LATIMER'S PREACHING.

prudence and moderation. The night before his prudence and moderation. The night before his triumphant death, the friends of Bilney found him in prison, partaking of an abundant supper: they exprison, partaking of an abundant supper: they exprise that the friends of Bilney found him in death, the friends of Bilney found him in the prison prison, partaking of an abundant supper: they exprise that the friends of Bilney found him in death, the friends of Bilney found him in the portraiture was drawn with great vigour, and evidently offered no resemblance to the Prelate before him. West was a prudent man and dissembled his scribers that some handsome "offering" should be presented at the Segundant at the Segundant and the Segu prison, partaking of an abundant supper: they expressed their surprise; but the martyr told them that him. West was a prudent man and dissembled his he only resembled persons in common life, who keep mortification and anger. After the conclusion of the their cottages in repair while they inhabit them. This discourse, he called Latimer to him, and said, "Mr. temper was well suited to win upon the heart of Latimer, I heartily thank you for your good sermon, Latimer. The progress of his conversion is unknown; assuring you that if you will do one thing at my but the energy of his mind, when it had entered a new request, I will kneel down and kiss your foot, for the channel, soon flowed with its accustomed rapidity; his influence in the university was quickly perceived; the

the important fact, that education is not the end, but the medns,—not the temple, but the path to it,—we the medns,—not the temple, but the path to it,—we the medns,—it is of the early English style of architecture.—It consists of a nave (without aisles), seventy-one feet

tion, they laboured to excite the tears of their audience more than their voices. "Those praises," said St. for his children, or to give a cap of drink to the poor."

Austin, "are but the leaves of the tree; I desire the Besides this, I asked him divers other questions, and in the chimney, behind the cloth. They had appointed he would make no answer to none of them all: all had one there to write all my answers." nothing to say. Then I turned to the king and sub- One feature of early sacred eloquence in England

\* Bingham's Antiquities of the Christian Church, b. xiv. chap. iv.

His vehement opposition to the Act of the Six Articles.

portended the most fatal consequences to himself, and

indeed his fall was universally expected. When the

at Lambeth, Lord Essex said, "My Lord Archbishop

amiss. Were I to do half of what you have done, my

† Luke ii. 46. † Before Edward VI., edition of 1584. § Third Sermon before King Edward, p. 44, 1584.

Life of Cranmer, by Gilpin.

head must answer it."

channel, soon flowed with its accustomed rapidity; his officure, we are some times astonished at the coarsenses of his friend and companion tempered his own rashness; and if in Lutiner we recognise the awceter widou mod Melanothem.

In reading the discourses of Lattimer, we are some times astonished at the coarsenses of their righe and the hardmess of their allusions. The occasion called for both. The Bible had not then carried light and hope into every English village. The understandings of the people were uncultivated; the language was ununed. The hung of Survey had become of the possible than the company of the possible and the possible that the coarsenses of their style and the parameter of the possible than the possible of the possible than the possible of the possible than the coarsenses of their style and the parameter of the possible than the possible the p

may still look for the day when the Lord of the Harvest will bless our villages with increase, and when all the vallies of the land shall laugh and sing with exceeding fertility.

A written sermon was unknown before the Reformation. The manner of their delivery imparted a learned scholar of his age, could fix the attention of with stall ends, very substantial in their construction; pleasing naturalness to the discourses of Latimer.—
They were usually preached in the open air. In the edition of his sermons, printed in 1578, there is a curious woodcut representing the garden of the relace. curious woodcut representing the garden of the palace at Westminster with Edward VI., surrounded by his at Westminster with Edward VI., surrounded by his attendants, seated at an open window. The pulpit, with the exception of a raised step for the preacher, is occupied by some of his hearers; a gallery runs along Latimer, with the piercing eyesight of a genius, peroccupied by some of his hearers; a gallery runs along one side of the place; and many of the congregation continue to wear their caps. Prefixed to the edition of 1584, is a portrait of Latimer himself, very striking and characteristic; the features are bold and dignified, and remarkably expressive of the independence of his mind, and the fervour of his piety. In looking upon the representation of Latimer's preaching at court, we are reminded of the practice of quitting the Church before the conclusion of the sermon, to which Chrysosbefore the conclusion of the sermon, to which Chrysostom alludes.

