HENRY HOWARD. CHAPTER XVII.

CONTROVERSIAL. That may not bee, said then the ferryman, Least we unweeting hap to be fordonne For those same islands, seeming now and than, Are not firme land; . . . therefore doe them shoune; For they have oft drawne many a wandering wight Iuto most deadly danger and distressed plight.

Some few mornings after the meeting detailed in the last chapter, Henry Howard received the following note from his friend:-

"Weston Hall, June 15.

"DEAR HENRY,-We have lately been great strangers to each other; the cause of this, perhaps, both of us may partly guess at, -in a great measure the fault is mine. I am now really anxious to see you, do not refuse. Our party are from home; so if you come, we will have a quiet dinner together at six o'clock. Yours very sincerely,

This invitation was accepted; and at six o'clock Henry Howard walked up to Weston, where he found his former friend in a very depressed state of mind. As soon as dinner was over and the cloth removed, Charles began the conversation by regretting that the intimacy between them had been so much interrupted. In these regrets Henry concurred; but said, that as Charles for some time had been running such an uncertain course, and was engaged in such different pursuits from those in which he was involved, his partial estrangement was scarcely to be wondered at .-"Well," said Charles, "We will not say any more upon this point; but now let me tell you the cause of my present anxiety, and you must forgive me if I enter on a long and tedious subject. I have thought much lately upon the all-important subject of religion. You know in some degree the course I have run. At Cambridge I was, in the early part of my residence, very wild, and lived in a very wicked way. In this career I was mercifully arrested by the hand of Cod by an accident, which, but for his goodness, might have deprived me of life. During my illness the thoughts of death frequently came over me; I felt horror-struck at the dreadful prospect of appearing before the judgement seat of Christ in an unprepared state, and resolved, if ever I recovered, to be a reformed character. It pleased God to restore me to health; and on returning to Weston, I commenced what I then thought to be a strictly religious life, and, to the best of my power, endeavoured to remedy the evil I had done. In pursuance of this, I thought it necessary that I should not only mend my own course of life, but that I was bound to do all in my power to persuade those within my reach to embrace the religious opinions and to practice the pious ways to which I was resolved. In consequence of this conviction, I became, as you know, a district-visitor and Sunday-school teacher. For some time I continued regular in the duties I had taken upon myself, and have a satisfaction in thinking that I did persuade some few to give up the wicked lives they were leading. You advised me at the time, I remember, not to undertake these offices so soon after my change of life; in this advice I have reason now to think that you are right, as I cannot but feel that the undue position in which I was then placed was unwholesome to my moral state, and nourished a degree of pride, which has been, and still is, very injurious to me.

"Well, as I said, this went on for some time; during which I read a great many religious works placed in my hands by Mr. Fitzhugh, my mother and others: from these I was taught to consider the subject of the Church as a matter of little moment-in fact, I learnt to think that there was no visible Church, to entertain low views of the sacraments, and to place the whole of my religion in an assumption of an abstract never understand, at least in the way in which it was propounded to me, -and in the possession of warm very well for me; I knew no better, and thought that tertain no doubts upon it. This I endeavoured to do. At length, however, I discovered so many inconsistencies and absurdities, that my faith in the smiling, system I had adopted was shaken, and I had occasionally very uncomfortable feelings upon the subject.

"At this period I met Mr. M'Adams; and in some conversations with him became satisfied that the ground on which I stood was untenable that the doctrines I had been accustomed to consider as true were who conversed with him." false, that they were quite contrary to the general tenor of holy Scripture, as well as the particular meaning of the passages themselves in which these doctrines are

"And now-you must forgive me, Henry, for the assertion, I speak honestly-I must confess, that for some time I have entertained very great fears that the Church of England is no true Church. At the present moment I am pursuing this investigation; and if convinced, as I almost fear I shall be, that such is the case, I intend to leave the Church of England.

