ECCE HOMO!* (From "the Crusades and other Poems," by John Breakenridge, Esq.)

O! what a world of thought upon that brow! Sad, yet serene—compassion's mercy seat! Grief, measureless—unfathomable woe— Veils the angelic eyes.

They speak a holy mystery! Within those gentle orbs a deity, Incarnate, dwells, and mourns—aye! tears of blood

Weeps for the guilty race of fallen man! 'Tis not the scoffer's jest-the insult rude-The cry for blood, that now the savage crowd

Yells in his ear—appal him: Deeper far The mighty grief lies hidden! O! face of heavenly mould-what eye could view. Unmoved, thy matchless beauty? Who to doubt Would dare, while on him beamed those gentle eyes? O! sure the painter's hand some aid from Won to its task : for, while we gaze, we feel

As if a deity before us stood, And, with His meek upbraiding gaze, did plead With us, His erring creatures Saviour, with angel face and seraph's mien? What eyes their tribute of rich tears refuse! None! O! forever bath the artist there Impressed his Maker's image—full of truth, Angelic meekness, and anselfish woe.

Not such the grief of Niobe, who stands In marble sorrow—Heavenward lifts her hands— The gods imploring to restore her sons. Her's is a mortal mother's thrilling woe; Sublime, and yet of human mould; wherein The woman writhes beneath the cruel wounds That rob her of the fond delight of yore She felt, when, with a thrill of joy, she pressed The infants to her bosom. Gone, alas!
Forever gone. Lo! quivering they lie
Where, from the clouds, the vengeful lightnings fell.

O, no! not such! The love that, here enthroned, Dwells in those orbs, by God-like sorrow veiled, Has nought of self! Pure, stainless, undefiled, It pities and deplores the fate of man, And offers up—a noble sacrifice!— Self, on the altar of the Father—God! God incarnate, hail! The world redeeming!

Ever live, within this heart, thine image!
King of the hearts of men! Thy crown, the prayers
Of conscience-stricken millions! Saviour, hail!

* Written after seeing a fine line Engraving from a Picture in the National Gallery by Legardon Da Vinci. To those who have seen a good engraving of this picture; or, more fortunate still, have beheld the immortal original, my words will be inadequate to remind them of its matchless beauty.

THE HISTORY OF THE PRAYER BOOK. (By the Ven. Archdeacon Berens, M.A.)

CHAPTER V .- (CONTINUED.)

Reynolds' next request was for a new translation of he gave several instances. Bancroft replied, that "if and in the last place ratified by his Majesty's autho-at their first entrance into the diocese; for, 'Turpius upon the tender blade in flakes of snow, and form a tency, which appeared so unaccountable?

in Baptism, brought forward by Knewstubs, it was ting to the Sacraments. tism any otherwise than only as a significant ceremony, in this Conference, was a man of great learning and stupidity is not natural to man: it is the effect of an considerations he was restrained, first from going to such as the Church might lawfully order, and such as piety, and was appointed one of the Commissioners over-solicitude about the low concerns of the present to the king of Moab; and after he did go, from the Puritans themselves. The King desiring to be after his engaging in the work. He was born at Pinho worthy its attention, and keeps its noble faculties great wickedness in his heart. He could not forego and Bishop Bilson argued, that the sign of the Cross turned each other. This gave occasion to a copy of was so used in the time of Constantine.

Dr. Reynolds objected the instance of the brazen serpent, beaten to powder by Hezekiah, because it had been abused to idolatry. By parity of reasoning he conceived the use of the Cross should be suppressed, ever since I was ten years old, and nothing has given his satisfaction with much feeling. me a stronger aversion for their system, than their peremptory disapproving every thing used by the Papists; this way of reasoning I detest. For my part, I know no way of avoiding the charge of novelty objected by the Papists, but by answering, that we retain the primitive use of things, and only stand off from the innovations brought in by themselves; but Dr. Reynolds' argument would bring us to renounce the Trinity, and many other fundamental points of faith, because they are common to us and the Papists. Dr. Reynolds," said the King, with an air of pleatimes of Popery, have you therefore a mind to go barefoot?" Secondly, the King desired to know what rematerial visible thing, and the sign of the Cross made stand all temptations to them: for mine own part, I in the air? Thirdly, he was informed by the Bishops, and found their account true, that the Papists themselves never attributed any spiritual grace to the sign

of the Cross in Baptism.2 "To say, that in nothing they may be followed which are of the Church of Rome, were violent and extreme. Some things they do in that they are men,

Barlow, Fuller, and Collier.

could scarcely be well married without it. Reynolds thinks not this to be a matter of real joy, knows not of his mind, when he pronounced these words. spoke of the Churching of women, by the name of Pu- as yet what it is to be a Christian. rification; which being read out of the book, his Majesty very well allowed it, and pleasantly said, that women were loth enough of themselves to come to church, and therefore he would have this or any other occasion to draw them thither.2

Towards the conclusion of the second day's confeagainst his Supremacy, he rather lost his temper, and and the populace that were witnesses of the miracle a future state of retribution: all this joined with an upon again; which a by-stander, from having frequent must reconcile the friendship and affections of men to exaggerated notions of the regal prerogative, than with no farther inquiry, and their thoughts led them to man. Good God, what inconsistency, what perplexity That great numbers are in this way of deceiving ing it. A general esteem is itself a real protection. his character as moderator in a religious conference. no farther conclusion than that the thing was very is here! With what different views of things, with themselves, is certain. There is scarce a man in the With this exception, the King, throughout the confe- strange. These seem to have been people of that what contradictory principles of action, must such a world, who has entirely got over all regards, hopes, with an universal detestation, and every man's hand rence, appears to have shown good temper, as well as stupid sort, which abounds too much in all ranks of mind be torn and distracted! It was not unthinking and fears, concerning God and a future state; and will be armed against him who inflicts them. good sense. He certainly manifested much general society, whose notice is attracted by things that come carelessness, by which he ran on headlong in vice and these apprehensions in the generality, bad as we are, knowledge of the various questions which were discussed, much quickness of perception, and readiness for them,—a concern which never breaks their slumber what he was doing: no; he acted upon the cool mobe wicked, with calmness and thought; we see they juries we can receive, must be inflicted under some of remark and reply, not without a considerable por- bers,—but according as they are more or less frequent. tives of interest and advantage. Neither was he are. There must therefore be some method of making colour of justice with the pretence of executing public tion of fairness and candour. "The King," says Col- They are neither excited, by any scientific curiosity, totally hard and callous to impressions of religion, it sit a little easy upon their minds; which, in the laws, or at least within the covert of them. For lier, "was extremely admired by the Lords for the to inquire after the established causes of the most what we call abandoned; for he absolutely denied to superstitions, is those indulgences and atonements though we should suppose all esteem for virtue, all and his dexterity in disentangling difficulties."3

that be present.' In the Rubric to the same Office, hearing and of speech, wonder,—i.e. they say to them-After some conversation, respecting the unlawful when it was said, 'that they baptize not children,' it selves, "It is uncommon,"—and they concern themand seditious books introduced into the kingdom by was to be altered to, that they cause not children to the Papists, and upon the importance of planting a be baptized;' and the words 'Curate, or lawful Milearned minister in every parish, Dr. Reynolds pronister present shall do it in this fashion.' Thirdly, A miracle. They seem hardly to come within that defito themselves, acting in the most palpable contradicceeded to mention some of the objections of the Purisilight alteration was also made in the Rubric before nition of man which was given by some of the ancient tion to their very nature. But if there be any such tans to subscribe to the Prayer Book, the principal of Confirmation. And, fourthly, 'Jesus said to them,' which was, that it enjoins the Apocryphal books to be was to be put twice in the Sunday Gospel, instead of read in church, notwithstanding some chapters in Jesus said to his disciples; an inaccuracy remarked those books deliver apparent errors and contradictions by the Puritans. To these explanations, Reynolds made some reply, when the King rejoined, "To take seemed satisfied with the result of the conference, and to them a solution of all difficulties. They wonder asleep, and they may go on in a course of wickedness an even order betwixt both, I would not have read in church any chapter out of the Apocrypha, wherein thers, and to perform all duty to them. Besides the their wonder from their thoughts. Wonder, connected there, and to perform all duty to them. Besides the their wonder from their thoughts. an even order betwixt both, I would not have read in promised to regard the Bishops as their spiritual faany error is contained; wherefore, let Dr. Reynolds triffing alterations above mentioned, there were added with a principle of rational curiosity, is the source of folded or laid open; but that there is somewhat of bring them to the Archbishop of Canterbury against Weather, For Plenty, For Peace and Victory, and For of piety; but wonder which ends in wonder, and is by any other name. Balaam had before his eyes the shall bring a man peace at the last. Weather, For Flenty, For Feace and Victory, and To piety, but wondering, is the quality of an idiot. Deliverance from the Plague. There were added also satisfied with wondering, is the quality of an idiot. In answer to the objection to the use of the Cross to the Catechism all the questions and answers rela-

was, how ancient the use thereof had been in Baptism. to divide in their persuasion; John was a zealous Pa- his worldly interests. verses, concluding with this distich:

Quod genus hoc puguæ est? ubi victus gaudet uterque Et simul alteruter se superâsse dolet. What war is this? when conquer'd both are glad, And either, to have conquer'd other, sad.

because it had been carried to a superstitions excess This Dr. Reynolds, notwithstanding his appearing for

A RISEN SAVIOUR.

(From a Sermon by Bishop Beveridge.)

(To be continued.)

How great a comfort is this to all such amongst you as are weary of their sins, and desire to be eased of them, I need not tell you; you yourselves cannot but find it by your own experience, what a mighty refresh-find it by your own experience, what a mighty refreshment it is in all your spiritual conflicts, to consider that your Saviour, being risen from the dead, is always totally to subdue your lusts, or effectually to withverily think there is no joy, no pleasure in this world, comparable to that which ariseth from a firm faith, and right apprehensions of Christ's being always not only interceding for us in heaven, but also present

Hooker, b. v. sect. 28. 2 Barlow, Fuller, and Collier.

in that they are wise men, and Christian men, some with us upon earth, to direct, support, and carry us whether there might not be found some other means position with the Almighty. These of his commands lence to the man whom it adorns. The most savage things in that they are misled and blinded with error."1 through the various changes and chances of this mor- of assisting him against that very people, whom he they will obey: but as to others—why they will make and wicked disposition cannot but discern something But granting the supposition, we do not live now at that we know not what to do, he presently conveys fond an evasion, to serve itself of. But so it was: though he was not so successful in it as to deceive sion of awe, when he approaches so venerable a chamongst heathens, and therefore there was no danger such light into our minds, whereby we plainly see the and he could think of no other method, than to beof reviving paganism. Further, since it was evident way we ought to walk in. When our souls are dejectray the children of Israel to provoke his wrath, who And here perhaps come in faint hopes that they may, and his hand strikes with reluctancy. from antiquity, that the clergy officiated in a different ted, distressed, tormented with the remembrance of was their only strength and defence. The temptation and half-resolves that they will, one time or other, habit, and particularly in white linen, he saw no rea- our former sins, he saith to us, as he did to the man which he pitched upon, was that concerning which make a change. The Dean of Sarum observed, that the ring in mar- who shall deliver me from the body of this death?"

WONDER WITHOUT INQUIRY.

(From a Sermon by Bishop Horsley.) philosophers,—that he is an animal which contem- thing in mankind as putting half-deceits upon themplates the objects of its senses. They contemplate selves; which there plainly is, either by avoiding nothing. Two sentences, "It is very common," or, reflection, or (if they do reflect) by religious equivo-"It is very strange," make at once the sum and the cation, and subterfuges, and palliating matters to detail of their philosophy and of their belief, and are themselves; by these means conscience may be laid

for what I now describe is no peculiarity of those who tion to: he was likewise in a state of mind sober Dr. John Reynolds, who took so prominent a part are ordinarily called the vulgar and illiterate,—this enough to consider death and his last end: by these

Dean of Westminster, proved the antiquity of such Dean of Westminster, proved the antiquity of such tion. Afterwards the two brothers, entering into a world is connected, as sometimes it is, with a princithing, with an entire negligence and practical forget- wickedness, than if he had cursed them in words. fulness of God, it makes the man a perfect savage. swer was, I hat the objections they tested apon, sac conformed himself to the character and surplice, against themselves; for the superstitious abuse of it instance, he eventually wore the hood and surplice, religion of such persons has always a tendency to-instance, he eventually wore the hood and surplice, religion of such persons has always a tendency to-instance, he eventually wore the hood and surplice, religion of such persons has always a tendency to-instance, he eventually wore the hood and surplice, religion of such persons has always a tendency to-instance, he eventually wore the hood and surplice, religion of such persons has always a tendency to-instance, he eventually wore the hood and surplice, religion of such persons has always a tendency to-instance, he eventually wore the hood and surplice, religion of such persons has always a tendency to-instance, he eventually wore the hood and surplice, religion of such persons has always a tendency to-instance, he eventually wore the hood and surplice, religion of such persons has always a tendency to-instance, he eventually wore the hood and surplice, religion of such persons has always a tendency to-instance, he eventually wore the hood and surplice, religion of such persons has always a tendency to-instance, he eventually the tendency to-instance, he are the hood and the tendency to-instance, he are the hood and the tendency to-instance, he are the hood and the hood in time of Popery, supposing it true, is an argument and received the Holy Eucharist kneeling. And on wards superstition; for, as their uninquisitive temper Popery." "I have lived," continued the King, speak- form prescribed by the Rubric. And having received causes, they are apt to refer everything which is out as appears, partly from the original story itself, and observation and experience,—to an immediate exertion of the power of God: and thus the common terms which most strongly exclude dishonesty and to be at peace with him.

ought to be doing it at all, but go to it eagerly and vigorously. They may not think it necessary to do tion of the power of God: and thus the common terms which most strongly exclude dishonesty and sleight-of-hand tricks of any vagabond conjurer may falseness of heart. Yet you see his behaviour: he knowledged in the world, the actions commanded by it hastily—great things are usually better done with be passed off upon such people for real miracles. seeks indulgences for plain wickedness; which not our holy religion must be approved under the former deliberation and caution—but they throw their hearts were content to wonder at it.

(From a Sermon by Bishop Butler.)

This stupidity, so common in all ranks of men, -- for the sake of a reward, had the strongest inclinawere in other instances sanctioned by the practice of for the new translation of the Bible, but died soon world, which alienates the mind from objects most cursing Israel. But notwithstanding this, there was

self, in a matter which he knew to be of the utmost

To bring these observations home to ourselves: it The state of Balaam's mind was this: he wanted very unjustifiable courses, who yet make great pre- of the world, or were injurious to the public or private devotion of spirit. They do not half do what they to do what he knew to be very wicked, and contrary tences to religion; not to deceive the world, none can interests of men. But among all the schemes of moto the express command of God; he had inward be so weak as to think this will pass in our age; but rality which have been recommended to the world, and perfunctory way, but with zeal and ardour. checks and restraints, which he could not entirely get from principles, hopes, and fears, respecting God and none ever appeared so exactly calculated for the hapover; he therefore casts about for ways to reconcile a future state; and go on thus with a sort of tranthis wickedness with his duty. How great a paradox quillity and quiet of mind. This cannot be upon a Gospel. Natural reason approves the justness and they see it necessary to compass their object. In soever this may appear, as it is indeed a contradiction thorough consideration, and full resolution, that the excellency of every precept in it, and wherever it had fact, they exhibit all the qualities, which, if rightly in terms, it is the very account the Scripture gives us pleasures and advantages they propose are to be pur-But there is a more surprising piece of iniquity yet God, and though everlasting destruction is to be the clude, that a conduct agreeable to these excellent Would that in the energetic pursuit of their favourite behind. Not daring in his religious character, as a consequence. This would be doing too great violence rules of life, must lay a general obligation on the gra-

order, and gives us strength not only to bear, but to the Prophet's counsel brought on that destruction, religion upon their minds; who yet are guilty of most the Gospel, we have the security of provoking none. Dr. Reynolds took exceptions to the words in the improve whatsoever happens, to his glory and our which he could by no means be prevailed upon to unjustifiable practices, and go on with great coolness. The meek, the humble, the patient disciple of Christ, office of Matrimony, "with my body I thee worship."
The King perusing the place said, "I was made beoff our present infirmities, and the relics of sin and which the king of Moab thought would itself have

and command over themselves. The same dishonesty and unsoundness of heart discovers itself in these has every passion under government and discipline, lieve the phrase imported no less than divine worship; corruption still remaining in us, that it cuts us to the effected it. Their crime and punishment are related another way. In all common ordinary cases we see and consequently raises no enemy to himself by conbut find it an usual English term, as when we say, A heart, and makes every thing uneasy and uncomfor- in Deuteronomy, (chap. iv.) and Numbers, (chap. xxv.) intuitively at first view what is our duty, what is the tempt, none by censure, none by envy. His pursuits gentleman of worship; and it agreeth with the Scriptable to us, he binds up our wounds, he heals our And from the relation repeated in Numbers, (chap. honest part. This is the ground of the observation, of this life are calm and inoffensive. He does not tures, giving honour unto the wife. As for you, Dr. troubled breasts, and gives rest to our souls, by assuscipled to him in the Revenue of the shot in his bow. If you had a good wife yourself, you had a good wife you would think all worship and honour you could do her, spiritual enemies. So that when we cry out, in the Balak to cast a stumbling-block before the children of which is called considering what is our duty in a par- voidably may be,) he confines himself to the bounds This was the man, this Balaam, I say, was the man explain it away. Thus those courses, which, if men without flerceness and bitterness, without slander and riage was scrupled by some people; but this was ap- we may add with him, "I thank God through Jesus who desired to die the death of the righteous, and that would fairly attend to the dictates of their own conproved of by Reynolds, and the King thought they Christ our Lord." (Rom. vii. 24, 25.) He that his last end might be like his: and this was the state sciences, they would see to be corruption, excess, acknowledge right to be wrong, justice to be injustice, oppression, uncharitableness; these are refined upon yet rather than be the occasion of any extensive evil, So that the object we have now before us is the —things were so and so circumstantiated—great dif- or of hindering any general good, he is prepared to most astonishing in the world: a very wicked man, ficulties are raised about fixing bounds and degrees: give up his own interests, and recede even from the under a deep sense of God and religion, persisting and thus every moral obligation whatever may be most equitable pretensions. He will avoid, in the still in his wickedness, and preferring the wages of evaded. Here is scope, I say, for an unfair mind to whole course of actions, not only what is really evil, unrighteousness, even when he had before him a lively explain away every moral obligation to itself. Whether but also so far as it is possible all appearance of it. view of death, and that approaching period of his men reflect again upon this internal management and This is the temper, and this will be the conduct of all We read in St. Luke, that our Lord "was casting days, which should deprive him of all those advan- artifice, and how explicit they are with themselves, is who sincerely obey the Gospel, and are truly influenced rence, something having been proposed by Dr. Rey- out a devil, and it was dumb; and it came to pass, tages for which he was prostituting himself; and another question. There are many operations of the by the spirit of it. A conduct which, so far as any nolds, which seemed to the King likely to militate that when the devil was gone out, the dumb spake;" likewise a prospect, whether certain or uncertain, of mind, many things pass within, which we never reflect rules of life can effect it, must disarm malice itself,

