Also a large Barn and Three Stall Stable, Cow House, &c. &c., all
of which are new. Attached to the House is a good Garden, Lawn,
and Stable Yard contain Two Acres. The House commands a beautiful view of the Lake and Harbour.

A Farm of 56 Acres of Land adjoining to be sold or rented.
For further particulars, apply to D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq., or J. C.
Boswell, Esq., Cobourg; M. F. Whitehead, Esq., Port Hope; John
Verner, Esq., Post Office, Montreal; Messrs. Howsell, Toronto; or
the occupant on the premises.

Cobourg, April 25, 1843.

On the occupied

to Miss Mary Brown, of Niagara,
DIED.

At his residence, Woodhouse, Talbot District, on the 10th ultimo,
Cotonel George C. Salmon, in the 66th year of his age—In him the
cause of Beritish Supremacy in this Province has lost an uniform and
influential supporter.

At St. Catherines, on the 20th April, Margaret, mother of B. Foley,
Esq., Attorncy, aged 55 years.
In Bytown, on Sunday last, at the age of 83 years, Mrs. Margaret
Fitzgibbon, mother of Mr., James Fitzgibbon, of the Royal Engineer
Department of the Rideau Canal.

Letters received during the week erding Thursday, May 4th:—
Rev. A. F. Atkinson, (2), add. subs. and rem.; W. Wharin, Esq.,
A. Davidson, Esq.; Mrs. S. Baker, rem.; Rev. W.
M. Davidson, Fsq.; Mrs. Reed; Mr. S. Baker, rem.; Rev. W.
M. Davidson, Fsq.; Mrs. Reed; Mr. S. Baker, rem.; Rev. W.
M. Davidson, Fsq.; Mrs. Reed; Mr. S. Baker, rem.; Rev. W.
M. Davidson, Fsq.; Mrs. Reed; Mr. S. Baker, rem.; Rev. W.
M. Davidson, Fsq.; Mrs. Reed; Mr. S. Baker, rem.; Rev. J. G. B. Lindeay, Irem. for Deparke

304-tf | Cobourg, April 26, 1843.

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT,

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

Toronto, 11th April, 1843,

NOTICE. THE Subscriber continues to transact business as a GENERAL AGENT and COMMISSION MERCHANT—Also, will act as a BROKER in the Purchase and Sale of COLONIAL and FOREIGN PRODUCE of every description and Exchange.

Office St. Helen Street.

F. H. HEWARD. Montreal, April 15, 1843, FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. REMOVED.

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

No. 6, Waterloo Buildings, Next Door to Stone's Hotel,

THE CLERGY, UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS AND STU-DENTS, BARRISTERS, and others, are respectfully informed that

CASSOCKS, GOWNS, ROBES, BANDS, &c. At the shortest notice and in the best style,

N.B.—West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Buckskins, Yestinss, Sc. &c., of the best description, always on hand, which will be put up a the newest fashion and best style, with neatness and dispatch.

JUST PUBLISHED,

CURIM CANADENSES, THE CANADIAN LAW COURTS.

DESCRIBING the several Courts of Law and Equity, which have been erected from time to time in the Canadas; with copicing a explanatory and historical, and an Appendix of much useful Itur in antiquam Sylvam, stabula alta ferarum Procumbunt piceæ; sonat icta securibus ilex, Fraxincæque trabes: cuncis et fissile robur Scinditur: advolvant ingentes montibus ornos.—Firgit.

BY PLINIUS SECUNDUS.

Price 6s. 3d. bound in cloth,
H. & W. ROWSELIA Toronto, March 29, 1843.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE ANNUAL DIGEST of Cases decided in the Queen's Bench and Practice Courts during the year 1842. By John Hillyard Cameron, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. For sale, price 28. 6d., by the Publishers, H. & W. ROWSELL, Turonto. January 24, 1843.

THE SECOND EDITION OF THE PROVINCIAL JUSTICE,

MAGISTRATE'S MANUAL, BY W. C. KEELE, ESQ. ATTORNEY AT LAW. &c. IS NOW IN THE PRESS,

AT "THE CHURCH" PRINTING OFFICE, TORONTO, COMPRISING the whole of the new Criminal Law, and a variety of other useful and necessary matter, with numerous forms for the guidance of JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

AND WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED,

The work full bound will be delivered to subscribers (only) at £1 5a. Orders (post paid) received by Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, Church Printing Office. Toronto, where a Subscription-list has been opened. Editors of the following papers inserting the above weekly, with the notice of publication when issued, will be presented with a full bound copy of the work.

Quebec Mercury, Montreal Herald, Kingston Chronicle and British Whig, Cobourg Star, Toronto Patriot, Colonist, and Herald, Hamilton Gazette, Niagara Chronicle, London Herald.

