HENRY HOWARD. CHAPTER XV.

DOUBTS. But by the way there is a great quicksand, And a whirlpool of hidden jeopardy; Therefore, Sir Palmer, keepe an even hand; For twixt them both the narrow way doth ly.

For some weeks Charles went on in his usual way; once or twice he endeavoured to draw Mr. Fitzhugh into conversation, but they could so little agree upon the premises on which to discuss the question between them, that there was slight prospect of their ever arriving at a satisfactory conclusion, so the subject was mutually dropped. In the mean while Charles gradually withdrew himself from his district-visiting and the Sunday-school, and spent the greater portion of his time either in reading the books that Mr. Mc-Adams put into his hands,-all of which had for their object the bringing converts to the Church of Rome,or in conversation with that gentleman, who left no means untried of gaining so earnest a convert. Mr. and Mrs. Ford heard of the fears entertained by their incumbent, and others who were acquainted with the state of Charles's mind, at first with a degree of astonishment, which prevented their fully believing the possibility of such a thing. In a little time, however, Mr. Ford became so far sensible of it, as to think it not only possible but highly probable; and as he admitted that every man had a right to choose his own religion, although, as he said, he scarcely thought this permission extended so far as to allow of a man becoming a Catholic, yet he preferred, on the whole, to adhere to his great principle, and did not give himself much further trouble on the subject. Occasionally he spoke to Charles, and told him he had better mind what he was about, or the Papists would prove too cunning for him, and recommended him to read Fox's Book of Martyrs, which he said would cure him, if any thing could. Mrs. Ford, after her first surprise had somewhat subsided, became very angry, and then most resolute in her determination to argue the point with her son, and convince him of his errors. In pursuance of this object, she called to her assistance Mr. Fitzhugh and Mrs. Marles. Charles, however, was no mean match for the trio, and drove them from their positions, one by one, till he proved to demonstration, that if every one had a right to interpret the Scriptures in his own way, -one of the chief points of discussion between them,-all forms of religion which professed to take the Scriptures for their guide were equally true, and, as many of them contradicted each other, all could not be right, and therefore, as he said, the probability was, that all were false. "You may talk on the subject," said Charles, "for a year, but as long as you tell me that every man has a right to his own interpretation of the Scriptures, you make the Scriptures useless for all practical purposes; and as for truth, amid all the discordances which your system produces, I know not where to seek it. Again, with regard to the fears you entertain of my becoming a Roman Catholic, which, I must admit, are so far well grounded, as that I am in search of truth among them, which I have been unable to discover among you; with regard to this, I do not see how, upon your principle, I can be blamed. I have always been taught,-Mr. Fitzhugh can verify this assertion,-that although it was better to belong to the established religion, yet there was no moral wrong in joining any body of Christians who held the fundamental doctrines of Christianity. I have been taught, also, to consider the fundamental doctrines as embodied in the Apostles' Creed. Now, the Roman Catholics hold the Apostles' Creed, and therefore, according to your own assertions, hold the fundamental doctrines of Christianity. Why, then, is it worse for me to join the Church of Rome than any other sect that differs from the Established Church? I confess I am very much surprised at the weak arguments used by you in this case, which appear to me to have no solid foundation in them, as also at the professing, as you do, full religious toleration, are acprofessing, as you do, full religious toleration, are accustomed to act." Such was the sum of the usual replies made by Charles to the united attacks of his should not fell into lower and less worthy hands mother and her two assistants; to which but little was commonly answered, save the dreadful danger there was in such cunning reasoning, which they said they were sure came from the Jesuits, and that if Mr. M'Adams had put it into Charles's head, there could the Pope, and employed to convert him. Charles ceptable as possible. be little doubt but that he was in correspondence with generally laughed at this, and told them that he really knew not to where he should be carried in his search after truth-perhaps to Rome, but he was fully determined to follow it out, carry him where it would.