Bible, though that done at Geneva the the subject, and showed how necessary this expedient and flow; heavy waters are suspended at a great racter be explained? And yet, strange as it may palliating and excusing their vices to themselves: yet and unruly, for the unjust and the oppressor, for the worst, and wished that the undertaking might be rewas for preserving peace. He urged, that since the height in the thinner fluid of the air,—they are colappear, it is not altogether an uncommon one: nay, all agree in the one thing, desiring to die the death of murderers of fathers and the murderers of mothers, sumed. The method suggested by his Majesty was Bishop was to answer for every clergyman in his dioBishop was to answer for every clergyman in his diolected in clouds, which overspread the summer's sky, with some small alterations, and put a little lower, it the righteous. This is surely remarkable. The obfor the liar and the perjured; and if there be any this. He would have the Version made by the most cese, it was reasonable that he should know the sentiis applicable to a very considerable part of the world. Servation may be extended further, and put thus: eminent men in the Universities, and then submitted ments of those he admits. "Now the best way to earth,—or they are driven by strong gales to the For if the reasonable choice be seen and acknow- Even without determining what that is which we call against the just and the merciful, the temperate and to the Bishops, and other learned ecclesiastics. Upon understand the sentiments of his clergy, and to pre- bleak regions of the north, whence the wintry winds ledged, and yet men make the unreasonable one, is guilt or innocence, there is no man but would choose, the peaceable; against such there is no law. And this review it should be laid before the Privy Council, vent factions, was to offer them the test of subscribing return them to these milder climates, to fall lightly not this the same contradiction; that very inconsis- after having had the pleasure or advantage of a vicious consequently they who are followers of that which is rity. And the tast place taking the whole national Church was to use the velsion the whole national Church was to use the velsion the whole national Church was to use the velsion the whole national Church was to use the velsion the whole national Church was to use the velsion the whole national Church was to use the velsion the whole national Church was to use the velsion the whole national Church was to use the velsion the whole national Church was to use the velsion the whole national Church was to use the velsion the whole national Church was to use the velsion the whole national Church was to use the velsion that the velsion the whole national Church was to use the velsion that the velsion that the velsion the velsion that the velsion that the velsion that the velsion the velsion that t action, to be free of the guilt of it, to be in the state good, have not only the general protection of innoshould be added thereunto, the King rejoined, "I hat cave is well put in, for in the Geneva translations some notes are partial, untrue, seditious, and savouring of traitorous conceits," several instances of which ing of traitorous conceits," several instances of which he immediately produced.

so complex in its motions and vicissitudes, and yet so and the Bishops, were read to them.

Those mentioned by Barlow, in his account of the immediately produced.

so complex in its motions and vicissitudes, and yet so and the Bishops, were read to them.

Now to suspend and drown this sense, and these appropriation at least, such guard against prehensions, be it by the hurry of business or of dence and circumspection at least, such guard against prehensions, be it by the hurry of business or of dence and circumspection at least, such guard against prehensions. The King concluded this point with this advice, Conference, are as follows. First, In the Rubric of They say to themselves, "These are the common are considered, the disproportion is infinitely heighthat errors in matters of faith (if there were any such)

Conference, are as ionows. First, in the description of Sins is added. Secondly, occurrences of nature," and they are satisfied. These tened. Now when men go against their reason, and pleasure, or by superstition, or moral equivocations, appearances as our religion advises, where an innocent occurrences of nature, and they are satisfied. These same sort of people, if they see a blind man restored contradict a more important interest at a distance, for this is in a manner one and the same, and makes no should be explained in an inoffensive sense; adding, should be explained in an inoffensive sense; adding, tism, first, 'Let them that be present,' &c., it is now to sight, or the deaf and dumb suddenly endued, withthat the bearing with some blemishes in a Church was altered thus, first, 'Let the lawful Minister and them out the use of physical means, with the faculties of the whole of the case, all that can be said is, that most fit; make that choice, and prefer that course sits most easy on your own mind. It will immediately appear, that vice cannot be the happiness, but must upon the whole be the misery, of such a creature as man; a moral, an accountable agent. Superstitious will not in reality at all mend matters with us. And the result of the whole can be nothing else, but that with simplicity and fairness we keep innocency, and

VIRTUE AND PIETY OUR BEST SECURITY. (From a Sermon by Dr. John Rogers.)

A steady practice of the duties prescribed by the Gospel, is our wisest and most effectual provision against all those afflictions, which are derived on us from the malice and passions of other men. And how tification.) informed respecting the antiquity of the use of the in Devonshire; bred in Oxford, where he was King's employed on things of an inferior sort, drawing them Cross, Dr. Reynolds acknowledged that it had been Professor of Divinity, and President of Corpus Christi aside from all inquiries, except what may be the specused ever since the Apostles' time; but the question used ever since the Apostles' time; but the question diest means to increase a man's wealth and advance obtained, he sins against the whole meaning, end, and need no other proof than our own daily observation obtained, he sins against the whole meaning, end, and need no other proof than our own daily observation When stupidity arising from this attachment to the the world could prevail with him to go against the mouraers, whom we meet in the world; let us attend use of it from Tertullian, Origen, Cyprian, and others; close dispute, argued with that strength, that they ple of positive infidelity, or, which is much the same to Balak, was, considered in itself, a greater piece of the solitary captive in the dungeon: in sum, let us If it be inquired what his situation, his hopes and of public or private calamities which afflict mankind, energy. Look at the conduct of the unjust steward. When this is not the case,—when this stupid indiffears were, in respect to this his wish; the answer and we shall soon be convinced, that the far greater No sooner had he formed his deep-laid scheme, than ference to the causes of the ordinary and extraordinary must be, that consciousness of the wickedness of his number of them are owing to the tyranny, or malice, he proceeded to act upon it. He has no misgivings occurrences of the world, and something of a general heart must necessarily have destroyed all settled hopes the envy, treachery, or revenge of unrighteous men. or hesitation. He is well aware that nothing can be belief in God's providence, meet, as they often do, of dying the death of the righteous: he could have Now from these evils, no skill or cunning of the world done well, that is not done with vigour and dispatch. in the same character, it is a circumstance of great no calm satisfaction in this view of his last end: yet, can give us a security, equal to that prescribed to us He enters upon the business at once, and in earnest: because it had been carried to a superstitude of the Mines of Fopery. The substance of the King's anin times of Fopery. The substance of the King's anand times of roperly. The substance of the Dissenters at the Hampion and please God in the duties of our stations, He himswer was, "That the objections they rested upon, made conspicuous maxims of their shrewd practical conformed himself to the Church ceremonies. For sees him to be the easy prey of every impostor. The Upon the whole, it is manifest, that Balaam had power in whose hands are all events of life, who di- They appropriate that maxim of the wise man:that it was commendably used in the ages prior to his deathbed he earnestly desired absolution in the keeps them in a total ignorance about secondary the most just and true notions of God and religion; rects the wills, and overrules the passions of men, has ropery. I have lived, continuous these men in the long and Bishops, "amongst these men it with imposition of hands by Dr. Holland, expressed of what they call the common course of nature,— more plainly from the passage in Micahvi. 5-8.; where no evil shall come right his dwelling, neither shall the or address themselves to it sluggishly and heartlessly, it with imposition of hands by Dr. Holland, expressed of what they call the common course of nature, that is, which is out of the course of their own daily he explains religion to consist in real virtue and real wicked approach to hurt him, and that he will make as if they had not satisfied themselves whether they

> Such persons as these were they who, when they saw being able to obtain, he glosses over that same wick- character. Now this distinction was not made, and into the matter. They accomplish it as soon as they a dumb demoniac endued with speech by our Lord, edness, dresses it up in a new form, in order to make these opposite characters affixed to the actions of men, can. They do not vacillate, or take fright at small it pass off more easily with himself. That is, he de- from a mere speculative and abstract consideration of difficulties. Having put their hands to the plough, liberately contrives to deceive and impose upon him- their natures, but with a manifest relation to their they do not look back; and the consequence is, that effects, and the influence they had on the happiness they are generally successful. The man who has set of mankind. Those actions were by general consent his heart on making a fortune, and carries out his denominated good, which conduce to private and so- plans with resolution generally succeeds. But then is too evident, that many persons allow themselves in cial felicity; and those evil which disturbed the peace it is because they bring to their objects this intense sued at all hazards, against reason, against the law of knowledge its own error. We may therefore con- virtues. Would that Christians equalled them!-S Collier, vol. ii. p. 682.
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> But there is a more surprising piece of iniquity yet behind. Not daring in his religious character, as a consequence. This would be doing too great violence of seven and benevo-fully follows.
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> Collier and Barlow.
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>
> Collier and Fuller.

The next scruple was the wearing of the surplice: tal life, till he hath brought us to himself in glory; himself by the fear of God was restrained from all the atonements in their power; the ambitious, the lovely and endearing in the meek and merciful, the this, it was pretended, was a habit worn by the priests that he is always more ready to help, than the devil cursing in words. One would not think it possible, covetous, the dissolute man, each in a way which affable and courteous; in the man who goes about of Isis. "This objection," the King said, "was some- can be to tempt us; that his grace is always sufficient that the weakness, even of religious self-deceit in its shall not contradict his respective pursuit. Indul- doing good, and who extends his charity even to his what new, because it was usually called a rag of Popery. for us. When we are in such straits and perplexities utmost excess, could have so poor a distinction, so gences before, which was Baalam's first attempt, enemies. The villain himself feels a secret impres-

son why it might not be still continued in the Church;" in the Gospel, "Be of good cheer, my son, thy sins Solomon afterwards observed, that it had cast down Besides these, there are also persons, who, from a temper oftener exerts itself under the appearance of laying down this admirable rule, that no society of are all pardoned." When we meet with crosses and many wounded; yea, many strong men had been slain by more just way of considering things, see the infinite revenge than of voluntary and unprovoked mischief, Christians ought to separate farther from the Church troubles in the world, which are apt to distract our it: and of which he himself was a sad example, when absurdity of this, of substituting sacrifice instead of and will always endeavour to plead in its defence the of Rome, either in doctrine or ceremonies, than she thoughts, and to make our passions turbulent and unhis wives turned away his heart after other gods. This obedience; there are persons far enough from superresentment of some real or seeming injury. Now if had departed from herself, and her own primitive con-ruly, he, by his Holy Spirit, reduceth them into succeeded: the people sin against God; and thus stition, and not without some real sense of God and our conduct be governed by the inoffensive rules of ticular case, is very often nothing but endeavouring to of justice and sobriety; his disputes are managed addressed the advocates of the Puritans in a tone of vehemence and menace, more in unison with his own vehemence and menace vehemence and menace vehemence and menace vehemence vehemence and menace vehemence vehemence

quickness of his apprehension, his skill in controversy, common things, nor, by any pious regard to God's curse Israel. When reason assumes her place, when before mentioned, and this self-deceit of another regards of conscience to be put off by men, yet even providential government of the world, to inquire after convinced of his duty, when he owns and feels, and is kind in persons of another character. And both these malice itself will be under some restraint from the The third day's conference related principally to him in the most uncommon. Day and night succeed actually under the influence of the divine authority; proceed from a certain unfairness of mind, a peculiar civil laws of every community, and not care to expose the Bible, for that the version now extant did not come the High Commission Court, the oath ex officio, and whilst he is carrying on his views to the grave, the line third day's conference related principally the High Commission Court, the oath ex officio, and each other in constant vicissitude; the seasons hold whilst he is carrying on his views to the grave, the line third day's conference related principally the High Commission Court, the oath ex officio, and each other in constant vicissitude; the each other in constant vicissitude; the penalties of them. Now the ends of sosundry matters of ecclesiastical discipline. Several their unvaried course; the sun makes his annual end of all temporal greatness; under this sense of plicity which our Saviour recommends, under the ciety require, that the laws of every community should civilians were called in, but the advocates for the Pu- journey through the same regions of the sky; the things, with the better character and more desirable notion of becoming little children, as a necessary qualievery man's humour was to be pleased, there would ritans were not present till near its conclusion. As moon runs the circle of her monthly changes, with a state present—full before him—in his thoughts, in fication for our entering into the kingdom of heaven. be no end of translating." The King, however, deto the three articles which the clergy were obliged motion ever varying, yet subject to one constant law his wishes, voluntarily to choose the worse—what But to conclude: How much soever men differ in evil doers. Laws, as the apostle observes, are not clared that he had never seen a good translation of the to subscribe, the King, having read them, dilated upon and limit of its variations; the tides of the ocean ebb fatality is here! Or how otherwise can such a chather the course of life they prefer, and in their ways of made for the righteous and good, but for the lawless

DIVINE GRACE.

From grace, the beginning, increase, and completion of our righteousness flow. To sinners it gives mind, and upon this, act as you please, as you think faith and repentance, to the faithful a good life, to those who live aright perseverance, to the persevering of life, which you can justify to yourselves, and which the crown of righteousness. So that there is none unto whom this grace is not necessary for righteousness; the sinner wants it that he may acquire righteousness; the righteous, that he may not lose it. So that the grace of God takes the lead in all men, and observances, self-deceit, though of a more refined sort, through all things. Mistrusting, then, our town strength, let us worship God the Father as the source of every thing good; let us embrace Christ as the channel of grace, through and for whom the Father any error is contained; wherefore, let Dr. neyholds note those chapters in which the offences are, and a principle even that kind is manifest, be it to be called self-deceit, or all knowledge and discovery, and it is a principle even that kind is manifest, be it to be called self-deceit, or all knowledge and discovery, and it is a principle even that kind is manifest, be it to be called self-deceit, or all knowledge and discovery, and it is a principle even that kind is manifest, be it to be called self-deceit, or all knowledge and discovery, and it is a principle even that kind is manifest, be it to be called self-deceit, or all knowledge and discovery, and it is a principle even that kind is manifest, be it to be called self-deceit, or all knowledge and discovery, and it is a principle even that kind is manifest, be it to be called self-deceit, or all knowledge and discovery, and it is a principle even that kind is manifest, be it to be called self-deceit, or all knowledge and discovery, and it is a principle even that kind is manifest, be it to be called self-deceit, or all knowledge and discovery, and it is a principle even that kind is manifest, be it to be called self-deceit, or all knowledge and discovery, and it is a principle even that kind is manifest, be it to be called self-deceit, or all knowledge and discovery, and it is a principle even that kind is manifest, be it to be called self-deceit, or all knowledge and discovery, and it is a principle even that kind is manifest, be it to be called self-deceit, or all knowledge and discovery, and it is a principle even that kind is manifest, be it to be called self-deceit, or all knowledge and discovery. prayer, draw "grace for grace"; let us depend solely on Him; let us lift up our eyes unto Him as "the Author and Finisher of our faith." Our house, built on this foundation, will be immoveable, but if we depend on our own strength, it will be without foundation, and however magnificent in the eyes of men, will quickly fall to utter ruin .- Bishop Bull (on Jus-

> THE CHILDREN OF THE WORLD AND THE CHILDREN OF LIGHT. (By the Rev. J. G. Dowling, M.A.)

