(From the Edinburgh Observer and Churchman's Family

this Society was held in the Hopetoun Rooms; on which occasion we were gratified to observe an unusually large attendance, comprising a numerous body of the dignitaries and clergy of the Church, as well as of the most influential of the laity, and a brilliant assemblage of ladies.

Amongst the Bishops and Clergy who were present we observed-the Right Rev. the Bishop of Glasgow, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Edinburgh, the Very Rev. the Dean of Edinburgh, Secretary to the Society; the Very Rev. the Dean of St. Andrews; the Venerable Archdeacon Williams; the Rev. C. J. Lyon, M.A., of St. Andrews; the Rev. Norman Johnstone, B.A., Kirkaldy; the Rev. James Traill, M.A., Haddington; the Rev. W. Spranger White, M.A., of St. John's Church, Jedburgh; the Rev. J. W. Ferguson, M.A., St. Peter's, Edinburgh; the Rev. Berkeley Addison, amongst the noblemen and gentlemen present werethe Earl of Morton; Lord Dalmeny; the Honourable George Frederick Boyle, the Hon. Henry Walpole, the Hon. Bouverie Primrose; Sir James Ramsay of Banff, Bart.; Sir John M'Neill, G.C.B.; John Stirof Blythswood; Robert Trotter, Esq. of The Bush; E. D. Sandford, Esq. Stewart of Kirkcudbright; Adam Urquhart, Esq., Sheriff of Wigton; W. Forbes, Esq., advocate; John Gordon, Esq. of Cairnbulg; Major Maclaren, Portobello; H. Robertson, Esq., advocate; George Forbes, Esq.; W. Walker, Esq. of Bowland; William Smythe, Esq., advocate; W. H. Sands, Esq.; Robert Rollo, Esq., advocate; Charles G. Reid, Esq., W.S.; R. Mackenzie, Esq.; John Anderson, Esq., W.S., &c. The whole of the Edinburgh clergy attended, with the exception of the Rev. Mr. Coventry of Trinity Chapel, the Rev. Mr. Suther of St. John's, and the Rev. Mr. Alexander of St. Paul's, Carrubber's Close; and we regret to find that the last-named gentleman was prevented from attending the meeting by severe indisposition. The Bishop of Glasgow, as se-

