COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1844.

Poetrn.

THE BURIAL-GROUND AT SIDON.

["The burial-ground, with the old ruin, supposed to be the castle of Louis IX., is without the town: the tall trees cast their shadow on the sepulchres, some fallen and ruined, others newly whited and gilt, and covered with sentences in the Turkish character, the head-stones usually presenting a turban on a pedestal. Several women had come to mourn over the graves of their relatives, in white cloaks and veils that enveloped them from head to foot: they mostly mourned in silence, and knelt on the steps of the tomb, or among the wild flowers which grew rank on the soil. The morning light fell partially on the sepulchres, and on the broken towers of the ancient castle; but the greater part of the thickly-peopled cemetery was still in gloom—the gloom which the Orientals love. They do not like to come to the tombs in the glare of day; early morn and evening are the favourite seasons, especially the latter. This Burial-ground of Sidon is one of the most picturesque on the coast of Syria. The ruin, of Louis, tells, like the sepulchres, that this life's hope and pride is as 'a tale that is told.' When the moon is on its towers, on the trees, and tombs beneath, and on the white figures that slowly move to and fro, the scene is solemn, and cannot be forgotten."]

The dead are everywhere! 'he mountain-side; the plain; the woods profound;

All the wide earth -the fertile and the fair, Is one vast burial-ground!

Within the populous street; In solitary homes; in places high; In pleasure-domes where pomp and luxury meet,

Men bow themselves to die. The old man at his door;

The unweaned child murmuring its worldless song; The bondman and the free; the rich, the poor; All, all to death belong!

The sunlight gilds the walls Of kingly sepulchres enwrought with brass;
And the long shadow of the cypress falls
Athwart the common grass.

The living of gone time Builded their glorious cities by the sea, And awful in their greatness sat sublime, As if no change could be.

There was the eloquent tongue; The poet's heart; the sage's soul was there; And loving women with their children young, The faithful and the fair.

They were, but they are not, ins rose and set, and earth put on her bloom,

Whilst man, submitting to the common lot, Went down into the tomb. And still amid the wrecks

Of mighty generations passed away, Earth's boonest growth, the fragrant wild-flower decks The tombs of yesterday.

And in the twilight deep,
Go veiled women forth, like her who went,
Sister of Lazarus, to the grave to weep
To breathe the low lament. The dead are everywhere!

Where'er is love, or tenderness, or faith; Where'er is power, pomp, pleasure, pride; where'er Life is or was, is death!

MARY HOWITT.

ARCHBISHOP CRANMER. (From Gilpin's Lives of Reformers.)

In whatever point of light we view this extraordinary man, he is equally the object of our admiration.

employments, had he not been the best economist of necessity of being strengthened.

evening meal was sparing. Often he eat nothing: and when that was the case, it was his usual custom, as he sat down to table, to draw on a pair of gloves; chamber about nine.

most vacant; but very often his afternoons as well as either in parliament, or in council, to disturb him. his mornings, were engaged in business. To this his chess-hour after dinner was commonly first assigned, between him, and his successor archbishop Laud. and the remainder of the afternoon, as the occasion Both were good men-both were equally zealous for required. He generally however contrived, if possible, even in the busiest day, to devote some proportion of his time to his books, besides the morning. troducing episcopacy in Scotland; nor to throw any And Mr. Fox tells us, he always accustomed himself favourable light on the ecclesiastical views of those constant sitting very pernicious to a studious man.

His parts were solid, rather than shining; and his memory such, that it might be called an index to the books he had read, and the collections he had made. Henry the Eighth had such an opinion of him, as a casuist, that he would often say, "He could have no indeed we cannot better account for the constant resupposing it proceeded from the opinion the king had of the archbishop's being so useful to him. It case of conscience at night (and Henry's conscience was very often troubled) desiring an answer the next morning. On such slender notice, we are told, the archbishop would often collect the opinions of twenty or thirty writers on the subject; and within the limited time would send all the extracts, together with his own conclusion on the whole.

standing the roughness of his manners, would often which they would call in contempt the parings of indulge that sort of familiarity, which emboldened Cranner's apples. those about him to use freedom with him. The arch-

The king once engaged the two prelates in a dis- tain my request."

he is too old a truant for either of us."

number of them. They found their way afterwards

altered; even in his advanced age. Nor was he ever discharged. ashamed of owning it; which is in effect, he thought, than he was yesterday. When his old tenets with

Something, no doubt, so good a man would have to run counter to every other action of his life.

The uncommon caution of his temper likewise qua-

say, were the only hours he could call his own. After was always enlightened with that cheerful smile, that thing proper, as well for food, as physic. Nor did directed the whole of its details. The Duke of Guise breakfast he generally spent the remainder of the make every body approach him with pleasure. It is his charity stop here. Each man, on his recovery, was the great patron of the Jesuits, and he assisted After dinner he spent an hour either in conversation life was a constant opposition to the opinions and prewith his friends; in playing at chess; or in, what he judices of the times. Whom he could not persuade, archbishop Cranmer, would be to enter into the geneliked better, overlooking a chess-board. He then he never disobliged. A harsh measure he considered ral argument against them. His apostacy, his marretired again to his study, till his chapel-bell rang at only as another name for an imprudent one. When riage, and his opinions, are questions all of common infant and suckling." The Duke of Sully asserts that Give. After prayers, he generally walked till six, he could not go on smoothly, he would retreat a few controversy. On the particular miscarriages of his the Priests and Jesuits were most active in instigating which was, in those times, the hour of supper. His steps; and take other ground, till he perceived the life I have every where touched as they occurred; and encouraging the murderers. The bloody work

The composure of his temper was another happy which was as much as to say, that his hands had rarely on any occasion either raised or depressed. ancy of his temper. Saunders, one of the bitterest of and the mangled bodies lay in heaps. In Paris alone nothing to do. After supper, he spent an hour in walking, and another in his study, retiring to his bedfrom his outward behaviour (which was always flowing This was his usual mode of living, when he was with benignity) whether he had met with any thing stances of great condescension in his character strike Protestants fell under the tender and maternal embraces

One can scarce on this occasion avoid a comparison to read and write in a standing posture; esteeming times. I am at present only considering the measures which the two archbishops took in forwarding their His learning was chiefly confined to his profession. respective plans. While Cranmer pursued his with He had applied himself in Cambridge to the study of that caution and temper, which we have just been the Greek and Hebrew languages; which though es- examining; Laud, in the violence of his integrity, (for teemed at that time as the mark of heresy, appeared he was certainly a well-meaning man) making allowto him the only sources of attaining a critical know- ances neither for men, nor opinions, was determined ledge of the scriptures. He had so accurately studied to carry all before him. The consequence was, that canon-law, that he was esteemed the best canonist in he did nothing, which he attempted; while Cranmer England; and his reading in theology was so extensive, and his collections from the fathers so very voluminous, that there were few points, in which he was have miscarried in his point: while Charles with such not accurately informed; and on which he could not a primate as Cranmer, would either have been sucgive the opinions of the several ages of the Church cessful in his schemes, or at least have avoided the from the times of the apostles. "If I had not seen fatal consequences that ensued. But I speak of these with with my own eyes, says Peter Martyr, I could not things merely as a politician. Providence, no doubt, easily have believed, with what infinite pains and over-ruling the ways of men, raises up, on all occalabour, he had digested his great reading into particular chapters, under the heads of councils, canons, on its schemes; sometimes by promoting, and sometimes by defeating, the purposes of mankind.

Nor was the good archbishop less formed for a private, than a public station. While we revere the virtues of the reformer, we admire the minister of the

difficulty, while Cranmer was at his elbow." And to the sounding titles of the clergy; and when these indeed, while Cranmer was at his elbow." gard, which that capricious monarch shewed him, than hy "We might well do without them." A familiar expression of his, on an occasion of this kind, was often was not an unusual thing for Henry to send him a some public instrument, as he was obliged indeed legally to do, by the style of primate of all England. At this the bishop of Winchester took great offence: intimating, that there was no necessity for that innovation; and throwing out a hint, as if it were an encroachment on the king's supremacy. "God knows," said the archbishop, (when he heard of the invidious Henry, who was deeper in school divinity than in of primate, no more than I do the paring of an apple. things, which Winchester had said) "I value the title any other kind of learning, would take great pleasure

also in the expression was afterwards often quoted by those,

The expression was afterwards often quoted by those,

also in the character of the character also in disputing with the archbishop; and notwith-

bishop at least was seldom under any difficulty on that head.

The placability of his temper was equal to mility. No man ever possessed more christian charity. head; while the king on his part always paid much

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored him

The least sign of penitence in an enemy restored hi deference to the primate's learning and abilities, immediately to favour; and the archbishop was glad though to the primate's learning and abilities, ough the primate s learning and abilities, influentiately to know, and the sincerity of his reconpay any deference) and would sometimes do it at ciliation. This was so well known to be a part of his expence of those, who thought themselves on an character, that the archbishop of York having long, in the pleases. In his bull of 1543, Paul III. authorizes equality with the most learned. The bishop of Winhester in particular the king would sometimes delight Cranmer was averse; "Well, my lord, (said York,) mortify; and to set him on the wrong side of a com-

Winchester, we must leave him, we must leave him: bishop's secret enemy, and had oftener than once done October, 1549, grants them the same liberty of making the sacrament for his consolation. He received the again into Popery, undertook to create schism and He was a sensible writer; rather nervous, than eleinterest with the king. The primate with great reanecessary; and afterwards either to charge them, to assured him that his intention was holy and meritorilowers off to Popery, they pretended the most ungant. His writings were entirely confined to the great diness undertook his cause. "Do you know," said add to them, or to retrench them." Subsequent bulls ous. He was executed at Melun, and made the above bounded zeal against it, inveighing most bitterly controversy, which then subsisted; and contain the the king, surprised at his request, "for whom you are have ratified and confirmed this plenary Papal license, confession on the scaffold. whole sum of the theological learning of those times.

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a very noble collection

His library was filled with a of books; and was open to all men of letters. "I the archbishop,) for my friend." "No, (replied the ordinary privilege which made Pasquier observe, "I received the blow on his lip. The assassin confessed and in order to disgust their people with the liturgy; meet with authors here, Roger Ascham would say, king,) he is your mortal enemy; and so far am I from must not forget another point of their policy, by which that "he had studied in the Jesuits' College, and had they began to pray extempore, calling their hypocriti-At the archbishop's death the greater part of his see him next, to call him knave." The archbishop statutes by his sole authority, as he shall consider it the appearance of devils and other frightful figures amazingly. At the archbishop's death the greater part of his begged his majesty would not oblige him to use landoring and other regular designation in the appearance of devils and other regular devil Canterbury; where they fell into the hands of his guage so little becoming a Christian bishop. But mission of which they know better how to avail them—

were introduced, under the colour of bringing aban—
mission of which they know better how to avail them—
they fell into the hands of his doned characters to penitence, but really to impress ty of Provincial of the Jesuits. He lived in disguise, In the days of Elizabeth, archbishop Parker, who call him knave; and tell him that I ordered you." means of this concession they consider themselves at great exploit; that he had heard the Jesuits say it prepare the Papists and Puritans for the Invincible In the days of Enzadeth, archismop latter, who had an intimation that many of them were still in had an intimation that many of them were still in liberty to disguise everything as concession may require, was lawful to kill the King, who was out of the Church: Armada. This invasion was planned by the Jesuits

The uncommon caution of his temper likewise qualified him greatly as a reformer. In his conversation lifted him greatly as a reformer. In his conversation hospitality. In part the aspersion might have arisen from an attempt he made with the region of the he was remarkably guarded. "Three words of his," from an attempt he made, with the assistance of the mother, which enjoined the French Parliament to the Pope. says Lloyd, "could do more, than three hours discourse which had lately taken an expansion time the lately taken an expansion time to the lately taken and the lately taken are expansion to the lately taken and the lately taken are expansion to the lately taken and the lately taken are expansion to the lately taken are expansion to the lately taken and the lately taken are expansion to the lately taken and the lately taken are expansion to the lately taken are expansion His industry and attention were astonishing. When of others."

In acting he always felt his ground, as excited civil wars and plots in England without inter
ingenuity as to have ensured success, had not the prowe consider him as a scholar, his learning was so prowe consider him as a scholar, his learning was so prohe proceeded; and had the singular wisdom to forbear mission. Pope Pius IV. gave dispensations to a great widence of God prevented it, as if by a miracle.

The proceeded:

The found; and the treatises, which he wrote, were so nuthough a country benefice would by no means support

The descriptions are dispensations to a great though a country benefice would by no means support

The descriptions are dispensations to a great though a country benefice would by no means support

The descriptions are dispensations to a great though a country benefice would by no means support

The descriptions are dispensations to a great though a country benefice would by no means support

The descriptions are dispensations to a great though a country benefice would by no means support

The descriptions are dispensations to a great though a country benefice would by no means support though a country benefice would by no means support though a country benefice would by no means support though a country benefice would by no means support though a country benefice would by no means support though a country benefice would by no means support the supposing the supp

To obviate all the cavils of the papists against have by no means spared them, when they appeared to deserve censure. The general objection, which seems murdered in their beds, and then thrown over the winingredient in his character as a reformer. It was to bear the heaviest upon him, is founded on the plihis enemies, sarcastically calls him Henricianus; and ten thousand Protestants were butchered in cold blood! his friends indeed find it no easy matter to wipe off but the massacre was simultaneous throughout France, these courtly stains. Without question, many in- and it has been computed that one hundred thousand us; but a blind submission to the will of princes was of the Romish Church during this massacre. Well probably considered among the christian virtues of may the mother of harlots be called scarlet! So much

those days. frequently, oppose the fury of an inflamed tyrantwhen we see him make that noble stand against bigotry in the affair of the six articles—or when we see him Discharges of artillery, ringing of bells, and bonfires, the only person, who durst inform a passionate and recorded an event so congenial to the spirit of Popery. jealous prince of the infidelity of a favourite wife, we At Rome the Pope himself went to St. Peter's in state. cannot but allow, there was great firmness in his cha- and offered up a solemn mass and thanksgiring to God racter; and must suppose, that he drew a line in his for the extirpation of so many "heretics, odious to God own conscience to direct him, in what matters he and the Church" of Rome. Not contented with this ought, and in what matters he ought not, to comply blasphemous hypocrisy, he dispatched Cardinal Ursin with his prince's will.

he always kept his family in obscurity, for prudential for his zealous exertions in the extirpation of heresy. reasons, we know little about them. They had been kindly provided for, by Henry the Eighth, who without | Pope directed large paintings to be made of the horrid any solicitation from the primate himself, gave him a scene, and also caused medals to be struck in comconsiderable grant from the abbey of Welbeck in memoration of the bloody deed! Nottinghamshire; which his family enjoyed after his decease. King Edward made some addition to his by an act of Parliament, in the reign of Elizabeth.