Among the early Christians, the modern style of preaching was reversed; the preacher generally deligrated by the preacher general vered his exhortation in a sitting posture, while the congregation heard him standing. St. Austin and Chrysostom preached in this manner.\* The habit has been traced to the Hebrew Synagogue; our Lord king a harness, with himself and his horse, whilst he Church, and the apostolical succession of her ministers, sat and disputed among the doctors in the Temple.† came to the place that he should receive the king's and drew from the fact of the sacraments having always The practice of testifying approval or dislike of the wages. I can remember that he buckled his harness been celebrated in the Catholic Church, an argument for The practice of testifying approval or dislike of the sermon prevailed at Cambridge in the time of Latimer when he went to Blackheath field. He kept me to of the scriptural account of that circumstance. The sentences of the Offertory were then repeated by the Rev. primitive usage might also have been pleaded. The the king's majesty now. He married my sisters with Mr. Williams; during the reading of which the very lit Greeks had a peculiar word to express the manifestation of applause: The congregation tossed their garments, or waved their plumes at the discourses of kept hospitality to his poor neighbours, and some alms silver communion place, which had been presented by the Rev. R. Simpson, of Bristol, late of Christ Church Chrysostom. Jerome mentions the vehement move- he gave to the poor." Having interested his hearers Newark. The church-yard was afterwards consecratment of the hands and the feet. But though the with this picture of rural happiness, he contrasts it ed. ment of the hands and the feet. But though the Fathers of the early Church found it inexpedient to repress entirely those affectionate offerings of admiration, they laboured to excite the tears of their audience with the situation of the present occupier of the same farm, who, paying sixteen pounds a year or more, was tion, they laboured to excite the tears of their audience with his dy-

Passages of the same description are scattered up and down his sermons, and they possess the particular It is impossible to read a single page of the earnest merit of never being introduced without a near or readdresses and exhortations of Latimer, without perceiving and admiring the courage of the preacher.—

Though the path seems to lead in a different direction, stone of which was laid on the 3rd of June, 1842. The He speaks as one having authority, and pronounces we always find that it brings us back to the churchhis message like an ambassador from Christ. This door. What, for example, could be more calculated praise might be abundantly substantiated. He avails to expose the treachery of the papists than such a himself of Jonas prophesying respecting Nineveh, to reminiscence as the following: "I was in examination censure the temper of his own times. "Now England | before five or six bishops, where I had much vexation; cannot abide this gear, they cannot be content to hear every week I came thrice to examination, and many God's minister, and His threatening for their sin; snares and traps were laid to entangle me. Now, though the sermon be never so good, though it be God knoweth, I was ignorant of the laws, but that never so true. It is a naughty fellow, a seditious God gave me answer and wisdom what I should speak. did not amount to 1,000 souls, now exceeds 4,000, with fellow, he maketh trouble and rebellion in the land, he At the last I was brought forth to be examined into a church room for little more than 500. In 1838 an effort lacketh discretion." His freedom of speech often chamber hung with arras, where I was wont to be exbrought him into Difficulties. He has recorded his amined; but now at this time the chamber was somedefence before Henry VIII., with the impressive sim- what altered. For whereas before there was wont the Bishop for Divine Service, and has been filled by many plicity and truthfulness of Defoe. "In the king's ever to be a fire in the chimney, now the fire was taken days that dead is, a many of us were called together away, and an arras hanged over the chimney, and the before him to say our minds in certain matters. In table stood near the chimney's end. There was the Archdeacon of Oxford) assigned a separate the end one kneeled me down, and accuseth me of amongst the bishops that examined me one with whom the parish for spiritual purposes; and have granted an endowment for the Minister of such district. The population of the parish for my great endowment for the Minister of such district. sedition, that I had preached seditious doctrine. A I had been very familiar, and took him for my great heavy salutation and a hard point of such a man's friend, an aged man, and he sat next the end of the doing, as if I should name him, ye would not think it. table. Then, amongst all other questions he put forth The king turned to me and said, 'What say you to one, a very subtle and crafty one, such, indeed, as I that, sir?' Then I kneeled down, and turned me first | could not think so great danger in. And when I to mine accuser, and required him; Say what form of should have made answer, 'I pray you, Master Latipreaching would you appoint me to preach before a mer,' said one, 'speak out. I am very thick of hearking? would you have me for to preach nothing concerning a king in the king's sermon? and have you at this, that I was bidden to speak out, and gave an any commission to appoint me what I shall preach? - eye to the chimney, and there I heard a pen writing