The wisdom of the children of this world is superior to that of the children of light, in their greater

they denounce him as an enthusiast. The thing is so tified to the opposition between profession and acts, it rare, that all their notions are disturbed by it whenever will not be unnatural if they should take good heed to, act consistently, and be as wise in their generation as the men of the world? In good truth, they would be very different from what they are now. Their prayers would be more frequent and ardent, their self-examination would be more frequent and are all the frequent and are all be more earnest, their self-mortification would be more severe, their noble conduct would be more correct and severe, their noble conduct would be more correct and exemplary. But as things now are, the children of light are greatly inferior, in the energy of their conduct, to the children of this world. They manifest little resolution of character. They seem little disposed to take the kingdom of heaven by violence. While the children of this world are toiling night and day in their occupations, and are straining every nerve to effect the purposes which they have in view, Christians are scarcely bestirring themselves to gain the prize of their high calling of God in Christ Jesus. True it is that their "strength is to sit still." That they are not to make haste, or exert themstill." That they are not to make haste, or exert them-selves in the world's fashion; but in this quiet, docile course, they are to be diligent and active. They ought course, they are to be diligent and active. They ought to be watching for their Lord; they ought to be pilgrims incessantly journeying to the heavenly Jerusalem; they ought to be soldiers lighting manfully under the banner of the Captain of their salvation, clad in the panoply of faith and holiness, and brandishing the sword of the Spirit. In the world, with meekness and prudence they may forward their master's cause. In solitude, in all seasons, they may be cultivating their own spirits. They seasons, they may be cultivating their own spirits. They may be learning to exercise a more simple faith, to entertain a more liyely hope, to feel a more ardent love. They have to contend with the obstacles which impede their spiritual progress: to overcome unbelief, to resist their natural indolence and inaptitude for spiritual employ-ments, and to get the mastery over their lusts. To do most unfailing diligence. We may well avail ourselves of every aid, and thankfully follow the example which our blessed Lord sets before us, when he reminds us that "the children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1846.

First Page.

Poetry.—Ecce Homo!
The History of the Prayer Book.
Wonder without inquiry.
Character and conduct of Balaam.
Virtue and plety our best security.
Divine Grace.

The Children of the World and the Children of Light.
Fourth Page.
Original Poetry—St. Mark's Day.
—The Second Sunday after Easert.
Prasca Loupouloff.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO takes this method to give notice that it is his intention, with the Divine permission, to hold Confirmations in the Niagara District during the latter half of the month of May next; in the Home and Simcoe Districts in the months of June and July; and in the Districts eastwards from Toronto in the months of August and September. A list of the days and places of Confirmation will be published hereafter; and his Lordship requests that notice be communicated to him, as early as possible, of new stations which have been established, or new parishes which have been organized, at which Confirmations are required to be held, or Churches to be consecrated.

According to former usage, it will be required that every Candidate for Confirmation, unless under special circumstances which must be left to the discretion of the officiating Clergyman, should be of the full age of fifteen years; and the Clergy will be pleased to have in readiness, and furnish to the Bishop, previous to the service of the day, a list containing the names and ages of the several candidates for that rite.

His Lordship also takes this occasion to renew his anxious desire, that Candidates for this holy ordinance

been made in the Legislative Assembly in reference almost needless to express our assurance that this to the question of investing a portion of the Clergy effort to prevent the profanation of the Sabbath, in Reserves in the Church Society of this Diocese. On any contemplated improvements in travelling, will be motion of Mr. Solicitor General Sherwood, the nume- generally and vigorously followed up throughout the rous petitions which have been presented to the House | neighbouring Diocese. upon this subject, -including those which are adverse to the prayer of members of the Church of England,were desired to be referred to a special Committee, in order to be reported upon and action to be taken accordingly. This motion, it appears, was lost by a majority of 40 to 31; and although the result of this vote is by no means to be considered as indicative of the fate of the whole measure, and was supported as well as opposed, in several cases, on grounds irrespective of the merits of the great question at issue, opinions were elicited in the course of the debate

Much praise is due to Mr. Sherwood for the zeal he has evinced from the beginning in forwarding this measure, while the same credit will be felt to belong to several other gentlemen who have always been decided and consistent in asserting the reasonable claims of the Church, and in endeavouring especially to promote the success of a prayer so unexceptionable as the present one. It was gratifying to observe amongst the supporters of this petition, a prominent member of the Opposition, the Hon. Mr. Aylwin; and the remarks which fell from that gentleman, from his followers have strayed farther from the tradi the judicious views and proper spirit they evinced, contrasted strangely with the sentiments which were enunciated by certain members on the Conservative of that of the Church, it would be conservative for it seldom has the four grand parts of public prayer, side of the House. This, of course, is not a question which touches upon any public principle directly affecting the support or resistance that may be thought due to the existing Administration; it may be defended or opposed by the respective parties of the House without reference to their position as such. At the due to the existing Administration; it may be defensame time, it will generally be felt that as the members of the Church of England, in the recent political struggle, almost unanimously ranged themselves on whole number as they stood; fourteen of them he disthe Conservative side, and gave their zealous support to gentlemen who avowed themselves the adherents of that party, it must appear not a little ungracious if the petitions of those who thus stood by them and constituted their main dependence in the horse of statements of the says, "Although we call sinners to repentance in all places of God's dominion; and although ve frequently use extemporary prayer and unite together in a constituted their main dependence in the hour of religious society; yet are we not Dissenters in the only trial, should not only fail to obtain their support, but experience their strenuous opposition. If there were anything constitutionally wrong in the spirit or object of the prayer which has been preferred, -any principle involved which threatened injury to the temporal or spiritual interests of the inhabitants of the Province generally; if any reason could be adduced for such a faltering support, or positive resistance, in the Legislature, beyond causeless and unmeaning clamour saised by a few sturdy voices out of doors; if any argument were advanced by honourable members against their petition, which went to show that there was anything to warrant their opposition beyond the interests of individual parties who were anxious for the lowest estimate of these lands, or the passions of particular religious sects who are offended at every thing that promises benefit to the Church of England; is statement is not so "gruelly unjust" is apparent from one case selected from many which have lately occurred in England. The Rev. W. J. Kidd was appointed to the curacy of Didsbury, near Manchester. In the vicinity of the same place there existed a Wesleyan college. Mr. Kidd's knowledge of Methodism appears to have been derived chiefly from the works of Mr. Wesley, of if there were anything better in argument or more cogent in principle than this, to affect and give direction to the opinions expressed by honourable members, we should less wonder at the position assumed in this question by certain gentlemen on the Conservative side of the House. Certainly a contrariety, or antagonism, has been evinced between such honourable members and a large body of their most influential

the concerns of the soul, displays the energy which we just noticed. Though the immense importance of religion is theoretically acknowledged, the moment people in general begin to see a man acting in earnest in the matter, and avoid confiding in those individuals who have un-

> tion fairly put to the House upon its own broad merits, without respect to any intermediate tedious process by which it may be thought expedient to acquire a knowledge of its opinions. We shall hope to see a motion made by Mr. Solicitor General Sherwood, for the adoption of the very able and satisfactory Report of last year; and that will bring the question, for the present at least, to a decision. We shall, in common with all those who have the best interests of the Church at heart, feel grateful to those who may support this measure; and we shall hope that, in the progress of any debate that may arise, we shall be furnished with satisfactory reasons by those who oppose it, why members of the Church of England, in future political conflicts, should afford to such their co-operation and their suffrages.

interest and importance to us, is that which touches upon the question of peace or war with the United States. We are happy to be enabled to feel, from the remarks of the Earl of Aberdeen in the House of Lords and the conciliatory action of the United States' Senate, that the pacific relations of the two countries this effectually, they must know themselves, must reed their peculiar infirmities, must be conversant with Divine truth. Here are objects that require the exercise of the greatest energy. Here is a field for the exercise of the and incalculable as would be the calamity of such a manufalling diligence. We may well avail ourselves and incalculable as would be the calamity of such a provinces, no apprehension need be enwar to these Provinces, no apprehension need be entertained as to the final result. A mighty nation, unparalleled in its means and resources, with a righteous cause, are fearful odds against a people without army or navy, divided amongst themselves, and environed by watchful enemies; and we trust that, irrespective of these very weighty considerations, the good sense and right feeling of the inhabitants of that great republic will be promptly and vigorously interposed to prevent the calainity of so unnatural a war. We have the best hopes as to the issue of the pending negotiations; and our hopes are the stronger, when such negotiations are prosecuted by Great Britain in the attitude of the "strong man armed."

> We have to acknowledge, with our best thanks, the eccipt of a well-executed portrait of our late Governor General, Lord Metcalfe, from our spirited and able entemporary, the proprietor of the Toronto Herald. This is a boon to the patrons of that journal to which we could individually prefer no claim; but if hearty good wishes for the success of its proprietor, and a high appreciation of the zeal and ability with which is paper is conducted, can be regarded as any equivalent for a more direct support, we can assure our respected contemporary that we are behind none of his friends in the tender of these warm feelings.

The Toronto Herald, from the high conservative and consistent character which it has always maintained, deserves a larger share of public patronage than we believe it to possess; at the same time that it speaks well for the loyal and intelligent population of he rapidly increasing city of Toronto, that so many ournals are supported there who are firm and unwavering in the maintenance of those principles which go to uphold the integrity both of the Church and the State. The name of Lord Metcalfe will be long remembered with gratitude in Canada; and while we shall always be gratified in looking upon this memento anxious desire, that Candidates for this holy ordinance should be fully instructed in those solemn obligations of so good a man, it will be an additional satisfaction to feel that it has come from one who has ever firmly

We have much pleasure in giving insertion to the Since our last, we perceive that a movement has Montreal and others in the city of Quebec. It is

Communication.

CHURCH BOOKS

(From a Correspondent of The Church.) Of the numerous heresies and delusions which have opinions were elicited in the course of the debate which may enable us to form some anticipation of what is likely to be the final action upon it for the present Session at least.

Of the numerous neresies and delusions which may enable us to form some anticipation of what is likely to be the final action upon it for the present Session at least. To the reflecting mind, however, much good may the old green paths of the Church, so bounteously watered by the Divine grace, he will inevitably be lost among the snares, pit-falls, and gloomy paths of error.

The character of John Wesley, the chief architect of the system which bears his name, is such a tissue of i sistencies, and so mottled with contradictions, that it would be difficult to ascertain whether he departed more from the faith and practice of the Church in England, or their founder. In his minutes Wesley states, that "if our own (the Wesleyan) service were designed to be instead of that of the Church, it would be essentially defective; deprecation, petition, intercession, and thanksgiving. If the people put ours in the room of the Church Service, we hurt them that stay with us, and ruin them that leave us." four others, and along with them the Nicene and Athanasian Creeds.* To complete the whole, he provided a new set of articles, actually retaining only nine of the pensed with altogether, and of the remaining tweaty-five he mutilated sixteen.† Yet after these sweeping innosense which our law acknowledges, namely, those who renounce the Service of the Church. We do not We dare not separate from it." These are a few specimens taken at random, but it is scarcely possible to open a volume of his works which

oes not abound with instances of his theoretical love to the Church, while in actual practice he was injuring and sapping her influence, by every means that his versatile

The followers of Wesley are quite as, if not even more, inconsistent than their leader; they esteem "the ever-to-be-revered and venerated John Wesley," as their "ministerial father," and regard the charge as "craelly un just" that they do not still regard his authority. That

* A few years after Wesley rejected the Creeds, a very remarkable instance occurred of the manner in which Creeds, Articles, and Confessions of Faith, invariably work their way into religious Societies. Dr. Adam Clarke, in opposition to the orthodox faith and catholic consent of Christendom, contended that the doctrine of the Bternal Sonship is one of those doctrines which cannot stand the test of rational investigation, and therefore cannot be true. Many Wesleyans adopted this view, and at length the Conference determined to admit into its body no one who denied the Divine and Eternal Sonship of Christ.

Christ.

† The Articles rejected are the third, eighth, the greater part of the constituents; and it would be no marvel if, in some future political struggle, (which may not be very distant) the same antagonism should be found to manifest itself. Churchmen, undenially, have in their dis has intimated to be unfit objects of a Christian's belief

But they are wiser. We rarely see any one who, in the concerns of the soul, displays the energy which we concerns of the soul, displays the energy which we chivalry, as to honour even a name and a pretension at noticed. Though the immense importance of reliable to the convincing way, that there is a scriptural distinction between the convincing way, that there is a Sunday-school attached to the Church, when the set of the convincing way, that there is a scriptural distinction between the convincing way, that there is a scriptural distinction between the convention of the ancient and noble spirit of the convention of the convention of the soul, displays the energy which we convincing way, that there is a Sunday-school attached to the Church, when the convention of the convention of the convention of the soul of the convention of convincing way, that there is a scriptural distinction between preacher and pastor. He peremptorily denies to the former what he admits and maintains to belong to the latter,—the delegated authority to administer the sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper. This sermon Mr. Kidd had read, and also various directions unrepealed by Conference, binding the Methodists not to have service during Church hours, &c. Accordingly, influenced by such impressions of Methodism, he proposed three rules to the managers of the Wesleyan Institution.

1st, That the members of the Institution attend the

The total rejection of these propositions, fully proves that modern Methodism is not to be recognized in the rules by which it professes to be governed.

Having now shewn how wide are the discrepancies between Wesley's theory and actions, and between the professions and practice of his system, we will proceed to shew one or two of the most prominent evils in doctrine pertaining to this sect, which we regret to say some pertaining to this sect, which we regret to say some Churchmen still continue to support with their counternance and purse. The venerable Archbishop Magee, in his invaluable work on the Atonement, says: "But to builtical conflicts, should afford to such their co-operation and their suffrages.

The news from England by the Unicorn of most the controversy; and that not by inferences drawn from the practices of a thoughtless and dissolute world, but by an appeal to his personal experience. Go with him into an appeal to his personal experience. Go with him into his closet, ask him his opinion of the corruption of his his closet, ask him his opinion of the corruption of his heart: and he will tell you, that every day strengthens this conviction; yea, that hourly he sees fresh reason to deplore his want of simplicity in intention, his infirmity of purpose, his low views, his selfish unworthy desires, of purpose, his low views, his selfish unworthy desires, his backwardness to set about his duty, his languor and coldness in performing it; that he finds himself obliged continually to confess that he feels within him two opposite principles, and that he cannot do the things he would. He cries out in the language of the excellent Hooker,—

'The fruit which we have in holizess, it is, God knoweth, corrupt and unsound: we put no confidence at all in it, we challenge nothing in the world for it, we dare not call God to reckoning, as if we had him in our debt books; our continual suit to him is, and must be, to bear with our infirmities, and pardon our offences!" The remarks of infirmities, and pardon our offences!' is eminent Divine may be regarded as an echo of the Church's voice on this important point of doctrine. Another pious and impressive writer (Mrs. Hannah More), in alluding to the doctrine of human depravity, says,—
"Perhaps one reason why the faults of the most eminent saints are recorded in Scripture is, to add fresh confirmation to this doctrine. If Abraham, Moses, Noah, Elijah, David, and Peter sinned, who shall we presume to say both occarred the principle of the confirmation to the confirmation to the confirmation of the confirmation to the confirmation to the confirmation to the confirmation to the confirmation of the confirmation to the confir

hath escaped the universal taint?"

Instead of this view of the question, the Wesleyans have adopted one, which has always confounded sober-minded men. Watson, in his Theological Dictionary, (a standard Methodist work,) says, "Sanctification in this world must be complete. The whole nature must be sanctified. All sin must be utterly abolished; or the soul can never be admitted into the glorious presence of God." Again, he contends that it is "the common privilege of believers to be saved from all sin in the present life, and to be sanctified to God, in body, soul, and spirit, till they enter upon the heavenly state."

We are not aware by what line of arguments the Wes-

levans defend this very dangerous position, and will therefore give the opinion of a learned divine (H. J. Rose,) on their case. "It is difficult to understand what the Methodists mean by complete sanctification, unless it implies a process which brings the human soul into a state of conformity with the will of God, as perfect as that which was accomplified in the person of our plessed Sawhich was exemplified in the person of our blessed Sa-viour himself. And, that any human soul has ever at tained to such perfect conformity, is a proposition which sounds to us like profaneness and impiety. In the second place, even on the supposition that such perfection is attainable by man, the number who actually attain it must tain it, shall ever be admitted into the presence of God, all but a very trifling remnant of the human race, must be doomed to destruction from his presence for ever! Thirdly, the believer is conscious of having reached this consummation of holiness and purity, before the hour of death,—or he is not. If he is conscious of it, he is in possession of the fullest and most finished assurance of salvation that can be communicated to the soul of man; or, in other words, the Calvinistic doctrine of assurance, leave this world with one of two prospects before him; namely, either that the penal futurity which awaits him We have much pleasure in giving insertion to the Petition on Rail-Roads from the Lord Bishop of Montreal and others in the city of Quebec. It is the shadow of eternal death will come down upon his

In the Wesleyan Tracts for the Times, which we believe may be regarded as a profession of faith, acknowledged at the present time by the Conference, the following extraordinary and unscriptural statement is made: "Christ personally considered, is not divided, but the mystical Christ, that is the Church is". With the first part of Christ, that is, the Church, is." this assertion we agree, the latter is as untrue as it is impious. In St. Paul's Epistle to the Colossians the apostle calls the Church the Body of Christ. And in the first Epistle to the Corinthians, he compares the Church to the human body. He says, "For as the body is one, and hath many members and little as the body is one, and hath many members, and all the members of that one body, being many, are one body: so also is Christ." In another verse he says that "there should be no sehism in he body; but that the members should have the same care one for another." And again he says, "Now ye (that is the Church) are the body of Christ, and members

particular."
Such is the doctrine of Scripture, in contradictinction the argument invented by Methodists to strengthen em in their false position.