Drummond, who had been replaced by Mr. Trotter of The

The SECRETARY said, before proceeding to read the Report, according to the rules of the Society, he might mention that they had been deprived by death, during the year, of one office-bearer, the late Sir Francis Walker The Secretary then read the Report as it appeared in Lord DALMENY then rose and said,-In rising to move that this report be printed and approved, I cannot but congratulate myself that this opportunity has been afforded me of publicly declaring my approval of this society, and my hearty concurrence with the objects it has in view. I am the more anxious to seize the opportunity thus offered, because circumstances beyond my control, at one time permitting only my partial residence here, at another compelling my total absence, have hitherto precluded my taking any part in its proceedings. I cannot, therefore, but rejoice that I have been chosen to move a resolution on the present occasion. Born and bred a member of the Episcopal communion, I am naturally desirous to further any measure tending to promote the interests of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, and to testify towards it my reverential admiration, as one of the purest forms ever assumed by Christianity. (Applause.) Its doctrine is scriptural and sound; its ministers are distinguished for their enlightenment, their learning, their spiritual dili-gence and zeal, their devotion to their high calling, their fidelity to its duties; and I may truly and conscientiously affirm, that the Episcopal Church of Scotland presents a model of apostolic Christianity, embodied in institutions of a primitive simplicity. (Great applause.) For the aid and sustenance of this Church has this society been founded; and how can this Church be extended, or even adequately maintained, save by the united assistance of those who make profession of its tenets, and know the value of its blessings? I say "united assistance;" he-cause all isolated, disconnected efforts, however excellent their motives, however skilfully applied, are utterly inefficient, utterly futile and vain, in comparison with those which are the result of combination. Let a man have the wisdom of a Bacon, the philanthropy of a Howard, the eloquence of a Chatham,—let all these rich and rare ifts be inspired by the most hallowed intentions, stimuated by the most unwearied activity, and sustained by the most plodding perseverance, still will his success be feeble or fruitless, compared with that of a confederacy composed of men of even common-place abilities, leagued together for one end, and animated by a common princi-(Applause.) The experience of all ages, and especially of this country, proves that nothing great can be achieved, no great cause can secure a triumph, no great objects can be attained, except on the conditions of mu-tual co-operation and support. It seems a law of nature, or rather, I should say, a decree of God, issued, it may be, in order to foster our social dispositions, that mankind should advance by mutual dependence, that they should realise no improvement, except by their union, and that all the great ends of civil and religious amelioration should be obtained by mutual confidence, mutual aid, and mutual struggles alone. This appears ordained by the analogy of Divine example, as well as by the sanction of Divine law. Let us remember that Christianity, founded by One, was propagated by an association; and from the hour when its Divine Author commissioned twelve men to bear the glad tidings of his Gospel to the uttermost parts of the earth, until the present moment, when, at an immeasurable distance, we are feebly endeavouring to second His design, the dissemination of religion, the extension of ci-vilisation, the diffusion of knowledge, all that has raised man from a sensual animal to be but a little lower than the angels, has been achieved by the coalition of those their strength. (Applause.) But if such be the worth of associations in the abstract, how emphatically applicable are my remarks to this association in particular! contemplates the purest and most legitimate ends; it inflamed by no party spirit, by no spiritual ambition, by no sectarian antipathies, by no theological rancour. If it be aggressive, it wars solely on infidelity and irreligion. Its only conquests are made in the wilderness of ignorance and sin. Its main objects are, to relieve the spiritual wants of the poor, and to provide a decent competence for the ministers of its communion. (Applause.) It also proposes to secure some small provision for those who have worn out youth and health in the spiritual serwho have no their fellow-creatures. Surely no society ever proposed to itself more unexceptionable objects. When proposed to itself more unexceptionable objects. When I cast my eyes over the northern portion of this kingdom,
—when I find that in this land, pre-eminent for intellicultivation, -above all, for its religious zeal and moral elevation, -there are thousands in a state of spiritual destitution, utter heathens in a land pre-eminently Christian,
-thousands whose darkened souls no ray of Gospel light has ever pierced,-can I fail to cherish an ass which seeks to lighten this curse, and to assist in rescuing these benighted myriads from the depths of ath and crime. It is a fact, that the very savages of the Pacific are better provided with spiritual instruction than large masses of our fellow-countrymen. Shall we be more zealous about the heathen at our antipodes than about the heathen at our very doors? (Hear, hear.)— Hence it is I heartily approve one chief end of this society. But, besides this, it proposes to augment the stipends of some of the poorer ministers. Now, I conceive that even those who are most adverse to the splendour of a richly-endowed Church, will at least agree that the minister of religion should be secured a proper maintenance, and should be raised not only above want, but placed in a position of decent independence. If the extreme of alth be injurious to a clergy, the extreme of poverty is still worse: religion is thus degraded in the person of its ministers. If you debase your clergy into panpers, they will have the spirit of panpers,—they will forfeit the respect of others by losing their own. Besides, if a "That in the opinion of this meeting, the Society should, among its other objects, especially give encouragement to endeavours for promoting religious education." (Much minister of religion be engrossed by the sordid cares of subsistence, by thoughts about the present and anxiety about the future, how can he bend his whole mind to his spiritual duties? Chained to the earth, how can be soar which his profession forces him to witness? He must either turn the starving wretch from his door, or, if he yield to the kindlier impulses of his heart, must risk bank cuptey and ruin. And with regard to the provision for the infirm or superannuated clergy: Conceive the situa-tion of a minister, who having exhausted his vital energies in tending the spiritual welfare of his flock, having sacrificed health, leisure, and ease, paralysed by age or cation. I need not, therefore, say much to enforce the

rgencies; or perhaps he has shared his little all

with the widow and the orphan. What has this faithful

the poorer sects of this country we find an extraordinary Gazette.)

On Wednesday last, the annual general meeting of Society was held in the Honetonn Rooms: On Society was held in the Honetonn Rooms: On Gazette and Churchman's Family generosity in supporting their ministers, and in contributing to the exigencies of their worship. True it is, they give but little; but, then, they have but little to give.

