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## COBOURG, CANADA, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1845.

## Poetrn.

THE TRIUMPHS OF THE CROSS.

Sing to the Lord! let harp, and lute, and voice Up to the expanding gates of Heaven rejoice,
While the bright Martyrs to their rest are borne; Sing to the Lord! their blood-stain'd course is run And every head its diadem hath won, Rich as the purple of the summer-morn; Sing the triumphant champions of their God, While burn their mounting feet along their sky-ward road.

Sing to the Lord! it is not shed in vain, The blood of Martyrs! from its freshening rain
High springs the Church like some fount-shadowing palm;
The nations crowd beneath its branching shade, Of its green leaves are kingly diadems made; And wrapt within its deep embosoming calm Earth sinks to slumber like the breezeless deep,

And war's tempestuous vultures fold their wings and sleep. Sing to the Lord! no more the Angels fly, Far in the bosom of the stainless sky,

The sound of fierce licentious sacrifice. From shrined alcove, and stately pedestal, The marble gods in cumbrous ruin fall,

Headless in dust the awe of nations lies;

Jove's thunder crumbles in his mouldering hand, And mute as sepulchres the hymnless temples stand.

Sing to the Lord! from damp prophetic cave
No more the loose haired Sibyls burst and rave;
Nor watch the augurs pale the wandering bird:
No more on hill or in the murky wood,
'Mid C. with the augure property make rander. 'Mid frantic shout and dissonant music rude, In human tones are wailing victims heard; Nor fathers by the reeking altar-stone, Cowl their dark heads t' escape their children's dying groan.

Sing to the Lord! no more the dead are laid In cold despair beneath the cypress shade,

To sleep the eternal sleep that knows no morn: There, eager still to burst death's brazen bands, The Angel of the Resurrection stands; While, on its own immortal pinions borne, collowing the Breaker of the imprisoning tomb,

Forth springs the exulting soul, and shakes away its gloom. Sing to the Lord! the desert rocks break out, And the throng'd cities, in one gladdening shout;
The farthest shores by pilgrim step explored; Spread all your wings, ye winds, and wast around, Even to the starry cope's pale waning bound, Earth's universal homage to the Lord; Lift up thine head, imperial Capitol, Proud on thy height to see the bannered Cross unroll.

Sing to the Lord! when Time itself shall cease, And final ruin's desolating peace Enwrap this wide and restless world of man; When the Judge rides upon the enthroning wind, And o'er all generations of mankind Eternal Vengeance waves its winnowing fan; To vast Infinity's remotest space, Shall all the Beatific Hosts prolong

Wide as the glory of the Lamb, the Lamb's triumphant song. REV. H. H. MILMAN.

#### CHRIST UPON THE CROSS. (From the Works of Dr. Isauc Barrow.)

In his holy life, but in some manner should resemble for us, the same Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen. him in his ghastly death; being, as St. Paul speaketh, conformable to his death, and planted together with him in the likeness of it; mortifying our earthly members, crucifying the flesh with its affections and lusts; laving our old man crucified together with Christ, the bitterness of our repentance, wherein our souls tive my body at thy will; it shall not long be thine:

THE BURIAL OF OUR LORD. (From Dean Stanhope "On the Epistles.")

produce within us.

as well as his crucifixion, death, and resurrection; where is thy victory?" unquestionable assurances of his being buried.

of burying the dead. This is what all countries have, by the same great door into the judgement-hall of of the Cross of Christ." Phil. iii. 18. with so noble an inhabitant as a rational soul. And lasting punishment; but the righteous into life eter- Cross." Eph. ii. 16. the women, who brought spices and ointments to his enter in, he shall be saved." afflictions, for the sake of piety and virtue? Those or the sullen darkness of a polar winter. bodies, which we own to be still under the care of a divine Providence? Surely what God disdains not to THE TRIUMPH OF THE ARK OF GOD. take into his protection we ought not to look upon as outcast and common, or despise as unworthy our regard. Those bodies, which, we believe, shall one day be fashioned like unto Christ's glorious body, awakened particles of dust summoned together into due order, dened idolaters throughout the land. And so, after hast charity for no man: who, to arrive at thine ends, exalted to the throne of God on high.

This kind of suffering to the devout Fathers did Christians, to bury their dead with much solemnity, and lovelier than all, there shall commence over the tribunal of God, and there shall the Almighty, for the seem many ways significant, or full of instructive and and particular testimonies of grave and decent respect. outspread of that purified kingdom, where God will honour of his truth, expose all thy shame. He himadmonitive emblems; being a rich and large field for They committed them to the ground, with prayers for be all in all, the reign of peace, and gladness, and rest, self hath declared this unto us, and in language so a devout fancy to range with affectionate meditation. their restitution, with praises of the virtues they had to which the Sabbatical year figuratively pointed. strong that I might hesitate to repeat it were it not His posture on the cross might represent unto us that been useful in the exercise of while living, and with "For if," says St. Paul, "Jesus (i. e. Joshua) had divine: -- "I will shew the nations thy nakedness, and arge and comprehensive charity which he bare in his ample recommendations of their good example, to the given them rest, then would he not afterwards have the kingdoms thy shame." I will discover to the heart toward us, stretching forth his arms of kindness, imitation of those that survived; all which was so far spoken of another day?" And we, too, speak of ano- world thy vileness; that is to say, thinc artifices, thy pity, and mercy, with them, as it were, to embrace the from being reproached with superstition, that it is ever ther day. We are struggling, and sor- frauds, thine impostures, thy cabals, thine abomina world, receiving all mankind under the wings of his reported as a laudable custom, and such as had some- rowing, and dying; but we speak of that day of days, tions yet more infamous than thyse f, because mankind gracious protection. It might exhibit him as earnestly thing in it so engaging, so agreeable to the notions of that never-failing Sabbatism, over which the redeemed have been less able to detect them. "I will shew:" The did then offer to us; "I have spread out my hands all the day unto a rebellious people," said God of old, but he did so now immediately and grantively by his Prophets, but he did so now immediately and properly by him-self; the cross being as a pulpit, from which our Lord, "God blessed for ages" did himself in the disposing them to all the shall be fully known, and I will thereof. But who didst seduce the fragrant groves, and the thronging worshippers, and the thronging worshippers, in the didst seduce the fragrant groves, and the thronging worshippers, and the thronging worshippers, in the didst seduce the fragrant groves, and the thronging worshippers, and the thronging worshippers, in the didst seduce the people, thou didst seduce the people, thou didst wickedly beguite them; all this shall be fully known, and I will thereby satisfy not only myself, but the universe. Thou didst seduce the fragrant groves, and the thronging worshippers, in the didst seduce the people, thou didst wickedly beguite them; all this shall be fully known, and I will thereby satisfy not only myself, but the universe. Thou didst seduce the people, thou didst wickedly beguite them; all this shall be fully known, and I will thereby satisfy not only myself, but the universe. Thou didst seduce the people, thou didst seduce the people, thou didst wickedly beguite them; all this shall be fully known, and I will thereby satisfy not only myself, but the universe. Thou didst seduce the people, thou didst seduce the people of the corn, and the fragrant groves, and the thronging worshippers, and the transmitted the people of the corn, and the fragrant groves, and the thronging worshippers, and the fragrant groves, and the transmitted the people of

Pathetical and affecting. His ascent to the cross and the grave. That holy body of his, which, by demight set forth his discharging that high office of scending into the river of Jordan, sanctified the water, that Shiloh has come a second time in glory and great is the denunciation; and judge ye of the effect! universal High Priest for all ages and all people; the had in some sense sanctified the dust of the earth, by majesty,—when evil has been vanquished in its strong | What say I! who can imagine and conceive it? Who cross being an altar, whereon he did offer up his own condescending to be laid in it. It hath changed our hold, and the people of His care have been gathered can form an adequate estimate of the confusion with flesh, and pour forth his blood, as a pure and perfect graves, from seats of rottenness and everlasting corsacrifice, propitiating God and expiating the sins of ruption, to beds and chambers, whither, after his richly around them,—not a Sabbatical year—but sent in this very assembly, will be covered and overmankind. His elevation thither may suggest to our example, we retire and lie down a while; but it is only through the endless successions of eternity, unceasing whelmed, who, whilst they cherish infamy in their thoughts that submission to God's will, suffering for to refresh ourselves, and rest from our labours. There rest, peace, joy, love. truth and righteousness, the exercises of humility and is a principle of life in us all the while, though for the Patience, are conjoined with exaltation, do qualify for, present it be bound up in sleep, and cease from action. the saint, with his passing under the wing of the Ark, would deem themselves hopelessly lost, were the secret and in effect procure, true preferment; so that the Our night will not last always; but after we have taken through what the Jordan typified. How shall we which they hide with so much care and beneath such lower we stoop in humility, the higher we shall rise in our soft repose, the day will dawn, and we shall be favour with God, the nearer we shall approach to awakened, and rise more fresh than from our beds, full venly Shiloh? "In my Father's house are many lie, but merely to this or that person in particular heaven, the surer we shall be of God's blessing, of life and vigour. And, oh! that we could reflect mansions,"—some will have a higher crown, some a who could not then discover any darkness sufficiently according to that aphorism of our Lord, "Whosoever seriously upon this, and live like men, who look for humbleth himself shall be exalted." The cross was such a day! That glorious, that amazing day, when ing upon each single soul, borne by angels thither,— themselves and their dishonour. Who can imagine, I a throne, whereon humility and patience did sit in high the dry bones shall live; when the prisons of the earth state and glorious majesty, advanced above all worldly shall be unlocked, and the mould quickened into life; We pray for that union hereafter of our souls with and solemn exposure which shall display them as a pride and insolence; it was a great step, a sure ascent when every soul shall take her proper body, and the God, which must fill them with God's own joy. But spectacle to all intelligent beings; when all that shall unto the celestial throne of dignity superlative; for earth, and the sea, and every element, bring back their transporting as may be the anticipation,—sweet as have been most despicable, most dishonest, most malibecause our Lord "was obedient unto death, even the scattered particles, and restore them to their primitive may be the antepast which is vouchsafed, can even a cious, most profligate, and most aband med in their death of the cross, therefore did God far exalt him form. When the power of God Almighty, which first above all dignity and power in heaven and earth," as made man out of dust, and that dust out of nothing, "hid with Christ in God?" Can the spirit, still brutal pleasures and enjoyments, shall be taken out of St. Paul doth teach us. O the fallacy of human shall once more exert itself, by making that dust the groaning, feel what it is to love only what God loves, the darkness which surrounded it and placed before sense! O the vanity of carnal judgment! Nothing man it was before. And happy those blessed men, ever was more auspicious or more happy than this who then can bear the sound of the last trumpet; felicities of the vision of God, there will indeed be universal scorn, they shall be constrained to witness event, which had so dismal an aspect, and provoked whose consciences do not then sting them with terror, added the multiplied and ever-multiplying joys which so contemptuous scorn in some, so grievous pity in nor the gnawing worm within anticipate the condemnaothers: the devil thought he had done bravely, when tion of the dreadful tribunal; who can express the us, who hold fellowship with each other on earth, so what they appeared and laboured to appear, upright, he had by his suggestions brought the Sou of God into comfort of those righteous souls, who then shall meet this case; the world supposed itself highly prosperous their Saviour in the clouds? Not as an angry judge, and joy in God's, and in each other's, love. in its attempts against him; but O how blind and but as a friend and deliverer; as one who comes to foolish is malice, which then doth most hurt itself, rescue them from rottenness and corruption, to crown sink into your hearts. They are worth all your waitwhen it triumpheth in the mischief which it doeth to their faithfulness, and give them full possession of ing for, all your striving after, all your toil, all your beyond my power to give you a perfect representation others! How impotent is wickedness, which is never their hopes; nay, to pour upon them the riches of his more thoroughly ruined than by its own greatest success! for by thus striving to debase our Lord, they speakable, unchangeable, and full of glory? For such among those who have been washed in the blood of lel. A man is decried and stigmatized upon earth; most highly did advance him; by thus crossing our honour have all his saints; and this is the portion of the Lamb, and been finally accepted in the Beloved! but he disappears at length from the scene of his salvation, they most effectually did promote it. Fur- every one that loves the Lord Jesus in sincerity and the Lamb, and been many accepted in the Lamb, and been many accepte ther, looking up to the cross may admonish us how our salves:

Turburger one that loves the Lord Jesus in sincerity and be parted hereafter! God "grant that we, who here sit side by side, may not be parted hereafter! God "grant that as we are in one quarter, in one city, in one country; and the like his!"—Massillon. salvation is acquired, and whence it doth proceed; not constantly to endeavour, so are we taught very excel-Y casting our eyes downward, not from any thing that lently to pray, in that pious Collect of our Church for viour Jesus Christ, so by continually mortifying our the contrary, when his fabric of deceit has once been lieth upon earth; but "our help cometh from above," Easter Even:--"Let it please thee, therefore, good our salvation is attained by looking upwards; we must Lord, to grant, that as we are baptized into the death that through the grave and gate of death we may pass Judgment, will be compelled in spite of himself to reift up our eyes to behold our Saviour procuring it; we must raise up our hearts to derive it from him.

Lord, as tespects to behold our Saviour Jesus Christ, so by continually mortifying our corrupt affections, we may be graven on every mind, and that through the grave and gate of death we may pass to our joyful resurrection; for His mcrits who died to him by the pastor, he answered in a clear and firm of his hypocrisy may be graven on every mind, and socret affinity with God; because God himself has buried, and rose again for us, Jesus Christ with the remove of his ordingly.—London Morning Herald, Feb. 2. ord's crucifixion may also intimate to us, how our be buried with him; and that through the grave and our Lord." flesh must be dealt with, and to what usage we must gate of death, we may pass to our joyful resurrection, submit it; for we must not only imitate our Saviour for his merits, who died, and was buried, and rose again

## THE RESURRECTION. (By Bishop Blomfield.)

Death is no longer to be feared, as the commencethat the body of sin may be destroyed." His death ment of an eternal sleep. The Christian soldier may may fitly shadow our death to sin; his grievous pain say to the king of terrors, I fear thee not; take capshould be pierced with sharp compunction, as his triumph while thou mayest over the wreck of this sacred flesh was torn with nails; his shame that confusion of mind, which regard to our offences should seemed to be. Already hast thou lost one victim from thy grasp, who has "led captivity captive."-The grave is no longer thy sure prison-house, thy burst its barriers, and will come again to call his own,

ecause this hath so close a connexion with those other But although Jesus Christ by his death has so far fundamental doctrines, that we must have wanted a changed the penalty of sin, that, as he died for the spired writers might also be considered as reasons for us enter upon the stage of life. Our nearest relatives, of them to unworthy objects. St. Chrysostom representatives, of Romanism, it would seem to be the great and very substantial part of the whole world, so all mankind will participate the stage of the says,—"Glory, riches, but not be the whole world, so all mankind will participate the stage of the says,—"Glory, riches, are tottering on the verge of the stand the wisest course to fall back upon those safe-saity. "The preaching of the Cross is to them that summer and are sinking successively into the ocean on the says,—"Glory, riches, but not described as reasons to some des

of their deceased are laid up entire in the grave, with We have "a forerunner who is for us entered:" visi- Gal. ii. 14. \* \* \* \*

be condemned for every sort of cost upon these occa- we know the way? Jesus saith unto him, I am the anthems and Litanies, but that does not appear to de- resolution to reflect that he must die. In this manner sions, as may be plainly gathered from that remarkable way, and the truth, and the life." We know then that ter us from their use. It may be said that these are we advance, through sure and certain stages, to the passage of our Lord's commending highly the piety of it is possible to reach that glorious place, where Christ essentials. Well, Rome uses the organ, yet I find it close of life, without possessing the courage to medithat woman, who spent three hundred pennyworth of sitteth at the right hand of God; and we know the not dismissed from Rome-fearing Churches. Romish tate upon it as near at hand; and the solitary excuse spikenard, very precious, to anoint his body to the way, the only way. We know that it is possible; for priests wear the surplice, shall we strip it from our we can plead for conduct so inconsistent and unwise, burial; he would not have promised that this action our Lord and Master has said, "I am the resurrection ministers? Romanists kneel in prayer, shall we change is this, —that the thought of death afflicte us, and that burial; he would not have premised that this action our Lord and Master has said, "I am the resurrection should be spread, far and wide as the gospel itself, in diversion and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were our posture therefore? Romanists kneel in prayer, shall we change is this,—that the thought of death afflicte us, and that attended the service in state, and whilst the Offertory sensored from the Queen's closet and the service in state, and whilst the Offertory sensored from the Queen's closet and the service in state, and whilst the Offertory sensored from the Queen's closet and the service in state, and that attended the service in state, and the life; he that believe the mental to seek a remedy, in diversion and the life; he that believe the service in state, and whilst the Offertory sensored from the Queen's closet and the service in state, and the life; he that believe the service in state, and the life; he that b should be spread, far and wide as the gospel itself, in her praise; he would not have suffered such honorable dead, yet shall he live: and we know the way, for he live: and we know the way.

what this pattern of humility and meekness allowed, it the seal of everlasting truth, by first foretelling, and es of the Papacy! it would be too delicate a niceness in us to condemn. then accomplishing, the resurrection of Jesus. The If the regard due to a human soul rendered some possession of this knowledge places the humblest dis- TRANSLATIONS FROM FRENCH DIVINES. respect to the dead a principle, which manifested itself ciple of Jesus, as to his motives and prospects as a to the common sense of all nations, shall we think that moral agent, at an immeasurable elevation above the less care is due to the bodies of Christians, who once wisest and best of the masters of Heathen philosophy. entertained a more glorious inhabitant, and were living It is this which imparts to him, under the certainty of temples of the Holy Ghost? Those bodies, which approaching dissolution, a sentiment of joyful anticiwere consecrated to the service of God, which bore pation, as different from the trembling doubt, or the tion, dost devise schemes of destruction; and, under their part in the duties of religion, fought the good determined apathy, of the dying unbeliever, as the the shadow of removing lukewarmness from the worfight of faith and patience, self-denial and mortifica- bright gleams of light, which herald the rising of the ship of God, dost manifestly, though by degrees, overtion, and underwent the fatigue of many hardships and sun, are different from the fitful glare of the lightning, throw that very worship; who, by the employment of

speak to-day of the spirit guthered home to its Hea- a plausible exterior, to become known, not to the pubsaint, in this tabernacle of flesh, know what it is to be opinions, duplicities, stratagems, and knaveries, in their strive to fulfil our course, as that we may meet again sincere, disinterested, strict, virtuous, honourable; but

#### WHY USE THE CROSS? (From the New York Churchman.)

and none is so proper as the Cross.

such solemnities, and in such manner, as might inti- bly departed into that glory into which he has pledged | And I have never heard of any objection to its use same time that he has become unprofitable to his mate their belief of a future resurrection. And though himself to admit his faithful followers; "I go to pre- except that Rome uses it, perhaps abuses it. But generation, will recall, nevertheless, every case he can the vain expense of pompous funerals be one of those pare a place for you; and if I go and prepare a place what a feeble shadow of an argument! If Rome abuses remember of prolonged old age to cheer his drooping extravagancies which proceed from pride and luxury; for you, I will come again and receive you unto myself, it, so much the more should we retake our emblem and spirits: he fixes upon some life more advanced than yet the pattern here before us will bear us out in all that where I am there ye may be also." When restore it to its primitive use. Rome has the funda- his own, hopes to arrive at it, attains his wish, looks the expressions of a decent respect for the memory of Thomas, not yet enlightened by the Spirit, said to him, mental doctrines of the Faith; but that does not seem beyond that again, until at length his growing discomthose whom God takes away from us. We are not to "Lord, we know not whither thou goest; and how can to frighten us from maintaining them. Rome uses forts make it a task to live, whilst yet he has not the mention to be made of Joseph and Nicodemus, and has said again, "I am the door, by me if any man in His Cross!" Would to God that we might all culated to inspire. - Fenelon. have horror at our daily sins for as slight reasons, sepulchre, if these had been blameable expenses; and All this we know; because the Almighty has set to as those which induce some men to dread the approach-C. D. M. L.