Loyola laid claim to divine inspiration! And the account furnished by the Jesuits themselves, presents the most complete collection of absurdities and blasphemies on this subject. Among many blasphemies, of the Society, who might join it, in the three first centuries, the privilege of escaping damnation, and that whoever should die in communion with the Society the simple, the Jesuits allege that God himself dictated privileges, in miraculous revelations; so that they

* Imago Primi Sæculi Societatis, lib. v. p. 649, eited in

and then, I doubt not, but I can manage so, as to ob- fit, with power, as well with respect to the constitutions following August Barriere was arrested, charged with increased in proportion as they saw the success of already, adopted as those which should be made in the design of assassinating the King. He confessed their artifices. They pretended to immense zeal for pute on the authority of the apostolical canons; in But the archbishop's mildness and placability never future, to alter or annul them, according to the diffe- and declared that he had consulted Aubrey, a priest, the purification of the Church, and their avowed dewhich he himself bore a part. The archbishop susappeared in so strong a light, as when contrasted, as rence of time and place, and the qualities or diversities who greatly commended his design, and sent him to sign, they said, was to make it purer. From this cir-

Henry vociferated again, "I command you, I say, to selves, than of all the other statutes; especially as by their minds, and to excite them to undertake some and under several feigned names. His object was to

He was a very amiable master in his family; and of immense importance. Against such men and such an act in 1594, banishing the Jesuits "as corrupters confessed on the scaffold that he had been employed into some of the principal libraries of England; but the greatest collection of them were deposited in the find th custom of the times, a very numerous retinue; among after any or every condemnation of a discovered pracwas discovered during these proceedings, in the hand—consecrated him—and administered the sacrament But the light in which archbishop Cranmer appears whom the most exact order was observed. Every tie. With such satanic agents in its bosom, no writing of the Jesuit Guignard, in which he applauded to him, to comfort him in the commission of her murto most advantage, is in that of a reformer, conducting the Bartholomew massacre, and enlogised the assassin der. In consequence of so many attempts on her the great work of a religious establishment; for which in the great hall of his palace, in which all family Government, can be safe. Accordingly, the king of of Henry III. He maintained the necessity of depothe great work of a rengious establishment; for which he seems to have had all the necessary qualifications. he seems to have had all the necessary qualifications. Fortugal declared in his manifesto, addressed to the sing Henry IV., which, if it could not be done without which, after showing the attempts of the Pope and He was candid, liberal, and open to truth in a great plaints were heard; and faults examined. Delinquents believed, and failing suctions were heard; and failing suctions with the King of Spain, she added, that, "She had most degree. Many of his opinions he reconsidered and were publicly rebuked; and after the third admonition out any great wisdom or talent to foresee and predict, cess that then he should be assassinated. A column certain information that the Jesuits' colleges were the that neither Christian nor civil society could subsist was raised to perpetuate the memory of their crimes, nurseries and the hiding-places of the rebels; that His hospitality and charities were great and noble: without a miracle, if the Jesuits were to continue.— the inscription on which designated their attempt to those fathers were the instigators, and, as it were, the being ashamed of owning, that a man is wiser to-day equal to his station; greater often than his abilities. "It cannot be," says he, "but that the licentiousness murder the King as "a detestable parricide, springing soul of those armies which the Pope and the King of A plentiful table was among the virtues of those introduced by the Jesuits, of which the three grand from the pestilent heresy of that pernicious sect the Spain had raised against England; and she asserts regard to the Lord's supper, were objected to him; days. His was always bountifully covered. In an features are falsehood, murder, and perjury, should not Jesuits, who, concealing the most abominable crimes that she had obtained proofs on these heads from the he replied with great simplicity: "I grant that forupper room was spread his own; where he seldom give a new character to the morals of the externi,* as under the guise of piety, have publicly taught the Jesuits themselves, whom she had arrested." merly I believed otherwise than I do now; and so I wanted company of the first distinction. Here a great will as to the external government of the nostri, or assassination of Kings, and attempted the life of Queen's vigilance only made the Jesuits more desdid, until my lord of London (Dr. Ridley) did confer many learned foreigners were daily entertained; and their own body. In fact, since these Religious have Henry IV." This monarch was at last murdered by perate and more resolved on her murder. Various with me, and by sundry arguments and authorities of partook of his bounty. In his great hall a long table introduced into Christian and civil society those perwas plentifully covered, every day, for guests, and verted dogmas which render murder innocent, which repeatedly warned that the Jesuits thirsted for his others instigated by them. The Papists in England, To the opinions of others also he was very indul
Strangers of a lower rank; at the upper end of which smelify falsehood, authorize perjury, deprive the laws blood, and he himself lived in continual terror under in a memorial to the Pope, complained that the gent. One fact indeed, mentioned in his life, the gent and the submission of subjects, this apprehension. As he was about to step out of Jesuits "were the sole authors of the troubles which alow individuals the liberty of calumniating, killing, his carriage Ravaillac stabbed him, when he died agitated the English Church; that before their ar-The learned Tremellius, who had himself often been lying, and forswearing themselves, as their advantage almost immediately. To sanctify this horrid deed rival, no (Roman) Catholic had been accused of say for himself, if we could hear his plea, in vindicasay for himself, if we could hear his plea, in vindicaan eye-witness of the archbishop's hospitality, gives had before its commission the assassin went to mass, reconhigh treason; but that as soon as they appeared, tion of so barbarous and horrid a piece of bigotry: this character of it: "Archiepiscopi domus, publicum luman laws, and permit a man to redress his own cited himself to God! and confessed to a priest, to everything was changed; that since their political but as the naked fact now stands, we can only express but as the naked fact now stands, we can only express whom he disclosed his intention of committing the ambition had burst forth, they had set a price upon Mecanas, et pater, talibus semper patere voluit, quoad casy to see without much penetration that Christian murder!! In justification of his barbarous intention kingdoms, and put up crowns to sale."

> order for this infernal massacre was "to make one utter extirpation of the rebellious Hugonots, and that none should be spared." The order extended even "to

commenced at midnight, and the Protestants were blood as she has caused to flow must leave a scarlet On the other hand, when we see him singly, and mark. Throughout Papal Europe the news of this maternal act of "the mother and mistress of all Churches" was received with national rejoicings .upon a special embassy to congratulate the King of He left behind him a widow and children; but as France; and thanked "the eldest son of the Church" That this deed of infamy might not be forgotten, the

The Jesuits were the soul which animated the league in France against Henry III. They headed private fortune: and his heirs were restored in blood the rebels, and disgraced religion under the pretence of destroying the heretics. Sammier, a Jesuit, traversed Europe to excite the Popish Sovereigns against Henry. He assumed all forms. At one time he appeared as a common soldier, at another as a priest, at another as a peasant, according as the disguise suited his purpose; and he practised the most unbounded licentiousness, alleging that there was no sin since it was to accomplish a good purpose. The Jesuits' College in Paris was the centre of the league; they declare "that God has granted to every member and the Jesuits themselves were everywhere engaged in fomenting the rebellion. It was in their college that assassins were trained for the murder of the French Kings. Jacques Clement, a priest, was there should obtain everlasting felicity."* In order to attract prepared by an impious consecration (so called) for the assassination of Henry III.; the cause of which the formation of their Society! They teach that He was, because from the necessities of his affairs, he was and the Blessed Virgin inspired its plan, rules, and obliged to tolerate the Protestants in his dominions! For this same reason Pope Sixtus V. excommunicated impose on the credulous dupes of Popery, that it is not him, which exposed him to the constant danger of so much the commands of Loyola which they are assassination. Henry IV. was young, and a Protesobeying, as the revealed will of God! The rules of tant, at his accession; as such the Jesuits promoted their institute are however concealed with great care, numerous intrigues against him, and were guilty of all not only from the public, but also from the uninitiated the excesses of the long civil war which desolated his of their own body. There are besides some rules that kingdom during the greater part of his reign. The none but the General and Superiors are permitted to rebels were duly supported by Pope Sixtus, and the know anything of. There is always suspicion in mys- Jesuits served with the rebels, and mounted guard in tery. The secret of this Society is confided only to a their turn. They preached treason and rebellion The Superiors hold secret councils in every loudly in their sermons, propagated it in their writings, province, without its being known either by the public and inspired it in their assemblies. They prepared or their own ordinary members, for what purposes.— darkened chambers, in which they exhibited frightful This extreme secrecy naturally alarmed the Continental governments, and was one of the causes of the suppression of the Jesuits. But there is another evil school nourished the assassins of Henry IV.

attending the constitution of this pernicious Society, On the 23d July, 1593. Henry made a solemn apostacy from the Protestant Church into the Romish; but the Jesuits were not satisfied with this; they did

* The Jesuits call all who are not of their Society externi,

parison with the archbishop.—We have an instance I shall presently do your grace some shrewd turn; them "to adopt such constitutions as they may judge not, or affected not to believe his sincerity. In the wearing the surplice, and in a few years their scruples

being, obtained an order from Lord Burleigh, then his majesty's eloquence, to call the man knave: and so long as such disguise promotes the advantage of the corretary of state, in the year 1563, to search for the king, though in great agitation at first, was obliged, order."

Interview and the whole reign of the king, though in great agitation at first, was obliged, order."

Interview and the whole reign of the king, though in great agitation at first, was obliged, order."

Interview and the whole reign of the king, though in great agitation at first, was obliged, order."

Interview and the king, though in great agitation at first, was obliged, order."

Interview and the king, though in great agitation at first, was obliged, order."

Interview and the king, though in great agitation at first, was obliged, order." To be able to change their institute at pleasure, is conduct determined the Parliament of Paris to pass was a constant succession of conspiracies. Parry Mecanas, et pater, taubus semper patere voltat, quoud asy to see without much peneration of the bargarous entered ind civil society could not subsist without a miracle.' he alleged the King's heresy, and his making war on Although in concealment, yet before James had We have seen his character aspersed for want of In 1560, the Jesuits obtained letters patent from the Pope, which, he said, was to make war against reigned a year, the Jesuits had formed no less than

enacted, that whoever knew of and did not discover a | The sanguinary bigots alleged that this horrid massacre Popish priest or Jesuit within four days, should be was undertaken for the glory of God and zeal for his morning either in public, or private business. His changle how much he was beloved, and how changle how make every body approach him with pleasure. It is indeed surprising, how much he was beloved, and how changle how make every body approach him with pleasure. It is indeed surprising, how much he was beloved, and how changle how make every body approach him with pleasure. It is indeed surprising, how much he was beloved, and how changle how portion to the distance of his abode.

The personally in the wholesale murder of the Protestants. Queen sent E. Dennum to reconnoitre the enemy. Family, nobility, and the chief of the Commons were He was well supplied with money, and through that thus slaughtered, that they could establish the idolatry means—a never-failing one at Rome—made some of the mass, and set up Satan's synagogue once more important discoveries. He discovered that Pius re- in England. This most infernal plot, worthy of Satan solved to bestow the kingdom of England on any and his agents the Jesuits, was providentially disprince who should conquer it. The following plan was covered the very day before it was intended to have

3d, For preventing any of these licensed persons from foreign power, spiritual, or temporal, to dispense with should be appointed to watch over them, and give a stumbling-block to the Jesuits; they accordingly intelligence to Rome of their conduct. 4th, In case denounced it, while the peaceably-disposed Papists desired no more than a separation among the heretics than take that noxious and unlawful oath of allegiance, of England; the more animosities there were among by which the sceptre of the (Roman) Catholic Church them there would be fewer to oppose the Mother would be wrested from the Vicar of God Almighty.' Church of Rome, whenever an opportunity served. No Papist can safely take the oath of allegiance, 5th, A pardon to be granted to any that would assault because he is under a previous oath to the Pope to do the Queen, or to any cook, brewer, baker, vintner, exactly what it forbids. Accordingly, to accommodate physician, grocer, surgeon, or of any calling whatso- the tender consciences of the Rapists, a new oath has ever, that would make away with her; and an absolute been framed, to be taken and subscribed by them, remission of sins to the heirs of that party's family, instead of the oaths of ullegiance, supremacy, and abjuand a perpetual amnesty to them for ever. 6th, For ration, and which is broken with the most unblushing the better assurance of further intelligence to the See | effrontery. of Rome, licences were given to dispense with bap- Portugal was the first to suffer by the hypocrisy and tisms, marriages, and several other ceremonies of the ambition of the Jesuits. She was among the first also Church of England, to possess and enjoy offices, to discover it. The manifesto of King Joseph was either ecclesiastical, military, or civil, to take such the first blow levelled at them, and under which they oaths as shall be imposed upon them, provided that eventually fell. They were expelled from England the same oaths be taken with a reserve to serve the by James I., in 1604, from Venice in 1606, from Mother Church of Rome whenever an opportunity Portugal in 1759, from France in 1764, from Spain served. In which case the Act of council passed, and Sicily in 1767, and they were totally suppressed that it was not sin, but meritorious; and that when it so by Pope Clement XIV., in 1773. Clement took four served for Rome's advantage, the party was absolved years to deliberate; in which time he referred the from his oath. 7th, That the Romish orders cherish consideration to a commission, consisting of five carall adherents to the Mother Church, and whenever dinals, and several prelates and advocates. He himoccasion served, to be in readiness at the time appointed, and to contribute, according to their capaci- ments relative to the mission of the Jesuits. He ties, for promoting the Romish cause. 8th, That the considered both the accusations brought against them, Romish party shall propose a match for the queen and the apologies in their favour; and he read every with some of the Catholic (Romish) princes. 9th, publication, both for and against them. He commu Excommunication, and a perpetual curse, to light on nicated his brief privately to several cardinals and the families and posterity of all those of the Mother theologians, as well as to some of the sovereigns inte-Church that will not promote or assist, by means of rested in their suppression, before he issued it. At money, or otherwise, Mary, Queen of Scotland's pre- length he promulgated the important document, which tence to the crown of England. 10th, Every Roman sealed the fate of the most wicked and the most treache-Catholic within England and Ireland to contribute to rous body of men that ever disgraced the earth. those Romish bishops and parish priests that were Clement never doubted that his death would be the privately, or should be sent over to them, and to pay penalty of his magnanimity. After signing the instruall the Church duties as if they were in possession; ment, he remarked:—"The suppression is accomand this upon pain of excommunication to them and plished. I do not repent of it, having only resolved their posterity. 11th, The See of Rome to dispense on it after examining and weighing everything, and with all parts of the Roman faith, to swear to all because I thought it necessary for the Church: and if heresies in England and elsewhere; and that not to be it were not done, I would do it now; but this suppresa crime against the soul of the party, the accused sion will be my death." His prophecy was soon veri-