mitted myself to his grace and said, 'I never thought | deserves especial notice—its interference with topics myself worthy, nor I never sued to be a preacher which, in our day, are justly considered to lie beyond before your grace; but I was called to it, and would the jurisdiction of the pulpit. At that period, the be willing (if you mislike me) to give place to my state of civilization required a different course of conbetters. For I grant there be many more worthy of duct. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the the room than I am. And if it be your grace's plea- church formed the only school of popular instruction. sure to allow them for preachers, I would be content | The machinery of education was not only uninvented, to bear their books after them. But if your grace but unthought of. The standard of the public press allow me for a preacher, I would desire your grace to had not been erected to repel the aggressions of the give me leave to discharge my conscience. Give me lawless and licentious. Tyranny made its plundering to frame doctrine according to my audience. I had incursions upon weakness, and avarice trampled under been a very dolt to have preached so at the borders of foot the supplications and the wrongs of poverty. your realm, as I preach before your grace.' And I Athens, in a similar condition of moral infirmity, posthank Almighty God, which hath always been my sessed a powerful bulwark and avenger in her comic remedy, that my sayings were well accepted of the stage. The plays of Aristophanes were the newspaking, for like a gracious lord he turned unto another pers of Greece. The political and satirical commencommunication. Certain of my friends came to me taries of the Pulpit resembled this dramatic censorship with tears in their eyes, and told me that they looked of manners. What the Parabasis of the old comedy I should have been in the tower the same night." \ might have been in the hands of a patriotic dramatist, An instance of still greater daring, attended with a the ethical digressions of his discourses were to similar result, occurs in the History of Cranmer .-- Latimer.

Comedy effected her beneficial purposes in three separate ways: by allusions to departed citizens, with a direct application to their survivors; by criticisms of the Church. There is a village in the parish, from Duke of Norfolk, and other noblemen by the command of Henry, dined with Cranmer upon the following day by the imitation of their personal appearance, or even the baptismal register. Seven children were by their introduction without any disguise, upon the you were born in a happy hour, you can do nothing stage. The opportunities of the most daring preacher were not so extensive, being necessarily circumscribed dred and ten communicants out of a population of only by the sacredness of his office. He could only attack vice and crime by implication, or under the mist of allegory. Latimer employs these weapons very successfully. Thus, when he desired to condemn the

> \* Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials, iii. p. 233. + See Blunt's Sketch of the Reformation

A very interesting relation is preserved by Strype gross bribery that defiled the sources of church patfrom the secretary of Cranmer, which not only gives a ronage, he related the amusing and pointed story of a Malton; and the Rev. William Pound, Norton, and the Latimer's early life at Cambridge, was imbued with all the superstitions of papistry: of the straitest sect all the superstitions of papistry: of the straitest sect he lived a Romanist; he denounced the reformed Latin Sermon before the University of Cambridge, an account of his visit to one of his own kinsfolk, who opinions of Germany, both in public and in private; and had already advanced some way into the discourse, lay at the point of death, and of crossing him with the and openly declaimed against Melancthon. The office when the Bishop of Ely, having heard of the circum- candle.\* In examining the early eloquence of a naand openly declaimed against Melancthon. The office of Cross-bearer in all public processions rewarded his zeal. He was indebted for the teaching of a purer zeal. He was indebted for the teaching of a purer zeal to the waster Bilary who recombled him in the zeal to the waster Bilary who recombled him in the zeal. creed to the martyr Bilney, who resembled him in the mer immediately stopped, and forsaking his previous and fancy are accordingly blended with truth. Steevivacity of his temper, though he excelled him in course of argument, after a brief pause, commenced a vens pointed out to Tyrwhitt, in a collection of serprudence and moderation. The night before his delineation of the character and office of a bishop.— mons by a Dominican, published at the beginning of

† See notes to Tyrwhitt's Edition of Canterbury Tales.