We will in our next article give a slight sketch of the ife of Wesley, and will then allude to his extraordinary tot of rebellion in appointing persons to fill the offices of Bishops in America. In the mean time we earnestly and affectionately recommend the little volume mentioned at the head of this article to Methodists of various denomions, as well as to Churchmen, as the clearest, most owerful and logical array of argument we have ever met with, against the illegal consecrations of John Wesley. No one can read it without being convinced, if his mind open to conviction, that the principles and polity odist Society are built upon an ever-shifting,

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

TRINITY CHURCH, TORONTO. Rev. Sir,-You will be kind enough to insert the folkey. Sir,—You will be kind enough to insert the following abstract of the returns of the Offertory in this Church for the year ending Easter Monday, 1846, as it will possibly afford encouragement to all, both elergy and laity, who are humbly endeavouring to resist the unhappy tendency to Arianism and Rationalism, which the present century has revived, and who are faithfully labouring to resist the unit of the present century has revived, and who are faithfully labouring to restore in all its integrity that simple but heautiful order.

The Unions had 3d passangers from Liverneel 21 of whom of public service, which was drawn up by the pious wisdom of our venerable Reformers, at that memorable epoch in our history, when the National Church was enabled, by the grace of God, to throw away Romish novelties and return to Catholic verities. It must be premised, that Trinity Church is situated in the poorest part of the city, and that its congregation consists for the most part of ring men, who have been the chief contrib this (as it will appear) considerable sum, gathered on the first day of the week according to the Apostolic precept.

Total amount of monies collected in Trinity Church through the Offertory, for the year commencing. Easter Monday, 1845, and ending Easter Monday, £140 13 11t

Which has been thus distributed: To Church Society, Diocese of Toronto For Travelling Missionaries £9 1 4½ For Widows & Orphans' Fund 7 10 1 For Bishop's Students' Fund 7 0 1½

Given to the poor (of which nearly £17 was distributed in bread) about..... While, from the residue, all the contingent and ordinary expences of the Church have been paid, and the palance appropriated, with other small funds, to the liqui-

every evening service after the second lesson, (if there be any candidates). The font, which is a plain stone one. having been presented to the Church for the most part

The Holy Communion is administered on Christmas-

lst, That the members of the Institution attend the village church once every Sabbath day.

2nd, That they receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the hands of the village pastor.

3rd, That the chapel attached to the Institution be not opened on the Sabbath during the hours of Divine Service at the Church.

W. H. R.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. The Church Society's House,

The Society met on Thursday, the 2nd instant. The LORD BISHOP in the chair.
On the recommendation of the Standing Committee the payment of the following accounts was ordered:— Messrs. Armour & Ramsay, Books for Depo-

Richard Cuthbert, Binding for Stock Cash disbursements, Registering Deeds and

It was Ordered, That books to the value of £2 be granted to Mr. Jusopp, for a Sunday-school in the Township of York.

of Toronto, to be applied to form a fund for the sup-port of Students in Theology, and placed at the dis-posal of the Lord Bishop for that purpose by a resolu-tion passed at the Monthly Meeting of the Society on the 7th January, 1846:-

St. James's Church, Louth £1 5 0
St. John's Church, do. 1 5 0
—per Rev. G. M. Armstrong
Emily—per Rev. Robt. Harding
Woodstock—per Churchwarden £6 9 4 Eastwood do. Lot 27, 11th Con. Zorra,—per Rev. Mr. Fauquier...... 0 6 4

Huntingford do. 1 7 10

—per H. C. Barwick, Esq.

£263 17 61 Toronto, 22nd April, 1846. The Treasurer has also received from the Honourable

Zachens Burnham the sum of £30, from the Newcastle and Colborne District Branch; and From W. H. Bottum, Esq., Treasurer of the Eastern

District Branch—
For the General Purposes of the Society..... £18 15 0 For the Widows and Orphans' Fund 1 5 0

> DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. RAIL-ROADS.

The Petition of the Bishop of Montreal and certain Clergy-men and other Inhabitants of the City of Quebec. Most Humbly Susyett present session, be introduced

Honourable House, for the formation of Rail oads in different portions of the Province:

That while your Petitioners rejoice in the progress of mprovement in whatever shape, and the increasing faciliies afforded to commercial enterprise within the country they would most earnestly deprecate the introduction of any practice, connected with such undertakings, which will tend to the dishonour of religion and the prejudice of moral observance among the people, and, by consequence, to the detriment even of the worldly interests of all parties concerned, since the continuance of blessing and prosperity can ill be looked for in the violation of the

Divine commandments:

That these effects would manifestly follow, and in all That these enects would mannestly follow, and approbability to a deplorable extent, from the practice of Sunday travelling upon the Rail-roads, the general introduction of which your Petitioners, nevertheless, cannot do otherwise than apprehend as by no means impossible, uplant it should be proported by languaging enactment: nless it should be prevented by legislative enaction

Wherefore, your Petitioners most humbly pray, that your Honourable House will be pleased to take the premises into your favourable consideration, and to provide against the possibility of such evils as are in the anticipation of your Petitioners, by means of a clause to be inserted in every Bill for the extension of Railway privipals and the such as a problem of the such as a such as vileges, prohibiting all travelling or transport of goods or other articles upon the Rail-roads on the Lord's day.

Arrival of the Unicorn. EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

An Extra published by our contemporary of the Cobourg tar on Monday Evening, April 20th, furnishes as with the llowing particulars :-

The Steamer Unicorn, Capt. Dallimore, that left Liverpool The Unicorn had a dreadful passage. She was a whole week sleaguered by ice. She put into St. John's, N. F., for coal.

Her bulwarks were stove in a gale.

She arrived at Halifax on Tuesday, at 3 P. M., left on Wednesday at 8 A. M., and arrived at Boston about 3 o'clock yes-

On the 31st ult., as we learn from a passenger, it was first suspected that the Unicorn had not coal enough on board.—
On the 3rd instant she experienced a tremendous gale, which On the 4th she bore up for St. John's, N. F. On the 6th,

10th, when she succeeded in reaching port.

The Unicorn had 34 passengers from Liverpool, 21 of whom she left at St. John's and Halifax. She took 7 at Halifax, and brought 20 into Parts.

The Cambria arrived out on the 14th ult. The Commercial and Produce Intelligence will be found in The Irish coercion bill has passed the House of Lords. Its visions, though somewhat modified, are highly stringent, and

THE ENGLISH ULTIMATUM. The London Times intimates, that "as soon as the ' Notice shall have received the sanction of Congress, and the President's course be known, Mr. Pakenham will be furnished with final nstructions, to enable him to meet the emergency with con-ciliation and with moderation, but without the slightest surrender of the dignity or the interests of this country. At present no such final instructions have been called for by the state

THE OREGON QUESTION.

House of Lords, Tuesday, March 17. The Earl of Clarendon moved for such portions of the diplo matic correspondence respecting the Oregon negotiations as the Earl of Aberdeen might think it consistent with public duty to produce. Nothing could be farther from his wishes than to ation of the debt.

The Sacrament of Holy Baptism is administered during the Sacrament of Holy Baptism is administered during the Sacrament of Holy Baptism is administered during the silence so rigidly preserved on this side the Atlantic, and to furnish the house with all the information that could pruba any candidates). The font, which is a plain stone one, having been presented to the Church for the most part by the pupils of Upper Canada College.

During the past year there have been forty-nine public baptisms, and three in private, being cases of sickness, allowed by the Rubric.

During the past year there have been forty-nine public baptisms, and three in private, being cases of sickness, allowed by the Rubric.

To than Mr. Pakenham could not be found, and that the Government had acted most judiciously in every step it had taken in the matter; for it had declared to the world that it would not engage in war until every means of keeping peace were exhausted. It was morally impossible that two such nations as hausted. It was morally impossible that two such nations as England and America should embroil themselves for a compaday, Easter day, and on the third Sunday in each month.

Besides the Sunday services, the only days kept observed are Christmas-day, Ash-Wednesday, and Good Friday; this, however, is to be attributed to the circumstance of

The Earl of Aberdeen (who was at times almost inaudible,) Barley, pearl, the cwt .. id :- My lords, in the very delicate and difficult position which I am placed, it might, perhaps, appear natural that I should have viewed with some degree of hesitation the notice which my noble friend gave yesterday. But, my lords, how-ever much this might, under ordinary circumstances, have been the case, I felt certain, in the case of my noble friend, that the sense of public duty, and his intimate knowledge of the great interests at stake, would prevent him from adding anything to the difficulties with which the question is already surrounded: and at the same time that his own feelings would indispose him and at the same time that his own feelings would indispose him to make his motion the subject of any embarrassment. My expectation has been fully realised by the speech which my noble friend has made.—(Hear, hear.) My lords, I think that the desire expressed by my noble friend is quite natural and reasonable. I think when we are receiving, from time to time, from the United States, information and documents of the highest interest and importance, affecting us in the manner in which these transactions do, it is quite natural that your lord-live and the mybrid school desire to receive from the Government. ships and the public should desire to receive from the Govern-ment of this country authentic information as to those trans-

especially as a great portion of them must be already known to your lordships and the public. But I must reserve to myself the discretion of, for the present, suppressing a large portion of the correspondence which has taken place between her Majesty's minister in the United States and myself, the production of which, at this time, would be injurious to the public interests. [Hear.] My lords, I will say further, that I should not be disposed voluntarily to lay on the table any such information. In the first place, it is quite unusual, in the midst of a negotiation of this magnitude, without any special object in view, to produce to Parliament accounts of the particular position we may, for the time being, find ourselves in. [Hear.] It is true that the government of the United States has acted differently, but their situation is different from ours. The executive government of the United States had to call on the executive put their situation is different from ours. The executive government of the United States had to call on the legislature to take a direct course on the subject. The Death dent of the United States proposed to the American legislature a certain measure, to which he required their assent; and, of course, he was under the necessity of furnishing them with the

road through the lot, in trust for the endowment of the mission and for a burying-ground.

It was Ordered, on the recommendation of the Land Committee, That the thanks of the Society be given to the Rev. Matthew Ker, for his donation to the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto of part of No. 17, in the 12th concession Adelaide, now Metcalfe, in the village of Katesville, containing six acres, in trust for the site of a Church and for the endowment of the same.

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, in conformity with Stations throughout the Diocese of the Police of the Rev. Mathematical Rev. Mathematical Rev. Mathematical Rev. Mathematical Rev. Mathematical Rev. Mathematical Rev. Math the house, in such a state of the negotiation as that to which Previously announced, in number 84, in am't 249 10 61

therefore, I should have wished not voluntarily to submit to the house, in such a state of the negotiation as that to which we have now arrived, communications which are calculated to produce such an opinion. [Hear.] Nevertheless, it is my decided opinion, that such an opinion would be unwarranted.

I cannot bring myself to believe, my Lords, whatever the effect produced by the papers I have referred to might be, as I have said,—I cannot, I repeat, bring myself to believe that any reasonable doubt remains of our being able to bring this matter to a satisfactory conclusion. (Hear, hear.) I have no doubt of the sincere desire of both Governments to arrive at that result; and I hope that my noble friend will not think me guilty of any uncourteous conduct, if I decline to inform him of the steps which, in the present juncture of affairs, her Majesty's Government may think proper to take in pursuit of the negotiation. He may look on it that, believing, as I do, that war is the greatest calamity that can befall a nation, and the greatest crime generally that a nation can commit—(hear, hear.)—he may rely that every effort consistent with the national honour will be employed to avert it. (Hear, hear.) My lords, I will not lay claim to your indulgence beyond what I am fairly entitled to; but if I might without presumption add the expression of an opinion, it would be, that you would believe that the conduct of this great transaction will be forbearing, conciliatory, moderate, and just, without any sacrifice of honour, or the real interests of the country. (Hear.)

But, my lords, on the other hand, it is certainly possible (though I would reject the notion), that all our efforts may be unavailing. In that case I can only say, that it will be my endeavour not only to secure the support and countenance of every one of your lordships, but the sympathy and approbation

endeavour not only to secure the support and countenance of every one of your lordships, but the sympathy and approbation every one of your lordships, but the sympathy and approbation also of every state in Europe, and of the whole civilized world. (Hear, hear.) My lords, I think my noble friend will, perhaps, not expect me to go further into the subject at present, and I will conclude the few words which I have thought it necessary to address to your lordships, by repeating what her Majesty has been graciously pleased to say from the Throne:—
"That no effort will be spared consistently with the national

Lord Brougham, referring to a statement that had been made respecting a globe said to be in the possession of Mr. Everett, on which the Oregon boundary was marked favourably to America, said, he had yesterday received a letter from Mr. Everett, which quite confirmed the truth of the assumption which he Lord Brougham) had offered at the time. It appeared tha Mr. Everett had ordered the globe through another person, and that the tradesman had marked the boundary in the manner referred to, perhaps with the view to pay a compliment to Mr. Everett, but without the previous knowledge of that gentleman. With respect to the question before the house, he could only join his hearty wish, and express his confident hopes, that all these negotiations, troublesome as they might be, would lead to a happy issue; and also his entire confidence in his noble friend and the rest of her Majesty's Government, and that shouldunhappily for us, for America, and for humanity at largethose just expectations prove unfounded, mankind would find out to whom the blame should be imputed; and further, that although the calamity of war would be looked at by all with the utmost possible aversion, by none would it be regarded with

apprehension or alarm.

Lord Ashburton felt sure that all which caution and pru dence required in this negotiation would be observed by his no-ble friend, and that the honour of England would not be tar-nished. When he looked at the probability of two countries like England and America rushing madly into a war on a ques-tion in which nothing was at stake but their honour, he could not for a moment doubt that, whatever be the ebullition of popular fever here or in the United States, the sterling good sens which especially characterized those two countries would pre vail, and preserve both from that ultimate alternative which he could not contemplate without feelings of the utmost horror He held it to be hopeless for either to seek to obtain advantag over the other in what were called the terms of negotiation The only question was how to settle this disputed right in the manner which would be best for the two nations. The negotiation could not be in better hands than those of his noble friend; and he felt also, on the other hand, confidence that the people of the United States would at least come to a fair, a honourable, and a safe conclusion on the subject.

FROM THE EAST.

The latest accounts from the East show that the condition The latest accounts from the East show that the condition of our empire in that part of the world is the reverse of satisfactory. The blood which flowed on the banks of the Satlej, on the three memorable days of December last, has been shed in vain. The Sikhs have been punished, but not subdued; and they return to the conflict with increased numbers, and apparently additional determination. They will take a deal of beating: they are brave fellows, excellent soldiers, and not at all disposed to cry people. They strength for outstrips ours. On the 4th she bore up for St. John's, N. F. On the 6th, she was in the midst of ice, and saw seven icebergs at the same time, and was compelled to lay to for five hours during the night.

On the 7th she polled through a field of ice, twelve miles in width, and succeeded in getting into the Bay of Bulls, fifteen width, and succeeded in getting into the Bay of Bulls, fifteen the other. Our strength in India mainly depends upon moral force—upon the belief in the invincibility of our arms. Description of the prestige of our greatness. stroy that by a signal defeat, and the prestige of our greatness

> A Treasury Order has been issued, and transmitted to the Custom authorities at the several ports, declaring that buckwheat, Indian corn and rice, may be liberate on payment of the reduced rates of duty proposed by Sir Robert Peel, and resolved on by the House of Commons; the parties, however, being required to give bond to pay the old duty, provided Parliament finally raises the Ministerial Parliament. finally reject the Ministerial project. Without waiting consummation of the measure now before the house, the the subjoined articles may be liberated at the rates of duty annexed, the importers merely giving the formal undertaking above specified :

Buckwheat, the quarter ... rough, and in the husk, the qr......
of and from a British possession, the qr..... The other articles in the tariff having passed through com-

mittee, will, probably, be immediately admitted at the reduced rates proposed. The following articles will be admitted at the rates subjoined:—

Potter the self-self-self-self-self-self-self-self-	£	8.	d.
Butter, the cwt.	0	10	0
of and from any British possession	0	2	6
Checoe, end on to access	0	5	0
of and from any British passes	0	1	6
	0	1	0
	0	7	0
of and from any British possession	0	2	0
	0	9	0
Sago, the cwt	0	0	6
Sausages, the pound	0	0	0
Laploca, the Cwt	0	0	-
Tongues, the cwt.	0	0	6
of and from any British possession, the cwt.	0	7	0
Arrowroot, the cwt	0	2	0
	0	2	6
- of and from any British possession, the cwt.	0	0	6

of and from any British possession, the cwt.
Ale or beer of all sorts, the barrel TREASURY CIRCULAR. Treasury Chambers, 10th March, 1846.

Gentlemen:—The House of Commons having passed the following Resolution, substituting new rates of duty on the articles therein expressed, viz.:

Resolved, That in lieu of the duties of customs now charge-

Mr. Sol. tees to who referred be the House.

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able on the articles undermentioned imported into the United Kingdom, the following duties shall be charged, viz. Buckwheat, the quarter Maize or Indian Corn.
"Meal, the cwt.....

I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of Her Mament of this country authentic information as to mose trans-actions, accompanied by such other information as it may be safe and proper to give.

I therefore think I have no valid reason for objecting to the reduction of those papers for which my noble friend has moved; sepecially as a great portion of them must be already known to your lordships and the public. But I must reserve to myself the discretion of, for the present, suppressing a large portion of

POLISH INSURRECTION .- CRACOW CAPITULATED.