"Stay a few moments," said Charles, who saw that Henry was just about to speak,-"stay a few moments, till I have quite concluded my tedious tale .-I have lately accidentally dropped upon a work which I have frequently heard you speak of favourably-The Tracts for the Times. Of this book I have read but little; but what little I have read has certainly surprised me very much, and has led me to think that I am not quite aware of the true principles of our Church, and that she really stands upon a different foundation and holds different doctrines from those imputed to her either by Mr. Fitzhugh or Mr. M'Adams.

"Now, to change one's religion, as it is termed, is a matter of such immense importance, and, in my own case especially, would be attended with such grievous consequences, that I am resolved to sift the question to the very bottom. For that purpose, Henry, both as a Christian and a friend, I have called upon you for your assistance; and I trust you will also give me your prayers, that, through God's mercy, I may be led into truth.'

In answer to the above remarks, Henry replied that he certainly would do his best to set his friend right; "But I am," said he, "a very unfit person to undertake so important and responsible an office. Pray let me advise you to apply to Mr. Milles, who, I am sure, will spare no pains in the matter, and is fully

competent to such a task." "No," replied Charles; "I should prefer talking over these things first with you. This much, how-

Mr. Milles for assistance in respect of the remainder." requested his friend to begin. The first question I shall ask," said Charles, "re- tain no doubts."

as it is called, is a true Church? There is but one your answers to my questions have already afforded true Church. If, then, the Church of England does me, I am sure you would not think it labour lost."

days of the Apostles, and such is the cace now. In of a Protestant establishment."

sake of it put a stop to all prospect of unity."

"But," remarked Charles, "suppose that she were

her a precedency?" "That," replied Henry, "is a different question; were removed, the Church of England would not refuse to acknowledge such a claim to her, from whom, n earlier days she received such immense advantages. At all events the Church of Rome should relinquish he former point, if untenable, as we believe it to be; this latter claim she might then make, if she thought fit to do so, with a better grace."

"And what would be the advantage of this," asked Charles, "either to her or to you?" "It would at lest tend to unity," answered Henry.

"And do you think that unity with Rome is desi-

rable?" said Charles. "How can you ask such a silly question?" observed his friend. "How can you doubt for a moment of unity being desirable? Don't we pray for it? Is it not the prayer of our blessed Lord Himself? My dear Charles, there surely ought not to be a question upon this point. Unity is most desirable, -desirable or us, and desirable for Rome, desirable for all .-Who can tell what evils we are sufferring now, and what blessings we have forfeited, from our disunion? Where are the saints of old? Have we now living men holy as those who were on earth when the Church was less disunited than it now is? And may not this want of individual piety arise from a want of Christian unity? Where are the miracles wrought of old? Where are the martyrs? Are they to be found here? are they to be found there? Alas, the answer is humiliating! It is impossible to say how far our disunion is the cause of all this falling off; but since Christ's promises were made to His Church as the Church, we have certainly lost all claim to them when, as is the case, we are torn and rent into different parts."

"Whose, then, is the fault?" asked Charles. "'Tis the fault of both, I fear," answered Henry. 'Sin and wickedness produced the division, and sin and wickedness still foster it. The time may come when both parties will see this; when they will lay aside their bitter recriminations, and cruel feelings towards each other; when they will each purge themselves of the respective errors that keep them now apart; and when they will be as they once were, brethren in the same faith-one fold under one Shepherd, Jesus Christ the Lord. May God, in His own time, grant to the Christian world such a consumma-

To this aspiration Charles fervently echoed Amen. "With regard, then, to the supremacy of Rome," continued Charles, "you say that history is against

"Yes," replied Henry, "we assert that the traditions of the Church prove such a demand untenable. As I said, whatever may be thought of its being depossessing a saving faith. For some months this did sirable that the Bishop of Rome should have a precedency in general councils, &c .- which is quite another I ought to receive as true what I was told, and to enthat it is contrary to tradition."

"Then you do go to traditions," said Charles,

"Certainly," replied Harry. "For matters of fact tradition is invaluable, and scarcely less valuable in interpreting doctrines; for surely if any men were likely to know the real doctrines of the Gospel preached by our blessed Lord and his apostles, those men

"But I understood," said Charles, "that the Church of England refused all traditions."