We who are the natural leaders of the poor, let us here the society was held in the Honetonn Rooms: On Gazette. eagerness to impart them, and that every guinea subof the society.'

ibed to this association may save a soul from perdition and restore a sinner to his God. (Great applause.) The noble lord concluded a most eloquent address by moving the following resolution:—"That the report now read be approved of, printed, and circulated among the members The Rev. Mr. Lyon-I rise to second the resolution which has been proposed; and I do this the more readily, because I do not remember the time when there ever was more need for the "circulation" of sound principles The Rev. John Boyle, B.D., of St. Mark's, Portobello; than at present. It appears to me we live in very difficult times, - such as may be truly called sad times; and the only way in which we can hope to escape from the evils around us, is by the dissemination of sound religious views. Amongst the many bad signs of the present times of St. John's, Edinburgh; the Rev. R. Robertson, as- may be mentioned the total disregard of unity which is sistant-minister of Trinity Chapel, Edinburgh; the to be observed amongst men who call themselves Chris-Rev. T. H. Jones; and the Rev. W. J. Church; and tians; there are many who even think this want of unity not to be sinful; and, what is worse still, men with the greatest pretensions to evangelical principles are the most reckless and insubordinate. (Applause.) The unbounded right of private judgment, coupled with undisguised con-tempt for primitive authority and primitive testimony, has had the effect of splitting Christians into a hundred minations, all striving with each other, and all proling, Esq. of Kippendavie; Archibald Campbell, Esq. fessing to draw their license from Holy Scripture;—a fact of Blythswood; Robert Trotter, Esq. of The Bush; not only proving the necessity for a standard of truth in Scripture, but for a standard of interpretation; and where that is to be found, if not in the Holy Fathers of the Church, I am at a loss to imagine. (Much applause.)—Had this diversity been confined to anti-Episcopalians, we should not have been much surprised; but, alas! even our small communion in this country, once peaceful and have hoped better things from those who have troubled I will not speak with the spirit of the men to whom I allude,—I will not return railing for railing; I would rather speak of them and their followers with sorrow. We cannot but regret that they should have broken their canonical vows in such an unprecedented manner. I am not, indeed, sure that I am right in using the word "unprecedented." Their conduct may, indeed, be compared precedented." Their conduct may, indeed, be compared to that of the men who figured in this country, two hundred years ago, as the promoters of the grand rebellion, and whose proceedings resulted in the destruction of the severe indisposition. The Bishop of Glasgow, as senior Bishop, was called to the chair, and proceeded to open the meeting with the usual prayers.

The Secretary said, before proceeding to read the Report, according to the rules of the Society, he might mention that they had been deprived by death, during the thet of the secretary servery the theory of the constitution, and the murder of the King. The presbyters of that day, feeling hampered by their oath of allegiance, resorted to an ingenious mode of getting quit of it. They simply passed an Act of their Assembly, by which they absolved themselves from the destruction of the Church in Scotland, the overthrow of the Constitution, and the murder of the King. The presbyters of that day, feeling hampered by their oath of allegiance, resorted to an ingenious mode of getting quit of it. They simply passed an Act of their Assembly, by which they absolved themselves from the destruction of the Church in Scotland, the overthrow of the Constitution, and the murder of the King. The presbyters of that day, feeling hampered by their oath of allegiance, resorted to an ingenious mode of getting quit of it. They simply passed an Act of their Assembly, by which they absolved ike that of others in our own day. And here I must remark, that it is indeed very strange that men who are accustomed to pray, "from all heresy and schism, good Lord deliver us," should fall so plainly into schism. (Applause.) But we are assured, on the very highest authoy, that there must be heresies and schisms among us, that they who are approved may be made manifest. I refer to this in order to excite in us not only a dread of schism, but a feeling of commiseration for these unhappy men; and next, to suggest the remedy for the evils I al-lude to, which is the dissemination of the principles con-

tained in the report just read. (Applause)

