Louth's Department.

THE YOUNG CHURCHMAN'S CATECHISM. PART I.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. [CONTINUED.]

Q. 46. Who succeeded Elizabeth? A. After her long and successful reign, James VI. king of Scotland and the first of England, came to the throne; a weak prince, whose errors and measures paved the way for the miseries of the following reigns. By attempting to place the Presbyterians, who predominated in his dominions, on the footing of the Episcopal Church, he raised them against himself.

Q. 47. Did the Papists decline any further attempts against the

nation, after the disastrous circumstances you have related? A. In the reign of James I. the most monstrous of all their efforts, the very master piece of infernal policy and cruelty was produced, namely, the Gunpowder Plot in the year 1605. Perceiving that King James did not coincide with their projects, they devised a scheme to destroy at one blow the very strength and flower of the kingdom, the King, the Lords, and the Commons, when sit-

ting in Parliament, by gunpowder.

Q. 48. With whom did this diabolical scheme originate? A. With one Catesby, who communicated it to Percy, a descendant of the illustrious house of Northumberland. These having cantiously developed their views to a few individuals, sent over to cautiously developed their views to a few individuals, sent over to Flanders in quest of Guy Fawkes, an officer in the Spanish service, of whose zeal and resolution they entertained no doubt.—
They hired a house adjoining that in which the Parliament assembled, and finding a cellar to be let under the Lords', they rented that also, and forming a communication between them, deposited there 36 barrels of gunpowder, covered with faggots and billet-wood. The doors of the vault were then boldly thrown open to prevent any appearance of danger: and nothing remained

A. The internal fury had extinguished in their breasts every proper motive and correct feeling, but Sir Henry Percy, one of the conspirators, wishing to save the life of his intimate friend, Lord Monteagle, sent him an anonymous letter by an unknown hand, which was laid before the King. From its serious style, it was conjectured that something dangerous and important was implied. In consequence, the diabolical contrivance was frustrated, and many of the conspirators punished for their treason: the hand of

God being especially evident in the discovery.

Q. 50. Was it the hope of destroying the British constitution and the Protestant religion which gave birth to this horrid plot? A. It certainly was, and therefore this memorable deliverance ought never to be forgotten by those who love religion, especially the Protestant reformed religion and liberty.

Q. 51. Were these alarms and struggles for public liberty fre-

A. They were, and from the political and religious fermentation created in this and the succeeding reign, arose a powerful sect of Independents, who obtained the ascendancy in the house of Commons, and drove the Lords from the upper house. A convulsive state of disorder ensued, which ended in civil war, and at length with the beheading of the sovereign.

['In the days of King Edward VI. nonconformity was con

ceived, which afterwards in the reign of Queen Mary was born, which in the reign of Queen Elizabeth was nursed and weaned; which under King James grew up a youth or tall stripling; but towards the end of King Charles' reign shot up to full strength and

towards the end of King Charles' reign shotup to full strength and stature of a man, able, not only to cope with, but to conquer the hierarchy its adversary.—Fuller's Church Hist. of Britain.]

Q. 52. Did the Presbyterians get into power?

A. They did, and it is remarkable they were as great enemies to liberty of conscience, as they had accused others of being; proving that they have no objection to arbitrary power when they can get it into their own hands. The constitution also was dissolved, and the Manarchy changed into a Componwealth. and the Monarchy changed into a Commonwealth. Q. 53. How long did this state of things continue?

A. For some years; when Charles II. who had been long in exile, was recalled, and Monarchy restored. The king, however, unhappily favoured Popery in secret, and professed attachment to

Q. 54. Did his successor follow his example? A. In the reign of James II. such open and violent advances

A. In the reign of James II, such open and violent advances were made on both civil and religious liberty, that the Reformation daily lost ground; and that comely structure which had been upwards of one hundred years in rearing, was in a short time nearly demolished. Popery every where appeared openly, and the Protestant religion itself was on the point of ruin.

Q. 55. Were not the hearts of all serious and thinking Protesticated at this state of things?

tants grieved at this state of things?

tants grieved at this state of things?