Toronto, 30th March, 1843.

THE EVERY BOY'S BOOK, BRITISH CONSTITUTION. Compiled and arranged for the use of Schools and private tamilies, by

JOHN GEORGE BRIDGES, PRICE, 2s. 6d.,

The above Work is now ready, and the Subscribers to it are respectfully informed that it can be had, on application at the Store of H. &. W. Rowsell, Booksellers, Stationers, and Printers, No. 163, 296-ff JUST PUBLISHED.

WILL commence her trips from TORONTO to WELLING-TON SQUARE. (and HAMILTON, should the lee permit), on MONDAY next, at Eight o'clock.

Church Society of the Discesse of Toronto, BY THE 144, KING STREET, TORONTO. THE DANGER OF DISSENT:

A TRACT, BY THE REV. W. GRESLEY, M.A.; I. That it is not uncharitable to warn Dissenters of their Danger,
II. Reason for believing Dissenters to be in a state of great Danger,
II. Second Reason for believing Dissenters to be in Danger,
IV. Third Reason for believing Dissenters to be in great Danger,
V. The foregoing Reasons reviewed together.

VI. Objections answered.
VII. Who is the Dissenter's heat Friend ?
VIII. Concluding Remarks,

Price 13d. each; 8s. 9d. per 100, To Subscribers, 1d each; 7s, 6d. per 100. Prayer Books, Church Services, Altar

Services, &c. &c. Prayer Books, in morocco, large print,

8vo "morocco, large print,

Pocket Bibles, roan, gilt edges,

morocco, extra,

Church Services, in morocco, extra by Bishop T, Wilson, moroeco .. Saera Privata, in morocco New Week's Preparation, mor Eucharistica, in Russia leather

Rubricated Prayer Book, only one copy on hand, H. & W. ROWSELL, 163, King Street. TO LET. The Premises No. 2, Waterloo Buildings,

" cloth
" with illuminated title page, in roan

KING STREET TORONTO, AT PRESENT OCCUPIED BY H. & W. ROWSELL, THEY BEING REMOVING TO

No. 163, KING STREET. THE Premises are large and commodious, with good yard, (in which is a Well.) Coach-house, Stable, back Store-house, &c. &c. There is a good Cellar, the full size of the Store, and also an excellent Brick-vaulted Cellar in addition, rendering the Premises well adapted for a Grocery or Wholesale Store, Apply on the Premises. Possession can be given as early as may be desired. Toronto, 2nd March, 1843,

POST OFFICE NOTICE. MAILS FOR ENGLAND will be closed at this Office on the following days, viz:

Via Halifax, on Monday, the 8th May, at 9 o'clock A. M., Via Boston, on Thursday, the 11th May, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Post Office, Toronto, May 4th, 1843.

BIRTHS. In this city, on Monday, the 24th instant, Mrs. Creighton, of a daughter.

At St. Martin, Isle Jesus, on the 22nd April, Mrs. Dr. Smallwood, of a daughter.

At Aylmer, on the 17th April, the lady of the Rev. J. Johnston, of At Kingston, on the 12th April, Mrs. John Waudby, of a daughter.

MARRIED. MARKIED.

In St. Peter's Church, Thorold, on the 21st March, by the Rev. T.
B. Fuller, Rector, Mr. S. Carroll, of Grimsby, to Mary, eldest
paughter of John Garden, of Stamford, Esq.
At Quebec, on the 22nd April, by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, Mr.
E. H. Brown, to Miss Mary Jane Brown, both of that city.
At Bath, on the 27th April, by the Rev. W. F. S. Harper, Rector,
Alexander Crawford Macleroy, Esq., Surgeon of Her Majesty's Ship
'Niagara," to Sarah, daughter of James Read, Esq., of March, in this
Province.

Province.

At North Gower, at the residence of her father, on the 29th March, by the Rev. H. Patton, Lieutenant Dulmage, of the Grenville Militia, to Elizabeth Garlick, relict of the late Mr. Isaac Bottum.
On the 25th April, in St. Mark's Church, Niagara, by the Rev. Thomas Creen, Rector, Mr. William Miller, to Mas Mary Cook, all of that town.

On the 13th April, by the same, Mr. Edward Brown. of the Kingston Volunteer Artillery service, to Miss Mary Ann McDougall, of Niagara, On the 18th April, by the same, Mr. Edward Fair, of the same corps, to Miss Mary Brown, of Niagara.

Thou hast Thy pillars high erected, And Thy Temples with glory abound; And where mine eye its course directed, Thee, our Lord and Father, it found. Thy magnificent and godly power, The Aurora's lustre proclaims; And all creation lies before Thee— And all creation calls to Thee—
Our Father, which art in heaven.