It was Ordered, on the recommendation of the Land
It was Ordered, on the recommendation of the Land
Committee, That the thanks of the Society be given to
Capt. Steele, R.N., for his donation to the Church Society
of the Diocese of Toronto of part of lot No. 10, 11th concession Medonte, containing four acres, with a right of
road through the lot, in trust for the endowment of the
mission and for a burying-ground.

It was Ordered, on the recommendation of the Land
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The Conditions on which the The insurcents left the city March 2nd, and the Austrian General, Collin, proceeded to occupy it. Soon after, an imposing Russian force approached, and the two Generals arranged for encircling the town with equal numbers from each army. during the stay of the Austrians in Cracow appeared with wea-pons in his hands, or in whose dwellings arms of any kind should

be found, should be judged by court-martial within twenty-four It is said the insurgents will retire to the mountains of Gallicia, and from thence keep up a Guerilla warfare; again, it is said they will act in concert with the Circassians.

Still Later from England.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

(From the Cobourg Star, Extra.) By the Caledonia Steamship at Boston we have dates from

TWO GREAT VICTORIES OVER THE SIKHS-TERMINATION OF Since the despatch of our paper by the Unicorn, our advices

rom Bombay inform us of two more great battles having been bought in India between the British and Sikh armies. Both erminated in decisive victory to the former. The first was under the command of Sir H. Smith, and the latter of Sir Hugh Gough, which was perhaps one of the most bloody on record.

— Willmer & Smith's Times.

In Sir H. Smith's battle, the whole army of the enemy was

In Sir H. Smith's battle, the whole army of the enemy was driven head-long over the difficult ford of a broad river; his camp, 55 pieces of artillery, baggage, stores of ammunition and of grain, his ALL in fact, wrested from him by the repeated charges of cavalry and infantry. In that of Sir Hugh Gough, the Sikhis lost 12,000 men and 65 pieces of artillery. The English had 500 men killed; 13 of whom were officers, and 2,500 wounded, of whom 101 were officers. Her Majesty's 53d and 62d regiments suffered enormously. Gen. Dicke and Brigadier Taylor are among the dead.

Brigadier Taylor are among the dead.

The accounts which go out by this packet contain the particulars of two brilliant actions with the Sikhs, one fought by Sir H. Smith, with the strong division which had crossed the Sutlej near Looadianah, and the other by Sir Henry Hardinge, and Sir Hugh Gough, with the main body of the enemy on the margin of the same river at Sadaron. In both these engagements the arms of the British forces resped new laurels and in-

flieted terrible retribution on the natives.

The severe thrashing of the Sikh forces by Sir H. Smith has been consummated by the total defeat of the main body by the Governor General of India and the commander-in chief. The

ount of this battle proves it to have been, while it lasted, one e most terrific on record. Unlike the able manœuvreing f Sir H. Smith, this affair seems to have owed its success to he daring intrepidity of our men, who stormed the enemy's entrenchments beyonet in hand, defended as they were by 30,000 Sikhs and 70 pieces of artillery. The slaughter was immense, for our troops braved the enemy's fire by reserving their shot until they got within his entrenchment. The horrors of war are painted with appalling power in the few brief sentences of the victorious commander. The action terminated in the complete rout of the enemy, the capture of his guns, and the oss of his camp and baggage.

Thus has ended a war respecting the consequences of which

good deal of anxiety not unnaturally prevailed; a war forced upon us by the peculiar exigencies of the case, from which we ould not shrink, but for which we had made no preparation,

used no adequate foresight.

An awful sacrifice of life took place on the Sutlej, in attempting to cross which our troops moved down thousands of the flying foe, and those who escaped the fire were drowned in

This victory has put the finishing stroke to the war. It has brought the Sikhs to their knees, and they are now humble supplicants for our mercy and forbearance. They have engaged to pay $\pm 1,500,000$ in the course of four years towards the exises of the war; the payment to be enforced by the occupa-

Sir Robert Peel, on the evening of Thursday, proposed z vote of thanks to the Indian army, which he did in the highest strain of eloquence and impassioned feeling. The beauty of the eulogy was in fine harmony with the facts and truths. The Commander-in-Chief and the Governor-General are to be WARLIKE PREPARATIONS .- The greatest activity conti-

nues in all the dockyards in England, and the recruiting for the army is still going on with great spirit. Six thousand soldiers were ordered to India, three thousand of which were to proceed by the overland mail route. It is now stated that the order will be rescinded. There is a rumour that an additional umber will proceed to Canada. THE CORN MARKET.

Pending the discussions of the Government, the Corn Market is like all the Produce markets, in a complete state of stagnation. Prices vary but little, and parties merely purchase from hand to mouth, to satisfy their immediate requirements. The general belief is, that if the measure is passed, the article will rise in value, but to this doctrine there are of course some LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, April 4 .- Our market has been free from any aniation since the sailing of the steamship Unicorn. A slight vance was obtained in the price of wheat at the market held advance was obtained in the price of wheat at the market held on the 24th March. On that day, Canadian flour moved off sparingly. Little was done in bonded wheat or flour up to that date, as importers were asking a higher price than buyers seemed disposed to pay. On the 27th, the market was more buoyant than it had been of late, and an advance in prices was obtained for most of the articles brought forward.

During the week ending March 31, there was very little inquiry for any article in bond, but no change in prices. On that day the advance paid on wheat during the week mentioned was not supported, and prices receded. There was a moderate decomposite of the supported and prices receded.

not supported, and prices receded. There was a moderate demand for Indian Corn at reduced prices, as well as a small retail sale for Canada Wheat, but no sales in bond.

At the market yesterday, April 3d, the trade in its general bearings exhibited an excessively dull aspect, a disinclination on the part of buyers to purchase, and a tendency in most articles to recede in value. All descriptions of wheat were consequently some what easier to buy, but not sufficiently below our last quotations to reduce our currency materially, or to induce business beyond a few limited sales of small amount. In Irish flour the transactions were moderate at previous rates, whilst Canadian was offered on lower terms with little effect, Indian corn being much less attractive than heretofore, decidedly rather cheaper. About 2,000 qrs. American good red wheat were sold by auction, after market, at 6s. 7d. per 70 lbs., in bond. In flour under lock no transactions are reported, though rather lower prices would now be accepted.

The Oregon Question appears to be entirely forgotten amidst the brilliant victories in India.

Colonial.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, April 9. The following Petitions were read :-2 Petitions from members of the Church of England in the Diocese of Quebec, praying that a portion of the Clergy Reserves may be vested in the Church Society of that Diocese. Of Rev. J. A. Mulock and others of Tiny and Tay, praying

that a portion of the Clergy Reserves may be vested in the

the exciter politicians, the very fa why shoul pointment House. I Mr. ME The Ho YEAS .-

(Dundas,) Prince, R Sherwood Boutillier, Chauveau, taine, Lant Petrie, Pri Tache, The Petition of the Cler

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provide the

Mr. Sol. Gen. SHERWOOD moved that the Select Commit-

a Government measure for it was a matter the Provincial Legislature could not touch, relating, as it did, to an Imperial Act.

He (Mr. A.) wished to give all denominations their just rights—to place them upon a perfect equality—and to make a fair division of the Clergy lands.

Mr. Sol. Gen. Sherwood said, it had been imputed to him by the horsester expectite (Mr. Reldwin) that his division

by the hon member opposite, (Mr. Baldwin) that his object was to obtain a report favourable to his view of the subject upon which the House had been petitioned. It was neither correct nor Parliamentary to attribute such a motive to him. He certainly would be pleased at a report favourable to the clergy, being made; but it was wrong to say of him, that that was his only reason for pressing the motion. What he desired was that a committee should be selected from the whole House, by which a careful enquiry might be made, and some one repo furnished, and not that they should imitate the abominab practice in the neighbouring States, of having a majority and a minority report. It was known to that House that the Clergy Reserves was a question of long standing, and one out of which had arisen a great deal of difficulty and contention. According to the present law, the clergy of the Church of England find that they have an acknowledged right to a certain portion of these lands; but it also happens that under an arrangement, by which the Government is bound to sell the lands, the pro-ceeds are being greatly reduced. The Government sent per-sons about to value the different lots, and the expense attending this and the other proceedings necessary, amounts to not less than 40 per cent. They (the clergy) finding then that the munificent endowment of England is being frittered away, came to that House to ask that they themselves might obtain the charge of it, in order that by economical management it may be rendered a real and not a nominal benefit. His great object was to preserve order, and, therefore, was he anxious to avoid fusion of two co

committee at all.

Sol. Gen. Sheroood would beg the hon. gentleman's pardon.
The appointment of a committee was the right course. It had been said that it ought to have been a Government measure; the Government had nothing to do with it; they found a statute settling the matter and were willing to leave it to those interested to seek a change or not. Some of the parties so concerned have, then, applied to have their share placed under their own controul in order to prevent its being eaten up under the present arrangement; it was to apply to the Imperial Government to set that arrangement aside that he (the Sol. Gen.) was desirous, and he saw no reason against such a course, excent perhaps a mere frivolous jealousy of the Church of Engcept perhaps a mere frivolous jealousy of the Church of Eng-land. He (the Sol. Gen.) was delighted with the liberal sentiments expressed by the hon. and learned member for Quebec, and he trusted that other hon, members who usually acted with that gentleman participated in his views of the present question; he trusted that the Roman Catholic members of the House would sustain him in undertaking to obtain a right that was felt to be so beneficial in their own Church, and which merely went to secure to the clergy of the Church of England an advantage that was given on the face of the statute.

Mr. BALDWIN. - The question should, properly, not go to a

Mr. CAMERON opposed the motion.
Mr. ROBINSON was in favour of the appointment of a new Mr. WILLIAMS-He thought it desirable that the Commit-

it was finished, a new Administration might be in power, and it might order another valuation, and in this way delay the sale

He, as a Protestant, felt grieved at the divisions that existed among them, for the unanimity of the Catholics was their strong hold. He (Mr. P.) desired very much a settlement of this question, and he admired the spirit that the hon. member for Quebec (Mr. Aylwin) had evinced on this occasion. The moment a person mentions the name of Clergy Reserves, it excites angry feeling; it appeared to be a sort of Pandora's

the House at the Bar of the Legislative Council Chamber.

The House went accordingly, and being returned, Mr. Speaker reported that he addressed His Excellency as follows:

box from which sprung all sorts of disease and pestilence,
Mr. Gowan intended to support the motion of the Solicitor
General, but not because he was in favour of the prayer of the Church Society. He (Mr. G.) was opposed to allowing any

ecclesiastical corporations to hold much property.

Mr. Moffatt.—When he rose before to address the House, he intended to have called its attention to the real question before it: it was whether it were more expedient to appoint one committee chosen indiscriminately from the members of the House, or two committees, to one of which we would refer the petitions in favour of the division of the Clergy Reserves, and petitions in rayour of the division of the Congy reserver, and to the other petitions against the division. Both the committees would, he was sure, bring in different reports. The present discussion was anticipating that which would properly come before the House when the committee had reported; indeed, the present discussion was anticipating the report of the

Mr. ROBLIN-Spoke against the motion, and the general

to the same effect. Mr. Boulton-The members opposite are wonderfully

patriotic on this subject. They were afraid that if they did not keep this and the University question before the country, they had no hopes of regaining power. He (Mr. B.) asserted that all of the Clergy Reserves did belong to the Church of England, but as a portion had been taken from them by the Imperial Statute, he was desirous of making the most of what remained, and not to have them frittered away in expenses. Mr. DUGGAN.—He felt convinced that it was far more de-

sirable to have one Committee, than two which would bring in settle the question was to dispose of the Clergy Reserves; if however, the division of them was decided on, it was unfair to suppose that the right of pre-emption would not be respected by the Church Society. He considered that a great deal of the excitement, and objection to the division, was got up by collisions for the purpose of making political capital out of it. politicians, for the purpose of making political capital out of it, or by greedy speculators, for the purpose of enriching themselves when the market had been glutted. He considered that the very fact of the issuing of the order to stop the sale shewed that there was something wrong; if there are grievances why should this House refuse to investigate them, by the appointment of a committee, chosen indiscriminately by the House. He held that it would be injustice to the petitioners to refuse to appoint the Committee; he would like if it was appointed, to have all the evidence that could be got brought before the Crown Land Office.

Mr. MERRITT-Made a few observations. The House then divided. For Mr. Sherwood's motion, 31;

YEAS .- Messrs. Boulton, Cayley, Christie, Colville, Daly, Dickson, Duggan, Ermatinger, Foster, Gowan, Hale, Jessup Johnston, LeBoutillier, Macdonald (Cornwall,) Macdonnell (Dundas,) M'Connell, Meyers, Moffatt, Monro, Papinean, Prince, Riddell, Robinson, Scott, Sherwood (Brockville,) Sherwood (Toronto,) Smith (Frontenac,) Viger, Williams,

NAYS .- Messrs. Armstrong, Baldwin, Bertherlot, Bertrand, Boutillier, Brooks, Cameron, Cauchon, Chabot, Chalmers, Chauveau, Desaunier, DeWitt, Guillet, Hall, Jobin, LaFontaine, Lantier, La Terriere, Lemoine, Leslie, Macdonald (Kingston), Macdonell (Stormont), Merritt, Methot, Morin, Nelson, Petrie, Price, Roblin, Rousseau, Seymour, Smith (Missisquoi), Smith (Wentworth), Stewart (Bytown), Stewart, (Prescott),

Tache, Thompson, Webster,-40. Monday, April 13. Petitions from Emily and Colchester, praying that a portion of the Clergy Reserves may be vested in the Church Society of

Of members of Church of England in the Diocese of Quebec, praying for do. do. in the Church Society of Quebec.

The following Message was laid before the House:—

The Administrator of the Government recommends to the Legislative Assembly the consideration of the necessity of adopting measures to authorise the Administrator in Council to select and acquire suitable lots of ground in the city of MonSir Allan N. Macnab, Speaker of the House, rose in his

place, and addressed the House as follows:—
"I beg to be permitted to address a few words to the House.

Mr. Sol. Gen. Sherwood moved that the Select Committees to whom the petitions on the Clergy Reserves had been referred be dissolved, and a new committee be then struck by the House.

Mr. Baldwin would resist the motion. He (Mr. B.) would not say that there was any precedent for the appointment of two committees on the same subject, but he considered that it was quite proper that there should be, when petitions were presented praying for exactly opposite measures. But he (Mr. B.) did not see that any good object would be gained by referring these petitions to a committee. Most of them were presented to the House merely as an expression of public opinion, and as such similar petitions were regarded in England. In that country they never thought it necessary to refer petitions on the great questions of the day to any committee.

Mr. Chalmers concurred in the observations from the talented and consistent member for the North Riding of York. He (Mr. A.) considered that the answer given that day by the Atty. Gen. on that subject showed the necessity of investigation. It appeared to him extraordinary that hon. members could not approach that subject calmly and dispassionately, discarding the popular clamour that had been a Government measure for it was a matter the Provincial Learner of the subject showed a Government measure for it was a matter the Provincial Learner of the subject showed the Provincial Learner of the subject showed the Provincial Learner of the subject showed the Provincial Learner of the Scholar of the Scholar of the House.

Mr. Chalmers concurred in the observations from the talented and consistent member for the North Riding of York. He (Mr. A.) considered that the answer given that day by the Atty. Gen. on that subject showed the many instances I have experienced of the kindness and particular of the popular clamour that had been a Government measure for it was a matter the Provincial Learner of the provincial Learner of the provincial Learner of the provincial Learner of the sum of the sum of t such I beg to express sincere regret for its occasion, and must

humbly apologise for it.
"Having had some years' experience in the office of Speaker I am not unacquainted with the difficulties of the station I have had the honour to fill,—difficulties which are frequently increased by the unexpected urgency with which they present themselves for elucidation and removal. The same experience has, however, taught me, that in all such cases, whoever has the honour to fill the chair of the House, can at all times confidently rely upon the support and the indulgence of the

" If, therefore it should be the pleasure of the House, owing to the melancholy position in which I am placed, to relieve me, for the present, from my duties as their Speaker, they may rest and if they found a mine they had further permission to work

fi it could convey any consolation in the midst of his affliction, his Honour might rest assured of the heartfelt sympathy of the House. His [Mr. Draper's] own feelings were too much moved, to permit of his saying more; he would, therefore, sit down, after moving that His Honour the Speaker have leave of absence so long as might be necessary. The hon, gentlema sat down much affected.

This being carried, and Sir Allan Macnab having retired, Mr. Draper again rose, and sid that the situation in which the House was now placed, without a Speaker, made it imperative to adopt some step, in order that it might go on with the business of the country. He had looked into a few precedents on the subject, and had ascertained that there was sufficient warrant for the course he now proposed to take. It appeared that there had been several cases in the British Parsufficient warrant for the course he now proposed to take. It appeared that there had been several cases in the British Parliament of Speakers having obtained leave of absence, on account of illness, and one, in the Upper Canadian Assembly, of a Speaker having obtained leave, on account of an absence, or account of a Speaker having obtained leave, on account of an absence, or account of the Mouse of the House of the House on the merits of the question are to books through the Province. liament of Speakers having obtained leave of a count of illness, and one, in the Upper Canadian Assembly, of a Speaker having obtained leave, on account of an absence, caused by his duty to the public. On those occasions it had been resolved by the House to elect some member to perform the duties of Speaker, during the absence of the Speaker. In accordance with that practice, he should now move that the hon, member for Bellechasse be desired to take the chair, during the absence of Sir A. N. Macnab, and no longer. He need say no more in support of the motion than that Mr, Morin had, on a previous occasion, been supported by a very large number of the House, though he had not obtained a majority.