"Then, Charles," said Henry, "you were misled. She refuses the traditions of Rome-not all of them, indeed; but such of them as are incapable of proof, as their traditions for the supremacy of the Pope .-She likewise refuses the principle upon which the Church of Rome holds traditions. She does not admit that unwritten traditions, even if said to be traditions of the holy apostles, have equal claim to are certainly guilty of disturbing the regular service of authority as the written word. Of course she gives to them all the weight they are worth, and this is very great; but she does not allow them to be equal in value to the Scriptures, which, from the concurrent tradition of the Church, she knows to be the word of

God." "Well." observed Charles, "this appears clear to be the doctrine of the Church of England. I untolic Church, of which the Church in England is a part; but you deny that to constitute this fellowship it is necessary to be love to the Porce Certain Church and coast they fixe. Suggests and care are especially requisite in all such cases; we must move onwards by degrees, and cautiously; but a case or two illustrative of the theory and sense of the derstand you to say, that there is one Catholic Aposis necessary to belong to the Roman Catholic Church; i.e. you say it is unnecessary to admit the supremacy of the Pope; and in order to prove this, you appeal

to tradition. "Just so," replied Henry.

"And now, Henry," said Charles, "of the succession. You have lost the apostolical succession, Mr. Christians, may unwittingly err.-Churchman's News M'Adams tells me; and therefore I wish to know how the Church of England can belong to the Church; the succession, I imagine, being necessary to the very existence of a Church.

"You cannot mean to say," replied Henry, "that Mr. M'Adams has renewed the old story of the Nag's Head, and led you to suppose that at the time of which that story treats we lost the succession?

"Yes," answered Charles, "he has frequently told me the story, and appears to believe it true.'

"It is altogether false," said Henry; "and in proof ever, I will say, that if you satisfy me on some of the points I shall bring before you, I will then apply to admits that the story is not true. The succession in admits that the story is not true. The succession in With this Henry was obliged to be satisfied, and the English Church is as unbroken as the succession the members, expressive of the grateful sense they enter-

lates to the existence of the English Church. What "I fear," said Charles, "that I am very troubleground have you for supposing that the English Church, some; but if you could know what great satisfaction which was received with great attention, and loudly

not belong to that which all along has been consider- Henry replied, that he was most happy in being of ed the Catholic Church, and which, as I understand, any service to his friend, and was only afraid that he you yourselves admit to be so, how can it belong to was a very incompetent adviser in a case of such dif-

But as every body has many members, so we say of the head of the Church; Mr. M'Adams laughs imthe body of Christ, the Church, it has many mem- mensely at this, and says that it is one of the most of their arduous and responsible duties, seems evidently calculated to promote this desirable end, bers, as other bodies have. Such was the case in the ridiculous things he ever heard of; but quite worthy