W. SMYTHE, Esq.—The resolution I have been requested to submit refers to what is called in the report the second head of expenditure; and relates to a subject of no small importance,—that of education. Happily for us, the benefits of extending education among the poorer orders is at the present day fully recognized and universally admitted. We have, therefore, no prejudices to contrary with or that score On the contrary we consider tend with on that score. On the contrary, we consider education as the grand panacea by which crime and irreli-gion may be diminished, if not wholly averted, and the prosperity of the nation itself placed upon a safe and sound basis. This is at all events, the language held by the rulers of the land; and I believe, that to no object would the liberality of Parliament contribute so amply as to the advancement of education. I need not, therefore, speak here as to the defect of education generally, for that is their business; but I would engage your attention and enlist your sympathies on behalf of the religious education of the members of our own communion—(Applause)—and the necessity of devoting a portion of our funds to this most legitimate and laudable object. I am aware there are some who would disconnect religion from ducation. This is not the fitting arena to enter into discussion with those who hold such views. To a meetbut one answer,—in the affirmative. (Applause.) In giving men education, you expand their intellect, stimulate their energies, and increase their knowledge; but that intellect and knowledge, and these energies, so stimulated, increased, and expanded, but become instruments of evil rather than good, if they be not directed and controlled by sound religious education. (Applause.) The vessel may be sound in every part, the sails spread, and the wind favourable, but where is the pilot to direct its course through the troubled waters of life to the shore where it ought to rest? (Applause.) It is incumbent, therefore, on us to take care that those over whom our influence extends should not be misled by the glare of false lights, but guided in their progress by the light,—the clear, guiding light,—of the Gospel of truth. (Applause.) It is with great satisfaction that I would refer, on this subject, to the authority of the late Rev. Dr. Arnold, -a man who, with all his failings, is not open to the charge of illiberality or narrow-mindednes. His acute and vigourous mind saw so clearly that all education no based on religion was vain, that he ceased not to labour day and night till he had produced a thorough change in that respect among his own pupils. I question much whether anything will redound more to his credit with posterity, than the fact, that to his simple piety, his unwearied zeal, and persevering efforts is chiefly attributable, the material change which has of late years taken place in regard to religious instruction in the great public schools. (Applause.) I know the resources of this society are far from being adequate to meet all the purposes which it embraces; yet I trust you will agree with me our Church is an essential object, and one which ought great, and the consequences we must deeply deplore. The younger members of our Church have not the means of procuring an education harmonising with the principles they profess. Does it appear surprising, then, that, in ignorance of the distinctive principles of the Church, many should have fallen away from the faith of their fathers? (Applause.) No. We are told that in some cases, whole congregations are in danger of becoming ex-tinct, not from any defection of the older members, but from want of others to supply the places of those who have been carried off by death. This is surely an evil which we are called upon to avert,—that we "quench not the light of Israel,"—that the light of our own Holy Church be not extinguished in those places where it has once been kindled. (Applause.) It has been suggested that much may be done by Sunday schools,—by furnishing them with books, and providing a salary for the teachers. Sunday schools will form a nucleus,—a stock upon which regular schools may be ingrafted when our resources permit. In the meantime, the children will have an opportunity of gaining the elementary truths of religion,—the Church Catechism, if properly enforced and explained, will be sufficient to imbue their minds with the most important doctrines and truths, and lead them to cling with warm affection to the rites and ordi-(Applause.) I am afraid I have trespassed too long in bringing under your notice a subject with the importance of which I am myself deeply impressed. Surely there is no need of further words of mine on behalf of a cause which in truth speaks for itself. Let it not be said that we have suffered our poorer brethren to droop, to languish, or perhaps to perish for lack of spiritbring up our younger brethren "in the nurture and admoition of the Lord." I beg, in conclusion, to move

The Rev. Mr. ROBERTSON-The gentleman who has The Rev. Mr. Kobbatson—The gentieman who has preceded me has very properly remarked, that the object we have been appointed to advocate is one which all will enter into. All are agreed as to the necessity of educating the young. What we are as members of civil society,—above the savages of Africa,—we are made by educating the young are considered by the property of the Church; but there is one thing which such wishes the way are and will do: if they be not extend upon to the best of tormented by disease, is cast desolate upon the world, without relations and friends. The smallness of his previous pittance has prevented his making provision against bers of the Church to the nature of the education that is bers of the Church to the nature of the education that is required. It is not merely education,—not the ability to read the Bible and Catechism; these children are taught servant of God to rely on except your liberality, administered through the medium of this society? Can there refers, is education in the principles of the Church to