And with a loving eye Thou viewest
All that Thy mighty hand hath made;
And to every creature Thy mercy shewest,—
Thy goodness in all Thy works display'd.
Lord, Lord! the hearts which acknowledge Thee,
And constantly Thy might proclaim—
Awake, and sing in harmony.— Awake, and sing in harmony—

Hallowed be Thy name.

Thou, O Lord, art the author of love, The author of mercy and grace; Thou, who behold'st from Thy throne above, All that dwell on this earthly space. In Thy name all living rejoice, And hope in Thy kingdom to find a home, Constantly crying with heart and voice, Thy kingdom come.

Descend, ye Angels, from your holy height,
Descend upon this poor, terraqueous globe;
Come and replenish it with heavenly light,
Come and adorn it with a spotless robe.
Sow it with seeds of heavenly flowers—
Refresh it with celestial showers, Plant upon it the ever-green tree of salvation.

Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.

At Thy command the earth abounded With herbs and animals of all diversity; At Thy word, the air resounded With the birds' sweet harmony.

Thou who hast the earth with food o'erspread, Give us this day our daily bread.

Thou, O Lord, who reigns't in heaven, And from thence beholds't our sinful life, Hast promised our sins shall be forgiven, And that after death we shall revive, We implore Thee, therefore, to pardon our wickedness—

And forgive us our trespasses. Mercifully hear and grant our prayers thus,

As we forgive them that trespass against us.

Lord, Lord, we put our trust in Thee, So keep us from all peril free; Extend to us Thy mercy and salvation,

And lead us not into temptation. For wicked are our ways and actions, Our faith but weak and feeble: Yet regard not our malefactions, But deliver us from evil.

Thou art a great and mighty King! Unparallel'd Thy wisdom; Unto Thee all creatures sing, For thine is the kingdom.

Thy glory is inexpressible, ribable Thy power; Unto Thee remains immutable. The power and glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

THE CHURCH IN RUPERT'S LAND.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal has been so kind as to permit the subjoined interesting Letters, addressed to him by the Rev. Wm. Cockran and the Rev. John Smithurst, to be made public, through the medium of *The Church*:

Grand Rapids, June 12th, 1840. My Lord,—It is with pleasure I embrace the first opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your Lordship's favour, of April 14th, 1840. The prospect of being honoured with a visit from your Lordship in 1841, when Governor Simpson returns to the country, is truly encouraging, as this branch of the Church has been so

encouraging, as this branch of the Church has been so long without the cognizance of any Bishop. It is highly desirable that the members of our Church should receive the rite of Confirmation. This ancient rite, when administered and received in the fear of Almighty God, and in due dependence on His Holy Spirit, to impress the minds of the recipients with the value of their souls: the members of the Church has been so long without the cognizance of any Bishop. It is highly desirable that the members of our Church should receive desirable, to all the well-wishers of our Apostolical Church. It is 21 years since the Gospel began to be published here. During this whole period, the flock which we have been gathering from year to year, has been so one chosen out of due time. It remains with the value of their souls: the proposition of the health, and leisure been gathering from year to year, has been so not of due time. It remains with

recisistudes common to the Christian, we have otten remembered that no strange thing has happened to us. Offences must come; we are sinful and ignorant. The old man is nailed to the cross, but he is not dead; he must die by famine,—mortify the deeds of the body; we only see through a glass darkly: our hearers are men of like passions, and far in the rear. The world by wisdom known of God this heart of the control of the control of the seminary for and piety, is strongly disposed to enter into Holy Orders, should it meet with your Lordship's approbation. I think know not God, their hearts are enmity against Him. Our Lord has given us their character. The world will love Mr. Jones, at the Upper Church. it's own, but God it will not love; nor will it love those who bear His image. And there is the god of this world, who rules over the children of disobedience; only consider how intense his malice must be against us innovators. Here he has reigned without a rival for thousands of years: his sovereignty is so ancient, that he must imagine that his right is divine. When we claim the promise of our heavenly Father, and ask the heathen for His Son as an inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for his possession, Satan feels the ferocity of a hungry lion when about to be deprived of his prey. If we succeed in snatching a small remnant from him, he pursues with malice and cunning to bring them back. He too often successful with the simple. But, thanks be to God for His persevering grace: through this a portion escape the pollutions of the world, resist temptation, and escape the pollutions of the world, resist temptation, and stand fast in the profession and practice of the Gospel of our Common Lord. These, no doubt, would derive much spiritual strength from the exhortations and prayers of your Lordship. Mr. Smithurst and I, assisted by our of your Lordship. Mr. Smithurst and I, assisted by our schoolmasters, shall do as much as we are able to prepare the members of our Church for confirmation. We have four congregations; upwards of 2,000 Protestants; about 300 communicants. The Church Missionary Society will hail your visit with gratitude; and, as far as jurisdiction is concerned, I hope no Bishop will take any offence. Governor Simpson will accommodite years and offence. offence. Governor Simpson will accommodate you, most assuredly: he is a generous, good, open-hearted gentleman, who will share his comforts with you most cheer-You will oblige by writing me by the winter