The motion was seconded by Mr. AYLWIN, and was carried unanimously.

Works as they pleased, in order to encourage the use of an analysis of the separate ducation. Messrs, BALDWIN, ROBLIN and ERMATINGER spoke against it, but it was finally carried.

Col. Prince suggested to the hon. Attorney General the expediency of making some provision for the separate education of the children of Negroes in the Western District. The whole population objected to their children mixing with the blacks in the common schools. The demoralizing state of the Negro population, a condition arising from their previous state of slavery and want of education was a crying evil, and it was the duty of the Government to endeavour to snatch the children from the vices and brutish ignorance of their fathers, by some provision for their literary instruction

Mr. Morin was then led to the chair by Messrs, Aylwin and Draper, after which he addressed the House in French and English. He believed, he said, that no situation was more important than that of presiding over that House; but he felt even more incompetent for such a task, after hearing the hongentleman who had been forced to retire from the chair by the painful circumstances of which he bad spoken. He felt him-self, he said, the more incompetent to the task, after hearing that hon, gentleman feel it necessary to exculpate himself for the manner in which he had fulfilled his duties, though he did Mr. Williams—He thought it desirable that the Committee should be appointed by the House, if it was in accordance with parliamentary practice. He (Mr. W.) wished that the lands should be given over to Ecclesiastical Corporations, and that a provision should be made in the law that they should be bound to sell them by a certain time, in order that no vast accumulation should remain in their hands, but they shall be sold in order that they may be cultivated and settled.

Mr. Murney—Said that the Government had received reports of the persons appointed to value the lands; and after twelve months had been allowed to them, to see if the lands had been truly valued, a Proclamation had been issued from Government, predicated upon this report, allowing the land to be sold at the valuation of the Commissioners, with ten years' credit. He though the Government bound to take that valuation; if they now ordered a new valuation to be made before

The House then adjourned for about half an hour. Tuesday, April 14.

might order another valuation, and in this way delay the sale of the lauds for a very long period.

Mr. Hall—Was opposed to the motion, he was opposed to any portion of the Clergy Reserves being re-invested in the hands of the Clergy, because it would then be impossible to divide the lands at all satisfactorily.

Mr. Prince—If the result of this motion was to have the effect of investing the lands in the Clergy, he might oppose it, but the object was merely to refer certain petitions from a large land respectable body of men, to a Committee selected by the and respectable body of men, to a Committee selected by the and respectable body of men, to a Committee selected by the arrival and departure marked by the customary honours. arrival and departure marked by the customary honours.Moutreal Gazette.

At three o'clock the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod appeared, and announced that His Excellency would receive the House at the Bar of the Legislative Council Chamber.

"May it please your Excellency,

"The Legislative Assembly having, upon the application of their Speaker, Sir A. N. Macnab, Knight, for the reason assigned by him of an impending domestic calamity, granted to him leave of absence from his duties, I have the honour to state that they have been pleased to appoint me to be their Speaker until the return of Sir A. N. Macnab.

"If, in the performance of the important duties thus entrusted to me, I should at any time fall into error, I trust that the fault will be imputed to me alone, and not to the Assembly whose servant I am, and that while I have the honour to fill the high and important office, nothing may occur to affect or diminish that harmony between the different branches of the

Legislature which has hitherto so happily prevailed."

To which the Speaker of the Council made the following

" Mr. Speaker,

"I am commanded by his Excellency the Administrator of Mr. Morin and Mr. Price followed and spoke substantially the Government to declare to you that he receives the communication just made by you, with full confidence in the wisdom and judgment of the Assembly who have thus appointed you

> The Speaker handed to the Chairman of the Middlesex Election Committee, the evidence taken by the Commissioners on

In answer to Mr. LAURIN, Mr. Atty. Gen. SMITH said that Government was not prepared to introduce any Bill having for its purpose to repeal the Feudal Tenure.

its purpose to repeal the Feudal Tenure.

Mr. Attorney General SMITH moved for leave to introduce a Bill to continue the Bankrupt Ordnance, and explained that the Bill he was about to introduce provided against the defects of the add measure amount there are the explained that the Bill he was about to introduce provided against the defects of the add measure amount there are the explained that the provided against the defects of the add measure amount there are the explained that the provided against the defects of the case would not be a superior to the explained that the provided against the defects of the case would not be a superior to the explained that the provided against the defects of the case would not be a superior to the explained that the provided against the defects of the case would not be a superior to the consideration of the Inspector General's financial scheme. The rumour in question has not been verified; and the opinion generally entertained, is that a resignation of the Inspector General's financial scheme. the Bill he was about to introduce provided against the defects of the old measure; amongst these was the appointment of official Assignees instead of the present course of choosing them om among the creditors; and a provision to prevent any Bankrupt obtaining his certificate who had not kept proper books.

Mr. Moffatt considered that one of the principal evils of the old measure arose from the inattention of creditors The Bill was ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday

The House went into Committee to consider the propriety of appropriating a sum of money for acquiring a lot of land, and building a Court House in the city of Montreal. amittee rose and reported they had adopted the re-

the expediency of amending the law relative to the manner of levying duties upon spirits.

Leave of absence was granted to Malcolm Cameron, Esq.,

Prince. Granted. In reply to some remarks made by Mr. Ayrwin on the necessity of the Railroad Committee reporting to the House some general provisions relative to these works, of the same characteristics. Attendate, towan, including the measure. But there were upon the Ministerial side some members who thought differently, and the expression of their opinions brought a out

Mr. Solicitor General SHERWOOD said, that the Railroad committee were preparing some regulations which would be speedily reported to the House. But this country was under very different circumstances to England. There was a considthe security of the interests of those who might invest their capital in these works, by being careful how it sanctioned lines which would interfere with those previously chartered. If English capitalists found after they had subscribed to one railroad, that the Government chartered another either running

them a monopoly.

Mr. Aylwin moved for an Address to his Excellency for defecti information of all location tickets granted and mining rights adopting measures to authorise the Administrator in Council to select and acquire suitable lots of ground in the city of Montreal for the erection of a residence for the Government to have it surveyed, and to grant it in such a provide the means of carrying these objects into execution.

Government House, April 13, 1846.

Given measures to authorise the Administrator in Council given to parties, to work the mines on Lake Superior, with the names of the superior, with the names of the applicants, &c. If this region contained the mine and each to give to parties, to work the mines on Lake Superior, with the names of the applicants, &c. If this region contained the mine and each to give to parties, to work the mines on Lake Superior, with the names of the applicants, &c. If this region contained the mine and each to grow a division the motion was carried by a majority of 7.

Among those who voted for the adjournment we may ment to have it surveyed, and to grant it in such a manner as would be most advantageous to the revenue of the Government to have it surveyed, and to grant it in such a manner as would be most advantageous to the revenue of the following: Messrs. Moffatt, McDonald (Cornwall), Gowan and Ermatinger. The numbers were merely counted, and the names not taken down, so that while stating the names.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

Mr. Attorney General Smith said that the hon. gentleman of a few of those who voted for the postponement, on the

Some kind friend had evidently pulled the wool over the hongentleman's eyes, and he really believed he had found a mare's nor it. He perfectly agreed with him that the Government had no right to show partiality to individuals; but he considered it ought to give a greater encouragement to those who were more enterprizing than their fellows. The history of the matter was just this:—in 1841 he, in connection with a few enterprizing individuals, some Englishmen and others Americans, attempted to explore the North shore of Lake Superior in search of minerals which they had reason to believe existed there, and to obtain a knowledge of the fisheries which were represented to be valuable. They petitioned the Parliament of Upper Canada for an Act of Incorporation to work the mines and carry on fisheries on the North Bank of Lake Superior, but the scheme was treated as an Utopian one, and the prayer of the petition was refused. But his friends, whose enterprize in the country, without there had been displayed by the unatimous of the Country, without there had been displayed by the unatimous of the Canadian Ministry, but has been forced upon them by the Commercial policy of England; and, moreover, it is one to which the House stands pledged by the unanimous vote which it gave for an Address to the Queen in the commencement of the Session.

If it was the intention of Ministers to consider a postponement as a defeat, and as a defeat affecting their tenure of office, it was the duty of one of their number to have made a declaration to that effect. As it was, some of their supporters in voting as they did, actually considered that they were relieving Ministers from a position embarrassed by the misconception of the nature of the change proposed, and which they considered delay and explanations would remove.—Mont Courier.

On Saturday afternoon, (April 19,) a meeting of their parlocations.

SPR. of the petition was refused. But his friends, whose enterprize was not cramped by that spirit of inactivity which too much distinguishes this colony, pushed on, and soon discovered that the South Bank of Lake Superior also contained great mineral they had made fortunes. In August last he had been again solicited to take part in an enterprize of this nature, and came to Montreal to endeavour to awaken the enterprize of the Government, and to effect some arrangements for carrying on mining operations. He stated his views to the members of Government, and received some encouragement, but there the matter rested so far as grants or locations were concerned.—

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The only benefit which had been accorded were concerned to the Government is to conduct the affairs of the country which what were be its intrinsic mecrits, has only recently and partially been brought under public view. It must, however, be admitted, that, if any Government is to conduct the affairs of the country which were considered with the conduction of a measure which, what which The only benefit which had been accorded was a power under the Great Seal, for the parties requiring such license, to go to duties, whenever I may be released from the discharge of those accret obligations of my domestic circle which this house will permit me to say I cannot but feel are paramount to every other consideration."

Mr. Drafer was sure he spoke the sentiments of the House—of both sides of it—when he said that it was with sincer regret that it had learned the painful necessity under which the Speaker found himself compelled to retire from the dignified office which he had filled with so much honour to himself. If it could convey any consolation in the midst of his affliction.

Mr. Solicitor General Compelled to the provincial of the house of the same at their own expense, and a mine they had further permission to work the same at their own expense and subject to such conditions as the Government should think proper to impose. This was the amount of privileges granted, and for his part he was not thankful to the Government for his share of them. He believed it was the intention of the Government to send up the provincial Geologist to this region, and to mark out lots one mile in breadth and five deep, a quantity which no enterprising individual would care to accept. About 25 of these licences were granted. Address agreed to.

Mr. Solicitor General Compelled to the provincial Geologist to this region, and to mark out lots one mile in breadth and five deep, a quantity which no enterprising individual would care to accept. About 25 of these licences were granted. Address agreed to.

The House went into Committee upon the School Bill of

Mr. DRAPER moved that the Salary of the Superintendent of Education should be £500 per annum or such a sum less than that as should bear the same relation to the sum appropriated for Schools in Upper Canada, as that appropriation bears to that for Lower Canada.

Mr. Roblin moved in amendment that the sum be £400,

which he considered ample. Lost.

Mr. Draper then moved that the said Superintendent of Education should be allowed £175 per annum for a Clerk and

by some provision for their literary instruction

The House counted out without going through the whole clauses of the Bill. Wednesday, April 15.

The following petitions were read :-

Of Rev. Job Descon and others, of Adolphustown and Frederiksburgh, for repeal of the Common School Act.
Of members of Church of England in Diocese of Quebee,

praying that a portion of the Clergy Reserves may be vested in the Church Society of Quebec. Mr. Cameron brought forward two resolutions concerning the stoppage of the sale of the Clergy Reserves.

Mr. Draper said, he had no objection to the matter of the resolutions. He hoped however, that the hon. gentleman would consent to lay the resolutions on the table for a few days for this research the fort speed to the Compiler of the Compiler of

days, for this reason, the first report of the Commissioners ap-pointed to examine into the affairs of the Crown Lands de-partment would be laid before the government tomorrow, and partment would be laid before the government tomorrow, and would be submitted to the House at as early a period as possible; in that report would be found the reasons why the Government had been called upon to suspend the sales for a time the meantime, he would assure hon gentlemen that the suspension did not arise from any despatch from the Home Government, but principally because it was found that in some districts the lands had been very much undervalued.

Mr. Riddle Lands had been very m

Resolutions laid on the table.

Dr. FOSTER introduced a Bill to enable the Society of Odd Tellows to hold Real Estate.

Mr. CAUCHON opposed the Bill. He knew nothing about the Society and did not want to know anything; he believed, however, that it was a secret association, and he was averse to

Mr. Robinson said if the hon. gentleman wished to see an

Odd Fellow, he would introduce himself and many of the friends upon his right and left to his notice, as members of the association in question. He could not give all the information he might desire upon the subject unless the hon, gentleman uld become an Odd Fellow himself, and he believed it would not take much to make him one. The society was one purely benevolent, and he could assure the opposer of this Bill that if he were a member of it, it would not make him a worse man but might make him a better.

Mr. Cauchon called for a division; upon which the first

reading of the Bill was counted Yeas 50, Nays 8. Messrs. Lafontaine, Drummond, De Witt, Chabot, Cauchon, Chauveaux, Jobin and Nelson voting against the Bill. The House went into Committee again upon the School

Bill of Upper Canada.

Mr. Attorney General DRAPER moved to refer the Assessment Bill of Upper Canada to a select committee.

On a division the motion was carried. Ayes 27; Nays 19.

The House went into committee on the Great Western

Mr. CAMERON read a letter from George Hudson and other great railroad proprietors in England, in favour of the project, and desiring that the act of incorporation might be granted to them in conjunction with Sir Allan Macnab and others.

The Committee rose and reported progress.

RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF THE EXECUTIVE.

A report was circulated to the effect that the present Administration were meditating retirement from office on account of their being placed in a minority upon a question of adjourn
Address (post-paid) J. C., Office of this

justifiable. The following remarks, -which embody a detailed statement of the occurrence, and convey the assurance that no change of Administration is contemplated,—have been compiled from the Montreal Courier and the Gazette. Nothing more is required to set before our readers the merits of the transaction: In consequence of a vote given in the House, Friday, April

17, Mr. Draper moved to adjourn, in order to give himself and colleagues opportunity of considering what course they ought to pursue, or in plain terms, whether they should not resign. The House was in Committee to consider the expediency of repealing certain duties, and the resolution under considera-In Committee rose and reported they had adopted the solution.

It ion was for the repeal of the duty of 3s. per quarter now levied upon American Wheat intended for export or to be ground for export, in accordance with a suggestion in a despatch from the Colonial Secretary, which we published some time since.

ng duties upon spirits.

A long and able exposition of the necessity of making this and other changes in our tariff, in order to meet the come erember for Lanark, from Saturday next for the remainder of the Session.

M. M'Donald (Cornwall) moved leave of absence for Col.

He was followed by Mr. Attorney General Draper, Mr. Sherdringe. Granted.

a result little expected.

Mr. Baldwin seized the opportunity of a division of opinion different circumstances to England. There was a considing which the House should not lose sight of, and that was security of the interests of those who might invest their

He was followed by Mr. Cauchon, who complained of the the same direction or interfering with its traffic, public conlence would be shaken.

Mr. Attorney General Smith replied that if a delay was required, Ministers were willing to grant it. Mr. Cauchon upon in the same direction or interiering with its traine, public confidence would be shaken.

Mr. Afterney General Smith replied that if a delay was required, Ministers were willing to grant it. Mr. Cauchon upon Sherwood, he thought rather that this Government should let the capitalists of England know that it would in no case allow a delay when they saw they were about to be defeated by the defection in their ranks.

Mr. Merritt then moved to adjourn the consideration of the

Mr. Attorney General SMITH said that the hon, gentleman had put himself to a good deal of unnecessary trouble, and wasted a large amount of virtuous indignation to no purpose, as the Government intended to offer no opposition to his motion, but would give him all the information sought for.

Col. Prince said as the member for Quebec had alluded to him so pointedly, he would take the opportunity to enlighten him upon a subject of which he evidently knew nothing.—

Some kind friend had evidently pulled the wool over the hon. gentleman's eyes, and he really believed he had found a mare's

On Saturday afternoon, (April 19,) a meeting of their par-liamentary friends was held, and they received satisfactory as-surances of steady and united support. Indeed, the division was not one which could fairly be considered as testing the conwealth, and the consequence was that in three or four years they had made fortunes. In August last he had been again reasons, for its friends to unite with its enemies to leave it in a

With respect to the measure itself, we do not see how there can be any difference of opinion among those who can think, and who have time to think. Mr. Cayley, in his very statesman-like speech, pointed out, what indeed every person ought to have known before, that it cannot possibly injure the Canadian farmer, that the canals should convey and the millers pro-fit by the meanfacture of American flour under-bond of export; while he will, most certainly, profit by the toll revenue, in the shape of lightening his taxes, and by the business done in the prosperity profitable business of any kind brings. It would be periect madness to shut ourselves out from such advantages. The only doubt is that they can be secured. If the cost of the The only doubt is that they can be secured. If the cost of the St. Lawrence route is what some people say it will be, the only objection is that the Bill will be inoperative. Its result is much more dependent on British legislation than on our own. As it is, we apprehend that American flour may come through to Montreal, and be shipped for export as American. But, to make this measure really efficient for any material purpose, the British legislature must comply with the memorial of our Board of Trade, and dispense with the certificate of origin, now required. If that is conceded, we shall have, during the time our protection lasts, the full premium of it both on bringing American flour through our canals, and milling American wheat, as they will go to Britain at the Canadian duty—a thing which can do the Canadian farmer no possible harm, as they would otherwise go by New York, while we shall have the profit of carrying and milling.