Upon Rachel the effects of these discussions were most distressing. She was a clever shrewd girl, and heard enough from her brother to convince her that, at all events, his opponents were wrong. She had not indeed an idea that he was right. Miss Croft had taken very good care to instil into her mind such a hatred of everything catholic, as she was wont to call all connected with the Church of Rome, that there was but a slight chance of her thinking Charles to be right. The Pope was, to her mind, the very Antichrist himself, their worship nothing but the grossest and most debased idolatry, and the chief object of their church at large was the utter extermination of all Protestants, root and branch, by fire and sword. Her hatred and dread of the Roman Catholic tenets was, therefore, very great and sincere; and it was with the liveliest feelings of regret that she contemplated the prospect of her brother's leaving the Church of literally, at sea, without rudder to guide, or anchor to fix, and knew not what she ought to believe, or to do. Charles had shewn her that the common arguments used in favour of the Church of England were unsound, and she had no belief in the Church of Rome.

There was, at this time, on a visit at Weston, a gentleman of the name of Campbell, a Socinian, who often entered freely into the religious discussions that took place, and who, admitting the truth of the Scriptures, and professing to hold the fundamental doctrines contained in them, appeared to Rachel to be more consistent in carrying out the principle of private judgment advocated by Mr. Fitzhugh and her mother, than they were; his arguments, therefore, carried great weight with them in Rachel's mind, who began to think that she was likely now to discover the truth, and gladly read such works as Mr. Campbell placed in her hands. It was with some degree of apprehension that Miss Croft discovered this.

"My dear Rachel," she began, one day, "I do not like to see you study these books of Mr. Campbell's; you know what Mr. Fitzhugh thinks of him, and our Wesleyan Minister says the same, that he is a very dangerous person, for the Socinians do not believe the

"Nay, my dear Ann," replied Rachel, "he says he does believe it, and I should think he is the best judge whether he believes it or not; surely you would not be uncharitable enough to decide upon another person's belief contrary to his own assertion; he declares he his friends to the scene of action, and to see that Mr. does believe it, and you and I can only do the same. and I am resolved to read all that is to be said on his who professed to understand such things, to be worth side of the question.

and that, in consequence, they were traitors to their cretic Society, in front.

Church, had no right to remain in it, and that their only honest course was to go at once over to Rome. These assertions it was impossible for Mr. Fitzhugh to contradict, now that they were brought to bear against him from a quarter he did not expect. He had used them for the very best of purposes, viz. to retain his young friend in the bosom of the Church of England. He had shewn to him the great evils which had resulted to the Church from the careless and irreverent way in which, for many years, traditions nad been admitted into the general belief. He had identified these false traditions with the true traditions admitted by the Church of England; and thus, in one fell swoop, he had destroyed all the authority of antiquity, leaving every one to pick out his own creed, cording to that interpretation of holy Scripture he th think fit to put upon it. How, then, she asked,

an Mr. Campbell be wrong, if Mr. Fitzhugh be right? Charles heard of the state of his sister's mind, and lamented it; but at present he could offer no assistance in her difficulties. He was still unsettled him-Under these circumstances, Mr. Campbell was well nigh carrying off the ardent and sincere girl, upon whom he was bringing to bear his most subtle and dangerous arguments. There was a degree of openness and freedom about what he said, courting discussion, which appeared to her much more in accordance with the rights of private judgment than the course of argument she had generally heard adopted by her own party. She knew that Mr. Fitzhugh professed o give a license to every man to use his own judgment to the full in interpreting the Scriptures; but it was nothing more than a profession, for when it bore against his own position, then he withdrew his principle. It was allowed, for instance, that a man should use his private judgment as long as he remained in the Church of England, and put a Calvinistic interpretation upon controverted points. But if his private judgment led him to a different interpretation, or to Rome, or one or other of the Protestant sects, then he was to be stopped at once, and told that he had no right to carry out his principles so far. "All this, said Mr. Campbell, "is prejudice and error: Mr. Fitzhugh's principle is perfectly right; the full right of private judgment, and the supremacy of reason, are the very principles of Protestantism; but he has been brought up in a bigoted school, and, of course, has very great difficulty n overcoming prejudices The consequence is, that he is unphilosophical, and afraid to carry out his principle to its legitimate result. We have thrown off our prejudices; we stand forward to the world as an honest body of persons, who are determined to act consistent-

ly, let the cost be what it may." Rachel thought all this just and true, and was now give occasional hints to Miss Croft of her intention to join the Socinians. When this intelligence was conveyed to Mrs. Ford, Mr. Fitzhugh was again called in. ward against him the very arguments he himself had used against her brother; nay, with a boldness which evinced at once the freedom of her judgment, she carried them out far more logically than he had done, and shewed that, upon his own position, she was a better Protestant than he was.