I am your humble Servant, WILLIAM COCKRAN. The Rev. D. T. Jones returned to England in 1838; the circumstances of his family and health required a change. The Rev. John Smithurst is now my colleague; he arrived here in the autumn of 1839, and is stationed amongst the Indians. As my health has suffered severely

prayers for your health and usefulness,

the arrived here in the autumn of 1839, and is stationed amongst the Indians. As my health has suffered severely for three years past, it is uncertain whether I may be here in 1843. Whatever may be my lot, the Church of God needs your prayers; and I hope God will spare your Lordship to visit the primitive Christians of Rupert's Land.

No. II.

Indian Settlement, Red River, Rupert's Land, June 18, 1840.

My Lord,—It gave me great pleasure to learn from the Rev. W. Cockran that your Lordship purposes, with the Divine permission, to visit Red River, either next summer or in the summer of 1843. I have intimated your Lordship's intention to the Indians under my charge, and shall endeavour, as far as I am able, to prepare them for Confirmation. Indeed all the children, who have been educated in the schools, are well acquainted with the Catechism. The adults who do not understand English, of course are ignorant of it as far as the letter is concerned, though, I trust, not ignorant of the important doctrines which it sets forth. Your Lordship expressed

a wish to be informed as to what was the state of things here,—I therefore proceed briefly to give the particulars of my station. I arrived at this place in September last from England, and have since that period had charge of the Indian village which is situated on the banks of the River, twelve miles above the place where it empty. River, twelve miles above the place where it empties itself into Lake Winnepec. There are here located above 50 Indian families, with tolerably comfortable log houses, surrounded by patches of cultivated land, in which are now growing very promising crops of wheat, barley and communicating the Chyrob Missignary Society stated. now growing very promising crops of wheat, barley and

We have two schools, one for the Muscaigoes (Swampy Cree), and one for the Saulteaux (a branch of the Chippawa's). The former contains 80, the latter 16 day scholars. The Sunday School is kept in the Church, and includes all the day scholars of both schools together, with a number of adults, making, in the whole, above 140.

The congregation at Church is tolerably regular, being

The congregation at Church is tolerably regular, being about 300. I have a full Service and Sermon every Sunday afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock. At the Evening Service, instead of a Sermon, I read over and explain a small portion of the Liturgy for the benefit of those who do not understand English. I always read the whole Service in English, no part of which is translated into Indian by my Interpreter, except the Lessons. There are, however, two-thirds of the congregation who understand English tolerably well. I have also Service in the Church on Wednesday evenings, attended on an average Church on Wednesday evenings, attended on an average of the Congregation who understand English tolerably well. I have also Service in the Church on Wednesday evenings, attended on an average of the Congregation who understand English tolerably well. I have also Service in the Church on Wednesday evenings, attended on an average of the City Hall.

291-tf

Toronto, February 2, 1843.

390-ENERAL AGENT & COMMISSION MERCHANT, who well as the City Hall.

Toronto, February 2, 1843.

391-tf

Toronto, February 2, 1843.

462-tf

Toronto, February 2, 1843.

391-tf

Toronto, February 2, 1843.

391-tf

Toronto, February 2, 1843.

391-tf

Toronto, February 2, 1843.

462-tf

Toronto, February 2, Church on Wednesday evenings, attended on an average by 150. On the Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, I attend the Muscaigoe School Room, for the purpose of giving expository lectures, with a view of bringing before them as much of Holy Scripture as positive. sible. The attendance, on these occasions, is usually from 50 to 100. The congregation, both at Church and School Room, necessarily vary, owing to the men being absent occasionally on hunting excursions. The Communicants are as follows:

Muscaigoe Indians, - - - - - 52
Saulteaux do. - - - - 5

Half Breeds, - - - - - 3

Of these, 11 Muscaigoes and 1 Saulteaux I have admitted since my arrival. Of the whole, I trust I may say they are truly desirous of forsaking all their heathen practices and serving God in dependence upon the merits of our Lord Jesus Christ. They have great reverence for the Sacred Scriptures and the ordinances of the Church.—Indeed, I never saw a more devout and orderly congregation, and, as to their general conduct, it is upon the gation, and, as to their general conduct, it is upon the whole satisfactory. If they are not all we could wish, they are much more than we could expect. It will take a considerable time to mould them into the habits of civilized life, and nothing can effectually do this but the influence of the Gospel. I doubt not but when more thoroughly grounded in the Word of God, they will, by the assistance of Divine grace, be able to overcome every