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL .- On Tuesday, the 16th

TORQUAY .- The Lord Bishop of Exeter laid the founing wish, have given £2,000, and a like sum has been raised by subscription.

Melksham.—The subscription for enlarging the pa

rish church of Melksham already amounts to upwards of CONVEYANCER AND ACCOUNTANT,

HULL.—A handsome new church called St. Stephen's, opening sermons were preached by the Rev Hugh Stowell the collections after which amounted to £105 6s. Trawden, Lancashire.—On Monday, April 15, the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone of St. Mary's Church, took place in the presence of about

3,000 persons, including the principal clergy and gentry OXFORD .- NEW CHURCH IN ST. EBBE. - The spiritual destitution in the parish of St. Ebbe has been long acknowledged and regretted. Its population, which in 1816 was made to remedy this evil, but in consequence of va rious obstacles it failed in success. In 1842, a school-'com, capable of containing 200 persons, was lice who never before had frequented the services of our Church. Within the last few days, the Ecclesiastica Commissioners for England have (on the application of lation for which this provision is made consists of 2,045 souls; the stipend of their Minister is, on the consecration of a church within the district, to be £150 per annum. some private individuals have presented a convenient sit Thus with a district separated, an endowment ensured, a site given, and a congregation collected, it needs only the building of a church to bring this destitute and ignorant population under proper pastoral superintendence.—
Towards accomplishing this object there is already a sum of £1,000 collected since the year 1828; but the expense building a substantial church for the accomu of 800 persons cannot be estimated at less than £3,000. the University and the inhabitants of the City of Oxford, to enable the Committee to commence immediately so essary a work-a work to which the population in whose behalf this appeal is made, consisting almost ex-clusively for the poorer classes, can contribute but little. The Committee appointed for carrying out the proposed plan, are— The Rev. the Warden of Wadham College, the Rev. the Provost of Worcester College, the Rev. the Principal of St. Alban Hall, the Rev. Charles Baring, the Rev. S. Waldegrave, Mr. Thorp, Mr. Margetts, Church-warden of St. Ebbe, by any of whom subscriptions will e received, and by all the bankers in Oxford. -Oxford,

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER has graciously bestowed £30 upon the Holme Cultram Churches, Cum-

Morwenstow, Cornwall.—In this parish, poor, and omparatively thinly peopled as it is, the Offertory has nabled the Vicar and churchwardens, during the past uarter, to give a shilling a week to seventeen labourers, ach having a wife and not less than four children; s that more than one hundred mouths, one-tenth of the whole population, have been helped from the altar. In the preceding quarter, the number assisted had been only eleven, so that when the system and its objects had been understood, the contributions increased one-third in the urse of only three months. The effect in producing throughout the parish a warm attachment to the Church has been most gratifying, especially in that most une-quivocal evidence, the due observance of the sacraments and all were brought to be baptized; and at the Christ-mas celebration of the communion, there were one hun-

1040.—Cornwall Gazette. OLD MALTON CHURCH, YORKSHIRE.—This church has lately undergone considerable repairs; the old pews have been taken out and re-placed with open stalls. On Friday morning last, the church was re-opened for divine service, on which occasion there was a numerous and highly respectable congregation, comprising the principal promptly executed to order. Clergy and gentry in the neighbourhood. The prayers Toronto, January 5, 1843.