your,—both clergy and laity,—to secure that every child in the Church should be taught, not only the Bible and resolution. Catechism, but taught to know what its principles are, and what the arguments are upon which it founds its claims as the only Church. (Applause.) The ladies have much in their power in connexion with this object,—and I am happy to say there are many bestirring themselves and coming forward to the assistance of the clergy. This conduct deserves the encouragement of all the members of the went of the salways paid to the business, and much conduct deserves the encouragement of all the members. of the society; and how can we do so? It appears the tience and good temper with which everything is gone only way of doing this is to place ample funds at their through, and the smoothness of mind which has contribudisposal, so that they may never be at a loss when they apply for Bibles and Prayer-Books and Catechisms, and which the business of the society had always been contracts of the Christian Knowledge Society. (Applause.)
It is said in the report that the fund already placed at the lisposal of the committee towards the education of the oung, amounts only to £223, and the committee say it might with advantage be increased to £300. The difference is only £77; and really, if I were a wealthier man than I am, I would not come before such an assemblage as this and beg that sum: I would at once table down the seventy-seven pounds as a practical proof of my sincerity. But what I wish, more especially, is to interest the feelings and affections of this Church in favour of this great object. Nay, I would go farther, and demand it from them. There is one thing I am anxious to refer to in connexion with this object,—namely, Trinity College; for this is an institution intended to train the youth of the Church in a knowledge of those principles which their fathers profess. (Applause.) It appears to me there is as much need of training the children of the aristocracy in the principles of the Church, as there is in regard to the poor. I can say here, and I wish I could say it in a parties advertising. igher assemblage, that I have met with gentlemen edu cated as Episcopalians, who could not render a reason why hey were Episcopalians rather than Presbyterians. shows that we ought to have our own college,—our Alma Mater,—where the youth of this class may be brought up. Why should our youths be sent to Oxford, if we can educate them at home? By this means we should get all BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, the affections of the Episcopalians in Scotland to centre in Scotland; and I will venture to say that if we had it established for twenty years, we shall have as many endowments. But it must be practically encouraged; for so long as it is in perspective, comparatively little can be done. I say, give us such an institution as Trinity Colege, around which our affections may centre, and we fear not good will result to the Church in this country. s really too much need of it, when we consider that the principal seminaries around us embrace mere education in which religion forms no part; however good for in-struction in classics, mathematics and physical education, they make no provision for the education of gentlemen in Christianity,—nay, there are opinions advocated by the Professors in these institutions, which strike at the root of those principles we hold here; and principles are taught in their lectures upon history which it requires a long course of subsequent study to set aside. In Trinity College we shall not only have our own teachers, but men to teach those points in history upon which we lay stress in their report, regret that no English collection has been made this year; and the reason is, that the English clergy have had enough to do in making provision for their own Church. I do not regret this; I rejoice rather that Eng land has thrown you upon your own resources. The Church of England has much to do with her own resources; and she is showing, by her exertions, a noble example to her sister in Scotland. It may be supposed, however, that they have looked over our list of members; and, seeing that we are able to do for ourselves, they say, let them bestir themselves. I would endeavour to persuade you that you are able to do all that is required of you without such aid; you have enough, and to spare. £1000 only is required to make our society as efficient as can be;—let all those who subscribe double their subscriptions, and it is done. I will not inflict such an absurd and incredible charge upon my brethren in Scotland, as that they are not able, far less that they are not willing, to come forward and support the Church. Let them examine what

they can give, and the means will not be found awanting. JOHN STIRLING, Esq., of Kippendavie-I regret very much that it has not fallen into the lot of a better speaker, and one of more influence than myself, to move the next resolution, calling attention to the want of endowments Much has in this respect been done within the last few years; but much remains to be done; and I must say, that with the exception of the Duke of Buccleuch,—who not only builds, but endows his church-(Applause)-our higher classes have not done what they ought; and that, looking at their wealth, they have not done so much as other Christians do. I brought this subject before the discussion with those who hold such views. To a meeting constituted like this, and met for Church purposes, impressed with the importance of the truths of religion, I would address but one argument,—simple, indeed, but as it appears to me, incontrectible. If we are fully persuaded of the value of religious knowledge ourselves, is suaded of the value of religious knowledge ourselves, is the clergy. I do not see that there should not be a separate our hounder duty to endeavour to give that knowsuaded of the value of religious knowledge outset know-it not our bounden duty to endeavour to give that know-ledge to others, who enjoy fewer worldly advantages than we do? (Applause.) To this question there can be we do? (Applause.) In provide endowments as education, and seats for the poor One reason of the deficiency is, that some give when they are not asked; some do not give when they are asked; and very few will ask themselves. But surely none need end very lew will ask themselves. But surely none need feel ashamed of doing so; and I feel confident, that if-they embark with confidence, none will refuse them; and that Episcopalians only require to be asked, to give liberally. I speak strongly upon this subject; but my feelings urge me to do so, considering the facts as they stand. If you consider that the Episcopal is the right, the true Church, you can have no excuse for not giving of your means towards its support. Mr. S. concluded by moving,—"That while this meeting are desirous of offering thanks to the Almighty for the success which has attended the operations of the Society, they are still of opinion that its real character and importance are not fully appreciated by the Church, and therefore earnestly request the clergy to bring it before their congregations."