The names were not taken on the division, nor does it much matter, as we trust the call for delay was by no means indica—

The above Steamers will leave Kingston dail.

The above Steamers will leave Kingston dail.

matter, as we trust the call for delay was by no means indication itself. We cannot conceive that any Lower Canadian Member, more particularly any favourable to the shipping interests of Montreal and Quebec, can, without the basest dereliction of his duty to his constituents, from party motives, throw any obstruction in the way of a measure specially calculated to all the structures and any invariant of the St. Law. lated to augment the commerce and navigation of the St. Law rence.-Montreal Gazette.

Mr. Solicitor General Sherwood has introduced into the House a Bill for the modification of the Usury Laws, based, we think, on very good principles. It exempts from the Usury Laws all bills of exchange and promissory notes of value not exceeding ten pounds, and not to run more than twelve months.

Parties may agree on any rate of interest they like.

This Bill does not at all touch loans on landed security. which are to be left subject to the Usury Laws as at present, nor can more than six per cent. be recovered on a debt of any kind, unless it be shewn that it be specially agreed. Petitions from members of Church of England in Wilmot, Carleton, Richmond and Osnabruck, for the investment of a portion of the Clergy Reserves in the Church Society of Tohowever, only on bills or notes as above described that it will

United States.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON. THE "NOTICE" PASSED THE SENATE. Washington, April 16th, 1846, ¿

5 o'clock, P. M. The following is the Resolution, ultimately adopted by the Senate. Majority, 40 to 14.

JOINT RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE OREGON TERRITORY. Whereas, by the Convention concluded the twentieth day of Catober, 1818, between the United States of America and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for and the navigation of all rivers within the same, be "free and open" to the vessels, citizens and subjects of the two Powers, but without any prejudice to any claim which either of the parties might have to any part of said country, and with this further provision, in the second article of the said convention of the sixth of August, 1827, that either party might abrogate and annul said convention, on giving due notice of twelve months to the other contracting party—

And whereas it has now become desirable that the respective claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely and that said tensitives and the said tensitives and the said tensitives and second sec

claims of the United States and Great Britain should be definitely settled, and that said territory may no longer than need
be remain subject to the evil consequences of the divided allegiance of its American and British population, and of the confusion and conflict of national jurisdictions, dangerous to the
cherished peace and good understanding of the two countries:

With a view, therefore, that steps be taken for the abrogation
of the said convention of the 6th of August, 1827, in the mode
prescribed in its second article; and that the attention of the
Govern, at a finth countries may be the more expressly and Governments of both countries may be the more earnestly and mmediately directed to renewed efforts for the settlement of Immediately directed to renewed ellors for the settlement of all their differences and disputes in respect to said territory:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to give the British Government the notice required by its said second article, for the abrogation of the said convention of the sixth of August, eighteen hundred and

WANTED.

MASTER for the Napanee Grammar School. Appli cations, (pre-paid) addressed to ALEX'R. CAMPBELL,

20th April, 1846. RESIDENT GOVERNESS. YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the usual branches of an English Educa ion, wants a situation in a respec-Address (post-paid) J. C., Office of this Paper. Cobourg, 1st April, 1846.

GOVERNESS. YOUNG LADY, who has been accustomed to School Tuition, wishes to obtain a situation as GOVERNESS in a Private Family. She would prefer young children, and would engage to instruct her pupils in the usual branches of an English Education, together with the rudiments of French if required. Address A. M. (post-paid) Church Office. Cobourg, March 26, 1846. 454-tf

BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES. BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER:

WITION in the following Branches of Educa- & s. d. Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.—
Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd
of November, and 15th of February.

MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust
their children. Do. do. ...
Home Uxbridge....
Do. Vaughan their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen. For Terms of sale and other particulars, apply, -if by letter, free of postage, to

Bay Street, (between King Street and } Adelaide Street) March, 1845. EDUCATION. MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num-ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches

of a sound and lady-like Education.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the undermentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated:— THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., of Kingston. GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville.

of a sound and lady-like Education.

Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any per-

IN the Township of SEYMOUR, at a yearly rent, or on Shares,—consisting of nearly one hundred acres of cleared Land, in a good state of cultivation. The terms will be made.

very favourable to any respectable person willing to occupy the same. For particulars apply personally or by letter to R. M. BOUCHER, Esq., salary will be somewhat liberal if his services should prove to be efficient, none need apply who are not of the most active habits, and can produce satisfactory testimonials as to character Address (pre-paid) to the Editor of the Church, Cobourg, or

MR. LIVINGSTON, Caradoc Academy, Delaware P. O., C. W. Caradoc, March 16, 1846. SPRING GOODS.

J. HOLMAN. TAILOR AND DRAPER, RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of his customers and the public generally to his Stock of SPRING GOODS, among which will be found a very complete assort-

SUMMER TWEEDS, TROWSERINGS, &c. All of which, having been purchased expressly for the Spring Trade. will be made up to order in the newest and very best style of workmanship, and at unusual low prices.

Cobourg, March 9, 1846.

457-18

LOST, O N the fifteenth January, 1846, a Note of hand, given by John D. McCaulay to Jacob Stickle or Bearer, for the sum of £13 1s. 1d., due on the 1st day of April.

This is to forbid the said John D. McCaulay paying the said note to any person but myself.

JACOB STICKLE.

Percy, April 3rd, 1846.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS WILL leave TORONTO for PORT HOPE, COBOURG and VV KINGSTON, daily (Sundays excepted), at 12 o'clock, noon, on the arrival of the Steamer Eclipse from Hamilton;

The above Steamers will leave Kingston daily (Sundays ex- W. half 7, 6th Con., E. half 7, 7th Con. Vespra, 200 " cepted), at 7 o'clock, P. M. Toronto, April 9, 1846.

THE STEAMER AMERICA, CAPT. ROBERT KERR, WILL leave Toronto for Cobourg and Rochester, (touching at intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at half-past Ten

Will leave Rochester for Cobourg and Toronto, and intermediate Ports, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at Nine o'clock. The America will meet the Royal Mail Steamers at Cobourg.

Toronto, April 9, 1846. THE STEAMER ECLIPSE,

CAPT. JOHN GORDON, TILL leave HAMILTON for TORONTO, (touching at the V intermediate Ports, weather permitting) every morning (Sunday excepted) at Eight o'clock. Will leave Toronto for HAMILTON and intermediate Ports every afternoon, (Sunday excepted) at half-past Two o'clock.

Toronto, April 9, 1846. THE STEAMER ADMIRAL,

CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON. QUEENSTON, and LEWISTON, every morning, (Sundays excepted) at Nine o'clock. Returning, will leave Lewiston for Niagara and Toronto, every afternoon, at half-past Twelve o'clock. to, March 20, 1846.

		TO THE	the oppor		-	101		P BD
THEFO	LLOWIN	GL	ANDS are of	fer	ed f	for i	ale	by the
- Execute	is of the late	S JOHN	S. CARTWRIGH	T,	Esq	1., 1	iz.	STATE OF
District.	Townshi	U.	Lot.					Acres.
Wellington .	· Amaranth			15		6		200
Wostown	Bastard	****	P. British Miles	8	**		**	200
Western	Brooke	B	roken lot 27, a	nd	1			372
	Language - Contract		E. part of brok lot 26	en	1	6	**	200
Do.	do.		To bole	11	1	10	**	100
Do.	do.			400		-		200
Do.	do.		W. 1 17, W. 1	27	**	12	4.6	200
Do.	do.			19		13		200
			Broken lots 18 &			10	**	200
Do.	do do	ast	N. half 22, half	23	**	6	**	200
Do.	do.		roken lots 39 &	40	**	9		200
Niagara	Cayuga		and 6, North si Talbot Road, Sou	de	5			
Classia	SELECTION OF SELEC		Talbot Road, Sou	th	3	**	**	400
Do.	Comingwoo	d	Talbot Road, Sou	25		8		200
Eastern	do.			8		10		200
				34	**	9		183
Western	Dawn	***	E helf	14	**	6	**	200
Simcoe	Essa		E. half E. half Part N. half	28	**	-		200
Midland	Fredericksh	urgh	E. half	19		4	100	100
Do.	do.		Part N. half	2		20		50
Core	Georgina			13		- 3	-	200
Do	Glanford			11			200	400
Do.	Hamilton.		Broken lots 10 &	11		9		400
THE PROPERTY.	(Town o	1 65	3roken lots 10 & 6, 6, 7 & 12, Blo 14 & 15, " 11, " 3 & 4, " W. half lo	ck	No	. 2		
Do.	do.	,,,	14 & 15. "		11	16		
Do.	do.		11, "			17		
Do.	do.		3 & 4, "		44	35		
Do.	Hamilton.		W. half lo	t 2		6		100
Victoria	Hungard		£ 6, 18, 22, 24 &	19		7	**	200
Do.	do.	d	4 6, 18, 22, 24 86	34	**	1		950
	11 3	1	6, 8, 23 feont }	33	1	2		900
Do.	do.		12, 17, 18 &	34		8		800
Do. Do.	do.		12, 17, 18 & 18. & W. \(\frac{1}{2}\)	19	**	4		300
Do.	do.	****	15, & E. 1	25			-	300
Do.	do.	****	37 1-10	8			**	
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Do.	do.	****	S. half	27	::		*	
Do.	Huntingdo	n	W. half			4		
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Do.	do.		13, W. half					
Do.	do.	** **				10		
Midland	do. Kingston.	F. C. C.	Part 24, (in lo	12	1:	13		200
			Part	15				16
Do.	00,		North and the said	41	5.	E.	A.	200
Do.	do.			1		6		200 200
Johnstown	do.		EST. THE	11		, W.	A.	119
			E. half					
			13 & E. half	14	**	10	**	400
	. Murray		N. E. 4		1	12	*	100
Do.	do.	ALCO S	32 &	34	(60)	2		900

properties to be offered may be duly published. Johnstown ... North Crosby Gore Nassagaweya . Simcoe Notawassaga

South half 14

W. half 1

Part 4

vision & St. Mary Streets,

E. half 35

FRANCIS M. HILL.

S. half 13

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

do. 6 & 6 & do. 11, 12, 13 &

Do. do. Sidney
Prince Edward Sophiasburgh ...

Do. Vaughan Western Warwick Johnstown Wolford

Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

Cobourg, February 26, 1846.

Simcoe Tiny

King, (near Bay) Street, Toronto, January, 1846.

At the Parsonage, Newmarket, or Sunday, 19th April, the wife of the Rev. G. C. Street, of a son.

On Wednesday the 15th inst. in the township of Hamilton, near Cobourg, Mrs. J. C. Boswell, of a son.

On the 10th inst. at Cobourg, Mrs. C. H. Morgan, of a son. At Cobourg, on the 19th inst., Mrs. S. Munro, of a son.

In St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, Thursday, 16th inst., by In St. James Cathedral, Toronto, Thursday, 16th inst., by the honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of To-ronto, J. Henry Lefroy, Esq., Capt. of Her Majesty, Royal Artillery, third son of the late Rev'd J. H. George Lefroy, of Ashe, in Hampshire, to Emily Mary, eldest daughter of the Honourable John Beverly Robinson, Chief Justice of Upper Canada

Also, married, by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, at the same time and place, George William Allan, Esquire, only son of the Honourable William Allan, of Moss Park, Toronto, to Louisa Matilda, third daughter of the Honourable the Chief

At Niagara, in St. Mark's Church, on the 14th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Creen, James Brown. Jr., Esq., of Kingston, to Elmira, adopted daughter of Arthur McDonald, Esq. of the

At Fort Eric Rapids, on Monday morning the 12th inst., Mr. James Kerby, only son of the Hon. James Kerby, aged 23

At Toronto, on Sunday morning, 19th inst., of croup, aged 1 year and 11 months, Casimir Stanislaus, only son of Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski, Esq., Engineer for Western Canada Works

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, April 23: Rev. T. B. Fuller, (April 13); Rev. F. Evans; Rev. J. Wilson; Capt. Rist; W. H. White. Esq., rem.; Rev. W. E. Scovill, rem;; S. Thompson, Esq.; Lord Bishop of Montreal, (2); Mr. T. Ryall, add. subs. and rem.; Rev. S. Givins; Rev. W. A. Adamson, P. G. Constant Rev. S. Givins; Rev. M. A. Adamson, Rev. S. Givins; Rev. M. A. Adamson, Rev. S. Givins; Rev. M. A. Adamson, Rev. S. Givins; Rev. S. Givins; Rev. M. A. Adamson, Rev. S. Givins; Rev. S. Givins; Rev. M. A. Adamson, Rev. S. Givins; Rev. M. A. Adamson, Rev. M. Rev. M

Barrister &c., Colborne

N. half

W. half W. half 27

FARM TO LET,

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentlem in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersign

For terms of sale and other particulars, apply,-if by letter free of FRANCIS M. HILL, Kingston, 1st December, 1845.

LANDS FOR SALE, ON REASONABLE TERMS.

District of Simcoe. Lot 4, 1st Con. East of Hurontario Street, Mulmur, 200 acres. "15,7th " "
W. half 10, 4th " Mono, W. half 7, 3rd Con. Southern division, Orillia, 100 W. half 7, 3rd " Tosorontio, 100 W. half 7, 3rd Con. Southern distance with the control of the cont

Western District. E. half 7, 7th Con. N. of Egremont Road, Warwick, 100 " 25, 8th Con..... Dawn, 200 " Victoria District. W. parts 18 and 19, 11th Con..... Madoc, 200 "

ALEX. CAMPBELL. Napanee, M. D., 25th March, 1846.

MASONIC ARMS INN.

Midland District.

THE Subscriber begs respectfully to acquaint his friends and supporters that he has re-opened the above house, where every attention will be paid to the comfort of those who Toronto, March 19th, 1846.

HATS! HATS!! JUST OPENED, 3 Cases Christy's best Black and Drab Beaver, Satin Velvet Nab, French Silk and Gossomers HATS, imported expressly for the SPRING TRADE. Twelve Gentlemen's Linen, Cotton, Lambswool, and Merino Shirts, Drawers, Stockings, Socks, Satin Scarfs, Cravats, Stocke, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Suspenders, and every article neces-

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND. **ROWSELL are now making up their ORDERS FOR BOOKS, &c., to come out from England by the early Spring Vessels, and will continue to send by every Steamer during the season. Parties desirous of procuring any partieular Works, are requested to forward them their orders, which shall receive their best attention.

TO LET,

THOSE eligibly situated Premises in King Street, three doors west of the Montreal Bank, consisting of a commodious and very convenient Dwelling House, with Store underneath, fitted up in a superior style with Show Windows, Glass Cases, &c. &c., and well adapted for general business, with a Counting House off the Store, and a large Warehouse in rear. Early possession can be had; the House and Store let separately or together. For particulars apply to the Proprietor, D. E. BOULTON, Esq., or to the Subscriber,

PETER MORGAN. F. LEWIS:

Land Agent, Notary Public, and Auctioneer, BEGS to return his grateful thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal support he has experienced in business, and to inform them that he continues to transact every description of LAND AGENCY and CONVEYANCING business, at the most moderate charges, and with the

In addition to his usual business, he is now prepared to undertake sales of property of every description, BY AUCTION, either in town or country, on most reasonable terms. He will hold a SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT HIS OFFICE,

On the First Monday in every Month, throughout the year; and he respectfully requests all persons desirous of availing themselves of the advantages which will be thus afforded them of bringing their property into public notice, to furnish him with full particulars at least ten days before each sale, in order that a more detailed account of the

BIRTHS.

MARRIED.

OT No. 86, in the 1st Concession of Whitchurch, on the East side of Yonge Street, 200 acres, having 3 frontages, on Yonge Street towards the west, the Concession road, and Side Line towards the East and South; 125 acres under a very superior state of cultivation, and extensive out-buildings,—well watered by two streams, and beautifully situated 28 miles from Toronto on the Meandamized road and 11 in 186. Toronto, on the Macadamized road, and 1½ mile from New-For particulars of purchase apply (post-paid) to

D. E. BOULTON, Solicitor and Land Agent. W. A. Adamson; Rev. G. C Street; R. Kilvert, Esq.; T. 450-3m Champion, Esq.

for the Board of Works, At New York, on the 3rd inst., Louisa, second daughter of the late Rev. George Mortimer, Rector of Thornhill, Canada

Carmina Liturgica;

OR. HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH. N. B.—These Bymns are "fitted to the Tunes used in Churches." ing of the same Metres with the received "Version of the Pealms Dayld."

LXXXVI .- SAINT MARK'S DAY. L. M.

Thou hast, O God, to Zion taught a
The TRUTH DIVINE in Holy Word; The TRUTH DIVINE in Holy And she, in songs with homage fraught Would now her grateful thanks record.

From THEE came forth the Gospel light That cheers the soul, by nature dark: Great God of truth, within us write The Word set forth by Sainted Mark!