## (By a Correspondent of "The Church.") BOURDALOUE—FENELON—MASSILLON—BOSSUET.

## EXPOSURE OF HYPOCRISY.

Thou, Hypocrisy! who, beneath the plea of perfecan austere phraseology, hidest from the public gaze actions the most unworthy and the most immoral; and tramplest upon genuine and substantial godliness by the assumption of a feigned severity of principle (From Sermons on the Ark of Israel, by the Rev. Berkeley and demeanor: who, by a refinement of pride, disguised under the name of zeal, dost condemn the whole After the downfall of Jericho, the armies of the human race, causest the very anothema to become a again from their sleep of death, have all their scattered Lord pursued a war of extermination against the har- virtue, sparest not the powers appointed by God, and and made partakers of the same glory with their im- the general conflagration of the world, evil will be ex- dost invent all sorts of expedients, dost contrive all mortal souls, as once they were of the same sufferings terminated from this marred section of God's empire; kinds of intrigues, dost resort to all sorts of machinaand good works: those bodies, which are members of and the globe, mantled with righteousness, shall yet tions; conceiving nothing to be unjust so long as it Christ, and are already in him, their representative, again look forth as the morning, fair as the moon, yet can prove to be useful, - regarding nothing as unlawagain glow with pristine loveliness, again send upward ful whilst it contributes to thine own interest and ad-These considerations prevailed with the primitive the sweet incense of its praise. And then, grander vancement; thou, hypocrisy, must appear before the heart, raise the shameless face to heaven with un-We closed the last sermon with the death-bed of bounded presumption and pride; who in a moment more sparkling robe. But the tide of rapture, burst- dense, nor retreat sufficiently obscure, wherein to bury where is the voice of man which shall tell of this? - repeat, the disgrace to such as these of that complete to be glorified with God's glory? But if, to the the eyes of all men: when, rendered the objects of who will begin to understand them as they really were, Ponder these deep truths: be serious: let them without faith, without principle, without shame, withprayers; for heaven, with its unspeakable joys, is the of infamy such as this: no circumstance which transbaptised into the death of His blessed Son, our Sa- stain is ultimately erased by time. The hypocrite, on corrupt affections, we may be buried with Him; and dismantled by the tremendous scrutiny of the last

Here we have an example of that common humanity rest the resurrection of damnation. All shall enter power of God." 1 Cor. i 18. "They are the enemies down the stream which falls into that mysterious abyss; serve God. On the other hand, poverty, shame, yet we think not of it, -we heed not the momentous death, are with them matters by far too substantial according to their respective customs, been careful of, Christ; but there the final separation will be made; That he truth. Death tramples upon the sombre beauty of and too real for us, they are names; because he who as a respect due to that dwelling of flesh, once honored and "those on the left hand shall go away into ever- might reconcile both unto God in one body by the evening, and withers each fragrant flower of the morn. attaches himself to God, loses not either his goods, his It is not only when we are in health; when we are honor, or his life. Do not be surprised, therefore, mankind seem to have been all along very tender, and nal." It is not enough for us to be assured that we set no bounds to our desires: there is that the Preacher should repeat so frequently, "All is much concerned for it. This appears, not only from shall rise again, unless we know that we shall rise with peace through the blood of his Cross." Col. i. 20. an infatuation more melancholy even than this.— vanity: for he explains himself, "All is vanity beneath the practice of the thing to the generality of people, but those who are his, who have taken him but by making it a punishment, and mark of infamy for their only Saviour, and followed him as their only Saviour, and the saviour him as the saviour him and the last detestation, to deny this privilege to such malefactors as have forfeited all right to the respects surrection, and his ascension. His resurrection for the Cross of Christ." God allowed him, he clings to the prospect of recovery, or at eternity,—and vanity will no longer hold you in which others challenge from us; particularly among the dead, and preChristians, the custom of burning the dead, and preheaven, and his ascension exemplified its reality.—

Graison functor de Henriette

Christians, the custom of burning the dead, and preheaven, and his ascension exemplified its reality.—

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Christians, the custom of burning the dead, and preheaven, and the custom of burning the dead, and preheaven, and the custom of burning the serving their ashes, hath been disused; and the bodies Whither the head is gone, the members will follow. (i. e. the handwriting of the ordinances) to his Cross." haired eld, shaking with infirmity and bowed to the earth by the weight of many years, -knowing at the

## THE DYING CHRISTIAN.

He sees nothing in the bed of death which surprises

he has encountered only stumbling-blocks to disturb ment of minister. his faith, and hidden dangers which threatened the St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, Afternoon Lecnever loved. Or is he concerned for his goods and riches? His treasure is in heaven; his goods have been the goods of the poor; and these he loses not, for he will find them again imperishable and unfading in the bosom of his God. Or does the forfeiture of titles and dignities afflict him with grief? The only title which is dear to him is that which he received at the sacred waters of baptism, which he will bear in the presence of his God, and which gives him a federal right to the everlasting promises of the Gospel. Or right to the everlasting promises of the Gospel. Or REV. DR. WOLFF. -ST. PETERSBURGH, JAN. 9 .- We does his spirit recoil from the anguish of taking leave of neighbours and friends? He knows that he only precedes them a little space; that death severs not him here very shortly. those whom Christian love has united on earth; and New Church in Camben Town.—It is intended to the divine law, and the fear of the God of their fathers. as the necessory arrangements can be made.

during the closing scene. The body, indeed, is crumbling into ruin, all material objects vanish from the raity of the Rev. G. N. Barrow, the Incumbent. eye, the light withdraws itself, nature, as it were, subsides into vacancy and annihilation, but the soul changes of Wolvey, Warwickshire, has directed in his will the following legacies to be paid, clear of legacy duty:—Clergy faith render such an one when stretched on the couch of dissolution. How worthy of God, of angels, and of aster of the world and of every creature; it is then that his soul, partaking already of the majesty and immutability of that God to whom it is on the eve of returning, is exalted above every thing besides; in the world, without taking part in it; in a mortal body, without being attached to it; in the midst of neighhours and friends, without seeing or recognizing them; surrounded by tears and lamentations, without observing them; a witness to the agitation and emotion which others feel, without losing its own tranquillity: is "free among the dead;" already immoveable beneath God's protection amid encompassing destruction. How glorious to have lived in the observance of the law of the Lord, and to die in his fear! What a solemn and beauteous sight is it to behold the godly dence of his exulting canticles, -pour forth this rapturous prayer, "Let me die the death of the righteous,

## REAL GREATNESS. It becomes us to consider that, besides our connex-

that, with the memory of his crime, the record of his placed within us somewhat that can contess the truth cordingly .- London Morning Herald, Feb. 2. disgrace should be perpetuated through all eternity. of his being, adore his perfection, reverence his ma--Le Père Bourdalone. - (Sermon sur le Jugement de jesty; somewhat that can bow to his sovereign power, yield to his high and incomprehensible wisdom, confide in his goodness, fear his justice, and hope for his Because Christianity needs some general emblem:
nd none is so proper as the Cross.

Symbols are certainly necessary: it is impossible of administer Sacraments without them. Water embed as a great in significant and note than seek elevation on this side, and they determity. Let man seek elevation on this side, and thought the spirit of this meeting that it is called the 'Great Protection's Now, when we reflect that the specific object of the meeting was to resist the observance of certain the spirit of this meature than by stating that it is called the 'Great Protection's Now, when we reflect that the specific object of the meeting was to resist the observance of certain the spirit of this meature than by stating that it is called the 'Great Protection's Now, when we reflect that the spirit we spirit of this meeting that it is called the 'Great Protection's Now, when we reflect that the spirit of this meeting that it is called the 'Great Protection's Now, when we reflect that the spirit of this meeting that it is called the 'Great Protection's Now, when we reflect that the spirit of this meeting that it is called the 'Great Protection's Now, when we reflect that the spirit of this meeting that it is called the 'Great Protection's Now, when we reflect that the spirit of this meeting that it is called the 'Great Protection's Now, when we reflect that the spirit of this meeting that it is called the 'Great Protection's Now, when we reflect that the spirit of this meeting that it is called the 'Great Protection's Now, when we reflect that the spirit of this meeting that it is called the 'Great Protection's Now, when we reflect that the spirit of this meeting that it is called the 'Great Protection's Now, when we reflect that the spirit of this meeting that it is called the 'Great Protection's Now, when we reflect that the spirit of this meeting that it is called the 'Great P to administer Sacraments without them. Water em- in designs which imply the expectation of many days body, for this reason, shall return to the dust from blems regeneration; bread and wine the "broken Body to come. Life, granted solely as a period of prepara- whence it was taken; it follows from the same princiand Shed Blood" of Emmanuel; and there are no tion for the future world, glides past in profound obli- ple, that so much of us as bears the stamp of divinity, other symbols which can show forth these Sacraments. vion of the limit where it must terminate. We live as and is capable of being united to God, will likewise Fasts, are symbols of spiritual mortification and though we were to live for ever. We are occupied be recalled to its parent source. Now, is not that contrition for sin; festivals, of joy and thankfulness. with nothing but the invention of new sources of gra- great and exalted which is destined to be reclaimed The seal impressed upon a subpana, is the symbol of tification, until death abruptly arrests the career of by God, who himself is primitive and essential greatthe whole judicial power; The signet of a king em- our insensate joys. Man, wise in his own conceit, but ness? So that when I tell you that eminence and blems the king himself: the symbol of God among a fool in the judgment of God, submits to a thousand renown, amongst us, are empty names for shadowy stronghold from which there is no escape: Jesus has his chosen people was the Shekinah; and what should disquietudes in order that he may accumulate treasures imaginations, I refer alone to the abuse of those terms. be the emblem of our crucified God? What but the which the grave will pillage and monopolize. Every To say the truth, neither error nor vanity has invenand shall command thee to restore thy prey, and shall Cross? He could not have saved us had he not been thing around us is suited to convey a solemn warning; ted those glorious expressions; on the contrary, we We may learn from hence, why the Christian be obeyed. "If we believe that Jesus rose from the crucified; it is Christ crucified; it is Christ crucified; it is Christ crucified; it is Christ crucified that is a stumbling-Church hath been so careful, to insert into her creeds and solony the Christian be obeyed. "If we believe that Jesus rose from the craciped; it is Christ cruciped that is a stumoning block to the Jews; and were effectually providing against the recurrence of the whole human race within ourselves the reality from which they spring: were effectually providing against the recurrence of the dead, even so them that sleep in Jesus will God bring block to the Jews; and were there no other reason as Saint Cyprian hath said—the whole human race within ourselves the reality from which they spring: were effectually providing against the recurrence of the fulling into rules before our very eyes. A hundred for how can assiring views be derived from nothing? and solemn confessions of faith, this burial of Christ, and were there is thy sting? O grave, for adopting this symbol, it would be enough that "HE falling into ruins before our very eyes. A hundred for how can aspiring views be derived from nothing? evil. went forth bearing his Cross;' St. John xix. 27.

The fault which we commit is not, therefore, the rified at the idea of treading in their footsteps. Yet the senses in which the word is used by the in- have been raised upon the fragments of that which saw making use of such designations, but the application tion of life only to the pious and the good; to the perish foolishness, but unto us who are saved it is the of eternity. We ourselves are continually moving world; but they have an actual existence for us who were considered a sufficient protection."—John Bull.

## English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ON THE FESTIVAL OF THE EPIPHANY it was the custom. within the last forty years, for the Sovereign to attend morning service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, and present, with much state and solemnity, "gold, frankincense, and myrrh," upon the altar during the Offertory. The value of this (Eastern) offering was distributed amongst the poor, and probably is the same as "the gate money" received at the present day by a certain number of aged and distressed poor from the Almonry office at this season of the year. Although the Sovereign no longer attends the Chapel-Royal in person on this festival, the ceremonial is still observed. On Monday the 6th st., two gentlemen from the Lord Chamberlain's office

The Queen Dowager has transmitted through the Hon. W. Ashley, the sum of £20 towards the proposed re-building and enlargement of the Parish Church of Bradford,

He sees nothing in the bed of death which surprises him; he bids farewell to nought that costs him, in the separation, a single pang. For what is there from which death can divorce him which should excite regret Ripon for the celebration of Divine service, for the acor cause his tears to flow? Is it the world? What! commodation of the inhabitants residing in that neighbourhood, and was opened for the first time on Sunday last. The Rev. T. B. Parkinson has received the appoint-

wreck of his innocence; whose fashionable usages per-plexed his simplicity; whilst its interests and cares too often held his affections wavering betwixt beaven and earth. We do not regret the loss of that we have never loved. Or is he concerned for his goods and

that, joined together again before the throne of God, they will form with himself the same church and the Pancras, the population of which is 16,000, with church they will form with himself the same church and the same people, and mutually enjoy the charms of an immortal companionship. His bereaved children,—do they distract his mind? He leaves them the Lord for their father, his own example and instruction for their inheritance, his prayers and blessings for their last consolation; and, like David preferring his final request in behalf of Solomon, he dies imploring for his offspring, not temporal prosperity, but a perfect heart, a love for proved of the plan, and the works will commence so soon. not temporal prosperity, but a perfect heart, a love for proval of the plan, and the works will commence so soon

self; the cross being as a pulpit, from which our Lord, "God blessed for ever," did himself in person earnestly Preach the overtures of grace, did tender the remission of sin, with action most and earlier than the overtures of grace, did tender the remission of sin, with action most pathetical and affecting. His ascent to the cross Paul, earnestly longs for the dissolution. It is a strange vesture which he casts off, a wall of separation from his God which is thrown down, thereby leaving him free to spring forth on his glorious journey, and to wing his happy flight towards the everlasting hills.—

Description of the church, various leading passages of Scripture were found inscribed on the walls, beneath the windows. These passages have been re-painted Death, in this manner, separates him from nothing, because faith has already separated him from all.

The soul of the frithful man undergoes no change This restoration has been effected, partly by means of the subscriptions of the parishioners, and partly by the libe-

> Orphan Society, £1,000; Christian Knowledge Society, £1,000; National Society, £500; Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, £1,000; Building Churches Society, men, is the spectacle of the righteous soul in this last moment. It is then that the taithful man seems to be Hospital, £500; Leicester Infirmary, £300. Total £7,500. SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE .-On comparing the accounts published by the Society in their Annual Reports for 1843 and 1844, respectively, it appears that the total amount received on account of Subscriptions and Donations in the year 1843 was £19,-493 18s. 3d., whilst the amount of Subscriptions and Donations for the year 1844 was £20,697 19s. 1d., being an increase upon the preceding year of £1,204 0s. 10d.

MUNI ICENT BEQUESTS .- The late Robert Foster, Esq.,

REPUDIATION OF THE ROMISH DOCTRINES BY A RE-SPECTABLE MEMBER OF THAT CHURCH.—Yesterday the very interesting ceremony took place in the chapel of St. Michael, Burleigh-Street, Strand. The Rev. Septimus Ramsay, minister of the chapel, officiated on the occasion

which drew together a large congregation.