The Rev. Mr. Church-I have the greatest pleasure a seconding the resolution just submitted, because it is o me a source of great pleasure to identify myself with the Church in this country, and because it will give me an opportunity of making a few observations as to the manner in which it ought to be supported. (Applause.) And in the few remarks I shall make I will speak merely the impressions,—not of a stranger after twelve months residence with the clergy I see around me, but of one who is highly interested in the Church; and I trust I will not be censured if I speak with the warmth which every English Churchman must feel in regard to a branch identical with the Church of England in the truth of her doctrines,-equal to her in her Apostolic constitution, but not equal to her in the means of carrying out the things intrusted to her. Not that the Church of England itself has all the faculties she ought to have, but she has, undoubtedly, more at her disposal than the Church in Scotland; and this brings me to the point to which I must confine my observations. If, with no other ac-

quaintance than I have with your members, such a reso lution had been put into my hands, with a request to propose it, it would have appeared to me so strange that I would have felt some difficulty in doing so. I should have felt that, notwithstanding all the professions of love for the Church, the claims it puts forth upon its members are not fully appreciated. But upon hearing the report read, showing that all the efforts of the clergy can only wring from the Church an annual sum not am ing to a poor two thousand pounds, every difficulty vanished, and I felt I could truly say, that the character and mportance of this Church are not fully appreciated. I wish to make plain the grounds of my belief. nual receipts, it appears are about £1800. Now, not to speak of the demands upon the Church being on the increase, is it right, is it seemly, that a sum which, if divided amongst all the Episcopalians of Edinburgh alone, would scarcely raise the quota of each individual above ten shillings, -is it right or seemly that this should be the result of the united efforts of the whole Church in Scotland? I do not doubt that there are princely instances of liberality to be found; but these are not universal. I wish I could speak differently; but the speech of the noble mover has armed me with confidence. are not here to bandy compliments, and this £1800 or £1900 is to me a startling fact indeed. Now, I think there must be some misapprehension here,—a misapprehension which may be cleared away, but by which, if we close our minds to it, we cannot fail to suffer severely. We all accustom onrselves in our several stations to provide, in the first instance, for all the comforts, luxuries, and amusements of life; and then we give to the sacred purposes of piety and charity the wretched leavings of our abundance. In other words, we give back to the boun-teous Giver of all we enjoy,—as an old author has said, —the devil's savings. This is the reversal of the Chris-What we are as Christians, -above the men of can and will do; if they be not acted upon to the best of instered through the medium of this society. Can there be a more worthy object of our Christian sympathy and support? (Applause.) Let us remember that the members of this association, and of the Scotch Episcopal Church, belong to the wealthier classes of society, and Vou profess to be Christians,—but Christians belonging to

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOCIETY. that if they are willing, they are able to give. Among the Episcopal Church; you believe the Episcopal Church subject by one of the holiest Fathers of the Church, St. to be an Apostolic Church,—the only communion which augustine:—"Even the Scribes and Pharisees, for whom can plead all history as an evidence in its favour. (Applanse.) We do not then call upon you simply to promote Episcopal authority, but to promote Christianity in the best way which it is possible to promote it. I would call ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven. Consider upon all the members of our Church if they were in my hearing,—I would call upon them all to make an endea-

enduct deserves the encouragement of all the members more, for what is not so well known,—the unwearied palucted. (Applause.)
The Right Rev. Chairman then pronounced his bene-

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385-tf J. H. JONES,

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RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received since his commencement in business, and begs to inform them that he

has just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS, suitable for the season, which he is prepared to make up in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms. Cobourg, 15th April, 1844.