sessions of benefices at the accession of Elizabeth, September." Several attempts were made to destroy conformed only in hypocrisy. They pretended to be him by poison, but without effect; but in June, 1774, holier than other men, and to have an extraordinary he died, with every appearance of having been poisoned. care for the souls of men. They scrupled first at His throat, stomach, and intestines, were in a state of

tained the negative. As the dispute proceeded, the they often were, with the vehemence of Henry's pasting the standard of things; and to form other constitutions, which, by Varade, chief of the Jesuits, for instruction, who concumstance they got the name of Puritans. They king, either sensible of the primate's superiority, or affecting to appear so, cried out, "Come, come, bishop affecting t him ill offices, came to him, one day, to request his "such statutes and constitutions as they should judge sacrament accordingly, and Commolet, another Jesuit, heresies in it. Instead of drawing their deluded folgranting his request, that I command you, when you their General is permitted to change the laws and often been in their chamber of meditation, into which cal addresses heart-prayers, which last device took

merous, that we cannot conceive he had any time for he attained. He rarely admitted any circumstances though a country benefice would by no means support the some restrictions. He deceived himself by supposing the English Protestants, who of the Jesuits, who sent them to Gerard, who confessed that a Jesuit could be bound by any oath or engagewere to give monthly intelligence of their progress in them, consecrated, administered to them the sacrascenes of active life, in which he was engaged—in the and as rarely left out any which ought to have been and as rarely left out any which ought to have been the promotion of heresy and schism. Others again we have one recorded, which was truly noble.

After the death of Francis we have one recorded, which was truly noble. After the death of Francis we have one recorded, which was truly noble. After the death of Francis we have one recorded, which was truly noble. After the death of Francis we have one recorded, which was truly noble. After the death of Francis we have one recorded, which was truly noble. After the death of Francis we have one recorded, which was truly noble. After the death of Francis we have one recorded and an oath of secrecy. Tesmond, another council—in the convocation—in the parliament—in his disconnection of monasteries, and before hospitals his disconnection of monasteries and his disconnection of monasteries his disconnection of monasteries and his disconnection of monasteries and his discon his diocese—and even in his own house, where he had constant admitted. Hence it was, that he so happing account the destruction of monasteries, and before hospitals become in reality Protestants. Parsons and Campion were erected, the nation saw no species of greater lest compelled the Parliament to admit the Jesuits. a constant resort of learned men, or suitors; we are species of greater a constant resort of learned men, or suitors; we are species of greater to admit the Jesuits.—

They imposed likewise restrictions which were about the first Jesuits who invaded England, who under secure a Spanish invasion, as soon as the plot should that the ground which he took, was so firm, as scarce that the ground which he took the He never indeed could have gone through his daily mployments. Leave any part of the foundation he laid, under the mployments. Leave any part of the foundation he laid, under the mployments. Leave any part of the foundation he laid, under the spired them with sedition and revolt. These two of history. Their design was to blow up James L, on the southern coasts of the island, the archbishop were in securing Samson. Among the first fruits of were discovered and hung in December, 1581. his time.

He rose commonly at five o'clock; and continued in his study till nine: These early hours, he would say, were the set of the first fruits of their admission into France was the massacre of St. Barcholomew's day. Catharine de Medicis, assisted pointing a physician, a surgeon, nurses; and every pointing a physician, a surgeon, nurses; and every of man of a most amiable disposition. His countenance say, were the securing Samson. Among the first fruits of their admission into France was the massacre of St. Barcholomew's day. Catharine de Medicis, assisted pointing a physician, a surgeon, nurses; and every pointing a physician, a surgeon, nurses; and every of man of a most amiable disposition. His countenance is surgeon, nurses; and every pointing a physician, a surgeon, nurses; and every of an did not dispose the first fruits of their admission into France was the massacre of St. Barcholomew's day. Catharine de Medicis, assisted by the Jesuits, planned that bloody transaction, and the first fruits of their admission into France was the massacre of St. Barcholomew's day. Catharine de Medicis, assisted by the Jesuits, planned that bloody transaction, and the first fruits of their admission into France was the massacre of St. Barcholomew's day. Catharine de Medicis, assisted by the Jesuits, planned that bloody transaction, and the first fruits of blow up James L, their admission into France was the massacre of St. Barcholomew's day. Catharine de Medicis, assisted by the Jesuits of their admission into France was the massacre of St. Barcholomew's day. The first fruits of their admission in the first fruits of their admission adopted chiefly at the instigation of the Jesuits. been executed. Gerard and Tesmond made their 1st, "To offer the Queen to confirm the English escape out of the kingdom; but Garnet and Oldcorn Liturgy, some things being altered, provided she ac- were hanged, after confessing and glorying in their knowledged the same to be from Rome; but if devied, guilt. Although executed for such an enormous then to asperse the English Liturgy by all ways and crime, yet the Jesuits have ever since honoured these conspiracies imaginable. 2d, A licence or dispensa- miscreants with the title of martyrs, of course they are tion to be granted to any of the Romish orders to included in their litany to the saints; and Bellarmine preach, speak, or write, against the Church of England, apologised for them after the plot. Alarmed by this make it odious; and that they may pretend to be and the other plots of the Jesuits, James drew up and members thereof, without being checked or censured ordained the oath of allegiance, which became a new for so doing. That they should keep a quarterly source of division to the English Papists. In this correspondence with some of the cardinals, archbi- oath no doctrinal points are touched, but the conscience shops, bishops, abbots, and friars. They were also is left entirely free. It requires a solemn protestation to change their names, lest they should be discovered. of fidelity to the State, and a renunciation of every flinching off, or being seduced by rewards, persons oaths or to dethrone sovereign princes. This became any of the hypocritical ministry of England should took it. Paul V. forbade this oath to be taken by any assimilate to those who had licences, it was deliberated Papist, under pain of damnation. Innocent X. also what was to be done. The Bishop of Mentz answer- condemned it. In 1626 Urban VIII. "exhorted the ed, that that was what they aimed at; and that they English (Roman) Catholics to lose their lives, rather

> taking the oath with an intention to promote or advance fied. A pasquinade soon after appeared on St. Peter's Church, the initial letters of which Clement himself Many of the Romish clergy, who were in the pos- interpreted to mean, "The Holy See will be vacant in

whole body turned black, his flesh fell off, and he became so offensive, although remarkably thin, that it was impossible to approach him. There can be no doubt but that sible to approach him. There can be no doubt but that Clement died by poison; and there can be as little doubt that Jesuits were the administrators, and thus did they close their first career with a crowning deed worthy of their iniquitous principles, and their former execrable

We say their first career, for a second has commenced. The late Pope Pius VII., finding the spirit of Popery likely to revive, and that the jealous suspicion of Protestants had abated, recalled them into existence, and once more let them loose on European society. Once restarted, they sprung rapidly forward and soon regained their old position of influence and importance. In Austria, avowed Jesuits are now the chief ministers of the country. In Silesia, a Jesuit's Missionary Association has been formed for the purpose of perverting America; in Prussia, under the Archbishop of Cologne, they are shaking to its centre that ancient Protestant nation; in Hanover, they are intriguing to disturb the reigning dynasty; in Belgium, they have succeeded in throwing off the government of Protestant Holland; in China, they are pursuing a course of triumphant missionary exertion; in the South Seas, they are swarming and forming settlements in every eligible island; and in India, they are craftily forcing their way into the confidence of the government, and into the possession of an unlimited sway over a portion of the people. And who can say, that here, in Great Britain, we are free from Popery's Jesuitical incursions. By law it is necessary that all Jesuits should be registered in England, and they are absolutely forbidden to settle in Ireland, but the English register is a farce, and in the sister country they parade through the length and breadth of the land without one whisper of suspicion, or one attempt to restrain them from the Executive Government At Maynooth, in Kildare, their doctrines are taught t the instructors of the whole population; and at Stoney hurst, in Lancashire, and Blairs, at Aberdeen, they super intend the education of the principal Popish laity and clergy. But these are only their acknowledged, recognised, and public movements. In private, they insinuate themselves into every sizele and themselves into every circle, and assume successively each form that is likely to entrap the weak and unwary. They stop at no scruples, they hesitate at no difficulties, they lose no time in considerations of convenience and in fears of personal perils, but they go on fearless, reckless, and shameless, spurning all obstacles, rejecting the control of conscience, warring against the happiness of man, and derogating from the honour of God. In political affairs they are always ready for mischief, they are the general disturbers of the State, and the constant advocates for disturbers of the State, and the constant advocates for revolution. They are now endeavouring to sap the morals of the population by introducing an atheistical system of education, to destroy the Established Church, to disturb the security of property, and to taint the character of the Court. Continually fresh mines are sprung, and fresh conspiracies are arranged. Disunion is sown among Protestants by artful misrepresentations is sown among Protestants by artful misrepresentations of genuine Protestant doctrines, while the follies, the vices, the idolatry, and the persecuting dogmas of Popery are as cunningly palliated or concealed.

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1844.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Poetry.—The Burial-Ground at The Jesuits.

Fourth Page.
The Church in New Zealand

thing to do, we find that, in the absence of better arguments by which to overturn that tenet, there are sometimes adduced the slight discrepancies which appear in the ancient Fathers, in the enumeration of the Bishops of Rome in the first and second centuries. Mr. Richey, in his pamphlet upon which we have lately been offering some remarks in justification of a former to them, and in some cases even refused to be promo- for the brief but admirable manner in which he has criticism on Mr. Powell's essay, makes the following ted into the order of Presbyters. This irregularity replied to those most uncalled for remarks. tus next to Linus; Tertullian places Clement in the of Jerome; nor was it unnatural that he, being himself too strong to be employed towards the Editor of The nearest proximity to Peter; Epiphanius and Optatus a Presbyter, should desire to raise his own order beyond Church by the conductor of the Chronicle & Gazette; seriously affirm, in their turn, that Anacletus and Cle- the competition of Deacons, and, in that endeavour, to while, during the interval, nothing, either in religion sors of Clement. Such is the 'rudis indigesta que are to ascribe the exaggerated expressions of Jerome that paper. During the interval in question, we have moles,' out of which it is proposed to deduce demoning the original parity of Bishops and Prescourselves experienced no change of sentiment whatever,

mon sense and honesty, that the discrepancies which wards (he adds) when each Presbyter considered those dered the vehicle of any innovation in politics, any have been alleged destroy the fact of an Episcopal disciples whom he had baptized to be his own, and absurdity in religion, or any slander upon private indisuccession in the case in question; that because by not Christ's, it was decreed over all the world, that one viduals, which any member of the multitudinous shoal some writers the position of the successive prelates in | Presbyter, chosen from his brethren, should be appoint of "loose fish,"—which have been plenty in our polithe Church at Rome is erroneously given, or the names ed over the rest, on whom the whole management of tical waters since the days of Lord Durham and his transposed, there was, therefore, no succession of Bi- the Church should devolve; and by these means the "Glorious Report,"—may amuse himself in inditing. shops in that city at all. Suppose that some writer seeds of schism be removed." If it should be asser- This accounts for the extraordinary variety of the painhad affirmed that Claudius had succeeded Augustus, ted that it was St. Jerome's meaning, in these expres- ful outrages upon common decency and ordinary proinstead of Tiberius, and another that Nero took pre- sions, that there was an equality between the Presby- priety,—from articles upon Church ordinances down to and contain many members of the Church. cedence of Caligula, would such erroneous statements | ters and the Apostles, in the days of the latter, such a | tirades against the once loved and cherished "Tories," destroy the whole credibility of the fact that there had sentiment would be contradicted by the express and -which ever and anon we observe in what the Editor been a succession of emperors in Rome? Or, sup- most abundant testimony both of the Acts of the of the Patriot so properly denominates, that "by-word posing that some similar transposition of the names of the epistles of St. Paul; but if his the early kings of England had been made by certain meaning is, that various Churches (as for instance that when our the dead. In this age of church-building, when our posing that some similar transposition of the names of Apostles, and the epistles of St. Paul; but if his and scoff of the Canadian press." writers, would it be fairly argued from thence that we of Ephesus) were, at first, governed by a council of humble selves which has appeared latterly in that most wants are so much greater than our means, what would have had no such succession of kings at all?—The very enumeration of particular names, as successively inhave had no such succession of kings at all?—The very | Presbyters, under the Apostles, -which is an omission | degraded of journals, that we were not even aware of vested with the Episcopal office in the Church at Rome, be considered to be essential to his argument,—and our attention was so kindly directed to it by the Editor ment of the sanctuary? The indulgence of natural feeling proves that there was such a succession, although, from the Bishops, properly so called, were subsequently of the Patriot. At the same time, we cannot help and the service of God would thus go hand in hand; and various circumstances, discrepancies might appear as appointed, according as circumstances required, and wondering at the fast repeated recurrence of such reckto the order of the names, in the writers who professed as the personal supervision of the Apostles had to be less and indecent attacks, as we are utterly unconscious paten, or some other object connected with divine worship,

weight, and almost in equal terms, has been raised up the facts of the case. to a "man," and not to a "damsel," as stated by the Apostles, Presbyters originally were the highest local felt it a bounden duty to give it up; and possibly the first two evangelists, and the third denial to a single authorities in the Church; but since a form of govern- discharge of such a duty by ourselves and not a few of individual instead of to "them that stood by;" while ment so constituted occasioned inconvenience, and our immediate friends, may have added some fuel to among whom we observed-The Duke of Buccleuch by St. John the first denial is affirmed to have been gave rise to parties and divisions, the Apostles deputed the wrath in which the conductor or conductors of that discrepancies, the whole circumstance of St. Peter's offect over all the world. denial of Christ is fictitious,-that a history which presents such apparent contradictions, must be erroneous! Such is the advantage which this respected in the city of New York, in honour of what is termed cause, in using such virulence, they are doing us good individual would concede to the adversaries of the "The Pilgrim Fathers of New England," occa- and themselves harm; and we can assure them, that

truth, by this most faulty manner of reasoning. placed by Pilate upon the cross of Christ, we find a subjects of congratulation. It was not to be expected grounds than a shifting expediency, we may feel it our slight difference in all the evangelists; but who would that any individual in that assembly would, under the duty to pursue. argue from this discrepancy, that there was no inscrip- circumstances of the case, attempt to controvert the tion placed over the head of our Saviour at all? And latter position; but the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, a most yet we might just as fairly make this inference, as able and respectable clergyman of the Episcopal to ourselves, what is correct, in saying that "The Church draw the conclusion which Mr. Richey does, that, be- Church in New York, in reply to the orator of the understands his subject, while the Banner evidently cause in two or three ancient Christian writers there day, ventured to impugn the former part of the pro- does not." With this impartial testimony in our fawas a slight transposition of names in giving the Epis- position, and to affirm that "there can be no Church vour, we may leave the latter journalist for the present; copal succession at Rome, there was therefore no such without a Bishop." Upon this, there followed a chales especially as he appears to have enough on his hands

pamphlet, we intimated an intention of confining our- Dr. Wainwright the correctness of the position asserted We are obliged to this contemporary, however, for selves to the period between the Apostles' times and by the dinner orator; and in consequence, a long cor- calling our attention to a typographical error in the that age of the Church when, by the confession even respondence immediately commenced, and has since editorial article upon which he comments. We find of the opponents of Episcopacy, this form of ecclesi- been prosecuted in the public newspapers.

but if the respectable individual who adduces them should persist in thinking differently, and persuade himself that they have the slightest weight or pertitice the efforts which are made by the writers we have Fathers of the fourth century, viz. St. JEROME.