A. Deliverance appeared to them impossible, but God put it in the minds of the chief persons in the nation, to implore the assistance of the Prince of Orange, the King's Son-in-law, who carried in his breast, as Bishop Burnet said, the words he ordered to be put on his standard. 'The Protestant Religion and the Liberties of England.' The generous enterprise was blessed, with deties of England.' The generous enterprise was blessed with desired success, and all Protestants filled with lively joy. Q. 56. Was he then made King?

A. The Lords and Commons of England, regularly conven

A. The Lords and Commons of England, regularly convened, did in gratitude place him on the throne, as the guardian of British liberty, and the defender of the Protestant faith. From this period we date the Revolution. The Prince of Orange became hills which overhang it on the period we date the Revolution. r William III. of immortal memory. (Feb. 13, 1689.)

Q. 57. Was King William averse to persecution?

nued a Prince of known justice, honour, clemency and goodness If the dissenters did not enjoy all the advantages they expected, this was owing more to the times than to any inclination in the

Q. 58. Did the spirit of popery and rebellion continue to work? Q. 58. Did the spirit of popery and remember continue to work?

A. The papists used all their arts and influence to restore the abdicated King, and replace him upon the British throne. A plan was laid for that purpose which had the appearance of succeeding, but was however happily defeated. After this, various methods were tried. Falsehoods were contrived and spread, seditious libels scattered in every direction, and large sums of money artfully applied to gain over such as loved the wages of unrighteous-

Q. 59. Has Divine Providence ever since watched over this na-

d. 59. Has Divine Providence ever since watched over this hatton, and guarded our privileges civil and religious?

A. The wisdom, power, and goodness of God have been gloriously displayed in our salvation. Invasion and conspiracies have been unsuccessful. Four years of confusion in Queen Anne's reign were a trial of men. Disturbances in the reigns of George Land Course II. without any though the reigns of George. I. and George II. without any thanks to the authors of them, tended to promote our union, and render the government more se cure. At length George III., of happy memory, came to the Q. 60. How did he begin his reign?

A. By this memorable speech in parliament: 'Born and eduated in this country, I glory in the name of Briton, and the peculiar happiness of my life will ever consist in promoting the welfare of a people, whose loyalty and warm affection for me I consider as the greatest and most permanent security of my throne; and I doubt not but their steadiness in those principles will equal to the steadiness of the second strengthen. the firmness of my inviolable resolution to adhere to, and strengthe this excellent constitution in Church and State. The civil and re ligious rights of my loving subjects are equally dear to me with the most valuable prerogatives of my crown; and as the surest foundation of the whole, and the best means to draw down the divine favour on my reign, it is my fixed purpose to countenance the practice of true religion and virtue.'

[When the royal patronage was intreated in support of an establishment for the education of the poor, he replied, 'He hoped to see the day when every poor child in his dominions should be able to read the Bible!' A sovereign cherishing these benevolent sentiments is emphatically the father of his people.]

Q. 61. Did he fulfil the pledge he thus made at the commence-A. He did, and that nobly—and after having set an example of every public and private virtue, was "in a good old age gathered to his fathers."

Q. 62. By whom was George III. succeeded?

A. By his son George IV., a Prince who breathed the spirit of his royal ancestors of the Brunswick family, and who continued to guard our rights and privileges, both civil and sacred, to the

Q. 63. Is the Royal seat of Britain still exclusively a Protes-

A. It is, and while so many crowns are placed on the head of Antichrist, as Protestants we are bound to rejoice that the most splendid earthly diadem of modern times is associated with the pure and scriptural principles of the Reformation. May our gra-mead of green, relieved by rich clumps of shrubbery, would cious monarch, Victoria, long live to sway over us her mild and

SCENES IN OTHER LANDS.