Mrs. Ford was aghast; her son in Scylla, her daughter in Charybdis. She felt that it was useless attempting to steer her own vessel through such dangers, and began to think there was no truth in religion at all, that it was a cunningly devised fable, commenced and continued by priests and statesmen, to bring riches and honours to the one, and to be used as a political engine by the other.

At this period a circumstance occurred which tended in no slight degree to make matters worse among the inmates of Weston.

There was in the town of Preston a district-branch of the Syncretic Society, for disseminating religious works; Mr. Fitzhugh was joint secretary with the Rev. Jonathan Stephens, preacher at the new Independent meeting-house in Ebenezer-lane; and Mr. Ford was president, -an office, by the way, which this should not fall into lower and less worthy hands.

In the month of June, which had now arrived, this district brauch held its annual meeting, when speakers of all denominations, from every quarter, came to Preston. Considerable preparations had been made tian sympathy and benevolence of your venerable Socie on the present occasion to render the meeting as ac- ty, in affording liberal aid to institutions especially

The great Mr. Sparks from Nottingham, the no-lessgreat Mr. Field from Birmingham, and divers others, some great some small, were to address the meeting.

The walls of the town were placarded at every corner with bills that reached nearly from the top to the bottom, announcing that on June 10th, the annual meeting would be held in the large school-room, (for all denominations), when, at 12 o'clock precisely, the Rev. George Fisher, rector of Stokey, would take the chair. A deputation from the parent society would attend; and Oronoko Shimshamkee, with his brothers Chiramboree and Chittikum, from Otaheite, would, in their national costume, tell the assembly the number of religious works published by this society, given away in their island. Other gentlemen, and clergymen of all denominations, would, in the course of the morning, address the meeting.

Such was the statement announced on the walls of the town; and as this lengthy document-mighty in size, and splendid in the varied hues of red, blue, and yellow, in which its letters were fancifully arranged. powerful also in its own intrinsic merit, carrying, as it did, upon its surface, the names of men celebrated in England, and going over to that of Rome. She was, their generation—could not but arrest the gaze of all that visited Preston, it was expected that this anniversary would far excel every other anniversary that had ever been held

Weston Hall was to be filled with the greatest of the men that were coming, among whom we must mention the Chairman, Mr. Fisher, and his brethren from Nottingham and Birmingham, as, on the platform, he was accustomed to call them; Oronoko Shimshamkee, with his brethren; and a sprinkling of other gentlemen, of all denominations, with their brethren.

Mrs. Ford was in ecstacies. The meeting itself, she thought, would be enchanting; a meeting, however, was a thing of no very uncommon occurrence; but the society of these charming and talented men, that, she said, was an event which did not occur in every person's life. Her first expectations had, indeed, been disappointed, as the Marquis of Brandon, who was chairman to most of the sectarian religious societies in the kingdom, had been invited, but declined in consequence of a previous engagement. Mrs. Ford said she had received a visit from an earl, but never from a marquis, and she should have liked it very much: the Marquis, however, could not come; so she was obliged to put up with her disappointment, and make the best of the chairman that could come, and of the three Otaheitan princes.