SANDIACRE CHURCH-RATE.—We are happy to find her favour. We believe the contributions to the fund Will leave Toronto for Oswego, every Taesday, at 10 p. m., now amount to near £600, and that about £50 more will cover Mr. Butt's costs and estimated personal expenses. Will leave PORT HOPE and COBOURG for Oswego, touching sented to Mr. Butt, in testimony of the Establishment's high approbation of his noble and disinterested struggle behalf, but also to meet those expenses which must necessarily have been incurred by the Committee Will leave Toronto for Hamilton, every Tuesday and in their spirited endeavours to raise the requisite sum to indemnify Mr. Butt. We should think the Committee must now feel desirous to have the matter wound up as soon as possible, and as we know of many who have not yet subscribed, but have expressed it to be their intention DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS TO ROCHESTER

## Advertisements.

Six lines and under, 2s. d., first insertion, and 73d. each subsequen 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 in made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time

room the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of ada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunst, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Bitain & Ireland, ell as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a (table medium for all advertisements which are desired to be Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands of the Agent of this Journal, Thomas Champion, Esq., 144, King St. and will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER At the Office of "The Church." ALSO,

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,

Handsomely printed on superior Paper, and on Parchment. RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS

DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings, Toronto, February 2, 1843.

SMITH & MACDONELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

FINE WINES, LIQUORS AND GROCERIES, West End of Victoria Row, Toronto.

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

KINGSTON, AND KING STREET, TORONTO. Mr. W. SCOTT BURN.

LOT STREET, NEAR CHURCH STREET. TORONTO. DEEDS, BONDS, LEASES, &c. PREPARED. states of affairs examined and drawn up. Merchants' Books posted, and Accounts made out.

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

RENTS, NOTES AND BILLS, COLLECTED. 339

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.

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

SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. MR. HOPPNER MEYER,

ARTIST, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET, Toronto, June 24, 1842. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co December 1, 1842. 282-1y

DR. C. F. KNOWER,

DENTIST. ALBION HOTEL, COBOURG. 340 A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST No. 6, BAY STREET. Mr. S. WOOD, GEON DENTIST

KING STREET.
Toronto, February 5, 1842. DR. PRIMEOSE, OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS,

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

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

TORONTO. MARBLE GRAVE STONE FACTORY, No. 2, Richmond Place, Yonge Street,

NEXT DOOR TO MR. J. C. BETTRIDGE'S. JAMES MORRIS has always on hand Tombs, Monuments, Pedestals, and Grave Stones; and Marble Work, of every description promptly executed to order. STEAMER TO OSWEGO.



THE STEAMER ADMIRAL WILL leave Hamilton for Oswego, every Tuesday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and every Saturday, at 7, P. M.

at Wellington, (weather permitting) early every Wed-

Will leave Oswego for Toronto and Hamilton, every Mon day, at 4, P. M. Will leave Oswego for Cobourg, Port Hope, Toronto and HAMILTON, every Thursday, at 6, P. M. Saturday, at 8, A. M.

THE STEAMER AMERICA,

Toronto, May 30, 1844.

CAPT. TWOHY. WILL leave TORONTO for ROCHESTER, touching at Port

CAPT. KERR, TILL leave Toronto for Rochester Direct, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evening, at Seven o'clock; and will leave Rochester for Toronto direct, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at half-past Two o'clock, P.M.

Toronto, March 16th, 1844. THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,

CAPT. JOHN GORDON, WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, at 7 o'clock, A.M., and leave TORONTO for HAMILTON, at 3 o'clock, P.M. 349 Toronto, April 11th, 1844.

MONTREAL DIRECT. THE NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAMBOATS CHARLOTTE,

BYTOWN, and CALEDONIA, WILL leave Kingston for Montreal, descending all the Rapids of the St. Lawrence; and MONTREAL for KINGSTON, calling at all the intermediate Ports, as follows, viz:

DOWNWARDS: THE CHARLOTTE Leaves Kingston every Monday, at 2 o'clock, P.M.
"French Creek " 5 " " " 5 " " Tuesday, 1 " A.M. French Creek Prescott Ogdensburgh St. Regis Coteau du Lac " 11 " And arrives in Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. THE BYTOWN Leaves Kingston every Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, P.M. Gananoque Thursday, 1 " A.M. Prescott Ogdensburgh " St. Regis " 6 " "
Coteau du Lac " 11 " " And arrives in Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. THE CALEDONIA Leaves Kingston every Friday, at 2 o'clock, P.M.