The gentleman whose good sense and educated mind prompted him to take this rational way of separating from the errors of Popery is Mr. M'Carthy, a native of Cork city, and master of the Romish school at Kensington. man moving with quiet and majestic pace towards eternity! Well did the unfaithful prophet, when, with inspired vision, he saw Israel entering into the land of promise,—the triumph of his march, and the confifessor of that science in a Romanist College. His min' however, was not formed to remain in the trammels of Popish tyranny and superstition; he inquired after the Gospel truths, and, as all must who search the Scriptures diligently, he found them; and after some years of investigation he decided to emancipate himself, soul and hody

It was during the communion service that the ceremony of receiving the applicant into the fold of Christ's Church took place—when on the usual interogatories being put

PROTESTANT MEETING AT EXETER .- "On Thursday there was a public meeting in Exeter, to address a memorial or petition to the QUEEN and both Houses of Parliament, upon the subject of the Bishop's late Pastoral letter. We cannot, perhaps, more characteristically ex-Protestant Meeting, we are tempted to ask who and what were they who drew up the said Rubrics? Were they Protestants—or were they Papists? And if Protestants, what can Protestants have to fear from their enforcement? And yet all the speakers made it a leading feature of their harangues to dwell upon their Protestant principles, their Protestant feelings, and their attachment, as Protestants, to the Established Church. Surely they must have forgotten on what occasion, and for what purposes, the seve they emanated from those great and good men who, as they lived in an age when the corruptions and idolatry of Pop ry were more keenly felt than now because they had but just escaped from them, must have considered that It is altogether another question whether these Rubrics

he expresses himself thus upon the subject:-"The Catholic Church approves of, and authorises, pilgrimages, she having always regarded with approval the respect relics of Christ and of the saints; but no Catholic is under an obligation to take part in such devotions; on the contrary, every one is free to do what seems good to himself in that respect. Acting on this principle, we have neither ordered nor forbidden the faithful of our diocese to perform the pilgrimage to Treves. We have not called their attention to the subject, although re-The number, therefore, of those living in our diocese, who went on pilgrimage, is comparatively small; even these residing on this side the Rhine, and the country in the neighbourhood of Treves. Scarcely a single pilgrim could be seen from the provinces of Starkenbourg and Upper Hesse."—Continental Echo. Breslau, Jan. 19.—The Roman Catholics of this city

state his views respecting the measures which are now

PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE. - The following statistical account of Protestantism in France has just been published:—In 1815, there were 464 Protestant pastors; in 1830, 527; in 1843, 677; and now there are more than 700. Under the Empire, the budget of the Protestant Church was 306,000f.; under the restoration, 476,000f.; and in 1843, 1,219,000f. The number of Protestant churches has increased in proportion, but there are still 111 localities without them. The number of Protestants in France is given at four millions.

Constantinople, Dec. 31.—A curious event has just occurred here. A few days ago the Greek Patriarch of Jerusal m died, and had hardly rendered his last breath ere an ecclesiastical partisan of Russia stepped forward and produced his own nomination by Russia to the vacant post, his commission being dated several years back!— The Porte naturally at once set his face against so strange an interference in its internal affairs, but in the me while, out of consideration towards so great a power, the matter has been made the subject of debate, and Logothetti, the paid agent of the northern cabinet, profits of the delay by bringing all his energies to bear on the point, hich he hopes to carry ultimately according to the views

# THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1845.

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are calculated to draw forth. We sincerely desire and pray that these are contemplations which will be blessed to all.

There is scarcely any subject, connected with matters either of Church or State, from which it is not customary in these days to make the effort at least to extract a little political capital, -something upon which to build up a public agitation, and by the enlisting of public sympathy, to advance some project of individual or party interest.

We should have thought that the desire manifested by the members of the Church of England in this Diocese, as expressed through the medium of the measure will not be satisfactory to the Methodist body. Church Society, about eighteen months ago, -that she should be entrusted with the management of her own land and the Roman Catholics, (which last are unquesshare of the Clergy Reserves, -would be regarded as tionably adverse to the Bill) form a majority of the one so moderate and reasonable in itself, that from no population; so that, upon the principle of Responsible quarter could any opposition be made to it. And Government, the measure ought to be abandoned,when it was demonstrated that the system adopted in a majority of the people being against it! the disposal and management of those lands was one so ruinously lavish and extravagant that lands and all were likely soon to be swallowed up in expences, the petition that the little remainder should be rescued from this process of waste and ruin, would, it might be supposed, have engaged the sympa hy and aid rather University, with a number of heterogeneous colleges athan the opposition of any section or party, whether round it, is a mere novelty,—an example of which we are civil or religious, in the Province.

Nor was any murmur of dissatisfaction, that we can recollect, expressed in any quarter against this course but a theory likely to fail in the practice. Should it fail,

—and there ought to be no probability of its failing before pursued, -until a prospect existed that so reasonable a memorial would be heard and granted. When this came to be the case, we find the matter very earnestly taken up in several newspapers; and apparently,though we trust not really, -with a view to counteract that purpose, an overture is made by a Commissioner of the Canada Company, that they should undertake the management and disposal of the Reserves allotted to the different religious bodies, at a per centage to be agreed upon. We find this overture very severely handled in a pamphlet, -manifestly the production of no ordinary mind,-which has recently come into our hands, upon the affairs of the Canada Company in general; but without impugning the motives which dictated the proposition, we could not help feeling at the time that it was ungracious, pending the effort of the Church, -and that for the most laudable purpose,-to effect a different arrangement. We felt, whether erroneously or not, that a third person was not justified in stepping in between the Church and the Government during a pending discussion in regard to the management of these lands; when the result of the interference might be to thwart the honest designs of the one, and arrest the gracious intentions of the

But this,—though not by any means beside the question,—it is not our purpose to discuss. Our concern is rather with the agitation which has more recently been commenced, and is still continued, with the object of defeating the Memorial of the Church of England, and neutralizing, if possible, the effect of the very lucid and favourable Report which has lately been adopted by a Committee of the Legislative Assembly.

We have just learned from a correspondent, that the "Reformers," (as they term themselves), in his neighbourhood, are diligently engaged in getting up an excitement upon this question, and in endeavouring to impress the minds of the people with the belief that, if the Church of England succeed in obtaining the management of her allotted share of the Reserves, the occupants of those lands, -where they happen to be occupied, -- may expect the most barsh and tyrannical all experience, and to the very analogies of things, that we should think it unnecessary to argue against it .-We shall, however, quote again what was stated in reference to this point, at the public meeting of the Church Society, on the 21st of September, 1843 :-

any popular prejudice against Ecclesiastical Corporations, because experience amply demonstrated the groundlessness of the charges against them. They were not found to be advocates of a spiritual despotism, for the corporate holders of property in Scotland, at a peculiar crisis in her history, were amongst the firmest opponents of the Papal assumptions; nor are they fairly chargeable with the selfish desire of individual aggrandizement, since in Ireland, -amidst the agitations by which that country is convulsed -the happiest and most contented portion of the people are those who are tenants of Ecclesiastical Corporations. The same fact has been fully shewn in the recent discussions in the House of Commons in England upon the Statute of Mortmain. This difference in favour of the Corporate holders of land is easily accounted for by the fact, that there will frequently be motives to an individual, who has only a life-interest in a property, for what may be deemed acts of oppression or at least of severity towards the tenant which cannot in any similar degree, influence a public body or the helders of a trust for public purposes.

the management of her share of the Clergy Reserves, the Church very explicitly declared her willingness to accept it under any restriction which the Government might, in the case, conceive to be desirable. And, no necessary protection to the prerogatives of the Crown, they will evince a correspondent regard for the rights and interests of the people. The Church has no disposition, nor could it by possibility tend to her advannembers is to redeem her allotted property from a ruinous waste, and, in a determination to respect every private claim and privilege, to render what is admitted to be her own, available to the objects of its original who have resolved to withdraw from the supremacy of Rome, will take the first decisive step. We hear in a few days there is to be a general meeting, as M. Ronge will principles of that pure and reformed faith which is the safeguard and glory of our Mother Country, and which cannot prove an inferior blessing to any of her Colonies.

> Our readers will naturally peruse with much interest the communications in a succeeding column, referring | Niagara District. to the Indians in the vicinity of the Orillia Mission .-There can be no doubt that the facts of the case are there correctly stated, while the inferences to be drawn from them are very instructive. At the same time, we must explicitly state our determination not to permit any protracted controversy upon this subject. When facts are to be stated, it is but just to our readers that they should be set forth with brevity, and stripped as much as possible of superfluous comment and animadversion. Yet we readily give insertion to the present nicatione, as well for their intrinsic importance, as because in the Christian Guardian, of the 12th instant, we find that, after admitting various letters against the Rev. Mr. McIntyre, the editor declines the insertion of any reply on his part. He says,-

tyre's] letter, we are sorry that we have to decline it .-Passing by other reasons, we refer him to the conduct of the Church, which lately refused admittance to a communication on a similar occasion. In following our 'apostolic' contemporary, surely Mr. McIntyre cannot blame us."

Now, without questioning the correctness of the precedent by which he guides himself, we must take upon us to doubt the accuracy of the parallel. In the speak and act on all occasions just as though religion were case adduced, the warfare was commenced and prosecuted by the individual whose letter we declined to cuted by the individual whose letter we declined to publish, in another journal; and it was only after the with all their hostility of feeling towards the Church, person assailed adopted our paper as the medium of especially the latter, they will often speak and act in such reply, that the assailant sought to publish his rejoinder a manner, as must of necessity imply, that they themselves in our columns. This we had a perfect right, on every principle of fairness, to refuse. The present case is a all Divinely instituted, and is in truth the highest autho-In consequence of our usual day of publication falling this week upon Good-Fridax, we have issued the present number a day earlier. Upon the origin defence in the same journal. This, of course, the the present number a day earlier. Upon the origin defence in the same journal. This, of course, the and purport of this solemn Fast of the Church, and editor had a right to refuse if he chose; but he is unsary that we should particularly dwell; but we have injustice, by quoting us as a precedent. Not that we us, that "the visible Church of Christ is a conmade several selections appropriate to the solemnities lay the slightest stress upon the rejection or insertion of the season, which will be found on our first and last of the letter in question by the Guardian, as to any of the season, which will be found on our first and last page, and which, we trust, will serve to aid and quicken those holy and devout impressions which the commethose holy and devout impressions which the commethod is the public effect from it. The practical benefit will, we have already referred.

> In another place will be found the proceedings in Parliament touching the momentous question of the University; but we must reserve any extended comments until we see what course of action is positively to be entered upon.

article upon this subject, which helps to shew that the Bill proposed is by no means calculated to give satisfaction to the very parties for whose benefit it is, in a great degree, ostensibly framed. The arguments of of Dissent still regards his ordination as being superior the Guardian sufficiently prove that the intended to theirs, and that it is so regarded by the Dissenters Now the Methodist body, with the Church of ling-

must dictate :-

"Looking at the principle of the Bill in view of the not aware of, -it cannot be expected that confidence can be given to it by men fonder of solid realities than airy, untried theories. Not only is the proposal a mere theory, legislative enactment is obtained,-who can conceive of the disastrons consequences that must ensue? Considering what human nature is, and the acrid feelings which sects of varied religious opinions have entertained towards each other, and to which they are liable as ever, we are very fearful that the project will entirely fail in the working. The peace of the Christian church is best promoted by the separation of the denominations, with an occasional ssociation. Reverse the order, and have constant association instead of occasional, and the different parties will rather appear as beligerent armies than bands of brethren and disciples of Christ. So we are afraid it will be in the onglomeration of the denominations in a Provincial Uni-

"The Council of every University ought to be composed of men who are likely to agree, and between whom there should be no constant bar hindering union, in order to give confidence to persons in the University and the public without. It seems to us, that the composition of the caput is likely to cause dissension. Unless the colleges greatly increase, one denomination is sure of a majority f the members. What is to hinder polemical disensiarising in the youth of professors of the colleges, and the whole area of the University becoming a religious battle-field? Contiguity will not be the final cause of such discussions, which is based on human nature itself, but coniguity will be the proximate cause. An absence of the atter would generally allow the quiescence of the former. The pressure of the polemics of the colleges would soon open the way for dissension in the University, and divi-

ons and weakness in the caput or council."
"By one of the provisions of the Bill, the Government is to provide Professors of the University. This clause links the institution to the party politics of the Province; and forms another reason for expecting dissension in the government of the institution. As a body of Christians, we have no objection for our youth to associate with some religious bodies; yet we should strongly demur to a close association with all. Yet the University is to be opened been heard to say, "We do not make our converts from arise, and grow so strong as to take advantage of this bill, and plant their colleges abreast of others of the most opposite tenets and practices. America is a hot-bed for not call his Societies a Church, and the Wesleyans do not nial, or a moral pestilence may sweep through our land

and destroy the vestiges of remaining truth.' These remarks, we trust, with all the others that from time to time have been offered, will not be lost upon our Legislators; notwithstanding the declaration which we observe from so many, that their minds are made up, and that it is needless to listen to any treatment! This is so contrary to common sense, to further arguments. We are more surprised at the self-sufficiency evinced in this declaration, when it is notorious, we believe, that the Legislative Assembly does not number amongst its members a single University man! Under such circumstances it might be no disparagement to their individual or collective wisdom, "He [Mr. Draper] contended against the absurdity of to listen to an exposition of the sentiments of those who have some practical acquaintance with the principles and working of Universities, as well as a direct interest in the question under discussion. And as the professed principle of Responsible Government is the meting out equal justice to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects, we should conceive that the members of the Church of England, -who number at least onefourth of the population,-have a right to be fully and deliberately heard in the question at issue, at a moment when they conceive themselves about to be stripped of all share and interest in the endowment of King's College. It is folly to argue that they have he evidently, and no doubt sincerely, hoped to have prenot been taken by surprise, and that the King's College authorities ought to have been prepared with their Counsel before the second reading of the Bill.

jected Bill was printed at an early stage of the then copal Church. Session; nor was any reluctance that we are aware of ans and the Dissenters calling out for religious union with expressed to the petition of King's College to be heard the Church, and regretting that we are not all united doubt, while the Government are careful to adopt every by Counsel at the bar of both Houses of the Legisla- together in one religious confraternity of Christian com ture. It is unfortunate that we should have to make munion. any comparison more favourable to the late than to the present Executive; and it will be well if it does indulged the wish with something like sincerity of heart. not speedily become a matter of indifference to a very To all such persons we would, therefore, briefly and tage, to infringe upon either: the simple desire of her large body of the soundest Conservatives of the Province, which Executive are entrusted with the administration of our Provincial affairs.

> Our Travelling Agent will proceed on a Colecting tour westwards from this office, immediately after are we not so now? Have we separated ourselve Easter, -visiting the townships intermediate between this and Toronto and proceeding from that city northwards as far as Newmarket and Holland Landing .-He will afterwards visit the several stations intermediate low your example of separation from the Church? or between Toronto and the town of London, including the must you return to that Church from which you have

#### Communications.

IMPLIED CONVICTIONS OF THE DIVINE AUTHORITY OF THE CHURCH AMONG THE WESLEYANS AND THE ORTHODOX DIS-

For The Church.

The hostility of religious Dissent is, in some respects, ore unreasonable, more unjustifiable, and more irrefifor the most part, avowedly, or notoriously, irreligious in the Divine, authority of the Church. their character; whereas Dissent is pretendedly cherishe out of principles of piety to God, and a scrupulous regard for his authority among mankind. But as men are always "In regard to the request to publish his [Mr. McIn- the least accessible to sound conviction on those very points wherein any error has been imposed upon them under the guise of religion, even so the error of Dissent is one of those which are the most difficult of detection by

But as it is impossible for unbelievers of the very worst description to entirely throw off all conviction of the truth, and all sense of moral and religious obligation, and to only a human invention, and as though the Bible itself were fabricated and entirely false; even so it is with the latent and invincible convictions, that the Church is after

of faithful men, in which the pure Word of God is preached, and the Sacraments are duly administered, according to Christ's ordinance in all things that of the succeeding Festival of Easter, it cannot be neces- fair in defending himself from the charge of an alleged | Church for a definition of a Christian Church; which tell

In like manner, the Dissenters and Wesleyans appeal to the authority of the Church on the subject of our Christian Sacraments, believing that there are two only,-those of Baptism and the Lord's Supper. They also believe, that a Sacrament is "An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace given unto us, ordained by Christ himself as a means whereby we receive the same, and a pledge to assure us thereof,'

be entered upon.

As an implied conviction among the Wesleyans and the In the Christian Guardian of last week is a long Dissenters of the validity and supreme authority of Episcopal ordination, we must certainly regard the fact of their not presuming to re-ordain any clergyman that appens to secede from the Church; and the well-known fact, that every elergyman who has gone over to the ranks themselves, and especially by the Wesleyans. Wesley himself never regarded the ordination of his lay-preachers as being equal to his own, or equal to that of the clergy

with whom he was associated.

In relation to Christian doctrine, the Church is the acknowledged standard to which they will often appeal. On the doctrine of the Trinity, they appeal to the authority of the Athanasian Creed, and on that of the Divinity of Christ, to the Nicene Creed; and all Dissenters, who stirring theological controversy that has ever yet agitated the Wesleyan community has been a long and arduous interest of our own denomination, we bear it no great struggle in defence of the Eternal Sonship, or, in other favour. Considering that the proposal of having an open words, the Nicene Creed; and it has terminated in their words, the Nicene Creed; and it has terminated in their rendering that doctrine a matter of formal subscription by

every candidate for the Weslevan ministry. In all those points of Christian doctrine which are commonly deemed as being essential to our salvation, and as of the first importance in the creed of every Christian, the Wesleyans and the Dissenters appeal to the Articles of the Church, as well as to her Liturgy and to her Homilies. They regard them as the highest theological standard to which they can appeal; and especially so in relation to of Christ," "The Vicarious character of the Christian Atonement," "The Universal purpose of the Great Atonement," "Justification by Faith in Christ," "The regeneration of the heart by the agency of the Holy Ghost," "The necessity of good works or Christian holiness," "The obligation of Baptism, and especially of Inant Baptism," "The Resurrection of the Dead," "The Universal Judgment," and "The everlasting retributions of the world to come." The Calvinistic Dissenters appeal to the Seventeenth Article on the subject of Predestina tion, although they evidently misconstrue its real meanng; and the Wesleyans, in like manner, appeal to the Church in support of their most distinctive doctrine of The universal efficacy of the Christian Atonement."