tained within it several separate members, to each of which, as in some senses independent members of the which, as in some senses independent members of the body, was given the name of a Church: e.g. St. John being his being the church in this country that he should be so; he is not necessarily, the lead of the Church in this country that he should be so; he is not necessarily, and who raised it from a state of the Royal Free Grammar school of this town, and who raised it from a state of the Royal Free Grammar school of this town, and who raised it from a state of the Royal Free Grammar school of this town, and who raised it from a state of the Royal Free Grammar school of this town, and who raised it from a state of the Royal Free Grammar school of this town, and who raised it from a state of the Royal Free Grammar school of this town, and who raised it from a state of the Royal Free Grammar school of this town, and who raised it from a state of the Royal Free Grammar school of this town, and who raised it from a state of the Royal Free Grammar school of this town, and who raised it from a state of the Royal Free Grammar school of this town, and who raised it from a state of the Royal Free Grammar school of this town, and who raised it from a state of the Royal Free Grammar school of this town, and who raised it from a state of the Royal Free Grammar school of this town, and who raised it from a state of the Royal Free Grammar school of this town, and who raised it from a state of the Royal Free Grammar school of this town, and who raised it from a state of the Royal Free Grammar school of this town, and who raised it from a state of the Royal Free Grammar school of the Royal Free Gram body, was given the name of a Church: e.g. St. John begins his book of the Revelations (chap. i. ver. 4), 'John to the seven Churches which are in Asia;' and other instances might be mentioned. They all, indeed, were united together by the same doctrine and the same apostolate; not, indeed, that they were all founded by one individual apostle, but were founded by different apostles upon the same principle, viz. built on the foundation of apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the head corner-stone. But sus Christ himself being the head corner-stone. But among these different Churchs, or different branches of the Church, therefore, being established. The Church, therefore, being established of the Church, there was no supremacy. We read of the Church, there was no supremacy. We read of the church there should be a head of the establishment. neither in the Bible nor in the ancient writings of the that there should be a head of the establishment; his chair, and he has the appearance as if engaged in deep Church that any one Church asserted such a superi- and who, in such a case, so fit as the sovereign of the meditation. The artist has caught the exact expression ority over the others as the Church of Rome, e.g., has claimed in latter times. We read, indeed, of a preat present is in a very unsettled and disturbed state.
You are my oldest friend—once my dearest. You have, I know, read and reflected deeply on the subjects that trouble me; and there is no one with whom Rome in the West; but this precedency, whether at time, and require greater ability and learning than 1 I can, under existing circumstances, feel such confi- Rome, or Antioch, or Constantinople, by no means possess, to explain all the circumstances connected I can, under existing circumstances, feel such confidence in talking over these points as yourself. Pray

| Rome, or Antioch, or Constantinopie, by no include the first and it is certainly not creditable to the English confidence in talking over these points as yourself. Pray

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| Church and nation, that this deficiency should longer the first and the confidence in talking over the properties as yourself. | Pray
| Church and pray | Pr Church that did not bow down and submit to her de subject of the king being supreme head. However, cisions was to be excommunicated. It certainly does as I said, her union with the State, and consequently appear to me very strange that the Church of Rome the king's headship, are accidental, and in no degree east, or the conversion of the Jews: especially those who should persist in this claim of supremacy, and for the affect the real question, as to the existence of the wish that neither the King of Prussia nor the heads of Church in England."

Charles said that he was much obliged by what to wave this question of supremacy, would you allow | Henry said; and that, as it was getting late, he would ing, J. Labouchere. to reffect upon the points we have now talked of, and have some more questions ready for you."

conversation which had taken place might be blessed by Almighty God to the leading of his friend and pimself into all truth.

## English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN OREIGN PARTS .- Meetings in behalf of this Society have been held during the last week at Huntingdon, St. Ives, St. Neots, and Kimbolton. That at Huntingdon was held on Tuesday. The Rev. Mr. Selwyn, brother to the newly appointed Bishop of New Zealand, attended for the Parent Society, and greatly interested his audience by the simple and clear manner in which he detailed the Society's operations in every quarter of the world; and his account of his brother's labours and manner of life in his new Diocese created an intense feeling of admiration and esteem for his character and conduct. As an instance of self-devotion and self-denial, practised by the Bishop, it was stated that in order to economise his expenses as much as possible, he has established a smell college, where he and his Clergy live together, and employ themselves in the instruction of the English and native children; they dine together in a common hall, in which are three tables, one occupied by the Bishop and his family and his Clergy and their families; a second his family and his Ciergy and their lamities, a second by the students of the infant college, and the third by the domestics. By this means he hopes he shall be able to live on half his, income, or about one shilling per head live on half his, income, or about one shilling per head per day, and be able to save, and devote to missionary urposes in his Diocese, the other half of the moderate allowance made to him from home. Several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and £59 10s. 6d. was collected at the doors. At St. Ives, the meeting was held in the Church, and it was computed that upwards of 600 persons were present, including all the principal families in the town. The collection here was £17 14s. At Kimbolton, the meeting was well attended; several of the Clergy from the neighbouring county of Bedford, who were present, expressed their intention of forming associations in their respective parishes. The collection amounted to £7 7s. 4d. At St. Neots, about 200 persons were present of all classes of Society in the town. The chair was occupied by the Rev. J. Standly, Rural Dean; and the amount collected, £11 3s. 4d. wance made to him from home. Several other genand the amount collected, £11 3s. 4d.