Before considering the passage in St. Jerome which s deemed so unfavourable to the Episcopal polity, and even triumphantly adduced as if overthrowing all its claims to an Apostolical foundation, it will be right to set before our readers the direct and positive testimony which is borne by that Father to the ecclesiastical regimen for which we contend. Like many other ancient writers, he declares the analogy between the Mosaic and the Christian dispensation, and in one of his epistles expresses himself to this effect,-" In be taken from the pattern in the Old Testament; we affirmative. with Clement also, &c. was the fourth Bisnop of Rome after Peter." In a work against heretics, he writes, "The safety of the Church depends upon the dignity of the Chief-priest, to whom, unless a kind of "Since the above remarks on Dr. Pott's seventh letter "Since who have been baptized by Presbyters and Deacons, for the invocation of the Holy Spirit." And even in that epistle which is so often partially and unfairly quoted against us, he shews that the perpetuation of the ministry of the Church was through the Bishops, not the Presbyters,—"What does a Bishop, which a Presbyter second through the Bishop, which a Deach throw back the charge of exclusiveness, which he has done to admiration." Presbyter may not do, (viz., preach, baptize, administer the communion), except ordination?"

before us, we find expressions in that Father which correspondence which has appeared upon the subject seem to controvert the principle thus plainly and un- without engrossing nearly the whole of our space. 1 equivocally laid down, we ought, in fairness to his will, however, be satisfactory to our readers to be acudgment or his honesty, to believe that some pecu- quainted with its present position, as shewn in the forejudgment or his honesty, to believe that some pecu-quainted with its present position, as shewn in the lore-to commence early in the Spring, in a spirit of zeal and liarity of circumstances provoked this peculiarity of going quotation; and should any thing of particular Christian emulation; and so to add another proof, to the In railing at the Episcopal or Apostolic Succession, as in many quarters it has now become so common a deliberately to contradict what, in other parts of his deliberately to contradict what his deliberately to contradict what his d writings, we find that he deliberately advanced. And into our journa'. it happens that we are actually apprized of the peculiar circumstances which gave rise to the words that have been so much misconstrued. Certain Deacons, contemporary of the Patriot, for his kind expressions who enjoyed wealthier places in the Church than towards ourselves in noticing a recent virulent attack many Presbyters, claimed several privileges superior upon us by the Chronicle & Gazette of Kingston, and declaration :- "Irenæus and Eusebius place Anacle- and presumption excited the naturally irritable temper A very few years ago, there were no terms of civility tus were before Clement; Jerome, Augustine, and exalt it perhaps unduly. It is not uncommon even or politics, has been advanced by us which, as we could Damasus are at variance with them all, and assert for the best of men, in the heat of disputation, to avoid easily shew, would not then have met, if not with the that Anacletus, Cletus, and Linus were all predeces- one extreme by running into another; and to this we approbation, certainly with the respect, of the editor of strative evidence of the succession." We find the byters, at the same time that it is certain, from his and have promulgated no doctrine or opinion different advanced in that most disreputable publication, "Less- to bring down Bishops from their proper elevation, career, we had felt it a duty to advance. To the cor- miles distant from each other. A Gallery has recently lie's People's Almanack." And although we grieve but to raise the Presbyters beyond the position which rectness of this affirmation, the Patriot, and other to connect in any way an authority like this last, with the Deacons complained of, would assign to them .- respectable journals with which we have exchanged, an individual whom we believe to be so personally His words, upon which so much has been attempted would at once bear testimony, and even the Chronicle estimable as Mr. Richey, it is nevertheless true that to be founded in contravention of our polity, are as & Gazette would find it difficult to deny it. of Apollos; and I of Cephas,' the Churches were as we must believe, of its former respectable and hou-It surely will not be asserted by any writer of com- governed by a joint council of Presbyters. But after- est-hearted proprietor and conductor, it is now renwithdrawn, his meaning is perfectly intelligible, at the of offering any provocation beyond what perhaps is, in would benefit the living, as well as preserve the memory

against incidents in the Gospel history, from alleged Viewing the passage which we have last quoted in as the Kingston Chronicle & Gazette. No doubt, too, discrepancies in the narrative. For instance, in St. connection with the direct testimonies already cited it is a subject of vexation, -for which, however, we are Peter's denial of our Lord, the accounts given respect from St. Jerome in favour of the three orders and the not responsible,—that the vast majority of loyal and tively by St. Matthew and St. Mark exactly agree: in pre-eminence of Episcopacy, we shall find his meaning intelligent men, and of Churchmen especially, who St. Luke it is affirmed that his second denial was made in that passage to be, -that, in the absence of the formerly were patrons of the Chronicle & Gazette, have made to a number of interrogators and not to a single other superior officers, such as Timothy and Titus, paper think it proper to indulge towards The Church. inquirer, and the second to one of the servants of the whom they invested with their own authority, to quell We bore with their tergiversation as long and as pahigh priest (not a female, as asserted by St. Matthew the spirit of faction by a permanent exercise of the tiently as we could; but common honesty would no and St. Mark), a kinsman of him whose ear Peter cut Apostolic power. So that this passage, upon which longer allow us to support a journal which, from being off; and stranger than all, the third denial is not so much has been attempted to be built by the advert the advocate of sound constitutional and monarchical mentioned at all, nor the fact that there was a second saries of Episcopacy, only goes to prove, by the un- principles, had become the partisan of the late repubcrowing of the cock upon the occurrence of this last. suspected testimony of Jerome, that what we know lican and un-British Executive Council, and which It ought to be argued, upon the principle which Mr. | was done in the case of Ephesus and Crete, was not | had changed its tone of courtesy and respect towards Richey has so hastily assumed, that, because of these a partial measure, but was decreed to be carried into the Church of England into the language of indecent

sion was taken to affirm that "a Church without a nothing they can say or do will cause us to shrink, in Again, in the citation of the inscription which was Bishop, and a State without a King," were equally the slightest degree, from the course which, upon better In the outset of our remarks upon Mr. Richey's or Independent communion in that city, to prove to of his own communion.

astical polity was universally prevalent in the Church. This, to our mind, is not the most judicious way of thus printed: "nor, in the judgment of any rational It is needless to advance authorities from writers who dealing with so grave a subject, as, besides the heats Churchman, does the circumstance of a Bishop or

which, for instance, Mr. Richey has offered upon cer- in this kind of discussion, be absolutely wasted. The be quite apparent from the context; but to prevent tain quotations from Irenæus and Cyprian. We re- almost invariable result of this species of controversy, any misconception of our meaning, we are glad to make gard those remarks as utterly unworthy of notice; too, is a weariness of the public mind without any this explanation. correspondent edification.

There can be no fear but that the champion of nency, we may take pains to shew why we think they defend the right, in the present instance; and to judge to a Pamphlet recently published by Bishop Doane of have not. We shall, for the present, only stop to no- from the following remarks in the New York Church- New Jersey, a copy of which has very kindly been been reviewing, to press into their service one of the direct and primary intention is concerned, is pretty tire, as the subject they embrace cannot fail to engage well brought to a close :-

"DR. Ports, it seems, has not found it convenient to answer the significant questions with which Dr. Wainright concluded his letter published in our last. The reason which Dr. Potts gives for his silence is unsatisfacducted unless the principles in which the combatants agree are first defined? To ascertain whether his opponent express our gratitude for the spirit, and the enterprise, agreed with him in the necessity of external ordination by those who had been themselves ordained, was the frank and simple object of Dr. W.'s queries. The una-voidable inference, therefore, from Dr. Pott's evasion of them, is that though he had not the manliness to answer Many industrious emigrants, who have exchanged low order that we may know the apostolical economy to be taken from the pattern in the Old Testament; we of them in the negative, he could not answer them in the affirmative. Thus the fact is established, that the present land, are naturally desirous that friends similarly cirbe taken from the pattern in the Old Testament; we see that what Aaron and his sons, and the Levites were in the temple, the same are Bishops, Presbyters, and Deacons in the Church of Christ." Again, he and Deacons in the Church of Christ." Again, he are successors of the Apostles." In another place, he maintains that Episcopacy is an Apostolic institution, whether the power of ordination was vested in presbyters are doing so much for the improvement of Upper Camaintains that Episcopacy is an Apostolic Institution, and he gives the names of several who were appointed to the episcopate by the Apostles themselves. Thus, he says, "Polycarp, disciple of the Apostle John, and by him ordained Bishop of Smyrna, was the chief of all Asia. James, who is called the brother of our Lord, immediately after the passion of our Lord, was by the Apostles ordained Bishop of Jerusalem. Clevent of whom Paul writing to the Philippians, says, this ministry has not been perpetuated through presbyment, of whom Paul, writing to the Philippians, says, this ministry has not been perpetuated through presbywith Clement also, &c.' was the fourth Bishop of ters, the obvious conclusion will be, that it has been

We have not alluded to this subject before, because Now if, with this direct and explicit testimony it was utterly impossible to transfer to our columns the

We offer our best thanks to our able and respected

Now it happens that an argument of about equal same time that his words will not be inconsistent with some cases, the greatest provocation,—our almost total of the beloved dead in the inscription which it might be silence in regard to the existence even of such a paper made to bear. - Toronto Patriot. scoffing and ribaldry.

The conductors of the Chronicle & Gazette are quite Some time ago at a public dinner given, we believe, welcome to say what they please of The Church, be-

The Chronicle & Gazette for once asserts, in respect lenge from the Rev. Dr. Potts, of the Congregational in controversy with his own countrymen and members

that our observations, on the occasion in question, were

the highest inflammation. Immediately after death bis necessary from the extreme puerility of the remarks a great and needless amount of time and words must,

For the interesting Letters on our last page in refesound Church principles will ably and successfully rence to the Church in New Zealand, we are indebted man of the 3rd instant, the controversy, as far as its transmitted to us. We have given these Letters enthe peculiar interest, and the manner of presenting it awaken the highest gratification, of our readers.

> We have often adverted, in this journal, to the benefits conferred upon this Province by the "Canada Comvouring to promote the settlement of this country, and are doing so much for the improvement of Upper Ca-

CANADA.

TRINITY CHURCH, TORONTO.

We learn, with much gratification, from an announce ment in our advertising columns, that TRINITY CHURCH the new sacred edifice, at the east end of this city— ill be open for Divine Service, at 2 o'clock, p.m., on

Wednesday next, the 14th instant.

This beautiful building, reminding the Churchman as he passes by, of the hallowed temples of his Father-land, reflects the greatest credit upon all concerned in its erection; -on Mr. H. B. Lane the architect; Mr. Ritchey, the contractor; and, those persevering individuals, who have been instrumental in raising the means, and carrying

the work through to a successful completion.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto preaches the opening Sermon; and, we hope that numbers will be present, provided with an ample offering to be laid upon God's oly table, in aid of the Building Fund, which falls greatly short of the necessary amount. The Rev. W. H. Ripley, B.A., undertakes the regular duty of the Church and the

charge of the congregation attached to it.

This new edifice, we have no doubt, will prove a great clessing to the Churchmen of the neighbourhood, who have been too long destitute of spiritual provision and overseership. As a mere fabric, it is a great ornament; the intended new church of St. George, at the west end, in reality, everywhere increasing; and surmounting the difficulties thrown in its way by infidel politicians, and calumnious journalists.

One pleasing fact, connected with Trinity Church, remains to be noticed: the young gentlemen of the Col-lege Boarding House having, as usual, made an annual subscription for the Church-Society, accompanied its transmission with the request, that it might be applied towards the purchase of a Stone Font, for Trinity Church. The sum contributed by them is £7 ls. 3d.; and the young gentlemen who board at the house of F. W. Barron, Esq., the Principal of Upper Canada College, have also given the sum of £2 10s., to be devoted to some et connected with the same Church. We hope that his latter amount will also go towards the purchase of a baptism may be canonically and reverently administered.

strative evidence of the succession." We find the byters, at the same time that it is certain, from his and have promulgated no doctrine or opinion different larly attended on each Sunday, viz. St. John's and St. same argument, in different phraseology to be sure, language on other occasions, that his meaning was not from what, during the earlier portion of our editorial paul's, both in the Township of Cavan, and situated eight been erected in St. Paul's Church, which adds materially to the accommodation long needed by that congregation; and arrangements are in progress for enlarging St. John's Church, which is wholly inadequate to contain the congregation which pertain to it. The Church-yard attached

Baptisms, 100 Marriages,.... Greatest number of Communicants at one celebration,

at St. Paul's, 72; at St. John's, 48. The number Confirmed, in September last, at the two Churches, was 84. In addition to the regular Sunday Services in the Churches above named, Service is frequently performed structure of the universal Church of Christ. Fifteen or of Grace!" on week-days in this and the neighbouring Townships. twenty years ago the Church was neglected; but he a-In Cartwright and Manvers, excellent congregations assemble; and nothing could be more desirable than the appointment of a permanent Missionary for those two Townships, which are rapidly increasing in population, The money collected for the "Church Society" and

other public purposes, during the past year, was £38.