I have now given your Lordship a brief sketch of the nature and extent of my charge, which, I trust, will speedily be augmented by the bringing in of additional

In addition to my duties at this station, I have to preach every Sunday morning at the Church Grand Rapids, which is 13 miles from here, higher up the River. It is properly Mr. Cockran's Church; but owing to the two Churches in the upper district being vacant, Mr. C. preaches at one of them (13 miles from his house) in the morning, and at the other (8 miles distant) in the afternoon. noon. From this your Lordship will perceive there are four Churches; the Indian Church, 12 miles from the Lake; the Lower Church, Grand Rapids, 25 miles; the Middle Church, 33 miles; and the Upper Church, 38 miles. The congregations are all large and attentive, but the divisor of the control of the contro but the duties are far beyond our strength. We are suf-fering greatly for want of another Clergyman. I shall be exceedingly happy if your Lordship's health and other duties permit a visit next year, for we need that advice and encouragement which you would be so well able to afford. May I beg the favour of a line from your Lordship by the Winter France of the state of the ship by the Winter Express.

I am your Lordship's obedient humble servant,
John Smithurst.

No. III.

and in due dependence on His Holy Spirit, to impress the minds of the recipients with the value of their souls; the danger attending a life spent in rebellion, ingratitude, and unbelief; and the necessity of repentance, faith, and holiness, to prepare the soul for the blessings of immortative and unbelief; and the prejudices of heaven, cannot fail to nourish those fruits of the spirit, viz. love, joy, peace, &c., against which there is no law to condemn.

Twenty years have passed away since the standard of the Gospel was first planted in this far western wilderness. All the vicissitudes which the Church of Christ has passed through in other countries, amongst a savage people, have been experienced here. Sometimes the Lord has borne testimony to the word of His grace, and the prejudices of men have melted like snow before the vernal sun; light has entered, and dispelled the homage due to His holy name. Thus, when

yielded the homage due to His holy name. Thus, when our mountain stood firm, we foolishly said, we shall never be moved. At other times God has stood as it were afar thankful remembrance of Christ's death; and live a life WILLIAM COCKRAY off from us, and we have toiled in the very fire—the more we have hammered, the harder both we and our hearers have become. The Lord hid His face, and we have often should it please God to send Mr. Cowly here this Autumn been in trouble. But 1 trust, while passing through the to assist, we shall enter on a vigorous course of catecheti-

I continue to preach every Sunday morning at the Upper Church, which is 13 miles from the Rapids, and in afternoon at the Middle Church, which is 8 miles. At the Upper Church my Congregation will average from 450 to 500. At the Middle Church 300. At the Rapids my week-day Congregation varies from 70 to 100. I have baptized within the past year 122, married 15 couples,

buried 21.
Mr. Smithurst is placed in charge at the Indian Settlement, and also preaches at the Rapids on a Sunday morning. He intends to write to your Lordship a full account his operations. We have commenced another Mission at Cumberland House about 300 miles to the North of Red River.

When you visit us you will be able to form your own opinions. If we have erred as it respects the best mode of ameliorating the temporal and spiritual condition of the Indians, your Lordship's long experience in Canada will be of peculiar advantage to us. Perhaps you may be enabled to make such a representation of our operations here as to remove prejudices, and to encourage the Church Missionary Society, to persevere in the indian, eivilizing and evangelizing the Indian.

I am, your Lordship's humble and obliged servant,

Wm. Cockran. Missionary Society, to persevere in the noble work of

No. IV. Indian Settlement, Red River, Hudson's Bay Territories, Jan. 3, 1842. My Lord,-I duly received your Lordship's letter, and Red River in March, whether we may expect your Lordship. I do not like to raise expectations in the minds of our hearers which may be disappointed. With sincere was with great regret that I learnt your Lordship's are taken into the account, we must be prepared for some delay and disappointment; but I trust, ere long, circumstances will permit your Lordship to carry your designs into execution. The visit of a Bishop would be an immense benefit to this Missian. The control of the contro

mense benefit to this Mission. There are a large number

ordain without special authority from the Archbishop of Canterbury. If such be the case, I would respectfully submit to your Lordship's consideration the propriety of communicating with his Grace on this subject. I have, in my letters to the Church Missionary Society, stated my views on the subject, and if found correct, they will probably deem it advisable to consult either his Grace or the Bishop of London.

At all events, when your Lordship visits to the County Dealers at their old credit terms of six months, for approved paper, or in Retail at their customary low prices Toronto, September, 1842.