The Rev. Dr. Warneford has paid over to the Rev. Chancellor Law, the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, and William Sands Cox, Esq., the munificent sum of £1,000, as an endowment for the chapel belonging to the Queen's College, Birmingham. This Rev. gentleman, in the Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, has at different times placed in the hands of the Bishop and Archdeacons, his trustees, no less than £12,000, for aiding in building and endowing churches, erecting school-rooms and school-houses for masters and mistresses, and procuring glebe houses for poor livings in public patronage; each of those various benefactions have been entirely unsolicted and spontaneous.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER, with her accustomed beneficence, has contributed, through the Hon. Wm. Ashley, £20 towards the erection of the new church at Rainow, near Macclesfield, and £10 towards the repairs of the spire of St. Andrew's church, Worcest at its commeucement, which directs that Chancels shall the repairs of the spire of St. Andrew's church, Worces-

DEVIZES-Mr. Morris, churchwarden of Devizes has announced that any person leaving the church before the celebration of the Communion services shall be cited into

We are glad to see it announced in the papers that Mr. Morris, Churchwarden of Devizes, has expressed his de-termination to cite into the Ecclesiastical Court any person who may leave the Church before the celebration the Communion Service; that is, we presume, before the conclusion of the prayer for the Church militant. This is a step in the right direction, and just the course which every Churchwarden ought to pursue. Persons so acting the Church, and should have an example or two placed before them to show them that such conduct is in any case only to be perpetrated with impunity where the Churchwardens are indifferent alike to the interests of the Church and to their own official declarations. This evil, however in common with many others, is only to be satisfactorily remedied by instilling into the minds of the people sound Church principles; because in the absence of these, people are too likely to be altogether driven euough; very different, however, from what I believed from the Church to some dissenting meeting-house the moment any unpleasantness arises from their not being allowed to go to Church and do as they like. Judgment wardens like him, will firmly resolve to do their duty faithfully to the Church and to themselves; but do it with prudence and kindness towards those who, ignorant of the principles of the church, and of their duties as

Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income Worcester, Oxford; W. Hitchins, of Emmanuel, and T. of the Dean of Carlisle is fixed at £1,000 per annum; and B. Sykes, of Clare Hall, late of Oakham School were by the same section the income of the canonry of West-minster, lately presented to Dr. Wordsworth (as well as of future appointments), is to be £1,000 annually. It is considered probable that Sir R. Peel will select for the Deanery of Carlisle some Clergyman of distinguished character, resident in one of the northern Dioceses, and the names of the Rev. R. Buddicombe, Principal of St. Bees College, and the Rev. G. Townsend, Canon of Durham, are mentioned, as likely to receive the appointment:

CHURCH SCHOOLMASTERS ASSOCIATION.—On the 19th of this, I shall not adduce the incontestable evidences inst., a meeting of the Church Schoolmasters' Association as a token of respect, accompanied with an address from in the Roman Church; on this head you need enter- tained of the services he had rendered their society, as well as of the courtesy and consideration which had marked his intercourse with them. The Rev. gentleman replied to the address in a short but excellent speech, (for they are gradually extending throughout the kingdom) shows a determination on the part of church school masters to leave no means untried to promote their own improvement in the art of teaching, and, by consequence, the improvement of the schools under their charge. If the adage, "As is the master so is the school," be true, "There is indeed," replied Henry, "but one Catholic Apostolic Church, as we confess in the creeds.