No. XLII. JOURNEY TO BELFAST.

class render by no means uncommon. The young gen- contains, are numerous-nests of rooks and cranes,—per- or what it will) of any endurance? will it hold? No indeed: he Rev. H. Caswall, Brockville, U. C.

tance to the unjustifiable demand made upon him, despite noble grove. Handsome houses, churches of modern witness of this, than our Saviour himself, who heard Hosanna in the very eloquent importunity of the porter, and the and highly tasteful construction within the town of Hillsshower of abuse which he well knew would attend the borough, and gentlemen's seats accompanied with every sevennight. Saint Paul's was yet shorter; for he was first a murknowledge of his determination not to yield! As the mark of taste and refinement, the white-washed cottages therer, and suddenly a God and no less,—in a manner with one disputation was approaching its close, a rumor suddenly of the farmers, the fields and groves in its environs, espe- breath. There is their constancy; this, the hold you can have spread that the passenger thus assailed was the relative | cially as we pursue our journey to Belfast, all evince a | of it. No lock nor key to shut up our reward in. No tenendum of a Bishop; upon which a tirade of invective flowed state of cultivation to which hardly any other part of Ireagainst the whole prelatic bench,—their boundless wealth land can bear a parallel. The contrast which all this much esteem it?—Bishop Andrewes. of which they were such niggard almoners, and the su- beauty and prosperty affords to the decay and dreariness percilious pride by which their whole demeanor was cha- and wretchedness so generally visible in the southern racterized! These were at the time common-place to- parts of the kingdom, will cease to surprise when it is repics, which the present most respectable crowd of por- membered that this is a Protestant portion of the country; ters, and beggars, and carmen, discussed with remarka- and while this exemption from the fetters of the mind ble volubility; in this only following the tide of a much seems to leave the body also more free and enterprising, perverted public opinion, which condemned without exa- the influence of a purer faith is still more strikingly obmination and reviled without being able to specify the of- served in the comparative unfrequency of those crimes, fence. Of course six times the annual income was by of dark and fearful character, which so frequently deform these voluble disputants, ascribed to the bishops that they the moral aspect of the southern and western counties. actually possessed; and it was evidence of selfishness enough, a proof sufficiently convincing of their worldly pride and devotion to mammon, that they did not sacri- ken the place, like a Phoenix from its parent's ashes, of as the flesh of the roebuck, or the milk of the kine, the marrow fice their lawful income, such as it was, at the bidding the old town of Lisnegarvey, accidentally burnt some of oxen, or the thighs of birds? If it were not for labour, men of political agitators and for the maintenance of a wi- time before. We drive along the banks of the Lagan, neither could eat so much, nor relish so pleasantly, nor sleep so thering bigotry. Public opinion has received a more the valley of which is fertile and well-adorned with elesane direction since then; a better spirit pervades even gant residences, hedge-rows, woods, and copses. The the masses of the empire; and these, with few exceptions, have learned to speak of and to treat with respect view as we travel onwards, and the handsome mansions owes to labour many degrees of its worth and value. And therethe Bishops of the Church. Pity it is that, in scanning of the linen-merchants betoken the thriving character of fore I need not reckon, that besides these advantages, the mercies open to prevent any appearance of danger: and nothing remained but to watch the opportunity of rendering their malice complete.

Q. 49. Did no remorse, fear of punishment, or hope of reward, induce any of the conspirators to abandon the enterprize, or make of England and Ireland on the side of that ill-judged, and near it one of the perpetually recurring Round formation suffered and died that Protestantism should Belfast.

alone and for ever enjoy.