At all events, when your Lordship visits here, it is highly desirable that both gentlemen should, if possible, be ordained. We must, therefore, leave the matter in your Lordship's hands, to act as may appear best for securing that object. It will be a very serious expense, as well as loss of service to the Mission, if either or both have to return to England or Canada for Ordination. Indeed, there would be no alternative but for Mr. Cowley

We hope to hear from your Lordship by the next packet I am your Lordship's obedient humble Servant,

No. V.

Grand Rapids, August 12, 1842.

My Lord,-It is with pleasure I acknowledge the receipt of your favour; and deeply sympathise with you in your heavy and protracted indisposition. But was thankful to learn from your last, that the disease was beginning to lose so much of its malignity, as to give you the hope, through the blessing of God, of being completely restored to health during the summer. This afflictive dispensation which has subjected your Lordship to so much pain, and us to disappointment; coming from the Father of all mergins. "who is too wise the err, and the good to be all us to disappointment; coming from the Father of all mercies, "who is too wise to err, and too good to be unkind:" will be amongst the all things which are to work together for our good. We are thankful to God for disposing your Lordship, to think of taking so long and tedious a journey, for the purpose of setting in order the things which are lacking in this branch of our Holy and Apostolic Church. But as you have been let hitherto from a pressure of duties arising out of your extensive Diocese, and by ill health, and as the duties which your Lordship has still to perform are of that onerous nature which may require all the strength, time and energy which it may please God to bestow upon your Lordship, I fear that there is little likelihood of your Lordship reaching the banks of the Red River, which I believe may be about 2000 miles from Montreal. Be this as it may, sincerely hope that God will accept the will for the deed and reward your sympathies and prayers for us, with a hundred fold in this life, and in that which is to come life prayers and sympathies enlisted on the side of our church in Rupert's Land, let me now beg the favour of church in Rupert's Land, let me now beg the favour of engaging your Lordship's influence on our behalf. My Lord, I think we should have a Bishop consecrated exclusively for Rupert's Land. The infant colony of Red River is not less than 1000, or 1,200 miles from Sault St. Marie, it is therefore obvious, that the immense Territory of Hudson's Bay can never derive much benefit from any Bishop son's Bay can never derive much benefit from any Bishop son's Bay can never derive much benefit from any Bishop son's Bay can never derive much benefit from any Bishop son's Bay can never derive much benefit from any Bishop son's Bay can never derive much benefit from any Bishop son's Bay can never derive much benefit from any Bishop son's Bay can never derive much benefit from any Bishop son's Bay can never derive much benefit from any Bishop son's Bay can never derive much benefit from any Bishop son's Bay can never derive much benefit from any Bishop son's Bay can never derive much benefit from any Bishop son's Bay can never derive much benefit from any Bishop son's Bay can never derive much benefit from any Bishop son's Bay can never derive much benefit from any Bishop set with the public patronag.

Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON & JOSEPH WILSON Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON & USSON To well as the Public generally, for the liberal patronage with which they have been favoured in their individual capacities since their sincere thanks to their Friends and Customers, as well as the Public patronage.

Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON & JOSEPH WILSON Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON & USSON Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

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ALEXANDER HAMILTON & WILSON, Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON & WILSON, Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

Toronto, 25th May, 1842. everlasting. Being assured that we have your Lordship's residing either at Quebec of Toronto. Bisnops of such extensive dioceses, must ever find abundance of work nearer home. Rupert's Land is a country nearly as large as Russia. It has been about 180 years in possession of the English; and is still in a state of barbarism and heathenism; without a Protestant Bishop to consecrate a church or buying ground; or to confirm those whom we church or burying ground; or to confirm those whom we have gathered from heathenism to christianity; or to appoint, commission, prepare and send able persons to go forth, to gather in the strayed sheep of Christ, who are scattered up and down this naughty world. Were there a bishop appointed for this Territory we would have some hopes of seeing the little leaven of Christianity which has been hid here so directed in its conventions to leave the

With sincere prayers for the restoration of your health

WILLIAM COCKRAN.

No. VI. Indian Settlement, Red River,

December 28, 1842. My Lord,-On the 8th of July last I had the honour

to receive your Lordship's very kind letter, dated April 9. I had previously learned, with extreme regret, from Mr. Cockran, that your Lordship was suffering under a severe rheumatic attack, which, of course, would render ampossible the accomplishment of so long and arduous a ourney as from Canada to this place.

It however gave me great pleasure to learn that your Lordship had advanced as far towards convalescence as

Lordship had advanced so far towards convalescence as to warrant the hope that in a short time Quebec would again enjoy the benefit of your Lordship's valuable labours. I trust also the whole Diocese has, during the past summer, been privileged again to enjry your Lordship's episcopal ministrations.