The eventful day at last arrived. Mr. Fitzhugh that it has been deemed advisable to enlarge the house called early in the morning at the Hall, to accompany Ford had his speech all right; for he was to move the I do not see why he should not be right as well as first resolution; and had received an anecdote from the should not be right as well as the parent secretary, which was considered, by those the zeal which pervades the members of the Church in ourselves; at all events, I think he ought to be heard, the parent secretary, which was considered, by those at the very least five pounds, if properly applied.

in this dilemma, Mr. Fitzhugh was called in; but The order of the day's operations was shortly run attent he did not mend matters. In his discussions with over; and the party, in due time, found themselves the rights of private judgment were the very principle of Protestantism; that the Church of England adof Protestantism; that the Church of England ad- of the chairman; the Otaheitans on the left. Mrs. mitted this principle to the full; and that if this were Ford, with her female staff, including, among others, once denied, the Established Church would fall to the Rachel and her cousin, under the superintendence of ground; nay, in some of the conversations held upon Mrs. Marles, behind; and the Revs. Messieurs Fitzthe kindness and liberality of the Society, to whom the Church in Canada is already so much indebted." the subject, she had heard this gentleman say, that hugh and Stevens, the joint ministers of St. Paul's there was at present a large body of men, in the bosom district-church and the Independent meeting-house, value of five pounds. Books for the performance of Diof the English Church, who devied this principle, and co-secretaries of the district-branch of the Syn- vine Service were also granted for the Church in Pitts-

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE. October, 1844. The Rev. Dr. Russell in the Chair.

At the General Meeting held on Tuesday, the 1st Oc ober, 1844, the following letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, dated Laudour, May 3rd, 1844:— "I am accustomed to make acquaintances by letter since my arrival in India, now nearly twelve years since (I entered April 29th, on the thirteenth year of my consecration,) and I assure you it will give me much pleasure to correspond with you, now my poor friend of forty-two years is gone to his heavenly rest, the worthy and excellent Mr. Parker. I have duly received the treasury-bill, being the fourth £1000 of the Society's be nefaction. The tower is now raised to the first tier of stones above the lancet windows, about ninety feet from the plane of site; and presents, as I hear, a most commanding object. The internal scaffolding of the lantern is being removed with the centering, to allow of the stones being elevated with greater ease than they could from the outside. The building has not settled more than a quarter of an inch in the last six months, so that the walls of the choir and transepts will soon rise, the ornamental work being safe from disturbance. Up to April 1st, we had expended 209,028 C. rupees, 13 anas, 5 pice, about £21,000—not more than we expected. Our English organ, bells, clock, and lancet windows, will drain our treasury, however; we estimate these necessary, but costly, ornaments, at about 40,000 C. rs., £4,000. Our east and west windows, which we had put down at £1,500, will be saved us by the munificence of the Dean and Canons of Windsor, who, with the approbation of Her Majesty, have presented us with a superbly-painted window, designed by the piety of the good and noble King George III. in the year 1787, for St. George's Chapel. The design is the Crucifixion, by West, executed in deeply-painted glass by Jervis. The lamented illness of his late Majesty, in 1788, stopped the progress of the work, which was never quite finished; and from one cause or other—
I suppose changes in the construction of the chapel win--it was never unpacked. Under the able care of Mr, Williment it is now coming out to India, and will adorn 'King George the Third's Window,' in the new Cathedral of Calcutta—for such is the name I destine for t—and forms a link of interest and affection between the

Royal House of Hanover, on our Protestant throne at home, and the first Cathedral erected in the most splendid possession of the British Crown, India, abroad. I beg the Venerable Society to accept my warmest acknowledgements for this fourth portion of their grant. The fifth will complete their noble intentions,"

The Lord Bishop of Jamaica, in a letter dated Bishop's Lodge, Jamaica, 17th June, 1844, informed the Society, England. It seems to us that no English Churchmen hat he had transmitted to the Chairman of the Building Committee of the Cathedral at St. John's, Newfoundland, the necessary orders for the Bishop of Newfoundland to of the important objects which the Society has in view;

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Australia, dated Sydney, 2nd March, 1844. The following are ex- | zeite.