MEMORIALS TO THE DEAD .- It is a dictate of natural instead of marble slabs with weeping capids, or heathen urns overshadowed with willows—a font, or chalice, or

SCOTLAND.

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of this Society was held in the Hopetoun Rooms, on Wednesday, 6th December gow, who was attended on the platform by a great number of the laity and gentry of the Episcopal communic Lord William Douglas, Lord Beriedale, Bishop Terrot, Dean Ramsay, the Hon. B. Primrose, the Hon. G. F. Boyle, Archdeacon Williams, Sir James Ramsay, Bart., Sir John Macniel, G.C.B., the Rev. Messrs. Boyle, Addison, Alexander, Coventry, Ferguson, Suther, Church, Jones, Trail, Johnson, and White, General Mayne, C.B., Colonel Lindsay of Balcarres, Mr. Gordon of Cairnbulg, Mr. Walker of Bowland, Mr. E. D. Sandford, Mr. Urqu hart, Mr. J. Cay, Mr. Rollo, Mr. Sands, Mr. Mackenzie Mr. W. Forbes, &c. The body of the room was filled by a numerous and highly respectable audience. After the

prayers appointed for the meetings of the Society,
The Secretary, the Very Rev. E. B. Ramsay, stated that he had received apologies from several friends of the Society who were prevented from attending; among others, from the Marquis of Douglas, the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Morton, Bishop Low, &c. The Secretary then read the Report, which was the 5th since the formation of the Society, and, on the whole, gave a fa vourable view of its success. The objects on which the expenditure for the current year had been chiefly made

For increase of Clerical Incomes under £80 924 0 0 Bibles and Prayer Books for distribution among the poorer members of the Church,

Clerical Incomes, without reference to the Episcopal Fund for Clergy on their List... 315 0 0

The Duke of Buccleuch, in rising to move that the report be approved of and printed, said, "Perhaps in rising to move this resolution it may not be amiss that I should make a few remarks on the report which has just been read. I ought, however, first to say, that though this is the first opportunity which I have had of attending your

from attending your meetings; and it is a source of great ed to gather the opinions of sound men upon the pros-gratification to me that I am on the present occasion enaoving that the Report be approved of.

this Church was no longer neglected, but was raising into eminence, and taking its part in the erection of the sion and her peace yet more fervently before the throne greed with those who thought that greater and happier times were now in prospect for the Church. He believed that times were coming in which the Church would be distinct the chair without asking them to join him in an called to greater exertions and greater success than ever, and would have the high privilege allotted to her of leading numerous flocks to the heavenly mansions. But it was not enough that they believed this to be the case; they must show their faith by their works; and he knew they must show their faith by must show their faith than by giving geno better way of testifying their faith than by giving geno better way of the show the which they belonged. nerously to the Church to which they belonged. He joined in the feeling of gratitude which had been so well expressed towards individuals in England for their liberality to this Society; but he was sorry he could not say so much for the Government. Neither the past nor the present Government had given them any aid. and clamours had procured for the Roman Catholics and for the Presbyterians in England that which loyalty and mildness could not do for the Episcopal Church of Scotland. He could not-he would not regret that England had dealt liberally with others; but he hoped the time was not far distant when she would also assist them. He would call to the attention of the meeting one striking fact—that the minimum salary of the Clergy was stated in the report to be £80. It was called the minimum, but he would call that the maximum sum; for, except in the large towns, the Clergy throughout the country never had more. Now, this sum was little more than they paid to their servants; and yet they expected these men to be their teachers—their instructors—and to be gentlemen of learning and education. How was it possi-ble to expect this if they did not more liberally assist them? The labourer was surely worthy of his hire; and though the Right Reverend Prelates did not look for their reward in this world, that only rendered it more incumbent on the laity to find them the means of decent and comfortable subsistence. After some further remarks, he concluded by moving the resolution. The Rev. Mr. Boyle, of Portobello, seconded the reso-

lution, which was agreed to.

Lord William Douglas moved the next resolution essentially a Church Society.

The Rev. Berkeley Addison said-"I have the less ! diffidence in taking part in the interesting proceedings of this day because the resolution which I have been led upon to second is one with which, in heart and soul, I concur. It has already been submitted to the approval of the meeting, and its adoption, I conceive, will pledge us to the propagation of the principles of the Society, and therefore, also, of the Church; for the Society cannot, even in thought, be dissociated from the Church. It has a property which distinguishes it from all other societies, and makes it especially dear to the Churchman's heart, in that it is canonical; and, there-Church—if the Society prospers, the Church herself progresses. It also occurred to me how well this resolution follows up the last; inasmuch as the last referred all our successes to the Divine blessing, and this includes an exhortation to us all to throw ourselves into the system of the Church, and to urge extensively her claims. Indeed, it is most needful for us to be put in remembrance, that the path of duty. With our prayers, therefore, and with our best exertions, it is incumbent upon us, and more especially in these eventful times, to render this hearty service to our beloved Church, and each in the service to our beloved Church and each in the service to our beloved Church. service to our beloved Church, and each in our several stations to examine candidly where we are, what we are doing, and what will be her probable status amid the universal struggle which the strange and swift things of the present age is hurrying onwards with appalling force.—
We need much prescient sagacity—we need men of heroic excellence, who can see their way through the mysterious movement along which we are borne. The good God raise up such men for us! And on our part let us all do our duty—do what we can make known as It is needless to advance authorities from writers who lived after the period when, by the testimony even of adversaries, Episcopacy was the universal and settled order of the Christian Church. And this is the less

gratification to me that I am on the present occasion enabled to be present. It would ill become one who has the honour to hold the office which I hold in this Society (his Grace is Patron of the Institution), to evince in any manner a want of confidence or of interest in that with which it is concerned. For myself, having been brought up from my youth a member of the Church of England, I cannot but take a deep interest in everything that is connected with the Episcopal Church of Scotland—a Church which, from the comparative smallness of its numbers, is little known in the full extent of its usefulness, and less in the privations of its Ministers, to the other parts of the empirical to her prospects. My belief is, that in regard to her system, her prospects. My belief is, that in regard to her prospects. My belief is, that in regard to her prospects. The Lord of Hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge." There is, therefore, a noble field before us all, and it is our plain duty to enter tearliestly upon it. Now I do not hesitate to avow my convivation that the Society towards which our thoughts are privations of its Ministers, to the other parts of the empire, and more especially in England. It is indeed known that it exists; but whether it is highly endowed, or whether it is without any endowment at all, is a matter of ficent purposes—is our best and safest organ. Uphold entire ignorance to many persons with whom I have conversed. That the labours of her Ministers have been most exemplary; that they are ill requited, ill rewarded in a laready formed—you breathe the blessings of hope and exemplary; that they are ill required, ill rewarded in a pecuniary view, there can be no doubt. At the same time I may refer to an allusion that is made in the latter part of the report to mistakes and misrepresentations which are alleged against the Episcopal Church. Sorry should be that any Church should have its doctrines or its principles misrepresented. This Church is not an aggressive church; it seeks not to encroach upon the rights and privileges of others; its only object is to seek out the scattered members of our own communion, and to give them those henefits and privileges which they have a right to those benefits and privileges which they have a right to demand from us. I have already stated that it is a poor Church—that the emoluments of its Ministers are small indeed; so much so, that the minimum sum of £80 a-year Was it not aggressive when or old it penetrated into the fastnesses of Paganism, declared a war of extermination against every religion in the world, and subsequently—as it must do still—against every form of heresy and schism? Was it not aggressive when, accepting no compromise, it to its Clergy can with difficulty be made up; as we have went forth conquering and to conquer through every says, "Neither the pomp of riches, nor the lowliness of poverty, makes a Bishop greater or less: all alike are successors of the Apostles." In another place, he riches the received the power of properties that English the Canada Company which are successors of the Apostles." In another place, he region of the known world and to advantages they are themselves now enjoying, and to the question between promote this object, the advertisement of the Company which appears in another column to-day, is designed to be realising what the Apostles." In another place, he advantages they are themselves now enjoying, and to debate might be narrowed down to the question between promote this object, the advertisement of the Company which appears in another column to-day, is designed to be realising what the Apostles." In another place, he advantages they are themselves now enjoying, and to debate might be narrowed down to the question between promote this object, the advertisement of the Company which appears in another column to-day, is designed to be realising what the Apostolic Prophet hath question is to be whether our Lord instituted a ministry to be perpetuated by successive ordinations; and to thought the conquer through every region of the known world and to conquer through every promote this object, the advertisement of the Company which appears in another policy in the proposition of the known world and to conquer through every promote this object, the advertisement of the Company which appears in another policy in the proposition of the known world and to define the promote this object, the advertisement of the Company which appears in another policy in the promote this object, the advertisement of the Company which appears in another policy in the promote this object, the advertisement of the Company which are successors of the Apostles." are doing so much for the improvement of Upper Ca-nada, it is gratifying to learn that their own outlay of without the power to minister to their wants. It is with comprehended in the universal body. Was not, then, (to gratitude, I am sure, that the meeting has heard of the interest which this Society has already excited in Engineering when, attacking Romanism in its stronghold, it land; that the contributions for the last year have been shook the papal throne; when, freeing us from an intole-greater than on any former occasion; and I trust, that as the wants of the Church become more fully known, the liberality of the south will be bestowed on this Society. There is one point in the Report calculated to afford us much gratification; and that is, that we hear of the members of our congregations, who have long been isolated and scattered abroad, now gathered together into congregations. There is no longer, as is stated in the Report to convertible terms, upy our excellent Secretary, that dislike and distrust to the piscopal Church which has been hitherto manifested. held the one against latitudinarian excesses, and overthrew the other by the force of its reforming principles? Persons who are members of our Church are no longer afraid to avow their membership; they are coming forward willing and anxious to form congregations; and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they or the extension of Christ's churches, and they only call for our assistance in erecting churches, and they or the extension of the extension of Christ's churches, and they or the extension of the exten in supporting the Ministers who are to officiate among them. Surely that request will not be refused by us; but we shall all be excited to renewed and increased liberali-His Grace concluded amidst much applause, by more emphatic our demand, because I believe that on the well-being of this Society depends more than you can Bishop Terrot, in seconding the motion, said that, important as the worldly comfort of the Clergymen of the Church might be, still the primary object of the Society am induced to identify our reformed apostolic faith. And Church might be, still the primary object of the Society was not the additional respectability of Clergymen, but the assisting of poor congregations, and on this point he begged to remind congregations that if any of them had the means of supporting themselves and did not, but made application to this Society, they would be really robbing the congregations which had the will to maintain themselves but wanted the power. He had heard much discussion on the point whether the Church ought or ought not, to be a proselyting body. However that question might be decided in the abstract, he begged to say that the basis of this Society was not proselyting but conservative. Its action was to gather their scattered members into congregations, and to support those congregations that were languishing for want of aid. Seven congregathat were languishing for want of aid. Seven congrega- (like Trinity College) is bound up with the pure princitions, as they had heard from the Report, had already ples of the Reformation, and which can alone oppose been formed in the Diocese of Glasgow, most of which had received aid from the Society; and though this Diocese had not received aid to the same extent, for in God's the other—the low-Church, or no-Church system, bear the other—the low-Church, or no-Church system, bear cese had not received aid to the same extent, for in God's providence this was the richest portion of the Church, so that they were rather the dispensers than the receivers of that protest nobly, manfully, with a bold front and unfaltering pulse; and let it be evinced by unusual liberality in our righteous cause. It is lamentable to think what riches are within our Church, and yet how cold is the charity of her members, and therefore how crippled are the congregation in Edinburgh, the congregation in Carrubber's Close, and he was happy to say that a respectively. table congregation had already been gathered together, drawn not, so far as he knew, from any other denominatrawn not, so far as he knew, from any other denomina-tions of Christians, but from persons in the most degraded condition, who had previously but faint recollections of the other. You cannot escape from them. And as this condition, who had previously but faint reconctions of recligion, which, but for the exertions of the missionary, would soon have been altogether obliterated. In the hope of receiving still further aid from the Society, he believed a school was about to be formed for the children of those depends upon your exertions now! But I wish to speak Rev. S. Armour, Incumbent.—Two Churches are reguarly attended on each Sunday, viz. St. John's and St.
Paul's, both in the Township of Cavan, and situated eight niles distant from each other. A Gallery has recently loings in Glasgow and Edinburgh, they must have little of brotherhood, the duty of ministering to the sick and faith in God's providence and in the efficacy of His ordinances if they did not believe that those exertions were accompanied with good to the souls of individuals both for time and for eternity. Colonel Lindsay, of Balcarres, moved the next resoluestimable as Mr. Richey, it is nevertheless true that they both employ the same argument against a reasonable and Christian tenet, with about an equal share of discrimination, and about the same correctness of

must observe that at the present day the engrossing sub- entreaty, you cannot do otherwise than give liberally this must observe that at the present day the engrossing sub-ject with all minds was religious topics—questions about the limits between ecclesiastical and temporal power. He rejoiced in this, because it was now obvious to all that her society more extensively, minister to her sad necessities more bountifully, and (above all) pray for her exten-

Thanks were then voted to the Right Rev. Bishop for

Secretary, the very Reverend the Dean of Edinburgh. No one knew the anxiety, the labour, and even the perplexity, which attended his office, and no one knew how much the efficiency of the Society depended upon what he did and what he suffered for them

The meeting then separated .- The Edinburgh Evening

From our English Files.

THE QUEEN .-- A SKETCH.