A visit from your Lordship would have been of im-mense value to this mission; but we must submit to the dispensations of Divine Providence, who doubtless orders all things well. I trust, however, that your Lordship's health will become so completely re-established as to enable you, with perfect safety, to visit us at some future

It gave me great pleasure to hear from your Lordship that the Hon. Committee, Hudson's Bay House, London, had kindly offered to afford every facility for the projected visit. That respectable and enlightened body, I am fully

convinced, are sincere friends of the Church of England, and anxious, as far as consistent with commercial policy, to better the condition of the Indians. I am not aware that I can give your Lordship any new

information of importance connected with this place.— The Indians continue steadily to improve. We have constant accessions to our number. I have recently paptized several families. The Communicants, at the Indian Church, amount now to 72.

During my recent visit to Cumberland, I baptized 85 Indians, who had been previously instructed by a young Indian sent from this school to that station as a Catechist. There was a degree of sincerity and earnestness in the candidates, which gave me great satisfaction, warranting order to learn the way of salvation by faith in our Lord Jesus Christ. Mr. Budd, the Indian teacher, enters into inability to visit us last year. When, however, the distance, and the multiplicity of your Lordship's duties the work with great zeal, and labours most indefatigably. Every true Christian will, I am sure, rejoice that God

The prospects, at the Cumberland station, are very en-

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE,

BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE,

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

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 OFFOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH,

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.

UNIVERSITY HOUSE,

M. WESTMACOTT begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto and its vicinity, that he will receive by the first ships a choice assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, suitable for the approaching season.

Pulpit and Church Furniture imported.

May 12 1842.

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

(LATE OF THE FIRM OF HANT & MARCH.)

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell, No. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of public patronage.

BUSINESS.

BUSINESS.

Wisdow and Bed Cornices, and Ornaments in Gold or Fancy Woods made to order, of the latest patterns; also, Gilt Mouldings for bordering rocms; Looking-Glass Plates silvered and reframed; Portrait and Picture Frames, of all kinds—Gilt, Walnut, 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.

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

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

The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.
July, 1842. 262-tf

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, To-ronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order. 47-G. BILTON.

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, 128, KING STREET, TORONTO.

LWAYS on hand a good supply of West of England Cloths
Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., which he imports direct from England.

R 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. 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. 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.

The action of Superior Toronto, August 3rd, 1841.

GEORGE HELM,

TAILOR,

BEGS to inform the public of Toronto, that he has commenced business a few doors west of the Commercial Bank, King Street, where any orders intrusted to him will be punctually attended to—Having had considerable experience, as Foreman to the late D. STANLEY, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

MR. BEAUMONT, SURGEON,

RELLOW of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London—Member of the Royal College of Surgeons—late Surgeon to the Islington and Farringdon Dispensaries (of London), AT HOME DAILY FOR CONSULTATIONS FROM TEN TILL TWELVE, LOT STREET, NEAR SPADINA AVENUE.

Toronto, February 22, 1843. DR. PRIMROSE,

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

SURGEON DENTIST, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET.
Toronto, February 5, 1842. A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 6, BAY STREET. Toronto, December 31, 1841. J. W. BRENT, EMIST AND DRUGGIST. KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

R. TUTON. CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, No. 8, WATERLOO BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO. Prescriptions accurately prepared.

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

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co pr

BUILDING LOTS. LEVEN splendid Building Lors for sale, containing about half an acre 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 law. extremely low.

For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto.

ring CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quality. Orders at to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thank-ally received and promptly executed.

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

SAMUEL SHAW.

15-tf

Toronto, October 27, 1842.

BANK STOCK.

FOR SALE Twelve Shares in the Bank of British North America. Apply to this Office.

Toronto, September 17, 1842.



EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND TO BE DISPOSED OF IN CANADA WEST (LATE UPPER CANADA.) No Money is required down.

TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS.

THE CANADA COMPANY offer about Eight Hundred Thousand Acres of their Lands, mentioned in the printed List of this year, which are in Blocks containing from 2,000 to 9,00 Acres each, situated in the Western District, and in scattered Lots, containing from yet been made public. By this new plan, the Company dispose of their Lands by way of Lease for a term of Ten Years,— NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN.