Dissenters and Wesleyans all regard the Litany as being the archetype of public prayer, and as the model of all their public addresses to the Supreme Being; passing, as it does, through all the different forms of adoration, deprecation, supplication, and of prayer to God. And in relation to the literary and theological productions most virulent of the Dissenters have been heard to say, when addressing their own theological students, that the very best of all such works have been written by Church-men. The Wesleyans, in particular, always show their preference of Church productions. Some of the most eminent and influential among them have said, in their Annual Conference, "We have no kindred feeling with Dissenters, we owe nothing to Dissent; all that we have had out of the pale of our own connexion we owe to the Church. Our theology is from the Church, our phraseology is from the Church, our forms of public, worship origin was in the Church, our Christian parentage is the We know not what extravagant bodies may yet the Dissenters, but from the Church. One Church conthe breeding of sects. Let us not make it still more ge- now call their Connexion a Church; and they smile and wonder at the Dissenters when they call their little communities by the name of Churches. They, the Weslevans, apply the term Church only to the national Church of

The Wesleyans, in particular, maintain the necessity of the National Church, and that it is necessary for the maintenance of true religion; and thus, of consequence and Christian authority. The Wesleyans know very well that most of the secessions which have hitherto taken place from their own body, have been the consequences of political and religious *Dissent*, and from hence has arisen their strong feeling of indignation towards all such seceders from their body; and hence their very scrupuous caution in receiving any such renegades, they have sought for re-admission into the Weslevan Societies. And from hence arises the very marked dif erence which there is between the spirit of the Wesleyans themselves and that unhappy spirit which actuates and governs the restless minds of their seceding brethren.

The world, perhaps, will wonder, after making all these concessions, how the Wesleyans will justify or even excuse their secession from the Church at first, or their continued separation from her communion since. But it is evident hat their founder, at the beginning, did not anticipate any actual or ultimate separation from the Church; but hav-ing once diverged from the straight line of canonical conformity and clerical duty, and being unwilling to correct his first error, one step of irregularity led him forward to nother, until a sincere return to the bosom of the Church vailed upon the Bishops to ordain his lay preachers, and of so noble an example. he secretly endeavoured to obtain for himself a consecra-tion from the hands of a continental Bishop who was in England at that time; but all his attempts to make his

THE HOLY COAT.—The affair of the holy coat of Treves continues to be a subject of discussion in Germany. The Roman Catholic Bishop of Mayence has addressed a memorial to the grand ducal minister, in which the recollected, too, that in praying for the holy coat of the holy coat of Treves continues to be a subject of discussion in Germanus to be a subject of discuss be taken until the actual project, as promulgated in the Bills just introduced, had been formally made known to the public.

The project, as promulgated in preachers by the imposition of his own hands, and afterwards by consecrating Bishops over his American Societies, in consequence of which, the Wesleyans in the consequence of which, the Wesleyans in the consequence of which is the consequence of which is the consequence of which is the consequence of the consequ In the case of the late Administration, the pro- United States now style themselves the Methodist Epis-

> It is somewhat amusing, after all, to hear the Wesley-Some of them would fain persuade us that they do greatly and devoutly desire such a religious consum-mation, and it may be, that some of the Wesleyans have kindly reply: And why are we not "one body and one spirit, even as God hath called us in one hope of our ing; one Lord, one Faith, one Baptism, one God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in us body, like the seamless garment of our blessed Lord, weren throughout from the top to the bottom, why, then, you, or have you separated yourselves from the Church? If such an union, as you desire, is ever to be brought about, how is it to be effected? Must we go out to you? or must you all come back to the Church? must you return to that Church from which you have departed? Must the Church leave her own communion to follow her erratic sons? or must they return to her sworn in at Bermuda as a member of council, and took

The Wesleyans cannot but know in what light they themselves regard all the seceders from their own body; and they know that they would answer them, if they professed to desire the blessing of religious union, after very same manner in which we have answered the Wes-leyans. And although there is not all that hostility of feeling between the Church and the Wesleyans, as there certainly is between them and those seceding commi ties; yet we must needs think that all the lingering at tachment, and all the filial respect for the Church which still remain in their community, would certainly, if rightly ous, than many other kinds of hostility to God and understood, go to confirm in their hearts a rational and ered things; because other kinds of religious enmity are, scriptural conviction of the Christian, and consequently

PHILANTHROPOS.

To the Editor of The Church.

Vittoria, Rama, 8th March, 1845. Sir,—I am requested by William Yellowhead, Head Chief of the Indians in this Township, to forward to you the enclosed for publication in your next paper, (if you will have the goodness to do so,)-the original having been forwarded to its destination by this day's mail. He is anxious for its early insertion, on account of two let-ters having appeared in the last Christian Guardian, which reflect upon the character and proceedings of the Rev. Mr. McIntyre, of Orillia; than whom, a more exemplary indefatigable Clergyman does not exist, perhaps in the Province. Such matter as those letters contain is not worth noticing; but the old Chief is very desirous that the public generally, and more particularly those in the Methodist connexion, should be given to understand, that it was at his earnest and repeated solicitation, that the Reverend gentleman went to Rama to preach the Gospel to the Indians. You are perfectly aware, Mr. Editor, that, had this Reverend gentleman declined doing so, or if he had not noticed the invitation, coming as it did from such a source, he would have been chargeable with a dereliction of duty as a Christian Minister; yet for do-Dissenters will often appeal to the Articles of the ing this, he is unworthily assailed by some of those in the

(Signed)

occasions spoken disrespectfully of our rules, and instead e all they could to make us rebels to those, our great

WILLIAM X YELLOWHEAD, mark.

Head Chief. To Mr. Green, Chairman of the Methodist Meeting, Rama.

[Read, explained, interpreted, and written by order of FRANCIS GANDAR, (Signed) Indian Interpreter.]

# Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

NOVA SCOTIA.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

A most interesting Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society of Nova Scotia, (their seventh annual meeting,) took place on Thursday evening the 20th February, in the Saloon at the Halifax Hotel, which was crowded to The Right Reverend the President took the Chair at 7 o'clock. The Meeting was opened by singing two verses of the 100th Psalm; after which Prayers were having briefly stated the objects of the Society, called upon the Secretary of the Society to read the Report, the details of which seemed deeply to interest those assembled. The various Resolutions were then moved, seconded, and supported by able and eloquent speakers, both of the

The following are the Resolutions, &c. 1st.-Moved by C. B. Owen Esq., and seconded by the Rev. R. J. Unjacke .-

Resolved-That the Report now read be adopted, printed, and circulated, under the direction of the General

laity and the clergy.

by Beamish Murdoch, Esq.—

Resolved—That the progress of the Society throughout

the Province, is a matter for congratulation and thankfulness; and the meeting rejoices to find that the exceptions are now so rare, that every portion of the Diocese may be considered as engaged in the good work.

lashed themselves; a ray of light beamed on the counter of both crews, as the yawl approached steadily, steered 3rd .- Moved by the Rev. J. C. Cochran, seconded by

formation, that since our last anniversary the number of members in this city has been increased, they regret to find that the Society comes far short of enrolling all the children of the Church upon its list, and earnestly call upon all who have hitherto held back, to come and join the ranks of this Institution.

4th .- Moved by the Rev. Geo. Morris, and seconded by Dr. Henry,—

\*\*Resolved\*\*—That this meeting desires to acknowledge with thankfulness to Almighty God, the benefits that

have flowed to this Province from the operations of the erable Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge. and for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts; and ring with regret of the embarrassed state of the funds of those Societies, trusts that this Society may be enabled to supply in some measure, their service to this Diocese. 5th.—Moved by His Lordship the Chief Justice, and seconded by L. M. Wilkins, Esq.—

Resolved—That in the opinion of this Meeting, the ex-

pression of our brotherly regard should be repeated to the Church Societies of the Dioceses of Montreal and Toronto, now incorporated: and the prayer offered up to the Great Head of the Church, that they, with us, may be instruments of good to His Church and glory to His

6th .- Moved by Dr. Frederick Morris .-Resolved-That this Meeting, regarding the University

of King's College at Windsor, as the nursery of the Church in the Diocese, rejoices in the efficiency of that nstitution, and trusts that in the Lord's blessing, that Jniversity may pour forth, for ages to come, a stream of earned, godly and faithful men, for the ministry of the 7th .- Moved by Benjamin Smith, Esq., and seconded

y Lewis M. Wilkins, Esq.— Resolved—That the thanks of this Society be presented to the Right Rev. the President, the Vice President, and other Officers of the Society, for their attention to the

they be requested to continue in the discharge of their His Lordship the President, in expressing, on his own behalf, and that of the other officers of the Society, his sense of the compliment contained in the concluding Resolution, took occasion to refer to the exertions which

have been lately made in England for the Venerable Societies to which these Colonies are so much indebted,-He mentioned having heard by the last mail, of a contriontion by two individuals of £3000 to the funds of the became, in his esteem, impracticable. As a last resource, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and urged upon the Members of the Church in this Diocese the imitation

A Collection was then made, amounting to £27: and It is absurd and unjust to argue in this way, when it new community Episcopal were rendered abortive. Sub-ings of the evening.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

We understand that, on Saturday, Nov. 30th, being St. Andrew's day, the foundation-stone of a new church was important settlement of Salmon Cove forms an adjunct to Brigus, by the Rev. J. M. Martine There was a full morning service, and a sermon was preached suitable to the occasion; after which the cor per-stone was laid, and the solemn service concluded by appropriate prayers. The church is to be dedicated t Andrew, and to be of the same dimensions as the rch lately built at Brigus, dedicated to St. George, which is a very handsome and neat building, erected under the zealous management and superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Martine. The windows are all Gothic, and partake considerably of the ornamental; and there is a rge, beautiful eastern window over the altar, the head of which is filled with stained glass, which, admitting the rays of the sun, has an imposing effect upon the whole interior. We earnestly hope that our church may go on o prosper, as she has done since she first planted her standard in these places; and that not only there, but also in every part of the land, and throughout the world in she may show forth "fair as the moon, clear as he sun, and terrible as an army with banners."-New-

We learn from our colonial files that the Rt. Rev. Dr Field has arrived at the Bermuda islands, where, as we have already announced his lordship intends to winter.-

his seat at the board accordingly .- Ibid., Dec. 23.

JAMAICA.

CONVOCATION OF THE CLERGY.—This novel and imposing ceremony took place at the Cathedral Church, Spanishtown, yesterday. There was a very full attendance of the clergy,—indeed few, if any, were absent; their names being called over by Charles Farquharson, Esq. The whole of the reverend gentlemen sat in rows of two or three in the northern aisle of the church, and with their white robes certainly presented a very venera-ble appearance. All the elite of Spanishtown (and we may add, a good number of the lower orders,) were present. Shortly after the bell began to toll, his excellency fully conducted to their places; the judges, the speaker, and many members of the Assembly, were also present; we also observed the Hebrew Rabbi, and many other gen-tlemen of that persuasion. On the Bishop's entering, the chanting (which was excellent) began; and the Liturgy was read in a solemn and impressive manner. This was followed by a portion of the 84th Psalm. His lordship ascended the pulpit, and delivered a very kind and affectionate address to the clergy, strongly exhorting them against all diversities of opinion; and recommending a spirit of unity among themselves, as being essential to the vigour and prosperity of a national church. then adverted to the important ceremony of baptism, com-menting on its inseparability from regeneration, as ex-plained in the Church Catechism, and concluded with an earnest charge that they would look to the welfare of the children, and thus be enabled to guide their flocks to that rest which is from above.—Jamaica Times, Dec. 13.

#### Deferred Extracts from our English Files.

THE GREAT BRITAIN .- This leviathan steam-ship, comnanded by Lieutenant Hosken, R.N., will be taken into the East India Docks, it is said, in order to afford the public an opportunity of inspecting her with the requisite facility. thousands of persons visited Blackwall yesterday to see her at her moorings, and an immense number of boats were constantly rowing round the ship. It will be some days before she will be in a proper state for public inspection. Her forecastle deck has suffered from the violence of the gale, and has some defects to be repaired.

There is reason to believe that the reports of the experimen-Great Britain, under the disadvantage of having the worst desof teaching the Indians to listen to their Chiefs, and to cription of screw for her propeller, is, on all hands, acknownected with those who are put in authority over us, your circumstances of wind and weather, far better than if she had preachers (most of them), Mr. Williams particularly, have been fitted with paddle-wheel-. Her screw was known to be an inferior one, and the inventor of the principle had an object Mother the Queen has intended to watch over us by her | tion to it, on account of its having too many threads; the directors of the Great Western Steam Company have det on replacing it by another, which they have ordered to be mathe projected alterations are made to her hows-namely, the filling up the hollowness with sponsons-we confidently predict that not only will this extraordinary ship be rendered perfectly safe and much easier in a heavy sea, but that her velocity through the water will be greatly increased, and her conprogress on a voyage will be more uniform as well as more rapid than has ever been made by any other vessel.

ney, in consequence of continued ill health and increasing weakness, has sent to the Lord Chancellor his resignation of the high office of one of the Barons of the Exchequer, which the learned Baron has filled for some years with great ability and satisfac- Commissioners to borrow a sum of money. The seat on the Exchequer bench, but, of course, no arrangement lower rate. bas at present been made. - Standard.

FEARFUL STORM ALONG THE COAST .- DREADFUL Loss | was agreed to, and the Committee rose and reported progress OF LIFE OFF YARMOUTH - One of the most severe storms at Yarmouth. At the commencement of the gale, as a brig called the Jane, from Middlesford for London, was making for the Cockle, under double-reefed topsails, &c., by some unac-countable means she missed stays. The crew, perceiving that the ship was driving on to the Scroby Sand, let go the anchor, but in an instant the chain broke, and directly afterwards she struck, where she soon sunk, the crew barely having time to get their clothes into the boats before the vessel went down. Another brig, named the Ann Porter, laden with coals, of and from Sunderland, to the metropolis, met with a similar fate; she drove into the Scroby Sands, and became a total loss. Another and more dreadful wreck succeeded the above during the height of the storm. At about half past eight o'clock, a large brig was observed in a state of distress, all her sails blown away, apparently lost her rudder, and driving in a direction of the same sands. Immediately the alarm was given, a party of hirteen brave fellows pushed off in a large yawl, about fifty ons, named the Phænix, from the beach, to the rescue of the 2nd.-Moved by the Rev. R. F. Uniacke, and seconded crew, for it was evident that she must strike the sands long efore they could come up with her, and such proved the case As the yawl came near the sands, the vessel could be seen beating violently, while the sea was making a clear sweep even over the masts. The crew had taken to the rigging, where they had of both crews, as the yawl approached steadily, steered by veteran fisherman, and the chances of saving their lives seemed S. P. Fairbanks, Esq., and supported by the Rev. F. C. certain. The yawl, however, was just being brought alongside, when a terrible sea caught the boat and dashed it to pieces Resolved—That while this meeting rejoices at the in-rmation, that since our last anniversary the number of grasp hold of the brig as their frail craft sunk beneath the wave, with three of their companions, who never were seen more.
The brig's crew, having, as before said, taken to the rigging, this was the only place of any safety for those of the yawl. having been seen to go down by those assembled on the beach, the life-boat belonging to Yarmouth was instantly launched, to render assistance; those in the life-boat used all the energy they could to reach the vessel in time, but ere they had reached half the distance, the foremast, with its living freight lashed to it, fell overboard, and every soul with it perished. The main-mast also gave way, and fell over the ship's side, and several of the party were stated to have likewise perished. The life-bost was then close at the time, and after very great exertion seven were saved; these all belong to the yawl, but the remainder of the crew, six in number, as well as the whole of the brig's crew, she belonged to. The wreck has entirely gone to pieces. It is suspected, however, from her size, upwards of 200 tons burthen, that she was one of the Newcastle traders. "A CHEER FOR LADY PEEL." - Our readers are our friends

-many of them indeed may now take rank among old friends and we are sure they will pardon us if, for the occasion, we hearty cheer for Lady Peel! Our apology is soon made; and may be read in the following letter, addressed to Miss Frances Brown,—with whose personal history and beautiful lyrics they "Whitehall, Dec. 24.

"Madam,-There is a fund applicable, as vacancies may occur, to the grant of annual pensions of very limited amount; which usage has placed at the disposal of the lady of the First inister. On this fund there is a surplus of £20 per annum. "Lady Peel has heard of your honourable and successful exertions to mitigate, by literary acquirements, the effect of the misfortune by which you have been visited—and should the grant of this pension for your life be acceptable to you, Lady Peel will have great satisfaction in such an appropriation of it.