(From Fraser's Magazine.) The last time I saw the fair Queen of our blessed Isles, sho was returning in her state-carriage from the late autum prorogation of Parliament. I had seen her proceed to that ony with a calm, serious, decided air. She acknowledged ndeed, with dignity and grace, the homage of the people, but determined. "O'Connell will have no loop-hole left," I remarked to a friend by my side. "The speech will be decisive, and treason will be abashed." Slowly moved the procession. and I was glad it did so, for I was glad to see the royal pair, young, free, confiding, proceeding to meet the national representatives, and the not less national peerage. It was a charming sight, and my memory occupied itself during her absence y recalling the scenes of her childhood, and the changes of her still youthful years. In about three quarters of an hour the procession returned. The Queen was pale and thoughtful no onger. Her face was flushed, her eyes were brilliant, mimation was great. She was conversing with her Grace the After some further reg the resolution.

animation was great. She was conversing with her GuaDuchess of Bucclench with extraordinary vivacity. She was
at ease; her mind had been relieved of a burden; her face was lighted up with blushes, smiles, and the satisfaction which a Queen will feel when she has done a good deed and maintained right principles. Yes, she had said to faction, "I love liberty; but I love order. I love the free institutions of my country; That every opportunity should be taken to make known throughout the empire the principles of this Society as but I love the free institutions of my country; but I love the union of England and Ireland. I love the natural and easy progress of a constitutional government, and I would be the last to desire that Ireland should suffer from her connexion with England; but I will transmit to my children and my children's children, the sceptre and the crown, undiminished in splendour and untarnished by submission to treason or to traitors. I love Ireland, too, the birth-place of so many of my best subjects, soldiers, and sailors; but I willyes, I will maintain the legislative as well as the territorial union. I love the wild cry of the Irish mountaineer and the lvish peasant; I love the hospitality of the Irish heart, the frankness of the Irish character, and the bravery of the Irish soul; but I love, also, union and peace, harmony, loyalty and obedience, with hospitality, frankness, and bravery. I amobedience, with inspiratity, trainings, and bravely resolved, therefore, cost what it may—tears, sighs, opposition, factious clamour, and desperate effort—I am resolved, for the sake of those who are deluded into the belief that the repeal of that Union would be for the benefit, instead of for the ruin of Ireland, yes, I am resolved, Queen of these Isles as I am, to maintain unimpaired and untarnished the Union of Great Britain and Ireland!"

service to our beloved Church, and each in our several Europe, had returned to Egypt, gave it as his decided opinion

pers place of trave and trave and The Tyear the

Stan
Taxe
Crow
T
amou
ment
£13,
being
anot

Gove teein the F unneed the o the o cere in treat: trium all the sions Laug dors

to the speece cludes mised mised be fair is the At the and exitting been a without

vessels anchoring off its entrance. - Times.

PORTSMOUTH, January 1.- The Firebrand steam frigate is weight, and do not require half the space of the boilers upon the old plan, and therefore allow of a considerable reduction of to establish our assertion that the Church of England is the Admiralty will, no doubt, cause to be done, for the experiment has already been made in the Promethus, by which a space of nine feet has been added to her accommodation.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

riage with the Marchioness of Douro. The postilions took too short a turn from one road into another, and the left wheel of duly authorised by him. the carriage went into a broad ditch, which threw the vehicle

their perilous position, and returned to the Castle in a small pony car, driven by Colonel Arbuthnot, which was kindly given un by a law. up by a lady who was driving close by, and his Royal Highness Albert accompanied the car on horseback.

We are gratified to learn that her Majesty had not experien-THE STATE TRIALS.—On the 4th of January the law is to say, of drawing from the whole number on the panel the names of 48, which number was then to be for the first to say.

THE REVENUE.—The official statement for the quarter and "TRANSCRIPT OF THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION."—The

Increase for this year..... This increase arises principally from-Property Tax.... From which deduct a decrease in-Total Income of quarter just ended £12,211,777

's quarter of last year....

This increase has chiefly proceeded from the-

Property Tax

The principal decrease has been in-The increased receipts from the Excise, for the quarter,

Exhibiting an increase for this quarter of £752,670

£551,879

amount only to £8,763. The Post Office shows an improve-

Governments; one clause of which is for the purpose of guaran-Perments; one clause of which is for the purpose of guaranger to all foreign nations the same privileges of trade as to British themselves. This will have the effect of rendering British themselves. This will have the effect of rendering British themselves. This will have the effect of rendering British themselves. This will have the effect of rendering British themselves. This will have the effect of rendering British themselves. This will have the effect of rendering British themselves. This will have the effect of rendering British themselves. This will have the effect of rendering British themselves. This will have the effect of rendering British themselves. This will have the effect of rendering British themselves. This will have the effect of rendering British themselves. This will have the effect of rendering British themselves. The result is—clerical weakness.

By what measures, at once safe and efficacious, can the pending evils be averted? In constitutional debility, the tamere now in its determination to abide by the regulations of the treaty, which will prevent all discussions with other foreigners. The treaty is looked upon in the East as the most signal triumph of the British plenipotentiary, for it renders nugatory all the attempts of the French and American diplomatic mislons lately sent with such pomp to the Chinese Court.

Laughter has already begun at the appearance of two ambassanome and abroad .- London Times.

Still Later.

On Monday, the Sth of January, the Duke de Broglie read to the Chamber of Deputies an address, in reply to the King's speech, which is very flattering to Louis Philippe. It concludes by sani.

THE CANADA COMPANY.—Eiswhere will be found a notice from the active Commissioners of the Canada Company to the effect that they are prepared to afford every facility to persons desirous of sending remittances to their friends in Europe. A desirous of sending remittances to their friends in Europe. cludes by saying, "The King, on ascending the throne, promised to devote to us his entire existence, to do every thing to promote the all the same of France. France promised to romote the glory and welfare of France. France promised to The King has observed his oath. s the Frenchman who could forget or betray his allegiance?" he conclusion of the address, the Duke de Richelieu rose and explained respecting his late visit to the Duke de Bordeaux in London. At the last accounts, the Chambers were left sitting, the three first paragraphs of the address only having been adopted. The others were under discussion, and would, without the state of the s without doubt, be adopted.

Since the above was in type we have further accounts by the Packet Ship Roscius, bringing London papers to the 12th, and Liverpool to the 13th ultimo. There is no additional news of

Colonial.

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. We extract from a spirited letter subscribed "Laicus," in the Hamilton Gazette, the following lucid statement of the Constitutional rights of the Church of England,—rights which are the highest of the Church of England,—rights which are the birthright of every loyal Colonist, and of which he can the British Constitution: deprived without a subversion of the whole fabric of

Amidst all the political defects with which the revolution of whereby it was enacted that "the following oath shall be ad-ninistered to every King or Queen who shall succeed to the erial Crown of this realm at their respective Coronations" chbishop or Bishop 'Will you, to the utmost of your power, and the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the laws at reformed religion established by law?

he King or Queen shall answer:—'All this I promise to do—this, laying his, or her, hand upon the Holy Gospels, he, or she, say,—'the things which I have here before promised I will perand keep, so help me God'—and shall then kiss the book."

The Cooling however had all her stores on hoard, and.

The Cooling how are shad all her stores on hoard, and.

The Cooling how are shad all her stores on hoard, and.

The Cooling how are shad all her stores on hoard, and.

The Cooling how are shad all her stores on hoard, and.

The Cooling how are shad all her stores on hoard, and.

The Cooling how are shad all her stores on hoard, and the doctrines, worship, discipline, and down the delay that has taken place in its publication being entirely owing to the pressure of many important works of H. M. Government upon Mr. Arrowsmith. We are glad to hear that the map has been committed to the care of Mr. Arrowsmith when Engravare is advanced beyond her neighbours in wealth and population, a property of the delay that has taken place in its publication being entirely owing to the great, the almost insuperable difficulty of which occasions, in a country which has advanced beyond her neighbours in wealth and population, a devanced beyond her neighbours in wealth and population, a property of the delay that has taken place in its publication being entirely owing to the pressure of many important works of H. M. Government upon Mr. Arrowsmith. We are glad to hear that the map has been committed to the care of Mr. Arrowsmith when Engravers is advanced beyond her neighbours in wealth and population, a delay of the delay that has taken place in its publication being entirely owing to the pressure of many important works of H. M. Government upon Mr. Arrowsmith. We are glad to hear that the map has been committed to the care of Mr. Arrowsmith when Engravers is advanced beyond her neighbours in wealth and population, a delay of the delay that has taken place in its publication to the delay that has taken place in its publication to the delay that has taken place in its publication to the delay that has taken place in its publication to the delay that has taken place in its publication to the delay that has taken place in its publication to the delay that has taken place in its p

sequence | Church of England, &c. in the territories thereto belonging" the introduction of tubular boilers, which are not half the If further documentary evidence were considered necessary

than halt per horse power than the shader together the borse power in the Medea, Salamander, Phænix, &c. When these vessels undergo a repair there will be no difficulty in the adaptation of the tubular boilers to the old engines, which the no arrangements in regard thereto be made, but such as may give full satisfaction to our new subjects in every point in which they have a right to any indulgence on that head, always remembering that it is toleration of the free exercise of the religion

The state of the favour the British Government had granted to the province by permitting its productions to enter her ports almost data free. of the Church of Rome only to which they are entitled,

The packet-ship Montezuma, Captain Lowber, arrived at New York, on the 5th instant, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 8th of January, bringing London files to the 7th, and Liverpool to the 8th of January inclusive.

PROTESTANT Choice

§ 44. It is our will and pleasure to reserve to you the granting of licenses for marriage, letters of administration, and probate of wills, as heretofore exercised by you and your predecestation of the standard probate of wills, as heretofore exercised by you and all others to whom it may THAT BEING A PREFERENCE WHICH BELONGS TO THE A slight accident, which, happily, proved of no consequence, happened to her Majesty, who was being driven in a pony carbened to her Majesty who was being driven in a pony carbened to her Majesty who was being driven in a pony carbened to her Majesty who was being driven in a pony carbened to her Majesty who was being driven in a pony carbened to her Majesty who was being driven in a pony carbened to her Majesty who was being driven in a pony carbened to her Majesty who was being driven in a pony carbened to her Majesty who was being driven in a pony carbened to her Majesty who was being driven in a pony carbened to her Majesty who was being driven in a pony carbened to her Majesty who was being driven in a pony carbened to her Majesty who was being driven in a pony carbened to her Majesty who was being driven in a pony carbened to her Majesty who was being driven in a pony carbened to her Majesty who was being d presented shall be instituted by the Bishop or his Con

ainst the hedge.

Her Majesty and Lady Douro were speedily rescued from the Lord's Day be duly kept, and the services and prayers with the Lord's Day be duly kept, and the services are the lord with the lo

said Act, passed in the 31st year of our reign, and of our com-

The result of the drawing is thus announced:—The list is composed of twelve radicals and repealers, and thirty six Whigs and Tories. Supposing the radicals to be struck off by the traversers, the jury will then be composed of twenty-four Tories and Tories. Supposing the radicals to be struck off by the traversers, the jury will then be composed of twenty-four Tories and privileges of an Established Church, with the Protocock. The striking of the twenty-four was to be performed on the church of England.

Of Canada, a preference belonging ONLY to the Protestant the Church of England.

THE COLONIAL CONSTITUTION OF CANADA NOT A King Street, have been to a great extent consumed. Year ending January 5, is published in the London papers of truth is, the well arranged, truly fitting, beautifully organized,

In England, there is an aristocracy, whose branches, like the imbs of an ancient oak, are massive as the gigantic In England, there is an Established Church, whose influence and power is felt throughout the length and breadth of the land. And both aristocracy and Church support the Crown. In England, there is a democracy which venerates the throne: he King's name is a tower of strength; there exists a society whose mind has been fashioned by the hand of time, into re-

In England, the constitution may be likened to the superb Corinthian column. The elaborate capital, the Crown: the beautiful shaft, the Aristocracy and Church; the basis—the Now, is there in Canada, anything like that Corinthian "Systematic Colonization."

column of that kind to be seen here. Yet the most clamorous for "Responsible Government," will absolutely have it, that it was to be seen here last year when Sir Charles Bagot held the

reins of Government, and that it would be seen here this fine month of January, 1844, had not "Old Squaretoes" said to which continues to prevail, even after the subsidence of the #38,101 Leading the late Cabinet, "thus far shall you go, but no farther."

#38,101 In Canada, we have the Crown, and we have the Democracy.

The head and the base of the column. But where is the shaft? Where the column itself? Again I pause for a reply.

There can be but now reply. There can be but one reply. There is no such column here, where is our Aristocracy, like an ancient oak defying the value of British labour and its products,—it is impossible to

amount only to £8,763. The Post Office shows an improvement of £2,000; but the deficiency of the latter on the year is £13,000. This deficiency is, however, attributed to items being now charged under this, which were formerly placed to another account.

CHINA.

The Chinese covernment is said to be sintermination to abide by the regulations of the prevent all discussions with other foreigners.

"Reformers" will have it, that "Responsible Government" in Canada, as they define it, is the "British Constitution, the whole British Constitution, and nothing but the British Constitution."—Correspondent of Montreal Gazette.

"Reformers" will have it, that "Responsible Government" in from the predisposing and deeply-seated causes of decline, but whole British Constitution, and nothing but the British Constitution. The canada, as they define it, is the "British Constitution, the whole British Constitution, and nothing but the British Constitution."—Correspondent of Montreal Gazette.

CANADA "RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT" RESOLUTIONS .-There is no doubt but the Resolutions proposed by Mr. Harrison, had the assent of the then Governor, Lord Sydenham, but they appear only on the Journals as moved by the member dors sent thither before it was known whether they would be received, in order to gain a purpose which was granted before it appeared. The was authorized "by the representative of the Soverign," So They now have no grounds for negociation, and "under orders, instructions or directions of Her Majesty." t return to their own country, in order to be laughed at, at | far as the House is concerned, they are binding, and no further. The idea that they have the force of law, or form a "Constitu tion," as sometimes expressed, is an absurdity. As if resolu-tions passed by, and recorded in the Journal of one branch of the Legislature, under the British Government, could have the It was said that the Government was really in earnest, in its subject to such orders, instructions and directions as Her Maproceedings against the Repeal agitators in Ireland. The trials jesty shall, from time to time, see fit to issue," or the 45th appointed. Juries had been empannelled at Dublin for that purpose.