It was a hazy and lowering morning on which we started for Belfast, and frequently during the day we had heavy showers; but sunshine claimed divided empire with the gloom, and we had those interchanges of weather-of brightness and cloud and shower-which are so appropriate an emblem of human life. We halted for half an hour at the neat village of Ashbourne, and breakfasted in its comfortable inn; and from Ashbourne we drove on to Drogheda, a large town containing about 20,000 inhabitants, situated on the river Boyne. This town has some historical celebrity,—having gallantly resisted the powerful attack of Sir Phelim O'Neil in 1641, but soon after it was stormed and its brave defenders put to the sword, by the pharisaic usurper Cromwell.-About two miles from Drogheda, in what is termed the valley of the Boyne, is the scene of that glorious battle which Protestants, from its momentous consequences, the blighting policy of England's present administrators, treat with repulses the descendants of the gallant men not in us." who achieved that memorable victory; and from an affectation of concern for the tender consciences of their quondam persecutors, to frown upon every hilarity which is wont to accompany the celebration of the day. Be this as it may; let the outward commemoration of this really glorious event be checked, if they will have it so; let it even be frowned into oblivion,-yet one thing is certain: the principle of loyalty which prompts to such commemorations will never die; it is twined about the heart-strings; and if it be true that the name of Calais would have been found engraven on the heart of England's bigot queen after its pulses had ceased to beat, we can as well believe that when the heart of the genuine Irish Protestant could throb no more, there would be found engraven there the touching watch-cry of "Church and Queen" and "No Surrender!" On an eminence near the battle-field, stands an obelisk which commemorates the victory here achieved by the blessing of heaven upon the brave hearts and strong arms of the Protestant army

Drogheda is a handsome town, and from the range of hills which overhang it on the north, the view of its nouses and spires, as they rise and glitter from the valley A. He began his reign by attempting to repeal those laws which | below, is fine and imposing. The Boyne is navigable to enjoined uniformity of worship, and a toleration was granted to such Dissenters as should take the oath of allegiance. Many were the blessings enjoyed under his reign, for he always continuous and consequently it is a place of considerable commercial bustle. In the vicinity are several remains of abbies, churches, and castles: and the ruins of Torfeckan castle, once the residence of the learned Archbishop Usher, are still to be discerned within about three miles of the town. About the same distance, near the northern road, is the celebrated Round Tower of Monasterboice, 110 feet high and 51 in circumference; at the foot of which are two sculptured crosses, one of them called Boyne's Cross; and not far from this is a spacious cavern, evidently formed by the hand of man, which is supposed to have been a Heathen temple or antrum, dedicated to superstitious rites. The discovery of some Ro-

man coins at the spot, seems to justify this inference. From Drogheda we proceeded to Castle Bellingham, a handsome post town on the banks of the Lagan, not far from a spacious though shallow indenture of the Irish This town is very celebrated for its ale, which the traveller has always the opportunity of tasting, as he passes through; and in a little area about the centre of the town, is a venerable elm, standing, with its expanded boughs and extensive shadow, like the presiding genius

Through vallies of smiling and picturesque beauty and over hills majestically wooded, we pursued our way to Dundalk, a considerable town, with a population of about 10,000; once the bulwark of what was denominated the "English Pale," and formerly surrounded by the strong castellated mansions of English barons. The Sessions' House, a modern structure, is built after the model of the temple of Theseus at Athens; its broad fluted Doric columns, in a double row, affording a classic stateliness to the edifice not generally possessed by buildings thus appropriated. Not far from Dundalk is the seat of the Earls of Clanbrassil, since transferred to the noble Earl of Roden, with a spacious and finely planted demesne.

We drove on to, and dined at Newry; a populous and thriving town situated in a valley on the Newry-water and near the Bay of Carlingford. The scenery around is varied and beautiful, and the neighbourhood is enlivened by the bustle and enterprise of a commercial population. It possesses a handsome new Church built in the Gothic style, and near it are the remains of an Abbey founded by MacLaughlin, an Irish monarch, in the 12th century, and endowed by the celebrated Hugh De Lacey. At Newry we enter the county of Down,-presenting the best specimen of agricultural improvement and rich rural scenery of any in Ireland. Hill and dale meet us in our do credit to some of the most fertile spots of England; while the perpetual recurrence of Loughs and Bays of the county is distinguished.