(Signed) ROBERT PEEL." Now, we are not falling into the servile humour of complimenting Lady Peel because she happens to be the lady of the First Minister, and has at her disposal a small fund which somebody must benefit by; what we respect, and hold up as an example, is the considerate thoughtfulness with which these small funds are distributed. Here we have a hand of womanly sympathy and encouragement reaching from Whitehall to the wilds of Donegal—as we had lately a gracious recognition of moral worth, when Lady Peel made a like judicious disposal of a similar pension to Mrs. Peach, the wife of Mr. Peach, one of the lar pension of the coast of Cornwall; who, as the members of the British Association will remember, has more than once attended their meetings, and contributed some valuable papers to the "Section of Natural History."-Athenœum.

under the name of El Rayo, at a house in the environs of Lo- else than an attempt to get rid of the question altogether.

grono, where Zurbano had kept himself concealed with his bron-law, Cayetano Muro, an officer of cavalry. The latter was shot dead, as he was jumping out of a window to make his escape, by one of El Rayo's soldiers. Zurbano was taken immediately to Logrono, where the Commandant-General desired him to prepare for death, and we have received intelligence that he was shot at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 21st .-Zurbano was the youngest son of an honest farmer of Barca, near Logrono. His father wished to make a priest of him, and near Logrono. His father wished to make a priest of him, and he studied for that vocation; but as his conduct did not correspond with his father's views, he was subsequently put to work on the farm. He married very young, and hired an extensive farm, but becoming weary of that sort of life, he turned smuggler. He did not succeed in his new occupation, and got into embarrassments, which affected the health of his wife, and she died. He then married Hermene, ilda Martenez, (his widow), who was the daughter of an innkeeper, and continued the con-traband trade, and with so little success that he finished by associating himself with a band of thieves, of whom he became the chief. A prosecution was commenced against him, and he was condemned to death by default. He wandered a long time in the mountains, and his wife was arrested as his accomplice but she made her escape from the house in which she was imprisoned. The civil war having broken out, Zurbano one night entered Logrono, and went secretly to a monk, to whom he communicated his intention of joining the Carlists, and, as an earnest of his zeal, revealed a plan for blowing up the powdermagazine of Logrono, in order that the Carlists might take duced him to several friends and Zumalacarregui, and the affair was decided upon; but when everything was ready for execution, Zurbano went to the civil governor, and offered to reveal what was going on, with the names of the parties engaged in the plot, on the condition of his receiving his own pardon for past offences. This was granted, and Zurbano, having formed a small band, commenced against the Carlists those bold excur-sions which raised bim, in the end, to the bighest grades of the army, and ended by the catastrophe which has involved the whole of his family. As to the monk, he and another person were executed, and several of the inhabitants of Logrono were sent to the presidios for the part they had taken in the plot got

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Colonial.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, March 7. Mr. MERRITT brought up the report of the committee upon the management of the Public Lands. He stated that it was his intention to refer it to a Committee of the whole on Thurswhat was the scope of this Report. In the first place it showed the quantity of land originally belonging to the Crown, and how it had been disposed of; the quantity since purchased from the Indian Tribes, and what was the quantity now on hand, and the revenue derived therefrom; the method of col-lection; and what would be the result of the present system. The Hon. gentleman alluded particularly to certain errors and disadvantages in the mode adopted for the disposal of U. E. rights, and in the apportionment of lands to educational pur-

The Committee unanimously recommended that the remnant of the Crown Lands should be now appropriated for Educational purposes; such an appropriation was a measure not only of justice, but of sound policy. He trusted that the Government would this session bring in a bill calling in all outstanding scrip during the next year, and to devote the remaining

lands to the purposes recommended in the report.

A motion introduced by Mr. LAURIN, to the effect that the House should meet on Saturday, and not adjourn over that day, as usual, was withdrawn after occasioning a fruitless discussion of a quarter of an hour.

On the motion of Attorney General SMITH, the House went into Committee on a resolution amending the act regulating the public works of the province. The hon, gentleman stated that the object of the Bill was to make the tolls now levied on the public works uniform, and also to introduce a new system of Sir,—I have to intimate to you, that my mind is fully made up, to have nothing to do with, or say to, you or your Society. My people, as well as myself, have been too long blinded by the Methodists, who have on many to long blinded by the Methodists, who have on many to long blinded by the Methodists, who have on many to long blinded by the Methodists, who have on many to long blinded by the Methodists, who have on many that principle, instead of the unsightly paddle-wheels. The surveys were now made, so that no survey should be made with-out some plan to shew that it was likely to be to the public benefit. Another feature was to limit the time when claims for damages would be received, whilst it was proposed to fix it at twelve months. The hon, gentleman concluded by moving a resolution to the effect that it was expedient to introduce a bill for the purpose of regulation to the pullic. bill for the purpose of regulating the rate of tolls on public works, and amend the act at present in existence.

Mr. Gowan said that it was not the proper time for discussing the Bill, but he looked on it as an instalment of that measur of justice which was due to a great number of parties, whose tions were before the House, complaining of the Board of Works. He trusted that the claims of these parties to compensation would not be overlooked (the Attorney General said provision was made for them) and in the name of those persuns he thanked the Ministry for the measure.

The resolution was then adopted. On the motion of Mr. ROBLIN, the House went into Co RESIGNATION OF Mr. BARON GURNEY.—Mr. Baron Gurey, in consequence of continued ill health and increasing weakess, has sent to the Lord Chaucellor his resignation of the high

tion to the bar and the public. The general opinion in West- was stated to be about £90,000, at a high rate of interest, which minster Hall is, that Mr. Platt, Q.C., will succeed to the vacant by the powers sought would be reduced by borrowing at a much

After some few remarks, a resolution founded on the motion, TUESDAY, March 11.

THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION. The Petition of King's College, praying for Counsel to be heard at the Bar against the University Bills, was, on the motion of Mr. Pour against the University Bills, was, on the mo-

Mr. Boulton, read.
Mr. Boulton, seconded by Mr. Duggan, moved that Counsel be heard, according to the prayer of the aforesaid petition.

Mr. HALL expressed himself unfavourably towards the motion. It would create delay; and it was scarcely possible that any information on the subject could be communicated by

Mr. Draper thought, that the most convenient course would be, for the Hon. Member for Toronto to move an amendment upon the second reading of the Bill being proposed. He trusted that, upon consideration, his Hon. friend would withdraw his

Col. PRINCE would ask, whether the Counsel, who it was proposed should be heard by the House, was in town or not? If there were any Counsel in Montreal whom the parties interested were desirous should be heard, he would pr voted in favour of the motion; but as nothing of the kind was the case, and as Counsel must be sent for from Toronto, ho

would certainly give his vote in the negative. The subject had been already eloquently argued before that House; and he did not see that it could be elucidated more clearly than had been done, on that occasion, by the learned

Counsel who defended King's College.

Mr. Moffatt, after hearing what had fallen from the Hon.

Member for Essex, hoped his Hon. friend from Toronto would withdraw his motion for the present, and postpone it till the se-cond reading of the Bill was proposed. But he was really sur-prised to hear the Hon. Member to whom he had first alluded, bject to the Counsel being heard at the bar of the House .-He would put this question to Hon. Members. Suppose a person to be wrongfully in possession of an estate, would a Judge eject him from it without hearing Counsel in his favour? He ly desired to proceed, at least, with the semblance of justice, o avoid depriving this institution of its property until the House had heard what its guardians had to say on the subject. He again desired it to be understood, that he gave no opinion upon the measure before the House. He was not prepared to ive his vote on it till he had heard what there was to be said upon it by those whom its operation would affect.

Mr. MURNEY said, that when this matter was first introduced to the House, he had put a question to the honourable gentler man on the Treasury Benches, and he understood that they would be prepared to give him an answer upon the second reading of the Bill as to whether or not they would press the measure forward during the present Session. If they were prepared to say that they would not go on with the Bill this Session, he would recommend his honourable friend to withdraw his moit. He did hope and trust that the matter would be deferred—in justice to the College, in justice to the University, and in justice to those who usually sustained the honourable gentlemen on the Treasury Remakes. on the Treasury Benches on all matters connected with the Administration. For his own part, he was very desirous of sustaining those gentlemen, but he did think, that out of deference to those of their supporters who wished this matter to be disposed of in such a way as to give them an opportunity to make any their minds on this course. p their minds on this question, important and momentous as was—he did think that some consideration should be shewn r those who had so good a right to be consulted.

Mr. McDonald (Cornwall) believed that the object of the Mr. McDonald (Cornwall) believed that the object of the motion was to throw overboard the measure for the present session; and would, on that ground, oppose it. He would, therefore, move in amendment that the following words be added to the motion,—"That the space of six days be allowed to the petitioners for that purpose." (The suspicion thus expressed by the Hon. Member for Cornwall,—regarding the alleged design of postponing the account to eged design of postponing the consideration of the question to be next session,— was repeated, we observe, by several other the next session, was repeated, we observe, by several old-gentlemen; but Mr. Boulton, it will be seen, disclaimed in a ubsequent stage of the debate any intention of the kind, and hewed that the demand for Counsel on the part of the King's

College Corporation, did not necessarily imply a design of at resting the immediate progress of the contemplated measure.) The Solicitor General for Canada West signified his approval of the motion. By recording his vote in favour of the petitioners he should have the support of his constituents.

Dr. Dunlop stated his impression that the employment of Counsel could be attended with no good effect. The opinions of Members were already for the country and the statement of the country were already for the country and the of Members were already fixed; and the counsel-the

eminent one had been appointed, as he understood—could say ZURBANO.—The Phare of Bayonne, of the 24th, gives the llowing particulars of the arrest and execution of Zurbano:—

Mr. Boulton remarked, that it had been said by the Honging llowing particulars of the arrest and execution of Zurbano: — Mr. Boulton remarked, that it had been said by the Hon"The arrest was effected on the 19th by an old partisan, Member for Essex, that he believed this motion was nothing
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King's College to be cut and carved as was proposed.

Mr. MURNEY said that if the amendment of Mr. M'Donald was passed, he should move in amendment thereto that "six hon, gentleman would ask for longer time. The day he had be struck out, and "one month" inserted. The privilege it to be said that the supporters of the present administration were to receive less consideration at its hands than it received at the hands of their opponents? Was it then unreasonable that King's College should ask for a little time to consider the Proposition, or to propose such amendments as, in its opinion, are advisable for the welfare of the Church at the head of the religion of Upper Canada? He trusted that Members would Pay this deference to the opinion and wishes of those friends of the Institution, who were also their supporters; and not compel them to say that they had received less courtesy, and less

Mr. HALL, then called for the lustice too, from their hands, than they heretofore received from

he hands of their opponents, and the opponents of their Church.

Mr. Boulton said, that he had no doubt the College would send down Counsel, and he might be even now upon his road, as the Bill had reached Toronto the day after he had left it. But if the College should neglect to do so, he was not authorized to engage Counsel in Montreal. Mr. Duggan was in favour of delay.

Mr. Dickson opposed delay, if there was any fear of the however, imagine that Mr. Boulton's original motion in favour

in that stage of the discussion. Mr. DRAPER said, it appeared that the hon. member for Toronto was resolved that this motion should be put at once; and as that was the case, he deemed it to be his duty to come forward and to make a statement which he had not intended—and he had not intended—and he had not intended—and he had not inte which he would have wished to postpone. In the first place he desired it to be understood, that this measure, so far as he as concerned, would be fairly put through the House during the present Session, if the Ministry could command a majority to carry it; and in the next place, for himself and his colleagues with one exception, who would speak for himself-this would be to all intents and purposes, a Government measure. They were prepared to take all the responsibility, and to stand or fall by it, so that if gentlemen who professed to be friends of the Ministry had made up their minds to give the bill what was called. called a six months hoist, they must make up their minds to give their friends a hoist out of office at the same time. (Hear, hear.) He said the responsibility of this bill being thrown out or not, would not rest upon his shoulders or upon those hon. entlemen who were prepared to sustain the Ministry; it would e the act of those by whose means the bill would be postponed, or the consequence of a vote of the House expressive of its disapprobation of the principles it contained. He did not ask hon. tlemen to pledge themselves to the details of the bill, but he taid, that the principle of throwing open the doors of the Unjects for the education of all classes of Her Majesty's suband if they pleased they could delay it, but for his own part he felt bound to state that if he voted for the amendment now be-

hust be carried out. Hon. Members would have an optunity of disputing that principle upon the second reading, fore the House, he should be placing himself in a false position he would be compelled to vote on the main motion, for a de-lay which he thought no one was entitled to ask for. If the n the opportunity of expressing his views on the sec reading, or if he had asked that Counsel should have been heard ne measure only, he (Mr. Draper) would have been prepared to tell him how far he could go in the way of conser to postponement, but he could not consent to delay which would endanger the measure. He should, as he had before remarked, do his best to carry the Bill this Session, and if he could not do so, he would be prepared to take the course which would be adopted by a Ministry of the Crown in England under similar reumstances. (Cheers.)
Mr. GOWAN again moved the orders of the day, which, after a brief discussion, was carried. Ayes 64, Nays 12.

The long-expected discussion was thereupon introduced by the Hon. Mr. DRAPER, in a motion that the UNIVERSITY BILL how read a second time. Whilst we are engaged in condensing the interesting debate on this much agitated question, the ple of the hon, mover's speech is not in our possess Only a portion—and that a long one—has been reported in the Montreal papers which have reached us up to the present The speech of the hon gentleman is said to have ccapied about three hours in the delivery; and, being of such an unusual length, would quite transcend the capacity of our columns even in an abridged form, It is described by those who heard it as a most masterly production. From the tone of his remarks, in which the Hon. Attorney General—as a Montcal journalist assures us—did not aim at "rhetorical effect," but rather made it his object to adhere to a clear and logical statement of facts, without affecting display, the conclusion ms reasonable enough, that he felt himself urged by necessity to the course he has taken,—which is an opinion we have already expressed, and one which the late proceedings in the

House of Assembly have contributed to confirm.

After Mr. Draper had ceased, Mr. BOULTON moved to strike out all after the word that, and to insert in place thereof it is esirable to postpone the second reading until Tuesday next, the Legislature to be heard at the bar of the Houses as that Counsel may be heard against the Bill."

Question for the hearing of Counsel had been already put and egatived, and by the rules of the house it could not be repeated. Lower Houses. - Toronto Patriot Friday March 14. Mr. Boulton then moved that it is desirable to postpone second reading until this day week.

Mr. Attorney General DRAPER wished to know if no oppowere offered to this motion, if the hon. gentleman would

pledge himself to require no further delay. Mr. Boulton said, in rising to make this motion, he did so siderable embarrassment, because it was a duty imposed him by King's College to endeavour to procure the hearing had accused him of a wish to throw over the University Bill by a side wind, with an intention to put off its consideration till next Session, in order that public excitement might be produced, and such petitions laid upon the table of that House as should breve from proceeding in this matter, but he declared that uch was not his wish. He was opposed to the Bill in every tespect; he was opposed to the principle involved in it, and he was opposed to the detail. He considered it as a measure which could not be defended by any Church, nor by any respectable religious body. (Cheers, and cries of "Oh!") He would oppose it in all its stages to the best of his ability. He was not one to the control of the control o as aware that there was a popular clamour in favour of throwwas the last to wish to close its doors against any; on the conhave in a measure dissipated that the wish to close its doors against any; on the contrary, he wished to see them opened to all, that persons of every denomination might enter the University, and take degrees in the arts and sciences. But he opposed the present that the factions have opened their eyes to the benefits the that the factions have opened their eyes to the benefits the that the factions have opened their eyes to the benefits the story flooring of the Storehouse at the Store Mills gave way unstantially appropriate the story flooring of the Storehouse at the Store Mills gave way unstantially appropriate the story flooring of the Storehouse at the Store Mills gave way unstantially appropriate the story flooring of the Storehouse at the Store Mills gave way unstantially appropriate the store that an accident has occurred in the story flooring of the Storehouse at the Store Mills gave way unstantially appropriate the store that an accident has occurred in the storehouse at the Store Mills gave way unstantially appropriate the storehouse at the Store Mills gave way unstantially appropriate the storehouse at the Storehouse at the Store Mills gave way unstantially appropriate the storehouse at the Storehouse at the Store Mills gave way unstantially appropriate the storehouse at the S mal settlement of a question which had been too long a bone of contention; but he held that this measure would not effect this object, he was convinced that it would but perpetuate discord, increase excitement, and defeat in every manner the objects it pretended to have in view. The present measure would give rise to discussions and engender evils which never could arise under the present condition of the College. He was an impression abroad that the benefits of the University was aware that there was an impression abroad that the benefits of the University was considered to have in view. The present measure which accounts for 1843, and give reason to hope that we have fairly commenced a career of prosperity, which it only requires economy and industry to render lasting. The Customs, being the principal source of income, exhibit, as objects it pretended to have in view. The present measure which it only requires economy and industry to render lasting. The Customs, being the principal source of income, exhibit, as objects it pretended to have in view. The present measure which it only requires economy and industry to render lasting. The Customs, being the principal source of income, exhibit, as objects it pretended to have in view. The present measure which the only requires economy and industry to render lasting. The Customs, being the principal source of income, exhibit, as objects it pretended to have in view. The present measure which it only requires economy and industry to render lasting. The Customs, being the principal source of income, exhibit, as objects it pretended to have in view for the worthy and enterprising proprietor.—Dumfries which it only requires economy and industry to render lasting.

The Customs, being the principal source of income, exhibit, as objects in the worthy and enterprising proprietor.—Dumfries which it only requires economy and industry to render lasting.