Clause which expressly refers to cases in which the day originally clause which expressly refers to cases in which the day originally may exercise his "powers authorities and functions," individually and alone."—Quebec Gazette.

Nearly all, if not all of the money thus sent home, was for the purpose of enabling friends or relations to join the remitters in this rising country—and it is a fact speaking strongly for the success of a large class of people, who, by active and untiring industry in the Canadian forests, have been enabled to support themselves but to contribute for their countries of the world. That the extension of this trade, under a system of perfect freedom, would prove an appropriate means of increasing the rewards of industry in the Mother Countries of the world. That the extension of this trade, under a system of perfect freedom, would prove an appropriate means of increasing the rewards of industry in the Mother Countries of the world. That the extension of this trade, under a system of perfect freedom, would prove an appropriate means of increasing the rewards of industry in the Mother Countries of the world. That the extension of this trade, under a system of perfect freedom, would prove an appropriate means of increasing the rewards of industry in the Mother Countries of the world. That the extension of this trade, under a system of perfect freedom, would prove an appropriate means of increasing the rewards of industry in the Mother Countries of the world.

gan life with little capital save their own strong frames and personal labour at Agricultural pursuits is generally rewarded with advantageous returns too often denied to a lavish expenditure of money on the same objects. The Canada Company have within the last few years by a course of intelligent and raisworthy exertions, attracted to our shores very large numbers of hard-working Agriculturists, generally furnished with a small stock of cash just sufficient to start them in life. The newly adopted system of leasing lands, by which the settler is ments of their cost. Extended colonial trade is the appropriate not called on to pay an instalment down, is found, we are told, remedy for that intensity of home competition which, indepenwas attended, considerable care was nevertheless taken of durch. Witness that part of the Statute I. Will. cap. 6 plements, house-building, &c., &c., the money which would gives occasion to a transference of labour and capital from the otherwise be absorbed in making the first payment on the land, eaving them naked to begin the world and face the rough

that the Red Sea at Sucz being 32 feet higher than the Medi- yet by being remodelled on the authority aforesaid, might still ment, the country would soon be wholly lost, or at least terribly that the Red Sea at Sucz being 32 feet higher than the Mediterranean at Pelusium, the water let into the canal would form a perpetual current flowing with great velocity; and that a break-water or pier might be constructed on the bar formed at the embouchure of the canal in the Mediterranean, to shelter the embouchure of the canal in the Mediterranean, to shelter that the Red Sea at Sucz being 32 feet higher than the Mediterranean the Red Sea at Sucz being 32 feet higher than the Mediterranean the Red Sea at Sucz being 32 feet higher than the Mediterranean the Red Sea at Sucz being 32 feet higher than the Mediterranean the Red Sea at Sucz being 32 feet higher than the Mediterranean the Red Sea at Sucz being 32 feet higher than the Mediterranean the Red Sea at Sucz being 32 feet higher than the Mediterranean the Red Sea at Sucz being 32 feet higher than the Mediterranean the Red Sea at Sucz being 32 feet higher than the Mediterranean the Red Sea at Sucz being 32 feet higher than the Mediterranean the Red Sea at Sucz being 32 feet higher than the Mediterranean the Red Sea at Sucz being 32 feet higher than the Mediterranean the Red Sea at Sucz being 32 feet higher than the Red Sea at Sucz being 32 feet higher than the Red Sea at Sucz being 32 feet higher than the Red Sea at Sucz being 32 feet higher than the Red Sea at Sucz being 32 feet higher than the Red Sea at Sucz being 32 feet higher than the Red Sea at Sucz being 32 feet higher than the Red Sea at Sucz being 32 feet higher than the Red Sea at Sucz being 32 feet higher than the Red Sea at Sucz being 32 feet higher than the Red Sea at Sucz being 32 feet higher than the Red Sea at Sucz being 32 feet higher than the Red Sea at Sucz being 32 feet higher than the Red Sea at Sucz being 32 feet higher than the Red Sea at Sucz being 42 feet higher than the Red Sea at Sucz being 42 feet higher than the Red Sea at Sucz being 42 feet higher than the Red Sea at Sucz being 42 feet higher than the Red Sea at Sucz being 42 feet higher than the Red Sea at Sucz being 42 feet "After the demise of Her Majesty Queen Ann, the Sovereign shares instead of six or eight above par, would soon be down to in Yorkshire, should exceed those of capital employed in Lon-

or otherwise be then and there present, take and subscribe an oath to maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the

from the correspondence of a cotemporary, under the date of St Therese de Blainville.—Montreal Gazette.

Some time past the Board of Trade at Montreal published a circular, wherein was stated the different descriptions of provisions which were in request in the British market, shewing also the favour the British Government had granted to the most duty free. I may observe that heretofore the business of not to the powers and privileges of it as an Established Church. packing of Pork for commercial purposes, has been chiefly confined from the month of December to that of March, therefore it lies on hand until the navigation opens, which is not until May, and perhaps does not arrive at a market before the close of June, thus making no return for six months. Referring to the recommendation of the Board of Trade, that young igs weighing from 150 to 200 lbs. weight were preferred in the British market, and not being aware that any steps have could not only create a new field of employment in the colonies, there is reason to believe that were there a certainty of a marwet, large supplies could be obtained of spring pigs to approach \$45. You are to take especial care that God Almighty be the Lord's Day be duly kept, and the services and prayers appointed by and according to the Book of Common Prayer be publicly and solemnly performed throughout the year.

§ 52. You are not to present any Protestant Minister to any ceturn of the outlay. The packing of small pork taking place in October, leaves the farmer sufficient time to prepare his large taking place in October, leaves the farmer sufficient time to prepare his large. As these observations will require the loom of his fellow pauper to work, and takes him, or helps to take him, out of the workhouse. Thus the emigrahogs for winter package. As these observations will require a different practice to which some farmers may not have attended, I may remark, that the Berkshire breed of hogs are the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England.

§ 53. And you are to take especial care that the table of marriages established by the canons of the Church of England

ikeliest to answer the purpose, as they arrive at early maturity, and are easy to fatten. Care must be taken to provide warm styes, and to have the sows to litter in March and April. The is to say, of drawing from the whole number on the panel the names of 48, which number was then to be further reduced to 24, and finally, from these 24 the 12 composing the jury are to be taken.

The Attorneys for the traversers handed in a protest against the namel generally, on the ground that a number of qualified the namel generally, on the ground that a number of qualified to an angular transfer of the Church of England.

The Attorneys for the traversers handed in a protest against the namel generally, on the ground that a number of qualified to an angular transfer of the Church of England.

In the above five sections of the King's instructions there is contained a direct and explicit recognition of the Establishment of the sows to litter in March and April. The young pigs to be removed from the sow when five weeks old, and fed on boiled or stewed potatoes, bruised, mixed with milk or water, by another whom that removal will enable to subsistence, may speedily be filled up ya nother whom that removal will enable to subsistence, the history of colonies will show, that this theoretical inference approaches the protection of the Establishment of the wonders are traced to the country, and the sows to litter in March and April. The young pigs to be removed from the sow when five weeks old, and fed on boiled or stewed potatoes, bruised, mixed with a ground oars, Indian corn, barley, buckwheat, or pease-meal mixed with milk or water. By attending to this practice, the history of colonies will show, that this theoretical inference approaches the first of the country, and the sow when five weeks old, and fed on boiled or stewed potatoes, bruised, mixed with ground are to take especial to the Church of England to the riverse and the country, and the country of the country, and the country of the

FIRES. - Several fires, during the last week, have occurred in course of time, enabled hundreds to exist in comfort for every We regret to see it stated that there is a strong one who was formerly compelled to quit the country." suspicion of their having been the work of incendiaries. A fire of some extent has also taken place in Toronto. The premises of be taken to remove the difficulties which at present stand in the for an annual stipend of £20. Messrs. Jacques & Hay. Cabinetmakers and Upholsterers, on King Street, have been to a great extent consumed.

Way of an extensive system of emigration:

The difficulties which prevent our redundant labour and ca-

SYSTEMATIC COLONIZATION. (From the Montreal Transcript.)

This is a subject which is now engaging the serious attention respect to other countries, and the pressing wants of her own population, have forced on her public men the necessity of more extensive plans for emigration than have ever yet been carried merly prevailed have given way, and whilst the commercial position of the country is better understood, the wants of the

.. 11,486,107 column? I pause for a reply.

There can be but one reply to my question. There is no there is evidence of its being done by an able hand. The following extracts which the dots the design of the following extracts which the dots are the following extracts which is the following extracts and the following extracts are the following extracts are the following extracts and the following extracts are the following extracts are the following extracts and the following extracts are the following extracts are the following extracts are the following extracts and the following extracts are the follow

When we contemplate the severity and extent of the distress

the British themselves. This will have the effect of rendering unnecessary all negociations between the Chinese Emperor and the other powers. The Chinese government is said to be sinstruck so deep, that the operation which extracts it, unless performed by an instructed, a dexterous, and a cautious hand may touch a vital part. Whether with respect to physical or to economical health, a too sudden transition, even from a bad to a good system, is attended with suffering and with danger. When a deviation from the course to which we have habitually So conformed has become necessary-

"Slow should the change arrive, and stage by stage; Slow as the shadow o'er the dial moves,— Slow as the stealing progress of the year."

If there be in the science of commercial legislation any one The ship Republic, Captain Luce, arrived at Boston on Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 11th ult. The following are the culture of the subject. We have a subject to lawful prerogatives of the Legislature of Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 11th ult. The following are the culture of the subject. No law passed by the Legislature of Canada, could alter the 59th clause of the Union Act, which declares that "all powers and authorities," under the Act, and labour cannot be diverted from their accustomed channels, without extensive loss and extensive suffering. With respect maxim to which it is imperative upon a statesman to conform, without extensive loss and extensive suffering. With respect to the commerce of a country, change even from a bad to a good nence on Monday, January 15th, the day originally Juries had been empannelled at Dublin for that day originally Juries had been empannelled at Dublin for that system cannot be effected, however cautiously conducted, withbetter than oscillation between bad and good.

very pleasing fact appears in this notice viz., that during the effectual in removing the predisposing causes of distress, than year 1843, nearly three thousand pounds have been sent from any other measure of commercial policy which, under existing this Colony to the old country through the Canada Company, in remittances so varied in amount, as to reach the number of three hundred and twenty-nine: averaging about nine pounds each remittance.

crown are already nearly equal to one-half of our exports to all the other countries of the world. That the extension of this Country, the following considerations will be sufficient to

Increased efficacy of labour in the foreign dominions of the parties for whom they are intended. not merely to support themselves but to contribute from their carnings towards enabling others to join them in their new produce effects directly opposite to those produced by the and Germany, in 329 Remittances, the sum of £2990. 13s. 4d. reasing efficacy of labour in countries seeking to rival us in A set of returns made about a year since by the Company, manufacturing industry. In the former case we should have exhibited in a very powerful light the general prosperity of that portion of the Emigrant settlers in this Colony, who beintensity of foreign competition, reducing the value of our patient industry. Canada is essentially the country where finished goods in relation to raw produce; on the one hand an augmentation, on the other a diminution, in the amount of the funds from which profits and wages are derived.

An extension of the colonial trade, while exempt from the depressing influences of foreign competition and of hostile Frederick Street, Toronto, 10th Feb'y. 1844. tariffs, would have the further important effect of mitigating rewards of industry. Every extension of the colonial trade Forwarders, Warehousemen, &c. &c. Mother Country to the Colonies; and every such transference enlarges the field of employment and checks disproportionate The stock of the company is in good order, and must ultimately be of great profit to the holders.

They would have a few life.

They would have a few life.

They would have a few life.

After the King or Queen shall answer:—All this I promise to do—shall answer:—All this I promise to do—form and keep, so help me God'—and shall then kiss the book."

They would have a far different tale to tell did the costs of follow, as a necessary inference, that the most appropriate and saturation and of sales bear such a terrible proportion to the actual receipts as in the Crown Land office at Kingston—Private individuals, it has often been said, generally manage their affairs far better and more profitably than the best managed Governments. Wise men have remarked that were the holders.

They would have a far different tale to tell did the costs of follow, as a necessary inference, that the most appropriate and scale are felled in the collection and of sales bear such a terrible proportion to the actual receipts as in the Crown Land office at Kingston—Private individuals, it has often been said, generally manage their affairs far better and more profitably than the best managed Governments. Wise men have remarked that were the East Indies transferred from the active care of the "Honorable Company" to the "management" of the British Govern—

They would have a far different tale to tell did the costs of follow, as a necessary inference, that the most appropriate and scale sufficient and the views which we have now presented, it seems to follow, as a necessary inference, that the most appropriate and scale are flectual receipts as in the Crown Land office at Kingston—Private individuals, it has often been said, generally manage their affairs far better and more profitably than the best managed Governments. Wise men have remarked that were the East Indies transferred from the active cases of the "Honorable Company" to the "management" of the British Govern—

The different tale to tell did the costs of follow, as a necessary inference, that the most appropriate and scale are first the most appropriate and scale are fellowed. From the views which we have now presented, it seems to

[The value of the traffic between Europe and the east by this route is estimated at 26 millions sterling per annum, and a canal would be the best speculation in which the old Pasha could embark 1 much interest amongst those who had an opportunity of inspection of the capital and population would not follow that capital and population would necessarily move from Europe and the east by or Queen succeeding, and so eor ever King or Queen succeeding, and coming to the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Great Britain, at his, or her, coronation, shall, in the presence of all persons who shall be attending, assisting or Complete Travelling Map of Canada West," which created so should fall in England, it would not follow that capital and population would necessarily move from England to Holland,

hour. The Cyclops, however, had all her stores on board, and, consequently, had a deeper immersion in the water than the other, and her engines are only of 320 horse power, whereas those of the Firebrand are of 430 horse power, although both vessels are of the same class. The first and one of the most important improvements in marine steam-engines was made by Messrs. Seaward & Co., in the introduction of the Gorgon, or direct eating angine into the Cyclops, however, had all her stores on board, and, the which decline, foreign trade, however extended, cannot by possibility the carnot be too often repeated. That is the Bond, the NATIONAL BOND which constitutes FOR EVER the Church of the Empire was an ade by important improvements in marine steam-engines was made by Messrs. Seaward & Co., in the introduction of the Gorgon, or direct eating angine into the Cyclops, however, had all her stores on board, and, the water than the consequently, had a deeper immersion in the water than the stores on board, and, the water than the temperatures in the matter than the coherence of the same class. The first and one of the most introduction of the Gorgon, or important improvements in marine steam-engines was made by which was also the Church of the Empire and the other of the same class. The first and one of the most introduction of the Gorgon, or important improvements in marine steam-engines was made by which was a smith, who ranks amongst the most eminent Map Engravers in Europe.—Toronto Patriot.