After a stop of probably an hour at Newry, we drove When we were upon the eve of starting from Dublin on to Hillsborough,—nigh to which beautiful place, ex- knew why they were come together, nor why they cried so: And on our journey to Belfast, one of those altercations arose hibiting all the advantages and improvements of modern then, what judgment is there in them? No sure: out of lightbetween a passenger and a porter, which the unceremo- enterprise, is the park and seat of the Marquess of Down- ness of mind, out of passion it is, they praise or dispraise, magnious and extravagant exactions of persons of the latter shire. Amongst the venerable trees which the park nify or vilify a man, for the most part. But is this (be it passion,

After Hillsborough, our next stop was at Lisburn; a place famous for its linen manufactories, and having ta- the goats and the butter of the sheep, to be savoury and pleasant and as regards the political peace and religious weal of Towers. The sun sank to his repose in a bed of gloomy rest: and things are so ordered, that labour is become a duty, and the Empire, fatal measure which gave the right of le- clouds, but nature smiled refreshed from the showers and is not so apt to turn into sin as its gislation for a Protestant country to its sworn and irre- which had fallen; and about nine o'clock, enveloped in contrary; and is therefore necessary, not only because we need it concileable foes, and which bids fair to lift up Roman- mists through which the light of the lamps hardly pene- for making provisions for our life, but even to ease the labour of ism into that ascendancy which the fathers of the Re- trated, we were deposited at the "Donegal Arms" in our rest; there being no greater tediousness of spirit in the world

THE PILGRIM FATHERS.

cant. Even now we continually hear, in the American his country. - Bishop Jeremy Taylor. public orations, about the stern virtues of the pilgrim fathers. Stern indeed! The fact is, that these pilgrim fathers were fanatics and bigots, without charity or mercy, wanting in the very essence of Christianity. Witness their conduct to the Indians when they thirsted for their ter- life, the sanctity of his manners, and his perfect obedience to the ritory. After the death (murder, we may call it) of law of God, -in the vast powers of his mind, intellectual and moprepared for war. "And now," says a reverend histori- his power of resisting all the allurements of vice, and of encounter-Indians upon an honest, harmless Christian generation of shame, enduring pain and death. This was the beauty with which English, who might very truly have said to the aggres- be was adorned beyond the sons of men. In him, the beauty of sors, as it was said of old unto the Ammonites, 'I have the divine image was refulgent in its original perfection; in all the not sinned against thee; but thou doest me wrong to war sons of Adam, obscured and marred, in a degree to be scarce disstill rejoice to commemorate. In correspondence with against me." Fanaticism alone—deep, incurable fanaticism—could have induced such a remark. Well son weak, the passions rampant! This deformity is not externally it may be fashionable to look upon with coldness and to may it be said, "We deceive ourselves, and the truth is visible, nor the spiritual beauty which is its opposite: but, could

of the noble-minded, high-spirited Philip; when the insensible of his goodness, fearless of his wrath, swelling with the innocent child of nine years old, would it be credited, that there was a council held to put this child to death, and that the clergy, [not of the Church of England] were summoned to give their opinion! And the clergy quoted Scripture, that the child must die! Dr. Increase Mather compared it with the child of Hadad, and recommended, with his brother apostles, that it be murdered. But these pious men were overruled; and, with many others, it was sent to the Bermudas, and sold as a slave. Stern virtues!! Call them rather diabolical vices. God of Heaven! when shall we learn to call things by their right names? The next time Governor Everett is called up for an oration at Bloody Brook, let him not talk quite so much of the virtues of the pilgrim fathers. - Captain Marryatt's Diary in America.

ECCLESIASTICAL BIOGRAPHY.