"The Society would have great reason to complain of so far impressed with Mr. Campbell's reasoning, as to a somewhat long intermission of correspondence on my part, had it not arisen from causes which I may briefly xplain, by saying, that from the first of last June, when I quitted home, until the middle of January in the present year, I was not stationary at Sydney during many Poor man, what could he do? Rachel brought for-ward against him the very arguments he himself had distant portions of the Diocese, during the whole of that

To the Venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

"We, the Bishop and clergy of the Diocese of Toronto, in the Province of Canada, rejoice to avail ourselves of the occasion of our being assembled at the Episcopal Visitation at Toronto, to renew to the Venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge those sentiments of respect and gratitude which a long series of services to the Church in this Diocese so justly claims.

portion of the Lord's vineyard, the necessity would be correspondently felt of diffusing amongst the flocks committed to their charge the inestimable volume of the Word of God, and those valuable publications, the production of learned and holy men, which illustrate and enforce its truths. The ambassador of Christ in laying before his flock the rule of faith and the motives to Christian duty, should be enabled to appeal to the Word of Divine inspiration, that they may see 'whether these hings be so;' while to those whom he exhorts to the orship of God, 'after the manner of their fathers,' he

must feel the equal need of imparting its best handmaid and auxiliary, the Book of Common Prayer.

"These indispensable auxiliaries in the Colonial Missionary's work, your Society have ever liberally furnishsame great cause, in developing with force and clearnes the principles of our Holy Church, as distinguished from e corruptions of Romanisa and the novelties of dissent.
"Nor can the Bishop and Clergy of this Diocese ever designed for the furtherance of Christian knowledge and in numerous and still continued grants towards the erection or enlargement of Churches, in places where, from the poverty of the inhabitants, it would have been difficult otherwise to complete them.

"We feel a strong confidence that your Society will

never be weary in this labour of love; and that in the unabated desire to diffuse your valuable publications far and wide amongst the often destitute settlers of a new land, neither colonial Prelate nor the Missionary who oursues his labours in the humblest sphere, will, for any f these objects, appeal in vain to the long experienced harity of your Society.

"That it may be prospered in its vast sphere of usefulness—the field of the word—till 'the earth shall be full f the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea,' is the fervent and unwearied prayer of the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Toronto. "JOHN TORONTO. "Cathedral Church,

Toronto, 7th June, 1844."

The following letter was read from the Lord Bishop of

"St John's, Newfoundland, 20th July, 1844. "I have the pleasure of acknowledging your kind and that at the General Meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, held on the 4th of June, it was unanimously agreed, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to place at my disposal the sum of £500 for promoting the Society's objects in the Diocese of Newfoundland. Your letter reached me by the last "In returning my respectful thanks for this noble and

most encouraging grant, I beg to assure you, and through you the Venerable Society, that it shall be my endeavour and prayer that it may, by God's blessing, be turned to the best account in promoting the Society's objects.
"I cannot help noticing, as a remarkable and very interesting coincidence, that the Society's generous grant was made on the very day on which I launched forth from Liverpool on my arduous and responsible underta king. May I not take it as a special providence for my

encouragement?
"I arrived in Newfoundland on the 4th of July, thank God, in perfect health, having remained a forth Halifax, where I was kindly entertained by the Bishop

The Rev. Brownlow Maitland, Secretary to the Cape of Good Hope District Committee, informed the Society, that measures are in progress for establishing a Boy Day School, in connexion with St. George's Church Cape Town, and requested a grant of books for the pur poses of the school. These were granted to the value of

The Rev. W. H. Herchmer requested a grant of books for the use of the Sunday-School of St. George's Church, and the other Churches under the superintendence of the Rector of Kingston, Upper Canada. He said:—

"So great has been the increase among the Children ttending the school attached to St. George's Church, This has been effected without any appeal to other congregations: the expenses arising thereon have been derayed altogether from local resources. The number of children attending the school is 300; the teachers (all this cause, yet in one point there is a defect which, at presen, we cannot remedy—our school library is very incomplete in books. May I therefore request the kind

ention of the Committee to this subject?
"In the township of Pittsburg a church has been erected through the energy of Mr. Birmingham, an active wanting to render the thing complete, viz. a Bible and Prayer-Book for the desk, and a Communion-Book, for altar. It would be gratifying to the congregation worshipping therein to receive some such testimonial of

Books for the use of the school were granted to the

NEWFOUNDLAND .- The following circular has been received with much satisfaction in the capital of the Island:—"Bishop's Court, August 14, 1844. A school will shortly be opened (D. V.) to be called 'The St. John's Collegiate School,' for the education of boys of the upper classes in St. John's. A Graduate of the University of Oxford, who, in the year 1842, took honours both in the classics and mathematics, has been engaged for head-master, and is daily expected from England. It is intended that the instruction given, both in the classics and mathematics, shall be such as to prepare and qualify pupils for the Universities, and for any professional or commercial pursuits. The whole course of instruction will be directed by the Bishop. "EDWARD NEWFOUNDLAND."