Saturday, 1 " A.M. " 1½ " " Prescott Ogdensburgh St. Regis " 6 Coteau du Lac " 11 And arrives at Montreal the same day at 3 o'clock. UPWARDS: THE CHARLOTTE Leaves Montreal every Wednesday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. " Lachine Thursday, 4 " A.M. " Carillon " 1 " P.M. Grenville A.M. P.M. Merrickville Smith's Falls Oliver's Ferry Saturday, Isthmus And arrives in Kingston the same Evening.

THE BYTOWN Leaves Montreal every Friday, at 6 o'clock, P.M. Lachine Carillon Sunday, Bytown A.M. Merrickville 66 66 " A.M. Oliver's Ferry Monday, Isthmus And arrives in Kingston the same Evening. THE CALEDONIA Montreal every Monday, at 6 o'clock, P.M Tuesday, Lachine

66 Grenville Wednesday, 8 A.M. Bytown Kemptville Merrickville Smith's Falls Oliver's Ferry Thursday, 4 And arrives in Kingston the same day.

These Boats being strongly built, expressly for the Naviga tion of the River St. Lawrence, and having Low Pressure Engines, afford a desirable conveyance to persons wishing a Safe, Comfortable and Speedy Passage.

The Propellers Juno, Meteor, and Mercury, leave Kingston and Montreal every alternate day.

Apply to the Captains on Board, or to

MACPHERSON & CRANE. Kingston, May, 1844.

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, via the Rideau Canal upwards, and River St Lawrence downwards.
Their Line of Steam-boats, Ericsson Propellers, (first intro-

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, ogether with a large New Warehouse, to be erected by the Company on the adjoining Wharf, which will be ready for occupation on the opening of the Navigation.

These premises will afford them facilities for Transhipment,

Storage and despatch, superior to any they have hitherto occu-pied in Kingston, while the safety of Property stored in Fireproof Buildings, is too well known to the Commercial Public At Montreal, Brockville and Bytown, they will occupy the

me 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, Montreal.

SANDERSON & MURRAY, Kingston and Brockville February, 1844. FOR SALE,

VERY VALUABLE FARM, Of Two Hundred and Twenty-five Acres,

ABOUT NINETY ACRES CLEARED, Within a Mile of Port Hope, on the Lake Shore.

NEVER-FAILING CREEK OF WATER abounding A NEVER-FAILING CREEK OF WATER abounding with TROUT, runs through the land. There is also on the premises, a FRAME HOUSE, BARN, STABLES, and other out-buildings; an excellent GARDEN, well stocked with Fruit Trees, and an extensive ORCHARD. So desirable a Farm is seldom to be met with. For further particulars, and terms of payment, apply, if by letter, post-paid, to the Proprietor,

Belleville, February 19, 1844.

FOR SALE, IN the Township of Ennismore, Colborne District, Lot No. 3, 7th Concession, 200 Acres, and Lot No. 8, 8th Concession, 200 Acres. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to the Editor of The Church, Cobourg.

Cobourg, January 18th, 1844. 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.

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

REMITTANCE OF MONEY, By Settlers and others, to their Friends.

THE CANADA COMPANY, W ITH a view to afford every facility for promoting settlement in Canada, will remit any sum of money. no matter how small the amount may be, to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, or Europe. THE STEAMER GORE,

CAPT. KERR,

England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, or Europe.

England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, or Europe.

The Commissioners will, at the option of the Settlers or other parties, either grant Bills of Exchange upon the Company in London, payable at Three Days Sight, which are readily cashed in any part of the United Kingdom,—or, the Commissioners will place the monies into the hands of the parties for whom they are intended.

During last year the Company sent to the United Kingdom and Germany, in 329 Remittances, the sum of £2990. 13s. 4d. averaging about £9 each remittance, viz.:

£1438 3s. 7d. in 185 Remittances to Ireland. to England & Wales.
to Scotland. 1075 12 2 in 85 do 441 14 5 in 58 do 35 3 2 in 1 do

£2990 13 4 in 329 Remittances.

CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE,

Frederick Street, Toronto, 10th Feb'y. 1844. 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; Engraving and Dye-sinking executed. The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FROM LONDON, HANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal support received since he

susiness 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 punctuality 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 Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises.

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RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell. . o. 232, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a con

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Toronto. 25th May, 1842. RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE,

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July 5, 1843.

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