"Well then," said Charles, "you must answer me handled to them of improving themselves in the art of communicating knowledge; and the association of members of the scholastic profession, for the purpose of discussion on educational subjects, and the communica-

ting the results of their varied experience in the discharge

the days the apostles the Catholic Church itself con- "The meaning of it," said Henry, "appears to be Monument to Bishop Butler. Some time ago we

that the Episcopal endowment is still incomplete. The sum of £13,887 is invested. But to make up the annual payment of £600 the further sum of about £6,000 is still continue. The trustees, therefore, earnestly entreat the who are interested in the spread of true religion in the our Church should have reason to complain of any apparent want of good faith, to come forward speedily and complete the fund, (Signed.) Ashley, G. H. Rose, T. Bar-

postpone any further discussion on the subject to a LAMBETH.—The new Church which has lately been future occasion. "If you can," he added, "come to- erected at the corner of Little York-Street and Lower "That," replied Henry, "is a different question, tuture occasion. "If you can, he added, the been able but I am inclined to think that, if all other objections but I am inclined to think that, if all other objections been able is nearly completed. It is built of white brick, and of oreffect upon the points we have now talked of, and very neat appearance. The building is fire-proof, the very neat appearance. The building is fire-proof, the rafters and pillars supporting the roof being composed of iron. The entrance is in the Lower Marsh, where a neat his friend with a silent but earnest prayer, that the square tower has been erected capable of holding eight bells, which will shortly be hung. There are three hundred free sittings, and room for six hundred more per-

> IRON CHURCH FOR JAMAICA. - A Church has been sent out to Jamaica, as a specimen, as many of the kind are likely to be required. The pillaster supports are of cast iron, on which are fixed the frame roof, of wrought iron, of an ingenious construction, combining great strength with simplicity of arrangement. The whole is covered with corrugated iron, and the ceiling formed in pannelled compartments, covered with felt, to act as a non-conductor The body of the Church is sixty-five feet by forty; the chancel, twenty-four by twelve; a robing-room and vestry are attached. The windows are glazed with plate glass, one-eighth of an inch in thickness; the two chancel windows and four others are of stained glass. The cost of this iron Church is £1,000.

> University for all Sects and Parties.—A rumour has for some time been gaining ground that the sum of £100,000 will be asked for, and, as a matter of course, granted in next Parliament, for the erection of a great University in Ireland, in which cheap education will be afforded in a system of secular instruction, in which also professors of all denominations (Roman Catholics and nitarians) will be eligible, and where degrees of all kinds will be conterred.—Ibid.

EARL OF POWYS AND THE WELSH BISHOPRICS .- A Powys: so much so, indeed, that a correspondent of The Times fancied that his Lordship was about to be appointed Viceroy of Ireland; but The Standard solves the mys-Courant.

THE LORD BISHOP OF RIPON preached a sermon in the church of Croft, near Darlington, on Sunday-week, on behalf of the National School about to be crected.—

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ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT ABOUT TO BE CONTRACT OF RIDOUT TO BE C On Monday, his lordship confirmed 107 children, and laid the foundation stone of a National Sunday School-room. The Rev. Charles Dodgson, the Rector, took room. The Rev. Charles Dodgson, the Rector, took part in the proceedings, and delivered an address on the occasion. The cost will be about £300, of which the substituted for the holy altar, and its furniture of the common contributes one-third. A master from the training school at York will be appointed. ng school at York will be appointed.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER, with her accus-

remain as in times past, and all ornaments of the Minister and Church be those used in the time of Edward the Sixth. He advocated a full, earnest, and firm maintenance of the entire Church system, as most calculated to give con fidence to friends, and to paralyse the efforts of the Sectarian and Romanist. He remarked on the method which had been that day adopted of separating the Matins from the Litany and Communion—stating that the length of the united services had been the cause of so many habitually leaving the Church in the middle of the Communion Service, a practice totally at variance with the intentions of the Church, and positively forbidden by the 18th Canon. He requested, therefore, that all would remain, stating that it was by no means necessary that all who attended should communicate, yet that no one ought to attend a service not intending to remain throughout The sermon was very attentively listened to, and we are happy to observe that the whole congregation, with the exception of a very few persons, complied with the law of the Church as set forth by the Rector. After the sermon five of the Clergy collected the alms, and delivered them to the Churchwardens to present to the Rector, to be by him offered on the altar. Nearly two hundred to be by him offered on the altar. persons communicated, amongst whom were the Mayor and Corporation, who attended Church in their robes, with Mr. Sotoron and Mr. Heneage. Even-song was SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. sung at 7 o'clock-a very large congregation being pre sent; after which a very appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. R. Simpson. Vicar of Mitcham, Surrey, from St. Luke ii, 46,—"They found Him in the Temple." The united alms at morning and evening service amounted to £73 7s.  $4\frac{1}{2}d$ .