The Rents payable annually being only equal to the Interest upon the present upset value of the Lands—thus for example, suppose 100 Acres, being now worth 10s. per Acre, is £50, the Interest thereon is £3, which latter sum, and no more, is the amount of Rent to be paid each year—full power being secured to the Settler to Purchase the Frechold, and take his Deed for the Land he occupies, at any time during the Lease, when most convenient to himself, at a fixed advance upon the present upset price; and of course, thereby saving all future payment of Rents. Assuming the value to be as above, (1us. per Acre) the advance required for the Deed would be 1s. 3d. if paid within the first five years from The Lands offered (excepting only the Park and Town Lots in Guelph) vary in price from 2s. up to 13s. 9d. per Acre—the Rents upon which would be respectively as follows, viz:—

Upon 100 Acres, upset price being 2s. per Acre, the whole yearly Rent would be

ithout notice.

Every kind of information upon Canada, and directions, that can possibly be useful to intending Emigrants to Canada, will be readily furshed, free of all charge, by applying, personally or by letter, to the Company's Office in England,—Canada-House, St. Helen's Place, Bi-The new printed Lists of Lands, (which may also be seen in every Post-Office and Store in Canada West,) and any particulars, may be talende, free of charge, upon application (if by letter, Post-paid,) to the Company's Office at Toronto.

Canada Company's Office, Frederick-Street,
Toronto, 17th February, 1843.

TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS, Wishing to send Money to their Friends

THE CANADA COMPANY, anxious to afford every facility in
furthering settlement in this country, will REMIT 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.

NORTH AMERICAN HOTEL.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment begs to call the attention of individuals or families visiting Toronto, on business or for pleature, to the unusual accommodation and comfort which his arrangements will ensure them. nents will ensure them.

The well known character of this long established house will be dedulously maintained, and no exertion will be spared to promote the comfort of visitors.

A part of the house having been expressly fitted up for the use of amilies, offers more than ordinary inducements to those who wish to secure quiet and retirement. The rooms appropriated to this purpose are at a distance and entirely distinct from the public part of the house, with private entrances. ire at a distance and entirely distinct from the paone part of the with private entrances.

Attentive waiters, a well furnished larder, and the strictest regard to the wishes of guests, will, it is hoped, secure to the North American Hotel a continuance of that patronage by which it has hither been so eminently distinguished.

FORWARDING FOR 1843.

H. JONES & Co., Montreal, H. & S. JONES, Kingston and Brockville, Forwarders of Goods and Produce to and from the above places.

MERCANTILE Houses, Private Individuals, Banks, and other Corporate Bodies, desirous of obtaining Goods of any description from England, by directing their Correspondents, Agents, or Friends, to consign them to H. Jones & Co., Montread, at the same time enclosing them by ship, or mail, or by both, a Bill of Lading and Invoice, will receive their property (accidents excepted) without further trouble, as they undertake to pass them through the Custom House, pay duties, and forward them to their destination.

P.S.—All Letters from persons in Canada to be addressed to H. & S. ONES, Brockettle.

December 23. 1842.

MARBLE GRAVE STONE FACTORY, No. 2, Richmond Place, Yonge Street, NEXT DOOR TO MR. J. C. BETTRIDGE'S. JAMES MORRIS has always on hand Tombs, Monuments, Pedestals, and Grave Stones; and Marble Work, of every description, promptly executed to order.

Toronto, January 5, 1843. MRS. A. R. LAWRIE, PEGS to announce to the Gentry of Toronto and its vicinity, that she has taken Private Apartments at "The Ontario House" for the purpose of giving

· Lessons in Music and Singing. Time and Style, so very essential to a just and effective execution of Vocal or Instrumental Music, particularly attended to.

Mrs. L. takes this opportunity to state, that she is ready to receive Engagements for her Son (and Pupil) as Planist to Music or Quadrille Parties. He has attended the fashionable circles in London with ntire satisfaction. Toronto, January 19, 1843.

PRIVATE TUITION. A YOUNG LADY, of considerable experience in Tuition, is desirous of attending a family or families at their own residences the undertakes Music and all the usual branches of a Polite Education. She undertakes of the highest respectability can be afforded. Application to be made to Y. Z., at Messrs. Rowsell's, King Street.

Toronto. November 24, 1842. 281-tf

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N. B. Three or four Ladies can be accommodated with Board &c.
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E D U C A T I O N.

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. 264-tf PRIVATE TUITION.

THE Reverend the Rector of Bath purposes receiving into his house four young pupils, who will be treated in every respect as members of the family. Terms, for Board and Instruction in the Classics, Mathematics, and the usual branches of English Education, £40 per annum; French and Italian languages, each £1 per quarter. A limited number of Day Scholars will be received, at 12s per quarter each; Classics, Mathematics, French, and Italian, each £1 10s. per quarter, extra.

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 MAGNESIA.—This very useful and elegant preparation, we have been trying for some months, as an aperient auti-acid in dyspeptic complaints, attended with acidity and constipation, and with very great benefit."

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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.

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Greek Testament by Dakin,
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Toronto, March 24, 1843.

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