If there be a strange and delightful charm in treadi upon ground consecrated by Piety and Learning; in pon ground consecrated by Flety and Bearing, the period of the philosophers, who deditating over the memorials of the philosophers, who have increased the fund of human enjoyment; or the cholars who have traced the footsteps of Providence in the have increased the fund of human enjoyment; or the scholars who have traced the footsteps of Providence in his works,-the Newtons, the Bacons, and the Boyles; or in keeping green the poetic graves of those who, in early days, conducted our minds "Through nature up to nature's God;" if such be our sensations, surely they will deepen into an intenser interest and a more solemn delight, when the ashes by which we linger belong to the Nurses of our spiritual life,-when the tombs we dress are those of a Donne, a Taylor, a Hall, and a Hammond. The memories of Spenser, of Shakspeare, and of Milton, have been enshrined in the most precious and enduring Criticism: but in wandering through the Burial Ground, if we may so speak, of the great masters of Sacred Eloquence, the thought involuntarily forces itself upon us, how few of their sepulchres are beautified with the offerings of love and veneration; how many are overgrown and hidden by the rank fertility of successive ages; how many want even a pillar of remembrance—even a siste viator! to arrest the footstep of the passer-by; but we may expect at least, the sympathy of our readers in taking upon ourselves, for a season, the office of Old Mortality. Nor s this labour one of love only; it is also one of gratitude and of duty. What Goldsmith said of poets is true in every particular of the preachers of the Gospel-living to the public only in their works, they glide away unregarded; and when their fame is enlarged by distance and by time, we seek in vain to investigate the peculiarities of their dispositions. We have, indeed, as he said of the poets, a meridian splendour to guide us, but the traces of their footsteps have vanished with the dews of the morning. Who does not regret our absolute ignorance of the private life, the manners, the feelings, the conversation of Shakspeare and of Spenser? How many treasures of beautiful thoughts might we unlock with that key .- Church of England Quarterly Review.

The Garner.

POPULARITY. What is the popularity, but a sort of men nothing judicial? Not one among a hundred. Not praising, but out of passion (lightly) if that; and not constant in that passion neither.-Praise, if it be judicial, is somewhat worth, and so worth the desiring. The popular is not so. Christ saith, They have always spoken all good of the false prophets: as for the true they have ever followed them with all disgrace: and then what judgment is there in them? Christ himself, will ye hear their verdict of Him? Some there was said, He was a good man; but some other (and sea, deeply indenting the land and overlooked by bold the greater sum) said, No, but a very seducer, a cozener of the highlands, adds much to the picturesque and beautiful people: And then, who can think there is any judgment in them? character of the scenery by which this fine and thriving In the XIX of the Acts, the whole multitude was together, and when Demetrius had set them in for two hours together they never left crying, Great is Diana; and the most part of them never

tleman was, however, most laudably firm in his resis- mitted to revel undisturbed in the rich shadows of this Every new moon, a new mind; nay, every quarter. No better

THE SWEAT OF THE BROW.

God hath sent no greater evil into the world, than that " in the sweat of our brows we shall eat our bread;" and in the difficulty and agony, in the sorrows and contentions of our souls, we shall "work out our salvation." But see how in the first of these God hath outdone his own anger, and defeated the purposes of his wrath, by the inundation of his mercy: for this labour and sweat of our brows is so far from being a curse, that without it our very bread would not be so great a blessing. Is it not labour that makes the garlic and the pulse, the sycamore and the cresses, the cheese of so noble nor so untempted. And as God hath made us beholder to labour for the purchase of many good things, so the thing itself rest to alleviate our burdens, and days of religion to procure our than want of employment, and an inactive; and the lazy man is not only unprofitable, but also accursed, and he groans under the load of his time; which yet passes over the inactive man like a dream, or the feathers of a bird, while the disemployed is a I do not know anything that disgusts me so much as disease, and like a long sleepless night to himself, and a load unto

That image of God in which Adam was created, in our Lord appeared perfect and entire, -in the unspotted innocency of his Alexander, the brother of the celebrated Philip, the latter ral; intellectual, in his comprehension of all knowledge; moral, in an of the times, "war was begun by a fierce nation of ing all the difficulties of virtue and religion, despising hardship and the eye be turned upon the internal man, we should see the hideous And when the war was brought to a close by the death shape of a will at enmity with God; a heart disregarding his law, Christians had slaked their revenge in his blood, exposed passions of ambition, avarice, vain-glory, lust. Yet this is the his head in triumph on a pike, and captured his helpless picture of the unregenerated man, by the depravity consequent upon the fall, born in iniquity and conceived in sin. Christ, on the convenient, may be made to the Editor of the Church. contrary, by the mysterious manner of his conception, was born without spot of sin; he grew up and lived full of grace and truth, perfectly sanctified in flesh and spirit. With this beauty he was "adorned beyond the sons of men."-Bishop Horsley.