CAMBRIDGE.

William Henry Parr [B.A. 1842,] has been elected a Skirne Fellow of Catherine Hall.

Mr. Timothy Byers [B.A. 1844,] of Christ's College, private assistant in Oakham School, was at the late audit elected second Master on that foundation: and the followaper.

Carlisle.—Agreeably to the sixty-sixth section of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties are the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties are the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the future income work of the ecclesiastical Duties are the ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Act, the ecclesiastical Duties are the ecclesiastical Duties chosen exhibitioners.

St. John's College .-- The following students have been elected to sizarships in St. John's College:—Walms-ley, Glover, Taylor, Moore, Knapp, Watson, Rogerson, Leighton, Harrison, Hardy, Wynne, Dusautoy, P. Frost, Graves, Harvey, Howson, Jackson, Kingsford, Todhunter,

DUBLIN. SIZARSHIPS .- More than one hundred individuals present themselves annually as candidates for the few sizar-ships which are vacated by the out going sizars. Their answering is generally of a respectable order. It is thus evident that each year upwards of eighty young persons are sent back, after much outlay of time, study, and money, to their respective districts, many of whom never again return to another examination. It is the opinion of some who wish well to the University that some benevolent plan should be devised or some reduction made in the fees allocated to tutors, which would permit these deserving persons to obtain University education. fer to see such persons retained in our own alma mater rather than to find them driven to despair or at least seduced to take shelter in the Secular University which is about to start into existence, and where education, if not Scriptural or extensive, will have the dangerous recommendation of being cheap.—Dublin Statesman.

## Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. d., first insertion, and 73d. 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. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time.

THOMAS H. EDMUNDS,

TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER, NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

MERCHANT TAILOR. 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. JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FROM LONDON,

THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he co ess in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has 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 nctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto extended to him. Toronto, September 26, 1843.

A SHOP and OFFICES TO LET at No. 4, Victoria Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises. WILLIAM STENNETT,

MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH. Jeweller and Watchmaker, 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. Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery, carefully repaired; Engraving and Dye-sinking executed. The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

JOHN HART PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,)

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his riends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occubied by Mr. Popplewell. 10. 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 sublic activation. . 25th May, 1842.

EMPORIUM. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE UNIVERSITY. W. H. EDWOODS HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER, No. 2, St. JAMES'S BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, DEGS 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.

A Composition for the certain cure of Ring-worms. RAZORS CAREFULLY SET. Private Entrance to the Dressing-Room, one door wes of the Shop. Toronto, May, 1844.

SMITH & MACDONELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES,

West End of Victoria Row, Toronto. RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.

DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843.

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

MR. BEAUMONT, Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.

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

Toronto, April, 1844. DR. PRIMROSE, OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841. DENTISTRY.

R. 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. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. MR. HOPPNER MEYER.

ARTIST. Toronto, June 24, 1842. MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS.

(FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC) Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. Mr. W. SCOTT BURN,

ACCOUNTANT, NO. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, Toronto, June, 1844. EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN,

GENERAL AGENT, No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO: 332-tf 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. 370

F. H. HALL, AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND GENERAL AGENT. OFFICE AT MR. BUCK'S STONE BUILDING, KING STREET. Cobourg, 20th March, 1844.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS.

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

TORONTO.

General Agency Office. WILLIAM HEPBURN (late Registrar of the Court of Chancery, Canada West) has opened an Office at No. 7, RUE ST. LAURENT, Montreal, where every description of business connected with the Public Offices, Land Agency, and otherwise, and also Commercial Agency of every kind, will

be promptly attended to.
Opinions on Chancery Cases given, Petitions, Acts of Parliament, Conveyances, Leases, Wills, Contracts, Copartner-ship Deeds, Charter Parties, and every description of Legal Instrument, drawn.