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A large assortment of Felling Axes (various sizes) always on hand; Broad and Hand Axes; Hatchets; Shingling

JOHN HART, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he ha

received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint hi is and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupy Mr. Popplewell. 40, 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 EMPORIUM. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

W.H.EDWOODS, HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER,

No. 2, St. JAMES'S BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, EGS respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Gentry of this City that he has recently fitted up A PRIVATE DRESSING-ROOM

for their convenience, and he hopes they will favour him with

Also, a Room for the accommodation of Ladies and Children. He would mention that he has on hand a quantity of RAZORS, HAIR-BRUSHES, AND PERFUMERY. -ALSO,-

A Composition for the certain cure of Ring-worms. RAZORS CAREFULLY SET. Private Entrance to the Dressing-Room, one door wes

the Shop.
Toronto, May, 1844. CARVING, GILDING,

LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY, A FEW DOORS WEST OF THE MARKET. King Street, Cobourg.

SIMON MUNRO

R ESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce, that he has opened, in the TOWN OF COBOURG, an establishment for the above Business,—such as Carving, Gilding, Looking-glass and Picture-frame Making; House, Sign, and l Painting; Glazing, Graining, Marbling, Paperhanging, &c. &c.
Gilt Window Cornices; Rich Ornamental Frames for Oil

Paintings; Plain Gold, and Walnut and Gold Frames for Prints,--made to order, and on the shortest notice. Prints, Maps, and Oil Paintings, Cleaned and Varnished in Gilt Mouldings, for bordering rooms, always on hand.

Orders from the Country punctually attended to. Cobourg, 12th June, 1844. 361-tf RIDOUT & PHILLIPS,

WHOLESALE AND BETAIL GROCERS. DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,

Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS Toronto, February 2, 1843.

WILLIAM A. GARRETT. ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. COBOURG, CANADA. Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844.

MR. GRANT, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEY, &c. HAVING RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF HIS PROFESSION,

384-3m

HAS OPENED HIS CHAMBERS, AT No. 361, YONGE STREET, OPPOSITE ELLIOTT'S FOUNDRY, diately over the Warehouse of Mr. J. M. Strange, WHERE HE MAY BE CONSULTED DAILY From Ten to Five o'clock.

Toronto, November, 1844.

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE. BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE,

No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co

IN IS. IS IE A UIN ON 'E'. Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF

REMOVED TO BAY STREET. NEAR TO FRONT STREET. At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. Toronto, April, 1844.

DR. PRIMROSE,

ENGLAND,

(Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET.

DENTISTRY.

DR. COWLES has removed his Office to his intended residence, on King Street, the house formerly occupied by Mr. Sisson, nearly opposite Messrs. Gravely and Jackson's Cobourg, June, 19, 1844.

J. W. BRENT. CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. HYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUN July 14, 1842.

> MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)

SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. 330-tf Mr. W. SCOTT BURN, ACCOUNTANT,

NO. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO.

EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN. GENERAL AGENT, No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET. TORONTO: OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS.

FOR SALE, BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street,

TORONTO. Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above. January, 1844.

THOMAS WHEELER. CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

ENGRAVER, &c. 191, King Street, Toronto. Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS,

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON. AND KING STREET, TORONTO.

T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO.

A. McMORPHI, UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, One door West St. Peter's Church.

Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired; 353-tf Mattresses and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and Car-

Reep your Money at home, & encourage Home Enterprize.

RICHMOND STREET (LATE HOSPITAL STREET.)

his friends and the Public for the encouragement which factories, &c. No. 4, VICTORIA ROW,

(his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours operation), he is prepared to execute any Orders he may be favoured with, and solicits a continuance of the favours so 326-tf liberally bestowed, and pledges himself that no exertion shall

and Lathing, do.; Cast Steel Drawing Knives, Cast Steel Hammers, Steel-tipped do., Cast Steel Chissels, [all sizes,] Hoes, Coopers and Carpenter's Tools [of every description Ship-Builder's, do.; Cutlery and Surgeon's Instruments of every description made to order, as usual. Every article manufactured in the above Establishment will

be warranted not inferior to any in America. Orders sent to Messrs. RIDOUT BROTHERS, & Co., who are Agents for the sale of Felling Axes, or to the Office at the Factory, will meet with prompt attention and liberal terms N.B .- Cutlery and Surgeons Instruments, with every other article in the above line, repaired as usual, in the best manner, SAMUEL SHAW.