The Customs, being the principal source of income, exhibit, as objects in the worthy and enterprising proprietor.—Dumfries of the University were now confined to the Church of England, and the University were now confined to the Church of England, and the Church of England, a grand effective of general confined to the Church of England, a grand effective of general confined to the Church of England, a grand effective of general confined to the Church of England, a grand effective of general confined to the Church of England, a grand effective of general confined to the Church of England, a grand effective of general confined to the Church of England, and the Church of England, a grand effective of the Church of England, and the Church of England, a grand effective of the Church of England, and the Church of England of En dustrial classes, for the reason that all articles of general consumption among those classes pay no duties when manufactured wished to overthrow it; but he declared that its character was at this very moment more absolutely liberal than that proposed to be introduced, in every respect but one, that of conferring degrees in divinity, which were now confined to members of the Church of England. The excise revenue of Canada is derived solely from Licences on Taverns, Stills, Hawkers, Auctioneers, &c., and in 1844 amounted to £34.370 5s. nett, being an increase of Church of England. The revenue and the conferring that the conferring the conferring that all articles of general consumption among those classes pay no duties when manufactured in Canada. The excise revenue of Canada is derived solely from Licences on Taverns, Stills, Hawkers, Auctioneers, &c., and in 1844 amounted to £34.370 5s. nett, being an increase of Licences on Taverns, over 1843, and of £2.445 4s. 63d. over 1842.—

The Training Tr

Lower Canada appearing by some means or other to have come been entrusted with the petition which they had heard read, and he had been requested to move that the counsel of the Caput of the Speaker, and the Resolution being read, Mr. J. B. University. The Church of England objected to have any thing to the value of the Speaker, and the Resolution being read, Mr. J. B. University of the University. The Church of England objected to have any thing to the University of the University. The Lat. Rights, Caput of the University of the University of the University should come up for second reading.

Mr. Sherwood, of Brockville, before the motion was withdescription. drawn, wished to say that he believed it was the practice to determine upon whether counsel should or should not be heard Charter and a College in this University, Millerites and David-Previous to second reading of the measure opposed.

Mr. Gowan was prepared to vote not only against the motion but the amendment and to justify that vote as in accordance with strict justice and predicated upon the Parliamenta-ry practice of Epoland. practice of England.

The Hon, Gentleman quoted Parliamentary precedents to The Hon. Gentleman quoted Parliamentary precedents to show that it was not an acknowledged thing that a Corporation, when their privileges were brought under discussion, were from the nature of the case entitled to plead their cause by Counsel at the Bar of the House.

Mr. Meyers said that if the object of the present motion was to prevent legislation upon this measure this Session, he would vote against it, and he said it with regret, because he would vote against it, and he said it with regret, because he would vote against it, and he said it with regret, because he would vote against it the claim of the pertitioners to be heard at the bar of the House was a reasonable one, and one which, under ordinary circumstances, could not be refused that by this measure, injustice would be likely and the present and the personal but official, resulting from that ductations more so.

The halance of income over expenditure now in the Receiver General's hand; s. Streel, J. Phillips, W. C. Irish.

The casual revenue (fees on commissions, land patents, &c.)

In a specific or that the reciprocal constitutional, being clearly of opinion that the reciprocal constitutions of the deductions on the Buctuations more so.

The halance of income over expenditure now in the Receiver and the servent effects of the member of any Church has fallen of 1757/. 5s. 2d. The other items of income over and the section of the member of any Church has fallen of 1757/. 5s. 2d. The other items of opinion that t

off the Bill until next Session; but he should fall into the suggestion made by the hon. Attorney General, and move that the Bill be read a second time this day week. In the mean time Bill be read a second time this day week. In the mean time he hoped out. He said it was an unjust spoliation; and it would be just as fair and reasonable for Ministers to fix a day when every man of property was to bring his title deeds and money to a given spot, and there allow the rest of the country to divide them as they thought fit, as to allow the property of King's College to be cut and carved as was proposed.

Mr. Muny rest of the smooth and the suggestion made by the hon. Attorney General, and move that the Bill until next Session; but he should fall into the suggestion made by the hon. Attorney General, and move that the Bill be read a second time this day week. In the mean time he hoped to hear from King's College. He had intended to have gone more fully into the subject, but he was labouring under severe indisposition, which prevented him from performing the duty imposed upon him in the manner which the importance of the question demanded, and in which his own feelmin the hoped to hear from King's College. He had intended to have gone more fully into the subject, but he was labouring under severe indisposition, which prevented him from performing the duty imposed upon him in the manner which the importance of the question demanded, and in which his own feelmin the hoped to hear from King's College. He had intended to have done under other circumstances. Mr. Inspector General ROBINS'N said that he trusted the

fixed would not give sufficient time for the preparation of Counsel. It would be better for him to fix the day he had precontended for in the present case had been conceded to King's Counsel. It would be better for him to fix the day he had pre-College by the late Administration. And now, he asked, was extended until then, for a measure of this importance ought not to be hurried through at this late period of the Session.—

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to be a session to be the sessio (Ironical cheers from the Opposition.)

Mr. Hall rose and said, that from the hasty manner in his own eyes."

The house then adjourned. tion of the Bill is postponed for a week. Whether the privi-lege of Counsel will be accorded appears doubtful: an opinion has been expressed by some that a legal defence would be ad-how, to call shooting at any time a peaceful occupation is missible within the prescribed period of postponement; others,

urney, during the whole of the debate; and was compelled, in teer consequence, to retire immediately upon its close.

The Committee on the petition against the return of Mr.

Small, reported unfavourably to that gentleman, and in favour of Mr. Munroe, and a resolution was carried to strike out Mr.

Small's name from the List of Members, and insert that of Mr.

Munroe The ground on which the Committee canate this Munroe. The ground on which the Committee came to this "this clause may be struck out ere it is too late,"-but rather

The Committee to whom the petition of the managers of McGill College had been referred, reported favourably to the petition, and Mr. DeBleury gave notice of his intention to introduce a Bill founded on the same.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—The following Address of congratulation was presented, on Tuesday March 4, to His Excellency Lord Metcalfe, by a deputation from the Montreal March 3rd, 1845 Board of Trade. His Lordship's reply was delivered verbally Board of Trade. His Lordship's reply was delivered verbally

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Charles Theophilus amount of business done in the House of Assembly, at Montreal, Baron Metcalfe, K.G.C.B , &c. &c. &c. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,-

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade, beg to approach your Excellency with our respectful congratulation on your elevation to the Bri-

That Her Majesty should have thus signified her gracious approbation of your eminent public services, gives us the utmost satisfaction, and we trust you will receive this cordial expression of our feelings as a suitable tribute to be offered to one acting, like your Excellency, on high principles of public duty, We thank your Excellency for the repeated evidence you

have afforded us of your solicitude for the development of the industrial and commercial resources of the province, and we ervently pray your Excellency may long enjoy the honour it has pleased our most gracious Sovereign to confer on you. President Board of Trade.

THE COLLEGE COUNCIL. - The arrival in Toronto of the University Bills, has originated a series of resolutions in the Council of King's College, of which we subjoin the spirit, not

having room for the body of them.

That the extraordinary project of transferring the property of the Corporation of King's College to another Corporation, is founded upon an assumption, that by unwisely allowing the Colonial Legislature to tamper with the Charter on a previous ccasion, the identity of the College has been destroyed and its estates become common property.

That such an assumption is contrary both to law and justice, That the privileges enjoyed by King's College, were conferred by Royal Charter under the Great Seal-that they have not been abused, and that the property to be torn from it, was granted to King's College by George the Fourth by Letters

College is to be stripped of its University powers at once, nolens volens, while Queen's College and Victoria College, may exercise their pleasure in that vital particular.

Chamby Canali, with Dake Champain and Sirver and Champain and Champ

hould it be necessary, an appeal will be made to England .-British Canadian.

KING'S COLLEGE -The College Council have petitioned The SPEAKER said, that the motion was out of order. The destion for the hearing of Counsel had been already put and for Montreal as Counsel for the University to the Upper and for Montreal as Counsel for the University to the Upper and

THE UNIVERSITY DEBATE. - We are well pleased to have so powerful an advocate on our side as Mr. Draper. He has cleared away a great deal of the ground. He has totally de-molished all argument as to "vested rights," has shewn that classes must be on a footing of equality, that the present amended charter has not answered the end desired, that it must be amended in a manner satisfactory to the Canadian people .-

for the relief of individuals who sustained losses during the Re- of Chambly every success .- Montreal Herald. bellion in Upper Canada has been passed by the Legislative

> FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE PROVINCE. (Abridged from the Montreal Herald.)

It is gratifying to observe, from the Public accounts for the year 1844 that whatever political difficulties may exist in the colony, there are none to be dreaded of a financial character, one to blame the Administration for introducing it, tor he aware that there was a popular clamour in favour of throwopen King's College to all religious denominations. He as the last to wish to close its doors against any; on the conmeasure, because it compassed the destruction of King's College, because it compassed the destruction of King's College, because it sought to destroy the Charter given by the Sovereign, and which was supposed to be held directly from the Crown, as a unalterably and inalienably as any other Royal Patent. He contended that the measure of the Attorney General went to the destruction of King's College for the beneth of Queen's and the Attorney and the Attorney in the destruction of King's College for the beneth of Queen's and the Attorney and the Attorney in the destruction of King's College for the beneth of Queen's and the Attorney in the destruction of King's College for the beneth of Queen's and the Stone Mills gave way under the third control of the Store Mills gave way under the time of the Wheat that lay upon it, destroying the two under floors in its descent, and breaking into the mill-race which ran beneath the building. Active and immediate steps were taken to prevent the wheat from running into the river; but we learn that in spite of all precautions, upwards of a thour standards and the story flooring of the Storehouse at the Stone Mills gave way under the time.

The Attorney of the Wheat that lay upon it, destroying the two under floors in its descent, and breaking into the mill-race which ran beneath the building. Active and immediate steps were taken to prevent the wheat that lay upon it, destroying the two under floors in its descent, and breaking into the mill-race which ran beneath the building. Active and immediate steps which ran beneath the building that the factious have opened their eyes to the benefits the companies. On the foreion of the Store Mills gave way under the Stone Mills gave way under the story flooring of the Storehouse at the Stone Mills gave way under the story flooring of the Storehouse at the Stone Mills gave way under the story flooring of the Storehouse at the Stone Mills gave way under the story flooring of the Storehouse at the Stone Mills gave way under the story bit of Queen's and the Victoria. There was not a man in the United Province more anxious than himself for the speedy and far exceed the anticipations which we expressed when commenting on the financial accounts for 1843, and give reason to for contract the province more anxious than himself for the speedy and far exceed the anticipations which we expressed when commenting on the financial accounts for 1843, and give reason to the financial accounts for 1843, and give reason to the financial accounts for 1843, and give reason to the financial accounts for 1844, and give reason to the financial accounts for 1843, and give reason to the financial accounts for 1844, and give reason to the Church of England. The proposed measure went to the establishment of a number of Colleges each of a separate faith, the whole to form one University professing no religion; and each of these Colleges was to possess the power of conterring

(To the Editor of the Montreal Gazette.)

SIR, "A voice" is heard in your paper of Thursday last, against the clause in the Bill recently brought before the Legislature "for the protection of Wild Fowl," which prohibits

shooting on Sunday.

That a voice should be raised in indignant protestation even against the plainest truth in Scripture would not, unhappily the present days excite our SURPRISE, (especially since that monstrous abortion of bungling ignorance and unrighteous spoliation—the new plan for the more speedy destruction of chartered institutions-in the shape of a Bill to improve the University of King's College-has seen the light,) yet a mind Ironical cheers from the Opposition.)

After a brief debate, the amendment was put and carried Creator, would lead "every man to do that which is right in commands of the Creator, would lead "every man to do that which is right in commands."

By any, but "those who care for none of these things," the rice regions has vote against it.

The SPEARER said, it could be taken upon the question of bath desecration, and indignation that in a Christian country bath desecration, and indignation that in a Christian country Mr. HALL then called for the Ayes and Nays. Yeas, 69; and in a Christian journal such a voice should be suffered to speak without eliciting that reprobation which it so justly

Speaking of "the Habitans"-this voice observes-The nouse then adjourned.

Speaking of the Haultans the considerafrom considering it a crime to pass the afternoon of their Sunfrom considering it a crime to pass the afternoon of their Sunfrom considering it a crime to pass the afternoon of their Sunfrom considering it a crime to pass the afternoon of their Sunfrom considering it a crime to pass the afternoon of their Sunfrom considering it a crime to pass the afternoon of their Sunfrom considering it a crime to pass the afternoon of their Sunfrom considering it a crime to pass the afternoon of their Sunfrom considering it a crime to pass the afternoon of their Sunfrom considering it a crime to pass the afternoon of their Sunfrom considering it a crime to pass the afternoon of their Sunfrom considering it a crime to pass the afternoon of their Sunfrom considering it a crime to pass the afternoon of their Sunfrom considering it a crime to pass the afternoon of their Sunfrom considering it a crime to pass the afternoon of their sunfrom considering it a crime to pass the afternoon of their sunfrom considering it a crime to pass the afternoon of their sunfrom considering it acrime to pass the afternoon of the crime to pass the crime to pass the crime to pass the crime to pas scarcely intelligible, but to call it peaceful and harmless on the Sabbath—the "Day of Rest," is both senseless and wicked.— Mr. Gowan moved the orders of the day, in order to get rid of both the motion and the amendment; but after some conversation, the Speaker decided that the motion could not be put in the motion could not be motion.

Sabbath—the "Day of Rest," is both senseties and where the m that passage where it is affirmed -"these that honour me I

All the arguments used by the "Voice" in your paper are

decision was that Mr. Small was not duly qualified at the time rejoice that even so poor an effort as this for God's honour of the Election. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

And subscriber,

during the present session:

Monday. 24th February 1845.

Number of Bills introduced this session,		133
Passed first reading only	23	
In Select Committees	30	
In Committees of the whole	13	
Amended and not yet reported		
Engrossing	3	
Passed the House	16	
Passed both Houses	18	
Amended by the Council	1	
Assented to	13	
Further progress arrested	14	
WILLIAM BUT THEY ARE THE THE MENT OF THE	-	133
Number of petitions received 80	00	
Number of Committees appointed 1	65	
Of which have reported	69	
-Toronto Colonist.		

arrived in this port from Toronto yesterday evening, about six o'clock, on her route to Rochester. The America had very little difficulty in getting in to the Marine Railway Wharf, the ice, although unbroken, giving way readily before the giant powdays of the present fine weather will entirely clear out the har-So early an opening of the navigation is almost bour of ice. apprecedented, and has taken by surprise the greater part of the seafaring" community .- British Whiq.

CHAMBLY MANUFACTORIES .- Chambly is destined to become, in course of time, the Manchester of Canada. It enjoys facilities for manufacturing not to be excelled by any place in the Province, perhaps in the Northern part of America. It is situated in the heart of the garden of Canada, and while it is That as an aggravation of the meditated spoliation, King's Chambly Canal, with Lake Champlain—and so with Newconnected with Montreal and Quebec by river navigation, i That the measure or plot, (as the more appropriate term perhaps) has been kept so secret, that the Council have been only able to form an imperfect idea of it—that it is the duty of the Council to oppose it, and that in furtherance of this object, should it be necessary, an appeal will be made to England. these advantages will aid in bringing into operation the boundless water power supplied by the rapids in the Richelieu, near 1845.

Already there has been a large Paper-mill in profitable opera tion for two years, belonging to Mr. Perrault of this city. Mr. Willet, we hear has made a large purchase of water power and buildings to be converted into a Woollen Factory, with Power Looms, &c. And we are glad to learn that the Cotton Factory

is now completed and in operation.

The first cotton yarn ever spun in Canada, was at the Chambly Cotton Factory on the 18th ultimo. The building is a wooden frame 80 × 45 feet, three stories high, seven feet stone the endowment belongs to the whole Canadian people, that all foundation, and being painted white, it has a very imposing appearance. It can work upwards of 1000 spindles and 40 looms, driven by a cast iron re-acting wheel of only six feet diameter, and 174 feet distant, connected with the factory by a cast iron shaft five inches thick. The establishment be UPPER CANADA REBELLION LOSSES .- The Act providing to Messrs. Mills & Co. We wish them and the thriving village

> About noon, on Tuesday, the body of Sergeant John Shane, of the 52nd Regiment, who perished in the severe snow-sto of the 5th and 6th ultimo, was discovered about one hundred yards on this side of the toll-bar, on the road leading to Cote des Neiges. The unfortunate man was found in a st with his snow-shoes fastened round his neck, in his pockets remains were conveyed to the Military Hospital, in charge of

Montreal Gazette, March 6.

DEBATE ON THE DESPATCHES. The long continued debate on the Despatches relative to the Executive Council, closed on Wednesday last, the fifteenth

could assure the House that such was not his object; he had degrees in the religion to which it belonged. When a degree Lower Canada appearing by some means or other to have come 26 to 21—and the Resolution thus passed reported to the FARMES. BEWAREII!

snauc less than in 1843, although much above that of 1842.—
This item stands thus for the three years 1842 3.4 respectively
16.3691. 15s. 2d., 26.0761. 11s. 13d., and 25.6241. 11s. 13d.

The casual revenue (fees on commissions, land patents, &c.)
has fallen off 17571. 5s. 2d. The other items of income are The easual revenue (fees on commissions, land patents, &c.) constitutional, being clearly of opinion that the reciprocal con-has fallen off 17571. 5s. 2d. The other items of income are fidence between Her Majesty's Representative and the people,

dinary circumstances, could not be refused with any show of Justice. He believed that by this measure, injustice would be done to the Church of which he was a member, but yet he was prepared to go into it at once, because he felt that it ought to ask for a Royal Charter. He did not think it necessary at the present dim ust be, settled while it was yet possible to do so.