Rules and Regulations of the St. John's Collegiate School. 1. The chief management of the school will be in the hands of the Bishop of the Diccese. 2. The course of instruction will embrace besides "those things which a Christian ought to know and believe to his soul's health," modern languages, Greek and Latin classics, arithmetic mathematics, and the usual subjects of a gentleman's education. 3. The Scriptural instruction will be given by a person in Holy Orders. 4. The pupils will attend the prayers daily in the Church. 5. The rate of charge for all the instruction of the school (except modern languages) will be £20 currency per annum, to be paid quarterly. 6. Books will be provided at a moderate charge in the school, or may be procured elsewhere.—
7. No pupil will be received for a shorter term than half 8. The hours of school will be, in the summer, om $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$; and from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$; in the winter, from 9. There will be two Vacations in the year, of month each; one at Christmas, commencing the Satur y before the Feast of our Lord's Nativity, and the other Midsummer, commencing the Saturday before the Feast of St. John the Baptist. There will be a short recess at Easter and Whitsuntide. It is hoped that it may never be necessary hereafter to send children from the island for the benefit of a religious and useful education; and all Christian friends are requested to ask a blessing from God upon this attempt to supply an obvious and pressing want in this increasing colony.— Edward Newfoundland.

THE PROPAGATION SOCIETY IN SCOTLAND. - We lately announced to our readers, that the Bishops of our Church at the late meeting of the Synod, had unanimously agreed o recommend to the Churches that an annual collection ould be made for behoof of the Venerable Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the authorised Missionary Society of the Church of England; and we now understand that the Secretary of the Society has ex-pressed in the highest terms, his gratitude for this mark of the approval of the objects and working of the Society by our excellent Bishops, and he confidently hopes that this approval may be of advantage to the Society in would grudge giving of his abundance or even of his poreceive the sum of £500, with two years' interest which has accrued thereon; namely, £550.

and we trust that the Archbishops of both provinces will recommend this matter to the attention of their suffragans .- Edinburgh Observer and Churchman's Family Ga

WELSHPOOL .- The new Church at this place, one of the noblest ecclesiastical buildings in North Wales, erected by voluntary subscription in honour of the coming of age of Lord Viscount Clive, was consecrated on Wednesday last. In consequence of the illness of the venerable Bishop of St. Asaph, the ceremony of consecration was performed by the Lord Bishop of Hereford. There was a very numerous attendance of the Clergy and laity at the ecration. A collection was made, amounting £210 7s. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. There is room for 1,000 persons in the Church, and one half of the sittings are free. The sum ADDRESS FROM THE BISHOP AND CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE of £6,000 was subscribed for the building, but this, it appears, is not sufficient to pay the cost.

HARROW SCHOOL.—Her Majesty has been pleased to confer upon the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, head master of this institution, the Prebendal Stall in Westminster, vacant by the death of the Venerable Archdeacon Bayley. Two other Prebends in Westminster Abbey are vacant, but, according to the regulations of the ecclesiastical commission, are not to be filled up. An annual residence of three months being required, Dr. Wordsworth resigns his present post, which therefore becomes vacant "With the increase of Missionaries in this important at the end of the present year. The present head master of public education since Easter, 1836, when his predeces sor, Dr. Longley, was elevated to the episcopal bench, being now Bishop of Ripon. Dr. Wordsworth is brother of the Poet Laureate, and is well known for his work on freece, and for his contributions to literature on subjects. He has long been distinguished as a scholar

BRISTOL .- Christ Church, Clifton Park, was consecrated on Tuesday last, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. The Sermon on the occasion was preached by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Stafford, from Rom. i., 16, 17. A collection was made during the reading of the Offertory, ounting to £128 4s. 6d. The Church is in the early English style of architecture, and will hold 1,000.