Richmond Street, West of Bay St. Toronto, August, 20, 1844. NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand-bills,) RUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page of this journal, will be sold by AUCTION, on TUESDAY EVEN- to the Assistant Secretary. ING, the 11th day of June next, at EIGHT o'clock precisely, at Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart. TERMS:-Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the

remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments. NOTICE. These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths

of an acre each,) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erecti any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery. N.B .- Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have

one, by giving a Mortgage.

It may be well to remark, that such a Deed will entitle the holder to a Vote in the First Riding of the County of York. Toronto, May, 1844.

BUILDING LOTS.

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

FOR SALE, THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgina, being

Toronto, October 27, 1842.

THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOUR-CHIER, R.N. The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which there are 70 under good cultivation, and fenced in a very superior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only

comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all neces-sary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in every particular.

"THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office. excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe.

To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent commander of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and on whose information every reliance may be placed. For terms and particulars apply to Edward G. O'BRIEN, Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto.

FOR SALE, IN the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing Onefourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to WM. BOSWELL.

Solicitor, Cobourg. Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS.

THE following indispensable FAMILY REMEDIES may be found at the Drug Stores, and soon at every Country Store in the Province. Remember and never get them unless they have the fac-simile signature of COMSTOCK & Co. on the wrapper and all others by the same names are base impositions and counterfeits. If the merchant nearest you has them not, urge him to procure the next time he visits New-York, or to write for them. No family should be a week without these remedies.

BALDNESS. Balm of Columbia, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on Children make grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause.

All VERMIN that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.—Find the name of COMSTOCK & Coon it, or never try it. Remember this always. Rheumatism and Lameness

positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, it the old or young, by the Indian Vegerable Flixir and Nerva and Boke Linment—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it PILES, &c.

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true Hay's Liniment, from Constack & Co. All Sores and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

HORSES that have Ring-bone, Spavin, Wind-Galls, &c. are ared by Roop's Specific; and FOUNDERED HORSES entirely ured by Roof's Founder Ointment. Mark this, all horsemen. MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE.

BURNS AND SCALDS. and sores and SORE EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the PILES. LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS. A better and more nice and useful article was never made. All

LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with LIN'S BLOOD PILLS,

superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general health. HEADACHE.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY, will effectually cure sick headache, either from the nerves or billous. Hundred's of families are using it with great joy. Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Health,

for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness; keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. COLDS. COUGHS, pains in the bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY, are quickly cured by it.—Know this by trying. CORNS .- The French Plaster is a sure cure.

THE INDIA HAIR DYE, Colours the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin. SARSAPARILLA.

COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Constock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

Dr. Lin's Celestial Balm of China. A positive cure for the Piles, and all external ailings—all internal irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Balm;—so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this Balm applied on a flannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant.

will prevent or cure all incipient CONSUMPTION, COUGH5, and COLDS, taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Comstock's. Kolmstock's Vermifuge

will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing It sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co. New-York. Tooth Drops .- KLINE'S cure effectually. Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 184, by Comstock & Co. in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New-York By applying to our Agents in each town and vilage, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them.

Resure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and COMSTOCK & Co., Wholesale Druggists, New-York, and of our Agents J. M. GROVER,

Agent for Colborne, C.W. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq.

November, 1844. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Home District Mutual Fire Company.

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Ecclesiastical Music.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED, BY H. & W. ROWSELL, WITH THE SANCTION OF THE HON. AND RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c. EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE, ORGANIST OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, HAMILTON, (Formerly of St. Mary's, Glasgow.) Toronto, August 1st, 1844.

The Second Annual Report OF THE

CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, Is now ready for delivery, and will be forwarded to the Branch Societies and Parochial Associations on application ALSO.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, Adopted the Twenty-third of October, 1844;

AND CARDS FOR THE USE OF COLLECTORS JUST RECEIVED, At the Depository of the Church Society of the

Diocese of Toronto. 144, King-Street, Toronto, BEAVEN'S HELP TO CATECHISING. QUESTIONS UPON SCRIPTURE HISTORY.

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