Mr. Johnston would vote against both amendments. For his own part he considered the measure before the House as one upon which there ought to be no legislation. The College establishment of the Church of the Rosolution of "Education for all Christian Denominations," for "Religious instruction;" now, he did not think the Crown had given the right to all Denominations, be exercised. The present Ministry have shewn a good that, some time or other, we shall be free from debt it due economy be exercised. The present Ministry have shewn a good that, some time or other, we shall be free from debt it due economy be exercised. The present Ministry have shewn a good that, some time or other, we shall be free from debt it due economy be exercised. The present Ministry have shewn a good that the constitution of "Education for all Christian Denominations," for "Religious instruction;" now, he did not think the Crown had given the right to all Denominations, be exercised. The present Ministry have shewn a good that the constitution of "Education for all Christian Denominations," for "Religious instruction;" now, he did not think the crown had given the right to all Denominations, and the present Ministry have shewn a good that the constitution of "Education for all Christian Denominations," for "Religious instruction;" now, he did not think the constitution of "Education for all Christian Denominations," for "Religious instruction;" now, he did now their own salaries, by 5,000%. a year, be exercised. The present Ministry have shewn a good that the constitution of "Education for all Christian Denominations," for "Religious instruction;" now, he did now their McNab, Clements, Doyle, Desbarres, Brenan, Power, G. Smith, Comeau, Benjamin, J. B. Uniacke, Logan, Bourneuf, G. R. Young, Martell, McLelan, Dimock, Howe, Wilson, Huntington, Turnbull, Spearwater, Crowell—23. Majority—4. The Address to His Excellency, requesting him to transmit a copy of the foregoing conclusions and Resolution of the House, to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid at the foot of the Throne, passed by the same

## United States.

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS. A series of Resolutions, providing for the annexation of Texas to the adjacent Republic as an additional State, has been adopted in the House of Representatives by the large majority of 132 to 76; and have passed through the Senate likewise by a majority of two. So tar, therefore, this agitating question has been set at rest. One hundred thousand dollars have been which the amendment was carried he had been prevented from letter of your correspondent cannot be read without exciting ture negotiations &c. in order to the consummation of this provoted as a supply for defraying expenses to be incurred by fujected aggrandizement of the "Union." The influence brought to bear upon the decision of this topic of policical excitement, appears, from the circumstances of the vote in the Senate, of the measure in that quarter, "Of those who voted against the resolution," says a journalist in the United States, "seven go out of office next Monday night; and of those who went for annexation, only two retire to private life." The proceeding, n this case, it is almost unnecessary to observe, involves the most indefensible injustice towards the Mexican Government, which has never yet relinquished its claim to Texas, and may justly regard with indignation this unwarranted interference of the Northern Republic, assuming to itself as it has done the right, imp y because it possesses the power, of appropriating to itself the territory of Mexico. The concurrence of Texas, -as it is only the case of a revolted Province resorting to the shelter and rotection of a powerful neighbour, - does not diminish, in any espect, the iniquity of this gratuitous outrage on the parent

state. - ED. CHURCH. A New York paper says that the Bill for allowing British and other goods to pass in bond through the United States has become Law. Another paper says that it has passed both Houses, and doubtless will become Law. We have considerable doubts that it will work, but if it does, it certainly will produce great changes in the commerce of this continent, and affords an additional reason for establishing a railroad communi-

cation with the Atlantic. No doubt, however, is entertained that the measure will come into operation with the opening of navigation, and it becomes our statesmen and merchants to direct their immediate attention to a matter which involves, not very remotely, the existence of our commercial cities, the revenue of our public works, the direct British trade, and with that, protection and favour in the British markets.

The Inauguration of the new President of the United States took place on the 4th inst., as was anticipated. A new Cabinct is named by the papers, but as yet its composition appears to us to be entirely conjectural.—Montreal Gazette.

THE TORONTO MARKETS. Corrected for the "British Canadian," March 14th, 1845. Flour, per barrel, 196lbs ...... 0 17 6 @ Wheat, per bushel, 60lbs...... 0 3 6 Barley, per bushel, 48lbs ..... 0 2 6 @ 0 Oats, per bushel, 34lbs..... 0 1 5 Peas, per bushel, 60lbs. Beef, per 100lbs. ..... 0 12 6 hand a very extensive stock of Mutton, by the lb..... 0 Dried Bacon, per 100lbs..... 1 2 6 Green Hams, do. ...... 1 Lard, per lb..... Turkies, each ...... 0 2 6 icks, per pair..... 0 3 0

NOTICE.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Committee of the united Midland and Victoria District Branch of the Church Society, will be held at Kingston, on Tuesday April 1st, at 3 o'clock P. M. T. H. M. BARTLETT, Secretary. Kingston, March 14th, 1845.

HOME DISTRICT CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. The next Meeting of this Association will be held (D. V.) order, of at the Parsonage, York Mills, on Wednesday, the 9th April, ALEX. SANSON, York Mills, 11th March, 1845.

NIAGARA DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. Notice is hereby given to the Members of the Managing Committee of the Niagara District Branch Association, that the first Quarterly Meeting for this year will be held, D. V., in the Parish of Chippawa, on Tuesday, the 22nd of April. The Members to meet at the residence of the Rector, at Two

T. B. FULLER, Secretary.



THE STEAMER ECLIPSE. CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Wellington Square, at NINE o'clock every morning, (Sundays UPHOLSTERER AND UNDERTAKER, the Coroner and Mr. Jeremie. An inquest was held on the body yesterday. It was erroneously stated in some of the city papers that the body had been discovered some time ago.—

Wednesday next, the 19th March.

Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, Toronto, March 13, 1845.

> THE STEAMER AMERICA, WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Port Windsor, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope, and Rochester, (weather permitting) every MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock; and will leave Rochester Landing, on her return, touching at the above Ports, every Wednesday and Saturday Morning, at 8 o'clock.
> Toronto, March 13, 1845.

THE CALL TO THE SACRED MINISTRY: A DISCOURSE Addressed to Members of the Church of England, BY A CLERGYMAN. Price,-3d. each; 2s. 6d. per dozen.

May be had at the DEPOSITORY OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, and of Messrs. H. & W ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

BANK STOCK WANTED. FEW SHARES of either Upper Canada, Commercial, LAND SCRIP for sale. Apply to
H. E. NICOLLS,

Land Agent, Toronto. Toronto, 6th March, 1845.

ed last year 10,4921 10s. 5d. (of which it will be perceived the bank of Montreal gives upwards of one-third.) and exceeds that of 1843 by 2,8911. 18s. 6d., and 1842 by only 2151. 12s. 4d.

That while this House admits the Constitutional right of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, as the reprecause the ultimate ruin of the Wheat Trade in this Province,

N.B .- All newspaper editors are respectfully requested to

For reference, apply to Mr. THOMAS CHAMPION, 144, King of that ver

Toronto, Jan. 17, 1845. GOVERNESS.

A LADY, accustomed to Turrion, wishes to obtain a situation as DAILY GOVERNESS to young children in a respectable family, or Assistant in a School. Apply to Mr.

THOS. CHAMPION, 144. King Street, Toronto. December 18, 1844. BOARDING SCHOOL.

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

Masters for Drawing, Singing and Dancing, on the Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and Towels; all of which will be returned.

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.

Mrs. Ryerson hopes to do justice to those who may entrust 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 35, Newgate Street, Toronto, August 12, 1844.

N.B .- School re-opens September 2nd, 1844.

WANTS A SITUATION, S a Book-keeper in a respectable Establishment, a Gen-tleman who, from more than twenty years' experience In Mercantile business, is perfectly qualified for the office.

Apply (if by letter, pre-paid,) to N. N., Post Office Cooks-November 8th, 1844.

most unexceptionable references as to character and ability can

TRENT CHURCH. THE Subscribers to the TRENT CHURCH, residing in and about Cobourg, are requested to pay their re Subscriptions to BENJAMIN CLARK, Esq, who holds a list of

their names, and is duly authorised to receive the same.

(Signed) SHELDON HAWLEY. (Signed) SHELDON GA Treasurer to the Building Commit February 20, 1845.

NOTICE YS hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Cobourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, 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 the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is authorised to collect and receive the same.

New York, February 14, 1845. HAMILTON NAIL WORKS. THE above Works having been in full operation since last Ss. 9d. per dozen Summer, the Subscribers are now prepared to supply their Customers, and the Trade of Canada West, generally,

CUT NAILS, A stock of which they have been accumulating on purpose for

the Spring business. RICHARD JUSON & Co. RICHARD JUSON & Co. also announce, to the Merchants of the Western Districts, that they have at all times on

SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE, which they offer, by Wholesale, on the most favourable terms. By the first Spring arrivals, they expect very large importa-IRON, TINPLATES, and OTHER METALS,

and will be prepared to do the HARDWARE BUSINESS on the most extensive scale, and to offer the greatest advantage to Nail Works and Iron Warehouse, 1

Hamilton, 1st March, 1845. DUNDASFOUNDRY

MILLWRIGHT ESTABLISHMENT. THE Subscribers, in returning thanks to their customers and the public for the support they have hitherto enjoyed, beg to announce they have now added to their extensive works, the manufacture of

FRENCH BURR MILL-STONES, of the best quality. They continue also the manufacture, to STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

and are prepared to undertake the erection or furnishing of MILLIS or other MACHINERY, in any part of the Province.

Constantly on hand, and for sale on reasonable terms, GRIMES' PATENT SMUT MACHINES, (of which the sole right in Canada is held by JAMES B. EWART, E-q.), Packing Presses, and Mill Machinery of all kinds; Boulting Cloths, Screen Wire, Threshing Machines, Ploughs and Stoves of various patterns, &c.

JOHN GARTSHORE & Co. Dundas Foundry, 1st Feb., 1845. SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned has opened a few packages of Goods, imported late last Fall for the early Spring Trade, containing Men's London and Paris Hats; Cloth Caps; Straw Bonnets; Coloured Muslins, and Mouseline de Laines rines; Lama, Silk, and Satin Shawls; Parasols, and various P. PATERSON.

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Toronto, 4th March, 1845. NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the gentry of this city, and inhabitants generally, that he has commenced busi-

AT No. 94, YONGE STREET. THREE DOORS ABOVE THE GREEN BUSH INN. Matresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, &c. &c. made to order; Church-Pews Lined and Cushioned; Funerals Furnished;

Hearses and Palls kept for hire. G. W. W. has also erected a STEAM APPARATUS for CLEANING AND RENOVATING FEATHERS, by which all moths about the 25th of February. and insects are destroyed—grease, dust, and unpleasant odours are removed—the Feathers are expanded and restored to their original lightness. The above Apparatus is an improvement on the Machine known as 'Williams' Feather Renovating Machine.' All persons who consider their health and comfort, or who study economy, will find on trial perfect satisfaction, as those who have hitherto favoured him, have experienced.

CHARGES MODERATE. GEORGE W. WILLIAMS. Beds can be returned the same day if required.

We, the undersigned, having made trial of the above Apparatus, do recommend the same to the public. (Signed) WALTER TELFER, Surgeon, J. O. Orr, Surgeon, &c. &c.

"JOHN KING, M.D. ALEX. BURNSIDE, Physician

Toronto, February 7th, 1845. G. & T. BILTON, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET,

TORONTO.

ILATE T. J. PRESTON.]

FOR SALE, BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN,

CHUNCH STREET, TORONTO. Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above.

MR. MEREDITH, SURGEON DENTIST,

FROM LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, LATE OF NIAGARA BEGS to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto that he has made this City his residence, and, from long experience and a thorough knowledge of his profession in all its

FALL IMPORTATIONS. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. THE Subscriber is now receiving direct from Great Britain, bis FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, which will comprise as good, if not one of the best, and most extensive assortments ever brought to this market; and he

of that very liberal patronage hitherto received. His stock FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Crockery, &c.

Cobourg, 26th Sept. 1844. N. B.—A large stock of WINES, in wood and bottles,—

THE Subscriber begs to inform the Inhabitants of Grafton and vicinity, that he is now opening out at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Mackenzie, a very choice and complete DRY GOODS.

All of which are being selected from a stock lately imported by him from Great Britain, and which he intends selling at the very lowest Cobourg prices, for Cash or short approved credit. BENJAMIN CLARK.

Cobourg, 24th Sept., 1844. N.B .- Oats, Pease, Barley, Rye, Indian Corn, and Pork

IMPORTERS,

KING STREET, COBOURG,

1972 Inouse in the Province; amongst their Stock will be found—
Linen and Woollen Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Muslins, Lace Good, Furs, &c. &c.

Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Cocoa, Fruits, Sauces, Pickles, Oils,
Wines and Spirits, Ale and Porter, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. Plain and Fancy Stationery, Account and School Books,

their friends, as they are determined to sell at a very small advance for CASH. A good assortment of choice North-West Buffalo-Robes.

EASTON & WRIGHT. Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods, GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, &c. &c. KING STREET, COBOURG,

INGS, corner of King and Division Streets, with an extensive stock of SEASONABLE STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, bought in the Home Markets under the most favourable circumstances by a person of judgment and experience, and expressly intended for the trade of this place. In purchasing their heavy Stock of

patronage with confidence, promising that their prices will be UNIFORMLY LOW, the most strict attention paid to the wishes 398 tf of their patrons, and the skill in business acquired by long practical experience, made subservient to their interests

Cobourg, 4th November, 1844.

England by the early Spring vessels; and will feel obliged to uch of their friends and customers as may be desirous of getting Books, or any other article connected with the business, if they will forward them their Orders with as little delay as possible. Having a near relative in London, who dev exclusively to their business, they can depend upon their orders being executed with care and precision.

PARTIES desirous of procuring any of the following publications for 1845, are requested to give their orders without delay, as no greater number of copies will be imported than are actually subscribed for. The publications are received regularly by the Halifax Steamers, and are delivered by the undersigned in Toronto, at the annexed prices, free of postage. It is hoped that this attempt to supply the original British editions, at prices even less than the United States re-prints, will meet with extensive encouragement, and especially as the past year's experience has shewn the regularity with which the Importers, Messrs. Armour & Ramsay, of Montreal, have

> Foreign and Colonial " Westminster Bentley's Miscellany (Monthly) ..... 1 10 0 Colburn's New Monthly Magazine ... 1 16 0 United Service Journal (Monthly) 1 16 0 Dublin University Magazine " 1 10 0 Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine " 1 7 0 Ainsworth's Magazine The London Lancet, a weekly Medical Bell's World of Fashion, (Monthly)... 1 12 6 PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto January 8, 1845. JUST RECEIVED,

BISHOP OF NEW YORK, PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE COURT, 334 pages, price 3s. 1½d.

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street. Toronto, February 10, 1845.

THE Subscriber is now carrying on the PAIL FACTORY, and intends to have a supply of PAILS and SAP-BUCKETS

W. HARTWELL. Cobourg, January 23, 1845.

At Toronto, on the 17th instant, the lady of the Rev. Dr. McCaul, Vice-President of King's College, of a daughter. At Niagara, on the 12th inst., the Lady of James Boulton, Esq., of a daughter. MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., at Hillside House, near Picton, the residence of Wm. Grant, Esq., by the Rev. William Macanlay, Rector, Donald Macpherson, Esq., of Napanee, to Phobe Emline, fourth daughter of the late Abraham Barker, Esq., of Hallowell, C. W.

Letters received to Wednesday, 19th March :-Rev. S. Givins, (2); Rev. B. Lindsay, add sub. and rem.; Capt Levesconte, rem.; H. C. Baker, Esq. rem. (will send the blanks first opportunity); Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett; Rev. C. J. Shreve; R. Graham, Esq. rem.; Mr. A. E. Hayter; Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, [the gentleman alluded to writes that he has obtained one]; R. Weir, Esq.; O. R. Gowan, Esq.; W. Meriegeld Esc.

flatters himself that the cheapness and quality of his Goods will give satisfaction to his customers, and insure a continuance

BENJAMIN CLARK.

Apply to Mr. say Claret, Champaigne, &c. &c. &c. NEW STORE, AT GRAFTON.

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

taken on account, or in exchange for Goods. GOODEVE & CORRIGAL,

BEG to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening a large and extensive a sortment of GOODS, selected by one of themselves in the English, New York, and Montreal Markets, the whole of which having been bought for CASU, they feel confident their prices will rule as low as any house in the Province; amongst their Stock will be found—

Perfumery, Crockery, Glassware To an early inspection of which G. & C. would recommend

Cobourg, November, 1844. NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

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397-tf

RESPECTFULLY intimate to the Inhabitants of Cobourg
and surrounding country, that they have commenced
business in the West Store, Mr. SCOTT'S NEW BUILD.

Teas, Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Glassware, &c. Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate altogether; and they come before the public to solicit their

100 Doz. TTS Ground-bottom FLINT TUMBLERS,

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND. THE Subscribers will shortly be sending off their first Orders for the season, for BOOKS &c., to be procured from

H. & W. ROWSELL, 163 King Street.

BRITISH MAGAZINES, REVIEWS, &c.

fulfilled their engagements respecting them :-Loudon Quarterly Review ...... 1 2 0 per annum.

THE TRIAL OF THE RIGHT REV. BENJAMIN T. ONDERDONK, D.D.,

BISHOP ONDERDONK'S STATEMENT Of Facts and Circumstances connected with the Trial.

PAIL FACTORY.

BIRTHS.

397 gold, Esq.

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ied his tuents.

SHEFFIELD. (From the London Christian Observer.)

Many of our readers are acquainted with the Rev. Dr. Cutler of Brooklyn, New York, who with Mrs. Cutler, spent several months in England last Summer and Autumn, on a visit for his health. The weather the night, and such a scene of sublimity and desolaon their voyage homeward was exposed to severe tempests: but at length, after many sufferings, the vessel, the Sheffield of Live pool, arrived within sight of land, and the passengers expected speedily to reach their homes, when it struck, with one hundred and thirty persons on board, upon a shoal amidst furious breakers, and during eleven hours death seemed impending without any hope of escape. The water was rapidly rising; the ship was filling, and was gradually settling in the sea and sand; and the passengers and crew were crowded together, driven at first from the ladies' cabin; then from the aft-cabin; and at length retreating to the round house and deck; and seeing the sea every moment gaining on them. The boats would not hold half the persons on board; nor were they launched as the captain whisperingly told Dr. Cutler the rush of the mass of the steerage passengers would create dreadful confusion, and probably cause all of them to be swamped. A steam-boat was in reconcile himself and others to the will of God. search of them; but could not see them; night came on; the vessel was beating fearfully; the blue lights ment, agitation, lamentation, and visible and audible and hell shall deliver up the dead that are in them; when, as and signal rockets were expended all but one; and suffering. The last hour was one of silent and heartthat was seen by the people in the steamer: who, at great risk to themselves, dashed forward, and brought deliverance; so that not one person perished.