DURHAM .- Ralph Lindsay, Esq., of London, solicitor, Iniversity, of the annual value of £40, for natives of the July, 1842. Diocese of Durham. It will be tenable for three years by boys who must have been two years at Durham School, Mr. L. was himself a "King's Scholar" at that school.

SERVICES OF THANKSGIVING AFTER THE HARVEST .-On Wednesday the 25th ult., services of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings of the late harvest were held in the parish Church of Naseby, Northamptonshire, when two appropriate sermons were preached, that in the morning by the Rev. W. W. Hume, Rector of Scaldwell; and that in the evening by the Rev. W. Hili, In-number of Trinity Church, Leicester. The thankofferngs collected after the sermons amounted to £10 11s 10d., which sum has been appropriated to the funds of the Northampton General Infirmary.

sented £500 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

COMMERCIAL SUBSCRIBERS TO CHURCH SOCIETIES .-Birmingham, with its population of 224,000 inhabitants, contributes only £70 to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; Manchester and Salford, with a populaion of 363,000, the former £35, the latter £2; Ro having a population of 84,000, contributes £58 10s. 3d.; and, in short, out of a population of 726,000 souls, there are only 227 subscribers, who contributed £269.

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163, King Street. 369-tf Toronto, August 1, 1844. MR. BEAUMONT, Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College,

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

DR. PRIMROSE. OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

DENTISTRY.

DR. COWLES has removed his Office to his intended residence, on King Street, the house formerly occupied y 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, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET,

FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET. Toronto, June 24, 1842. MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)

SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. Mr. W. SCOTT BURN,

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

GENERAL AGENT, No. 4. VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO: OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS,

COACH BUILDERS, CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, will prevent or cure all incipiont CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, and COLDS, taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember KINGSTON, AND KING STREET

TORONTO. THOMAS WHEELER, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER. ENGRAVER, &c. 191, King Street, Toronto.

Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronio. F. H. HALL, AUCTIONEER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, OFFICE AT MR. BUCK'S STONE BUILDING,

KING STREET. Cobourg, 20th March, 1844. T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET,

TORONTO. WELLSAM STENNETT, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH, Jeweller and Watchmaker, STORE STREET, KINGSTON,

KING STREET, TORONTO. DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Golds, 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 Si

JOHN HART PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER. RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) t received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his ends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occu d by Mr. Popplewell. 40. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trust by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance

ablic patronage. Toronto, 25th May, 1842. EMPORIUM. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE UNIVERSITY. W.H. EDWOODS,

THE REV. C. J. PLUMER, Vicar of Norton, has pre- HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER, No. 2, St. JAMES'S BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, EGS respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Gentry B of this City that he has recently fitted up A PRIVATE DRESSING-ROOM

for their convenience, and he hopes they will favour him with their patronage. 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 Toronto, May, 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 commenced 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

unctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours itherto extended to him. Toronto, September 26, 1843. 326-tf

A Shop and Offices to Let at No. 4, Victoria Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises. 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. ELEVEN splendid Building Lors for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburn 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. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-

PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requesto to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to reo be made to the discount of policies.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

Toronto, July 1, 1841. Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-DIRECTORS. John McMurrich, John Doel,

Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, B. W. Smith, James Beaty, John Eastwood. James Lesslie, Capt. J. Elmsley, J. RAINS, Secretary. J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be post-paid. July 5, 1843.

TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS.

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

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

All Vermin that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once.—Find the name of COMSTOCK & Co. on it, or never try it. Remember this always. Rheumatism and Lameness positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Vegetablee Elixir and Nerve and Bone Linkbert—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it-

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

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

BURNS AND SCALDS, and sores and SORE EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the Piles. LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS.