III. c May Zion's sons, with conscience pure, "Thy holy Gospel" still maintain; And thus, in Christ, their "HEAD," secure,

In HIM, "THE VINE," may all abide! d May "saints" e bring forth abundant fruit, And ever feel their life supplied From Jesse's STEM and David's ROOT! f

O, make the Church of Christ Thy Son Be edified g in faith and love,—
"Built up in Him" h—Thy "precious" One!
Her "Corner-stone"—her "Head" above. i

a The Collect.
b The same.
c The same, and The Epistle. (Eph. iv. 14, 15.)
d The Gospel.
e Epistle, verse 12.
f Isaida, xi 1. Rev. v. 5.
g Epistle, verse 12.
h Colossiaus, ii. 7.
i Peter, ii. 5, 6.—Eph. ii. 20, 21, 22.—Matt. xxi. 42,—and Ephesiaus i. 22, 23.

XLV .- THE SECOND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER. C. M.

The Collect.

I. a Our God hath giv'n His "only Son" For sinful Man to die: O, bless the Lord, ye sons of men, And pour your praise on high! m.b

The LIFE OF CHRIST "ensample" gives; The Lord hath led the way:
O, strive to keep His "blessed steps";— Yea, strive from day to day ! III. c

Like HIM; when call'd to suffer here, Act still the worthy part!

Like Him; ye saints, endure the wrong, And keep a patient heart!d

For us the Lord, now Victor made. Did once His life lay down; Like Him, His saints must bear the cross Before they reach the Crown.e v.f

"Good Shepherd"!—guard Thy feeble Flock,
The Fold securely keep!
From rav'ning wolves—from raging lusts
Defend Thy blood-bought sheep! VI. g

Lord; "Give us grace" to keep Thy "steps;" To hear and know Thy voice; To dwell within THE FOLD on earth, And then-in Heav'n rejoice!

a The Collect.
b The same, and The Epistle.

e Heb. ii. 9, 10.—v. 7, 8, 9.—xii. 2.—Phil. ii. 8, 9.

The Gospel, and Epistle. (1 Peter, ii. 25.)

The Gospel.

PRASCA LOUPOULOFF.

CHAPTER III. EKATHERINEMBURGH.

Ekatherinemburgh is a Siberian town near the fronof the house, and a large party assembled round the ships awaited her. stove. All joined in pitying the forlorn condition of a poor young girl, in a strange place, without friends or money, where she was likely to remain all the winter months; for it was quite impossible to think of

dozen voices at once informed her that madame Milin | well and kindly to her, but could advise nothing with lady that ever lived.

she knew your history, she would be a friend to you." servation of her life had been her sole care; and the Milin, and brought tears into her eyes. Countess L. and she felt terrified and bewildered at the size of the the weariness of the spirit, the sickness of hope defer- the remainder. The count also was much interested, congregation. Seated in a corner, and hardly daring red, the vexations and difficulties of civilized life, that as well as amused, by the account of her troubles at to lift up her eyes, she prayed earnestly and fervently; seemed to oppress her mind. Her courage was still the senate-house. He examined the petition, proand the same Almighty God, who had so often heard unbroken, and her faith in God as firm as ever; but nounced it to be a most wretched performance and and answered her solitary prayers in the forest, knew her health was delicate and her spirits weak. Per- assured her he would do all he could to serve her in a his humble worshipper in the crowded assembly of the haps the happy winter passed with madame Milin, by better manner. great city. His good providence so ordered events, accustoming her to the gentle manners of polished so- "It is very unfortunate," said he, "that just at this and where she came from. Encouraged by the gen- had left her father's hut in full confidence of success. 'Christos voscres' will set all right." was addressing, mentioned what she had heard of ma- friend at Ekatherinemburg, for countess L. a lady redame Milin the evening before.

she could.

These words, and the smile with which they were doga.

out her hand, which Prasca kissed respectfully. Milin herself has been talking to me all this time; tence reversed. She eagerly caught at this idea, the Lord who had this day in so wonderful a manner and now I am sure the people at the inn were right, revision of the sentence being, in fact, the sole object stretched out his hand to help her, and shown his

and God has sent me a benefactress."

fectly. Her health which had suffered from the cold she caught in the storm, and the severe weather to which she was afterwards exposed, was in a great

and improvement of her young pupil; and Prasca bled over one another. In a very ill-tempered manwas fully sensible of the happiness of being able to ner he inquired what business she had there; and by read and understand the word of God. A book of way of answer, she showed her petition. As soon as prayers, given her by her kind friend, was also much he saw it, he took hold of both her shoulders, and

and the way of salvation, can never offend him by any away; and Prasca was left alone on the staircase. unholy conduct."

hearts.

Thus happily the winter passed by; yet Prasca of those she had seen that morning. looked anxiously for the spring and longed to continue her journey. She could not help feeling that she was on the staircase; and, still uncertain who were and ner journey. She could not help feeling that she was enjoying all the comforts of life, and that her dear parents were still in exile. As soon as the frost broke up, she was eager to depart; and madame Minuch as look at it. At last a stout gentleman, in a look at it. At last a stout gentleman, in a just received (per Great Britain from London,) a large assortlin would not detain her. She had provided her with flaming red uniform, a red riband, a long sword, and money, and many comforts for the journey, and taken a star on each side of his breast, came strutting along. a place for her in a boat that was going with a cargo of salt and iron to Novogorod; from which place the Prasca to herself; and she stepped forward with the Almighty God, who hast given Thine only Son to be unto us both a sacridee for sin, and also an ensample of godly life; Give us grace clear we may always most thankfully receive that His inestimable benefit, and also daily endeavour ourselves to follow the blessed steps of His most holy life; through the same Jesus Christ our Lord.—

of salt and iron to Novogorod; from which place the captain promised to find her a safe conveyance to Pelastic methods as a servent, who followed his master, took her roughly by the arm, and pulled her out of the way;

of Prasca were not yet over. captain; who, at the end of ten days, grew so much you," and walked on. worse that they were obliged to leave him at a village on the banks of the Khama. In him Prasca lost morning an accident occurred which his attention having joined the waters of the Wolga, it was neces- ing wistfully up at the passers-by; but no one regarsary to tow the boat up the stream; and the weather | ded her, no one seemed to take the least interest in being stormy, as they were trying with an oar to pre- her fate, and her pale face excited no pity. vent it from getting too near the bank, three of the passengers, and Prasca amongst the rest, were pushed for the Easter holydays. Prasca left her place on the overboard. They were taken out of the water im- staircase, and stayed at home, spending her time in not liking, in the open boat, to take off and change ceived the sacrament, and after these holy exercises her clothes, she remained in this condition all day, felt calmer and happier than she had done for some sible to continue her journey. Her first sight, never- business to do at the English quay, offered to take her with a confident persuasion that kind hearts till, just as they drew near the quay, her companion would be found in it to welcome and pity her; and said she wondered Prasca was not tired of every day she was not disappointed. The hospitality, indeed, trying the same thing, and every day failing of sucty she met with at Novogorod, un- cess. der the roof of some good women who had renounced weeks that she remained there; and to their kina way. offices, under Providence, she owed her life. The

give me strength to accomplish it unto the end." By the time she was again able to travel, the short and take up my petition." Russian summer was nearly over; and the only safe tiers; in fact, it is situated at the foot of the Oural way of getting to Moscow, and from thence to Pemountains, which divide the Asiatic and European tersburgh, was in a covered sledge; and for this she casion had brought a momentary conviction to the territories of the Russian Empire. In comparison of was obliged to wait till the snow was actually on the heart of the infidel Neiler. The merchant's wife not the little towns and villages Prasca had hitherto seen, ground, as it is only then that sledges can be used.— knowing what to answer, proposed that they should it is a place of some importance; and its size, and the At Moscow she was again ill, and again delayed; and number of its inhabitants filled her with surprise and it was not till the middle of February, just eighteen they were doing so, she suddenly exclaimed admiration. The sledge-drivers took her with them months after her first departure from Siberia, that she to the postoraleroi door (for so are the large inns entered Petersburgh, that great city, so long the obcalled), and, wishing to excite an interest in her fa- ject of her desire. And here, at the end, as it would vour, they related her story to the master and mistress seem, of all her difficulties, new trials and new hard-

> CHAPTER IV. PETERSBURGH.

The merchant with whom Prasca had travelled from travelling again before the spring. The hostess said Moscow had a small house near the Ekatherinski cashe wished madame Milin knew the case; a wish in nal; and here she was allowed to remain for the present with his wife and family. They were respecta-"Who is madame Milin?" inquired Prasca; and a ble people, in the middling class of life, and behaved tunity."

tleness of her manner, Prasca, as they walked along, The first thing Prasca had to do was to deliver a told her whole story; and, little thinking whom she letter of recommendation, given to her by her kind opened, and count T. announced. siding in a part of Petersburgh called Wassili-Ostrow, gravely, as he entered. "I wish," she added, "that I could only see and on the opposite side of the Neva. She set off for this speak to her. They say she is the best friend a poor purpose, but heard by the way that an order had that count L. with eagerness; and the estranged friends, stranger could meet with in Ekatherinemburgh, and morning been issued by the police for the shutting up embraced one another with mutual expressions of rethat no lady in Russia was so pious and charitable." of the bridges. The Neva is a large and rapid river, gard. This beautiful and primitive Easter salutation, "I fear, my child," answered her companion, "that dividing the northern from the southern district of formerly common throughout Christendom, though madame Milin's friends have given her a better char- the city; and the three bridges by which it is crossed now used only in the Greek church, of which Russia on's, Montreal. acter than she deserves. We will see, however, what are composed of large-decked boats, well fastened to- forms a part, had at once produced its usual reconcilis to be done by speaking to her, for this is her gether and firmly anchored. When the ice begins to ing effect: past grievances were forgotten; and they house;" and, saying these words, she rang at the bell. appear, the end of this chain of boats is loosened; the sat down, as before their quarrel, in pleasant and While they waited for the servant to open the door, whole line is then swung over to the opposite side, cheerful conversation. But what put it into the "You must promise," she said, "if madame Milin and the two districts take leave of one another till the beart of count T. thus to come and make the first ad- At the Depository of the Church Society, does nothing for you, to come home with me. Per- close of the winter season. If this were not done, vances? This was never explained, and to Prasca's haps, after all, I may be able to help you as well as the bridges would be broken to pieces by the vast mind no explanation was necessary. Her trials and

spoken, puzzled Prasca; and she hardly knew what All communication with Wassili-Ostrow being for with a beating heart, she heard him talk of presenting to answer. At this instant the door was opened. the present out of the question, Prasca waited on at her himself to the emperor and empress. Her kind "I should be glad to speak to madame Milin," she the merchant's house. There, one day, an acquaint- friends at Wassili-Ostrow kept her with them all day, ance of the family called in, and gave her, as it turned and sent her back in the evening. As she again He turned to his mistress, who laughed, and held out, a bad piece of advice. He wondered, he said, passed the English quay, the red light on the opposhe did not draw up a petition and get it presented site lamps was shining on the statue; and more fer-"Ah," she exclaimed, "I see how it is. Madame to the senate, praying them to have her father's sen- vently did she lift up her heart in thankfulness to the of her wishes; for, as she felt persuaded no crime had power not over brass and iron, indeed, but over the A benefactress, indeed, madame Milin was; for she took the wanderer into her house, kept her there the all that appeared necessary. Had a letter to the sen-

whole winter, and treated her with the kindness and ate been properly worded and properly presented, it affection of a mother. The heart of Prasca was at might possibly have been attended to; but her adviall times a grateful one; no wonder, then, if its ser was perfectly incompetent on these points. He warmest feelings were called forth on this occasion, drew up the document for her in his own way, and and if, to the very end of her life, the name of ma- nothing could be worse done. It looked like a comdame Milin was enough to fill her eyes with tears of mon begging petition; and poor Prasca, as she walked This excellent friend was not content with it in her worn-out clothes to the senate-house, with providing for her bodily wants: she herself looked not unlike a common beggar. She ventured, taught her to read and write, instructed her in the however, up the great staircase, and thence into a scriptures, and shewed her the way of God more per- large room, where a number of clerks were writing at Almighty God, who hast instructed Thy holy Church with the was afterwards exposed, was in a great tice of her; and she felt afraid to speak to any of the contrine, we may be established in the truth of Thy holy Gospel; arough Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen. of the fatal disease which occasioned her early death. little to the right to get out of his way. He happen-Madame Milin was delighted with the application | ed to turn the same side also, and they almost tumturned her out of the room, telling her it was part of "How pleasant it is," she would say, "to find here his business to keep vagabonds off the premises.

the very things I have been saying to my heavenly She now stationed herself on the staircase, where Father ever since I could speak to him, expressed in many persons were continually going up and coming such beautiful words! and how delightful to pray, in down. Almost all of them had stars on their breasts, the name of a merciful Saviour, for whose sake I may swords, uniforms, and epaulettes. Prasca took them venture to hope the sins of my childhood have been for generals and captains, and wondered to herself forgiven! Surely," she continued, "where there is a how it was she saw no senators; for, in her simplicity, true knowledge of such things as I am now learning, she imagined senators must be grave, solemn men, there can be no wilful sin; surely those who have dressed in black, with gravity and wisdom in their constant opportunities of hearing of the love of Christ countenances. A little after three they all went She returned home rather disconsolate, and told the Alas! she little knew the wickedness of this Chris- merchant's wife she had been all day at the senatetian world. She had yet to learn that multitudes in house without seeing one senator. The merchant's every country hear the Gospel day after day, and wife laughed, and informed her that senators wore week after week, with impenitent and unsanctified uniforms, and looked exactly like other people, and that she ought to have presented her petition to one

The next day accordingly she returned to her place

"This must be a senator, and a great one," said

and the gentleman himself, thinking she was asking Her first great misfortune was the illness of the for money, said, "God bless you, I have nothing for For the space of a fortnight Prasca came in this way to the senate-house every day, and every night a kind friend and protector; and the very next returned home without success. She would sit for hours together on the cold stone steps, sometimes would most likely have prevented. The river Khama rubbing her feet to keep them from freezing, and look-

It was now the time the senate usually broke up mediately, but, of course, in a dripping state; and meditation and prayer. On Easter Sunday she reand caught a violent cold, which settled on her lungs, time past. The following week the senate met again, and reduced her to such a state of weakness that, and again she prepared to set out with her petition. when they arrived at Novogorod, she found it impos- | The day was mild; and the merchant's wife, having theless, of this beautiful city, situated on the Wolga her so far in the drowsky, a sort of low open carriage, just at the place where it is joined by the Oca, with with four wheels, much used in Petersburgh. As its tall spires glittering in the setting sun, inspired they went along, they conversed on various subjects,

"You might just as well," she said, "speak to that the world, and were living there in retirement, far ex- iron man," pointing to the bronze statue of Peter the ceeded any thing she could have hoped for or expec- Great, that stands on the quay, "as to any one of the ted. They nursed and supported her during several senators: he would attend to you exactly in the same

"So indeed it would appear," answered Prasca "and yet I know not how it is, I feel to-day quite physician who attended her, at first gave little hope; happy and full of hope. I am sure the hand of God but Prasca herself never despaired. "God," she is leading me on; and if there was no other way of said, "who has brought me so far on my journey, will helping me, he would make the iron man stoop down

She spoke these words with a holy earnestness, and with the same pious simplicity that on a former ocstop a few moments and examine the statue. While

'Look, Prasca, at the river! the bridges are opened again; and see what a number of carriages are

passing backwards and forwards!" It was so indeed: the way was now free to Wassili-Ostrow; and every one seemed to be availing themselves of it. The Neva, instead of being encumbered with masses of ice, was covered with boats; and the whole scene was cheerful and animating.

"Now, Prasca," she continued, "if you have that letter in your bag for countess L., we will go at once and give it her. I have plenty of time to take you there; and it would be a pity to lose such an oppor-

The kind offer was thankfully accepted; and Praswas the kindest, the most charitable and excellent regard to her affairs. She felt lost and bewildered in ca soon set down at the gate of a magnificent house the great city, and more dispirited than she had yet in Wassili-Ostrow, where she was received with "I am quite certain," added the hostess, "that, if done since leaving Siberia. Hitherto the actual pre- sweetness of manner that reminded her of madame The next day was Sunday; and Prasca went to dangers she had to encounter were those of cold and had already heard some part of her story, in letters church. Here again every thing was knew to her; hunger, icy winds, and desert plains. Now, it was from Ekatherinemburgh, and listened attentively to

that at this very time she attracted the notice of the ciety, had made her more susceptible of harshness particular time I should be on unfriendly terms with person whose favour she was most anxious to obtain. and unkind treatment; and her very education had count T., who is the man of all others best able to Madame Milin was near her; and, struck by her sin- probably increased her shyness, by giving her more manage this business. For your sake, as well as for gular appearance and devout behaviour, spoke to her thought and seriousness; and she was no longer the his own and mine, I could wish we were reconciled. coming out of church, kindly inquiring who she was, little enterprising girl who, a year and a half before, If we do but meet before Easter-week, is over, a

Hardly had he done speaking when the door was

"Christos voscres" (Christ is risen), he said rather

"Voistuio voscres" (he is risen, indeed), replied masses of ice that come floating down from Lake La- troubles were, she felt, at an end. Count T. promised to exert his influence at court in her behalf, and,

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THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the S. E. MACKECHNIE.

WOOL.

Cobourg, June 12, 1845. N. B.—Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an prestanity of enchanging any portion of their Wool for cloth.

413-tf

NOTICE TS hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co-1 bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general manage-ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER Crustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate

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