N. B .- All letters must be post-paid. Montreal, 1st June, 1844.

BUILDING LOTS. PLEVEN splendid Building Lots 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

For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, October 27, 1842. FOR SALE,

IN the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing One-fourth 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.

## 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. JUST PUBLISHED,

THE PRINCIPLES OF BOOK-KEEPING, College; and an Elementary Course of Book-keeping, by Double Entry, by W. Scott Burn. Price 3s. For sale by Armour & Ramsay and John Walton, Booksellers, Montreal;

163, King Street. 369-tf Toronto, August 1, 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 remiums for the renewal of policies.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, I NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-

DIRECTORS. John Doel, Charles Thompson, John MeMurrich, James Beaty, John Eastwood. Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, James Lesslie, Capt. J. Elmsley, J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. J. RAINS, Secretary.

All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be ost-paid.

July 5, 1843.

317 FORWARDING, &c. 1844.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will be fully pre-pared, on the opening of the Navigation, with efficient means to carry on their usual business as Forwarders, Warehousemen,

AND SHIPPING AGENTS. Routes of Transport between Kingston and Montreal, ria the Rideau Canal upwards, and River St Lawrence downwards. Their Line of Steam-boats, Ericsson Propellers, (first introduced into Canada by them.) Sales and Lawrence and to duced into Canada by them) Schooners, and Barges, equal to any in the country, will enable them to forward Merchandize,

Produce and Passengers, on the Canal, Lakes and River, at as low rates, and with as much expedition, as any other House in In addition they would also beg to state, that they have leased from the Kingston Marine Railway Company, their spacious STONE STORE-HOUSE, foot of Gore Street, together with a large New Warehouse, to be erected by the Company on the adjoining Wharf, which will be ready occupation on the opening of the Navigation.

These premises will affect these feedballs of the Navigation.

These premises will afford them facilities for Transhipment, Storage and despatch, superior to any they have hitherto occapied in Kingston, while the safety of Property stored in Fire-proof Buildings, is too well known to the Commercial Public to require commercial At Montreal, Brockville and Bytown, they will occupy the

same extensive Premises which they have hitherto occupied.
Entries passed, Duties and all other Charges paid on Goods consigned to them from Great Britain.
MURRAY & SANDERSON,

SANDERSON & MURRAY, Kingston and Brockville.

February, 1844. MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicine have acquired for their invariable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the prophylaw. IN ALL CASES OF

Asthma.

Acute and Chronic Rheumatism.

Affections of the Bladder and Kidneus.

Inward Fever.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys.

BILIOUS FEVERS and LIVER COMPLAINTS. In the south and west, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, Farmers, and others who once use these Medicines, will never afterwards be without them.

Inward Fever.

MERCURIAL DISEASES: at ver fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infailed, sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla. Night Sweats.
Nervous Debility.
Nervous Complaints, of all kinds. Organic Affections.
Palpitation of the Heart.
Painter's Cholic.
PILES.—The original proprieter of these medicines was cured of ious Cholic and Serous. ostiveness. olds and Coughs. CONSUMPTION. Used with

Corrupt Humors. Dropsies.
DYSPEPSIA. No person with
this distressing disease should
delay using these medicines immediately. RHEUMATISM.—Those afflict uptions of the Skin.

ed with this terrible disease Me be sure of relief by the Life Me FEVER AND AGUE. Rush of Blood to the head.

GENERAL DEBILITY.

SCROFULA or KING'S EVIL

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS PURIFY THE BLOOD, AND THUS REMOVE ALL DISEASE FROM THE SYSTEM.

A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHCENIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every

patient.

By Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by Dr. WILL

LIANT B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, corner of Anthony The Genuine of these medicines are now put up in white wrange of these medicines are now put up in white wrange of the general purposes of the second second labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Molfat's Good Stand labels, together with a pamph

way from wall street to our office, by which states and a samaritar copy-righted, therefore those who procure them with the white pers can be assured that they are genuine. Be careful, and buy those with yellow wrappers; but if you do, be satisfied the come direct from us, or don't touch them.

J. M. GROVER,

Agent for Colborne, C. W. 369

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