A better and more nice and useful article was never made. All LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS: on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimulant principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with

LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the general

HEADACHE.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY, will effectually cure sick headache, either from the nerves or billeas. Hundred's of families are using it with great joy. Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Health, for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general stekness; ceeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a letermination to the surface. COLDS. COUGHS, pains in the lones, hoarseness, and DROPSY, are quickly cured by it.—Know

CORNS .- The French Plaster is a sure cure. THE INDIA HAIR DYE,

Colours the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin-SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed or equal this. If you are sure to get Constoca's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

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

Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant,

Kolmstock's Vermifuge will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certainty quite astonishing. It sells with a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co. New-York. Tooth Drops.-KLINE'S cure effectually.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 184, by Comstock & Co. in the Clerk's office of the Southern District of New-York. By applying to our Agents in each town and vilage, papers may be had free, showing the most respectable names in the country for these facts, so that no one can fail to believe them. Strate no one can fail to believe them.

By- Be sure you call for our articles, and not be put off with any stories, that others are as good. HAVE THESE OR NONE should be your motto—and these never can be true and genuine without our names to them. All these articles to be had wholesale and retail only of us.

COMSTOCK & Co., Wholesale Druggists, New-York, and of our Agents J. M. GROVER, Agent for Colborne, C.W.



DAILY STEAM CONVEYANCE,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON. CALLING at the intermediate Ports, viz.: WINDSON, DARLINGTON, BOND HEAD, PORT HOPE, and COBOURG.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKETS

> From Toronto to Kingston: Every Monday and Thursday, at Noon. CITY OF TORONTO, Every Tuesday and Friday, at Noon.

PRINCESS ROYAL, Every Wednesday and Saturday, at Noon. From Kingston to Toronto: PRINCESS ROYAL.

Every Monday and Thursday Evenings, at Eight o'clock.

SOVEREIGN, Every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at Eight o'clock. CITY OF TORONTO, Every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings, at Eight o'clock.

Steamers arrive daily at Toronto from Hamilton and Steamers arrive daily at Toronto from Hamilton and Niagara, in time for the above Boats to Kingston.

Passengers are particularly requested to look after their personal Luggage, as the Proprietors will not be accountable for any article whatever, unless Entered and Signed for, as received by them or their Agents. Royal Mail Packet Office, Front Street, ?

Toronto, 16th May, 1844. DAILYLINE BETWEEN BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS.

The Fast-sailing Low Pressure Steam-boat EMERALD. CAPT. VANALLEN.

WILL leave Buffalo every day for Chippawa and Port Port Robinson, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning, will leave Chippewa, at 12 o'clock, P. M., -except on Sundays, when she will leave Buffalo at the same hour for Chippewa only, and will leave Chippawa at 4 o'clock, P. M.

By this route, passengers leaving Buffalo at 9 o'clock, A. M.,
will have an opportunity of viewing Navy Island, Niagara Falls,
and the splendid scenery of Niagara River, and arrive at Queens
ton in time for the boats proceeding to Toronto, Oswego, Ro-

chester, Kingston and Montreal. Returning, will arrive in time for the Eastern cars, and the Boats going West on Lake Erie. Passengers leaving Toronto in the morning and taking the Cars at Queenston and the Emearld at Chippawa, will reach Buffalo before 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Cars also leave Queenston in the evening after the arrival of the Steamer that leaves Toronto at 2 P. M.

STEAMER TO OSWEGO. THE STEAMER ADMIRAL WILL leave HAMILTON for Oswego, every Tuesday and Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Will leave Toronto for Oswego, every Tuesday, at 10 P. M., and every Saturday, at 7, P. M.

Will leave PORT HOPE and COBOURG for Oswego, touching at Wellington, (weather permitting) early every Wed-Will leave Oswego for Toronto and Hamilton, every Monday, at 4, P. M.

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

Toronto, May 30, 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. Toronto, April 11th, 1844. The Church

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HILLINGS per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half The terms in Great Britain and Ireland are, Thirteen Shillings and Six Pence Sterling per annum, payable in advance to the Agent of the paper Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London. No orders for discontinuance will be attended to, unless companied (Post-Paid) with a remittance of all arrears in full.

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