Advertisements.

RATES.—Six lines and under, 2s. 6d. first insertion, and 7 d each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line, each subsequent insertion.

per line first insertion, and Id. per line, each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary, (post paid,) inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

From the extensive circulation of "The Church," in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, as well as in Great Britain and Ireland, and other portions of Her Majesty's dominions, it will be found a praftable medium for the calvertising of Real Fatata. e found a profitable medium for the advertising of Real Estate, &c The space allotted to advisements will be limited to three

A one mile of the Town of Cobourg. There is a new Fram Division Street, Cobourg, August 12, 1839. EDUCATION.

FARM FOR SALE.

MR. HUDSPETH, Classical Teacher in the U. C. there on the 15th Oct. next, open classes in Cobourg, for the usual branches of a liberal Education.

In the mean time, Mr. H. will take a limited number of Boarders, and will be happy to meet with intending day-pupils, privately, mornings and evenings. Board, exclusive of Washing, £30 per Academic year,

for Young Gentlemen under 14 years of age, and £40 for those above that age. Book-Keeping, the Classics, Mathematics, and higher branches charged extra.

Students can also be accommodated with Board, &c., in one or two respectable families in the village. Further particulars may be known by application to

Mr. H., if by letter, post paid. Cobourg, 20th August, 1839.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE. THE NEWCASTLE DISTRICT COMMITTEE of

this Institution, have just received a large supply of Bibles, Testaments, Prayer Books, and other Books and Tracts, which they offer for sale, at reduced prices, at their Depository, at Messrs. Graveley & Jackson's, The Books of the Society will also be found for sale at

Mr. Charles Hughes', Druggist, Port Hope; -and may be procured at Peterboro' on application to the Rev. C. Wade; in Cavan, from the Rev. S. Armour, and in Darlington, from the Rev. T. S. Kennedy. Cobourg, July 16, 1839.

THE HOME DISTRICT SCHOOL. HIS Institution is now in successful operation. An additional number of in-door pupils can be conveniently received and comfortably accommodated. TERMS OF TUITION, BOARD, &c.

For pupils under 10 years of age, £32 per academi-

For pupils in or above their 10th year, £36 per do. Cards of particulars may be had on application to the Principal, personally, or by letter [post paid].

Principal.

M. C. CROMBIE,

Toronto, May 24, 1839.

THE JOHNSTOWN DISTRICT SCHOOL.

THE Midsummer Vacation will terminate on Tuesday July 24th. A few boarders in addition to the present number can be received. The terms 'are £30 per annum, always payable quarterly in advance. Theological Pupils, £50 per annum. Each Boarder is to insertion in the paper (post paid) are to be address provide his own Washing, Bed and Bedding, Towels and as well as remittances of Subscription. Silver Spoon. For particulars apply to the Principal,

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

MRS. BROWN begs respectfully to acquaint her friends and the public, that she has removed from her former residence to that large and commodious house in the town of Cobourg, formerly occupied by the Bank of Upper Canada; where the business of her school will be conducted as usual, and two additional boarders

can be accommodated. The usual branches of a complete English education will be taught; and the accomplishments, where required, of French, Music, and Dancing.

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Terms for Boarders, comprehending the ordinary branches of education, £40 per annum, exclusive of washing. Bedding and towels to be furnished by the pupils. Terms for Day Scholars, in the ordinary branches of

an English Education, - £1 5 0 pr. Qr. do. to pupils learning music, 1 0 0 do. Music, with use of piano, extra, 1 15 0 do. French, extra, - - - 1 5 0 do. ---1 5 0 do. Dancing, extra, -As the number of the boarders will be limited to six,

The present vacation will terminate on the 24th July, inst-Cobourg, July 6, 1839.

an early application is requested.

HENRY ROWSELL, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,

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