It does not fall within our ordinary province to notice events of this nature; which alas! are numerous, and oftentimes most awful; but the circumstances which occurred in this case, during the solemn suspense between life and death, are so remarkable, that we think our readers will feel much interested in the following account of them, as related in a letter by our Reverend friend before mentioned. The captain (C. W. Popham) appears to have been a devoutly religious man, as well as an able officer. He had public worship twice on Sunday, and daily, morning and evening, in the Ladies' cabin. The following is Dr. Cutler's account of the occurrence after the ship

"I was on deck when the ship struck. I immediately went down to my wife to afford her consolation. In a few moments all the cabin passengers came in a body to the Ladies' cabin, and one of them called for prayer to Almighty God. The ship was then striking with great violence, and threatening almost instant destruction. Kneeling round the table, we poured out our hearts to God. When this prayer was offered, another was put up, and another. By this time the minds of all seemed more calm. We sat down, and some endeavoured to encourage others with the which in a short space of an hour had taken place.-Prayer was soon again called for by some of the passcontinue at all times. An hour had now elapsed. It was now proposed by our Commander that we should experienced. take some refreshment; this was at first declined-Some joints of meat were placed upon the table—but and expressing and uttering their awful joy. A young chains? his conscience, his spirit, his affections, are all free. none, I think, partook of them, the agitation of the ship requiring all our attention in order to keep our sofas, and the gentlemen on the floor-and remained fold. It should be remarked, that after the first menlike persons awaiting a summons to ascend the scaftal shock was past, a great degree of calmness was acquired by all in the cabin—and soon by all in the dered to Him to whom it was due the whole praise of surround it, he is peaceful, happy, and serene, in the midst of ship. Great pains had been taken from the commencement of the voyage to furnish every person who home." was destitute with the Bible, and every copy of a No blame attached to the Captain, who had taken distractions and perturbations of this troublesome world. He grant from the British and Foreign Bible Society in a pilot on board: and acted throughout the trying is a Christian. His conversation is in heaven. His life is hid own house.

But from first to last, not a note of controversy had reverence it as the polar star of my course through motion of God's own Spirit. The rising of the sun is known been heard. And I verily believe that this absence life, and the sheet anchor of my hopes hereafter." of contentions, this unity, peace, and concord, had great weight with careless men, in inducing a belief in the truth of that religion which, under some form or other, all of us maintained. What a delightful prayer was that of our Saviour! 'That they may all be one, The Salvation is great, so great that I cannot find the moral that the world may believe that thou hast sent me.' want of which it does not present the supply. It is so great To these two causes I am inclined to attribute the that I can only describe it by saying, that divine knowledge comparative tranquillity which for ten hours out of took the measure of every human necessity, and divine love

this visible composure! Who can describe the pro- vation is great, as furnishing all which we require: what then cesses of thought which were resorted to in or- is to neglect it, but to put from us all which we require? The der to accommodate the soul to existing circum- Salvation is great, because meeting with a wonderful precision the countenance, and in the tones of the voice; and our every exigence unsatisfied and uncared for? The Salvation the result of spiritual and intellectual habits long is great, because proffering the pardon of sin, and a rightenusformed were not illegible. From what sprang that ness which will endure the scrutinies of the Omniscient, and had nothing on her head. And at the last moment of his taking another lady, who, although unattended by any relative, was entitled to every respect. Indeed it required sufferings like these to touch the deepest strings in the bosom of refined and cultivated minds. "During the night, our excellent Commander urged

us to take refreshment. Bread, and wine and water, lest so great salvation?"-Rev. Henry Melvill. were handed round twice or three times at intervals, and oh! how solemn, and to some of us how sacramental the refreshment.

order to prepare us all, especially the ladies, for the what he is still doing for us in heaven, where he appears conexposure, the Captain came down and recommended tinually in the presence of God on our behalf, applying the methat tea and bread should be prepared for us; and rits of that death to us, which he underwent for us upon earth. then, said he, turning to me, 'and then, sir, let us have For it is to him thus dying, and therefore making intercession

posed, the 46th Psalm, the 130th, and the 107th doubts, that prevents our fears, that removes our troubles, and Psalms, and the 27th chapter of the Acts, were read; delivers us from seen or unseen dangers, every day; it is he a hymn was sung, and prayers were offered. It will that restrains the power, "abates the pride, assuages the malice," not appear strange that after this, even cheerfulness infatuates the counsels, and defeats the designs of all our enewas in some measure acquired. It was now near mid- mies; it is by him that our vices are subdued, and our hearts night; previous to this, however, while the moments cleansed, that our sins are forgiven, and our persons justified; were slowly departing with a leaden step, one of the that our prayers are answered, our services accepted, our nature clergymen present selected from the Bible a text, and sanctified, and our souls saved; it is all by him, and by him delivered a short but appropriate discourse, mingling only. He is our Prophet to instruct and teach us, he is our the most pointed and personal application to his hear- King to govern and protect us, he is our High-priest to make ers, and especially to all who had not yet publicly de- atonement and reconciliation for us. Insomuch, that without cided to be on the Lord's side. The text was, 'As him we can do nothing, but by him there is nothing but we can Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, (surely do; as the apostle found by experience, saying, "I can do all PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, we were in a waste howling wilderness then,) even so things through Christ, which strengtheneth me." When we must the Son of man be lifted up, that whosoever be- are in trouble, and ready to sink under it, it is he who supports lieveth in Him shall not perish, but have everlasting our spirits, and carries us with patience and comfort through it. life.' (John iii.)

found vent in words.

tion I never beheld. The ship, stripped of its masts, lay weltering in the sea and in the sand, and appeared like the top of a long black tomb. On our right (the the shore of Long Island, about eight miles distant; first to be raised, and all the parts of it put together, before the solitary possession of an immense shoal covered with of the power of God to collect the parts, and put them together; waves, in which a boat could not live, and with no ap- a denial that he who made all things of impalpable dust, and pearance of help. The moon was indeed bright; but beheld the substance of the world before two atoms of it were polled us to retire to the round-house for shelter, and that the Almighty can do this. Only suppose a man not ignoa moment, even in death, (O what a bond is Christian it is equally under the eye of the Omniscient, and the power of affection between man and wife!) he endeavoured to the Omnipotent. These are all the storehouses and reposito-

seemed wrapped in its own meditations.

"Our watches now told us that midnight was past: and the tide, which the Captain had said would go down and leave the ship dry in the cabin, continued to rise within, while by the almanac it had been falling for two hours or more outside the ship. Alas! some of us knew that it was a tide, which, so far as we were concerned, would never go down. One gentleman observing his watch to have run down, took his key to wind it up; but suddenly stopped, and said, 'I shall have no further use for time,' and replaced it in his pocket in its silent and death-like sleep.

"It was about this time that a steerage passenger on the deck gave notice that an object in the distance appeared to be approaching. There was a rush to that side of the ship, but nothing could be seen. The officers of the ship looked, but gave no encouragement. Shortly this person again made the same report; all eyes were again employed, but in vain. A third exclamation was uttered; and now the Captain placed hope of being rescued from the wreck. But most of himself where the best sight could be obtained, and the passengers were silent—revolving over the events after looking through his glass, expressed hope, and then confidence. A few sparks were emitted from the dark mass, and a shout pealed from the deck,-'A engers, and it was offered with a fervency and with re- steamer has arrived.' Who can tell what was felt at sponses from many present which it would be well to that moment? God grant that none of the readers trouble, indeed, can overwhelm, what fear can discompose, that of this may ever know the transition which was then man who loveth Christ, and keepeth his words? What earthly

"Parents and children embraced; husbands and wives, nay strangers, were seen clasping each other, from home? his country is above. Will you bind him in man burst into the centre of the crowd, and said to Will you destroy his body? his body shall be raised incorrupthe writer, 'Now let us praise God;' he rose and re- tible, at the last day; and his soul will immediately return unto We then arranged ourselves, the ladies on the peated the doxology, 'Praise God, from whom all bles- God, who gave it. Heaven, itself, is but an emblem of his sings flow,' and then arose a hymn of praise from one happiness. As heaven is enlightened by the rising sun, his hundred voices on that dark deck, accompanied by the | soul is illuminated by that sun of righteousness, which ariseth

London, brought on board by the writer, was given scene in the most firm, judicious and exemplary man- with Christ in God. - Bishop Jebb. away. Many Tracts were also given, and distributed ner. In acknowledging the gift of a Family Bible throughout the ship. Divine service had been performed regularly in the cabin and in the steerage, the Captain himself taking the prayers as priest in his

THE FRUITS OF FAITH.

A tree is known by its fruit: the workman is known by his work. Whosoever, then, shows these works, and brings forth mony which you, gentlemen, could have given of your these fruits, bath an infallible argument, that the Spirit of God, "Again, there was among the passengers every approbation of my conduct, so, I assure you, it is the the earnest of his salvation, dwells in his heart; that his faith form of religious profession: there were Churchmen, Presbyterians, Papists, and Methodists.—

most acceptable which I could have received. From early infancy I have been taught to love, esteem, and false conceit, no delusion of the devil, but the true and certain

# The Garner.

OUR GREAT SALVATION.

and power gathered into this Salvation a more than adequate "But oh! who can reveal what was working under provision. What then if we neglect this Salvation? The Salstances. Much was perceptible in the expression of our every exigence: what then is to neglect it, but to leave ability to seize upon the consolations of religion, and victory over death, and acquittal, yea reward, at the judgment: to impart them to others, even while the very flesh what then is to neglect it, but to keep the burden of unexpiated was trembling on the bones? Whence sprang that female fortitude, which seemed hardly to desire the and to leave the sting in death, and to insure dreariness and sympathy which was uttered or evinced? The previous life, the avowed principles and plain practice of tion which gives it its greatness. Salvation is colossal, towerevery person, now brought forth its proper harvest .- ing till lost in the inaccessible majesty of its Author, because How true is it that whatsoever a man soweth that containing whatever is required for the transformation of man shall he also reap.' But whatever were their thoughts, from the child of wrath to the child of God, from death to life, I shall retain a high respect for all my fellow-pass- from the shattered and corruptible and condemned, to the gloengers on account of their self-possession throughout rious and imperishable and approved. But if all this give turn to the Ladies' cabin, after all were driven out of turn to the Ladies' cabin, after all were driven out of it by the water, to recover some article of clothing for an arging ourselves the alone with hy which since and on Parchment. SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. up against ourselves the alone path by which sinners can flee the servant of another passenger, who in the hurry divine wrath. As the scheme of redemption rises before us in FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, its grandeur and plentitude, - a grandeur which makes it more agony, when the Captain came to take in his arms a lady to carry her on the deck, I saw her insist upon on mankind, and a plenitude through which it meets the every want of every one who longs to grasp eternal life,-why the more magnificent and the more comprehensive appears the proffered deliverance, with the more energy does it echo back the question of the Apostle, "How shall we escape if we neg-

OUR FRIEND ON HIGH. Neither doth our blessed Saviour infinitely deserve our love, "But previous to our removal to the upper deck, in only by what he once suffered upon the cross, but likewise by for us that we are obliged for whatsoever we have, or are, or do, prayers.'

for us that we are obliged for whatsoever we have, or are, or do,
that is good: it is he that supplies our wants, that resolves our When we are in straits, and know not which way to take, it is "It was now drawing towards midnight, and we had he who guides us by his counsel, and directs us by his Holy all been driven from below to the upper deck. We Spirit, to what is most for his glory and our good. When we

A SHIPWRECK SCENE ON BOARD THE | sat in a dense mass, looking at each other, and at death, | are assaulted with temptations, it is he who stands by us, and which was staring us in the face. Our Captain was gives us power to resist and conquer them. When our passions standing half way down the companion ladder, that he are turbulent and unruly, it is he who reduceth them in order, might converse with one and another, whose sorrows and brings our minds into frame again. When we are heavy laden with the burden of our sins, it is he who gives rest and "It was about this time that the Captain invited quiet to our souls. When we are at our devotions, it is he who the writer to go out with him and see the beauty of assists and perfumes them with the incense of his own merits. REMOVED to

> RESURRECTION OF THE BODY. Since the Scriptures (and particularly the process in Ezeight had cleared, and the moon was bright) appeared kiel's vision of the resurrection,) plainly show that the body is in front, those of Staten Island; and here we were in | change takes place, nothing remains, but an atheistical denial it seemed only a torch to light us to the grave. Light- joined; who formed the body of man out of those created for houses were sparkling at different points; the heavens that purpose, and dissolves and disperses them at pleasure; a were glittering over our heads; but its cold wind com- denial that he can collect them again when dispersed; a denial for fellowship in affliction. It was now that the writer rant of the power of God, and all difficulties vanish. For then, gave up all hope for life; and taking his seat beside whether the dust lie quiet in the grave, or be blown to the four for their convenience, and he hopes they will favour him with one from whom he did not expect to be separated for winds, or be entombed in a whale, or buried in the great deep, ries, to be opened by him who has the keys of hell and death, "The first hour on the wreck was one of excite- when the sea shall deliver up the dead that are in it, and death rending, but smothered agony. All had made up their Man from the heart of the earth, so the same bodies of saints. minds; all had acquired fortitude; perhaps from dif- that lay down at night, shall arise in the morning. God is not ferent sources; all were subdued, affectionate, and re- unrighteous that he should forget the body's work and labour spectful to each other. Social prayer, which had been of love. From those eyes, which have poured forth tears of resorted to again and again below deck, seemed now repentance, shall all tears be wiped, and they shall be blessed to be a dispensation which had passed away, and given with the vision of the Almighty. Those hands which have place to that individual application to the Saviour of been lifted up in prayer, and stretched out to the poor, shall souls which immediately precedes death. Every soul hold the palm of victory and harp of joy. Those feet which have wearied themselves in going about to do good, shall stand in the courts of the Lord, and walk in the garden of God, and in the streets of the new Jerusalem. That flesh which has been chastised and mortified, shall be rewarded for what it has suffered; nay, the very hairs of our head are all numbered; how much more then the parts of our bodies? - Bishop Horne.

> > THE CHRISTIAN'S PEACE.

And can it, indeed, for a moment be questioned, that the fruit of righteousness is peace? Have you never experienced how delightful it is, to subdue a single wrong passion, to perform a single benevolent action, to give one cup of cold water, in the name of Jesus Christ? If, then, the feeling be so precious, which flows from a solitary act of kindness, can there be a peace in this world, comparable to that which must result from a settled habitude of goodness; of which God is felt to be at once the motive, the author, and the exceeding great reward? But we are left no room for doubt, no occasion for conjecture. For, what is the invaluable legacy which Christ bequeathed all his faithful followers, even to the end of the world? Listen to his own gracious words, his parting consolation, his irrevocable you; not as the world giveth, give I unto you: let not your hearts be troubled, neither let them be afraid." And what power can make such a man unhappy? Will you take away his riches? his treasure is in heaven. Will you banish him and tempests of this lower atmosphere, he is elevated above the

by the shining beams; the fire is known by its burning; the life of the body is known by its moving. Even so certainly, is the presence of God's Spirit known, by the shining light of a holy conversation. Even so certainly, the purging fire of grace is known by the burning zeal against sin, and a fervent desire to keep God's com nandments. Even so certainly, the life and iveliness of faith is known by the good motions of the heart, by the bestirring of all the powers both of soul and body, to do hatsoever God wills us to be doing, as soon as we once know he would have us do it. He that hath this evidence, hath a bulwark against despair, and may dare the devil to his face. He that hath this, hath the broad seal of eternal life; and such a man shall live for ever .- Dr. Joseph Mede.

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391-1y | Toronto, October 27, 1842. 277-tf

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July 5, 1843. TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS.

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

BALDNESS. Balm of Columbia, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop it if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on Children make t grow rapidly, or on those who have lost the hair from any cause. All Vennin that infest the heads of children in schools, are prevented or killed by it at once —Find the name of COMSTOCK & Co. on it, or never try it. Remember this always. Rheumatism and Lameness

positively cured, and all shrivelled muscles and limbs are restored, in the old or young, by the Indian Vegetablee Flixir and Nerve and Bone Liniment—but never without the name of Comstock & Co. on it. PILES, &c. are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you use the only true HAY'S LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co. All Sores and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

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

BURNS AND SCALDS. and sores and SORE EYES. It has delighted thousands. It will take out all pain in ten minutes, and no failure. It will cure the Piers.

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

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

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY, will effectually cure sick headache, either from the nerves or billious. Hundred's of families are using it with great joy. Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Health, for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sicking and a keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. COLDS. COUGHS, pains in the dottermination to the surface are collected by the bones, hoarsepess, and DROPSY, are quickly cured by it.—Know this by training.

CORNS .- The French Plaster is a sure cure THE INDIA HAIR DYE, Colours the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin. SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT.

There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed of equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find it superior to all others. It does not require puffing. Dr. Lin's Celestial Balm of China.

A posi ive cure for the Piles, and all external allings—all interest in irritations brought to the surface by friction with this Baim;—so in coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this failing applied on a finance will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds of old sores are rapidly cured by it. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant, will prevent or cure all incipient CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, and COLDS, taken in time, and is a delightful remedy. Remember the name, and get Comstock's.

Kolmstock's Vermifuge will eradicate all WORMS in children or adults with a certaint, quite astonishing It a rapidity almost incredible, by Comstock & Co. New-York.

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

Resolve that no one can fail to believe them.

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