Hydrophoral and the chief the most eminent Map Engravers in Europe.—Toronto Patriot.

Hydrophoral decline in wages and in probits, which decline, foreign trade, however extended, cannot by to each of the melantation of the graph of the most eminent Map Engravers in the carnot of the most eminent Map Engravers in the carnot of the cannot of the graph of the most eminent Map Engravers in the carnot of the graph of the same of the most eminent Map Engravers in the carnot of the Town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, AND THE TERRITORIES smith, who ranks amongst the most eminent Map Engravers in Europe.—Toronto Patriot. Messrs. Seaward & Co., in the introduction of the Gorgon, or direct action engine, into the Cyclops, as that vessel has now engines of 320 horse power and 350 tons of coal in a space that was formerly occupied by engines of only 220 horse power and 250 tons of coal. In fitting the engines of the Firebrand they have effected a further improvement, by which she can carry engines of 430 horse power, and 450 tons of coal, in a space eighteen feet less than that originally required for engines of 220 horse power and 250 tons of coal. This is in consequence of the kingdom of the oath is a present oath for "every King, or engines of 430 horse power, and 450 tons of coal. This is in consequence of the kingdom of Great Britain to maintain and preserve inviolably the of the introduction of tubular boilers, which are not half the ed. Symptoms of an alarming nature soon began to exhibit themselves—and in spite of medical aid, the poor little sufferer expired on the Tuesday following in the most agonizing con- England to the colonies, as easily as from London to Yorkshire, crease of power. Another important advantage gained by this improvement is in the reduction of the consumption of the fuel, as the Pirebrand's engines do not require very little more than half per horse power than the smaller engines of 220 horse power in the Medea, Salamander, Phænix, &c. When these vessels undergo a repair there will be no difficulty in the adaptation of the than half per horse for experiment of the consumption of the consumption of the "King's Instructions" sent to the Governor than the smaller engines of 220 horse power in the Medea, Salamander, Phænix, &c. When adaptation of the thalf of the colonies, as easily as from London to Yorkshire, valisions.—British Colonist.

[The keeping of useless dogs in every town and village of Canada in particular, we might refer to many Acts of the British Colonist.

[The keeping of useless dogs in every town and village of Canada, is a daily-increasing nuisance, and calls loudly for a legislative remedy in the shape of a dog-tax.]

[Curing Pork.—We copy the following valuable suggestion from the correspondence of a cotemporary, under the date of matters of ecclesiastical concerns is an object of revergent. process by which this most desirable result might be realized. Were the means of transport between England and the colonies as easy as between one part of England and another, a considerable portion of the increasing labour and capital, now seeking investment in the manufacturing districts, where it must create an increased supply of finished goods, and an in-

creased demand for raw produce, would be transferred to our colonial wastes, and create an increased supply of raw produce. and an increased demand for wrought goods. in the relations of demand and supply would raise the value of grought goods, in relation to their elementary cost; the fund rom which wages and profits are derived would be incr disproportionate production would be prevented; and the ransference of labour and capital from districts in which they lut would enlarge the original field of employment from which the excess had been withdrawn. This important result has been happily illustrated by Mr. Buller.

"The emigrant gets good employment; after providing tion of one man relieves the parish of two paupers, and furnishes employment not only for one man, but for two men. It seems The Attorneys for the traversers nanded in a protest against the panel generally, on the ground that a number of qualified persons, including sixteen Roman Catholics, had not been placed upon it.

The result of the damping is the protest against the panel generally, on the ground that a number of qualified contained a direct and explicit recognition of the Establishment of the Church of England. Very strong supplementary proof of the same position may be gathered from the seventh, ninth, may be accomplished, and a new article of compared to augment our exports and increase the resources of the Province.

The list is the above five sections of the Establishment of the Church of England. Very strong supplementary proof of the same position may be gathered from the seventh, ninth, may be accomplished, and a new article of compared to augment our exports and increase the resources of the Province. that the emigration of Englishmen to our colonies has, in the

The following are the writer's suggestions as to the means to

pital from flowing as freely from the United Kingdom to the colonies, as they flow from one part of England to another, are, the loss and privations which must be encountered in effecting a settlement upon unreclaimed and forest lands, destitute of roads, and distant from markets; and the expense and inconvenience of a long sea voyage. Now it will appear that the This is a subject which is now engaging the serious attention of political writers and statesmen in the Mother Country.—

The position in which Great Britain finds herself placed in first of these difficulties may be almost altogether surmounted; and that the second is susceptible of very considerable diminu-

out. With the more attentive consideration that has been Upper Canada comprise parts of the highest fertility, capable of affording employment for millions of agricultural settlers salubrious climate of North America, might be rendered attractive to both the capitalists and labourers of the United Kingdom. Let the forest be accurately surveyed, intersecthe question of the "causes of distress," and the remedy— laid out in allotments, partially cleared for homesteads, and fit ate occupation; and let churches and inns, and so public buildings, be erected on the sites of intended towns and villages. Let the wilderness be thus rendered a fit and appropriate abode for an industrious and Christian community, and the building order to the successful Candidates to be published, specifying the School at which they were educated.

F. W. BARRON. he hardships and the privations which have hitherto been enintered in effecting a settlement in new countries, and which tre the main obstacles to the transference of labour and capital from the over-crowded lands of the United Kingdom, to the anoccupied and more fertile lands of Canada, would be almost

The difficulty in the way of a free circulation of capital and pense and inconvenience of a long sea voyage, though not susceptible of complete removal, might be diminished in a very Considerable degree. The dismantled navy of England, idle, and gradually mouldering away, might be made to bridge the scribing. There will be a small additional charge to cover the considerable degree. The dismanties may of England, idle, and gradually mouldering away, might be made to bridge the ocean. If capitalists, purchasing land in the colonies, were expense of freight, insurance, &c., which must be paid on deligiven a free cabin passage in a government vessel; and if vo-luntary emigrants of the labouring class were given a free steerage passage, under a guarantee that they should have emplo ment, at adequate wages, upon the public works, for a fixed period; and that at the expiration of that period they should have, if they so desired, a free passage back to their former homes:—if arrangements such as these were carried into praclomes: - I account there exist a doubt, but that the tide of emigraion from the United Kingdom to the Colonies would flow in a full and still increasing stream; and that throughout broad England, the misery and the shame of an able-bodied pauper supported in a union workhouse would disappear!

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EASTERN CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. Dear Brethren,-You are hereby respectfully reminded, that the next meeting of the Association is appointed to be held, (D.V.) at Cornwall, ou Wednesday and Thursday, March 6th

HENRY PATTON, Secretary. Rectory, Kemptville, Feb'y. 9, 1844.

THE EAST DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. The annual meeting of this association will be held (D.V.) in Trinity Church, Cornwall, on Wednesday, 6th March, imnediately after Morning Prayer. A meeting of the Managing Committee will also be held at the Parsonage, Cornwall, or Tuesday Evening, 5th March, at 7 o'clock, at which the Clergy of the District are expected to present their respective Parochial

J. G. BEEK LINDSAY, Parsonage, Williamsburgh, 3rd February, 1844.

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

THE CANADA COMPANY.

ITH a view to afford every facility for promoting w settlement in Canada, will remit any sum of money, no matter how small the amount may be, to any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, or Europe. The Commissioners will, at the option of the Settlers or other parties, either grant Bills of Exchange upon the Com pany in London, payable at Three Days Sight, which are readily cashed in any part of the United Kingdom,—or, the Commissioners will place the monies into the hands of the

averaging about £9 each remittance, viz.: £1438 3s. 7d. in 185 Remittances to Ireland.

1075 12 2 in 85 do 441 14 5 in 58 do to England & Wales. 35 3 2 in 1 do to Germany,

£2990 13 4 in 329 Remittances. CANADA COMPANY'S OFFICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, grateful for the extensive patron age hitherto bestowed upon them, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will, on the dently of all other causes, has depressed, and is depressing, the

> and trust, by perseverance and strict attention to the interests of all who my y yet patronize them, still to retain the good-wil and support of their former friends and the Commercial Public | GUITAE, and in SINGING. SANDERSON & MURRAY. Kingston and Brockville

> > MURRAY & SANDERSON,

Kingston, January 30, 1844. DR. C. F. KNOWER,

ALBION HOTEL, COBOURG. 340 24th January, 1844.

JUST PUBLISHED, A PAMPHLET CONTAINING DIRECTIONS AND FORMS FOR DEEDS,

TO BE TAKEN UNDER THE CHURCH TEMPORALITIES ACT, 3RD VIC. CH. 74.

Price-One Shilling and Three Pence. For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King Street, Toronto.

FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF LANDS

UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE CHURCH TEMPORALITIES ACT. . To the Bishop, upon Trust, with Bar of Dower. Do. do. do. without Bar of Dower.
To any Rector, or other Incumbent, with Bar of Dower do. do. do. without Bar of Dower

PRINTED ON PARCHMENT: May be had on application to the Secretary of the Lay committee of the Church Secrety of the Diocese of Toronto, at the Society's House, 144. King Street, Toronto. They may be ordered by the numbers prefixed.

February, 1844.

DENTISTRY. PR. J. A. COWLES would respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Cobourg, that he has opened

an Office in Town, for the reception of calls from all those who

may require the services of a Dentist, where he may at all times be found, except as business may call him to the country or some of the neighbouring Villages, which he intends occasionally to visit, of which absence notice will be given in the Star and Church newspapers. Office on Division Street, directly opposite the Star Office.

Office hours, from 3, A. M. to 5, P. M. Cobourg, Feb. 12, 1844.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE REGULATIONS

THE PAYMENT OF THE COLLEGE DUES. 1. The Dues of the Pupils, whether Boarders or Day-

Scholars, shall be parable Quarterly, either in advance or, at farthest, before the end of each quarter. 2. The names of the Pupils who shall not have paid their s in accordance with the above Regulation, shall be taken

off the Roll, and such Papils shall not be re-admitted until all arrears shall have been paid. 3. The custom hitherto pursued by the College, of assuming responsibility for the payment of the Books and Stationer required by the Pupils, shall for the future be discontinued. 4. The above Regulations shall take effect from the con encement of the year 1844.

H. BOYS, Bursar King's College Office, Dec. 27, 1843. Upper Canada College. THE FOURTH ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the Candidates for the Exhibitions founded by the Con

of King's College, will commence on Thursday, September 26th, 1844. Number of Vacancies, September, 1844. FOUR: tenable for three years-to two of which (3d & 4th) attached exemption from College Dues for Tuition ;-to one (2nd) in addition to the above, the annual stipend of £10;— and to one (1st) exemption from College Dues for both Board

and Tuition, with liberty to commute the privilege of Boarding Subjects of Examination, September 26, 1844.

Greek .- Valpy's Delectus. Lutin .- Extracts from Tibullus in "Electa ex Ovidio et Tibullo." Eton, 1840,-between p. 60 and p. 216 These are to be considered as text-books, on which stions in Grammar, Prosody, History, &c. will be founded.

Euclid's Elements .- Book I. Algebra-to Simple Equations inclusive (Bridge.)

Extract from the Regulations. It cannot be doubted that lands of this quality, in the most | 1. All Candidates to be eligible who shall produce testimonials Head Master of any Institution for Education in Canada 2. The above testimonials to be lodged with the Collector of

Upper Canada College, one month before the first day of

Principal, U. C. Col.

PARKER SOCIETY. THE Members of the Parker Society, and others wishing to

become members, are requested to pay the amount of their subscription to Thos, Champion Esq., 144 King Street, To-ronto, on or before the 16th February, in order that they may abour between England and the colonies, arising from the ex-

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND.

THE Subscribers will, during the Season of Navigation be constantly receiving Shipments from England. Orders for Books, &c. forwarded to them, will be included in the lists they send home from time to time, and be executed without They will make up their lists, to go by the next N. D. M. F. I. Company's Office, Halifax Steamer, on February 20. H. & W. ROWSELL,

163, King Street. Toronto, Jan. 25, 1844.

ENGLISH EDITIONS REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES, At reduced Prices,

FOR CIRCULATION IN THE COLONIES. THE January numbers of the following Periodicals have just arrived, and the subscribers are authorized to receive subscriptions for the regular supply of them, in Toronto, free of Postage, and within about a month of the date of their publication in London, at the following rates, payable in advance, on delivery of the first number:

London Quarterly Review 22s. p annum Blackwood's Magazine Ainsworth's Magazine New Monthly Magazine and Humourist ... 36 H. & W. ROWSELL. 163, King Street.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, THE FIRST FOUR PARTS OF MURRAY'S COLONIAL AND HOME LIBRARY.

Toronto, February 5th, 1844.

February 5th, 1844.

DARTS 1 & 2 contain Borrow's BIBLE IN SPAIN,-Journal,—to be completed in two more Parts. Other interesting works will follow, in the same series, and be on sale at the Subscribers, shortly after publication. H. & W. ROWSELL, 163, King St. Toronto.

EDUCATION. A LADY experienced in Teaching, will give daily instruc-tion to a limited number of Pupils. For particulars apply to Mr. CHAMPION, Church Depository, King Street. Toronto, 5th February, 1844. EDUCATION.

MRS. GILKISON'S ESTABLISHMENT, For the Education of Young Ladies, M'GILL SQUARE, LOT STREET EAST.

MRS. GILKISON will continue as heretofore to give Pri vate Tuition on the PIANO FORTE, the SPANISH Unexceptionable references given Toronto, 22nd January, 1844.

PRIVATE TUITION. GENTLEMAN lately from England, by profession a SURVEYING, and ENGINEERING DRAWING.

PRIVATE TUITION.

THE REV. J. G. GEDDES, RECTOR OF HAMILTON, A Canada West, is desirous of receiving a few PUPILS, as Boarders in his family, whom he would undertake to prepare either for Upper Canada College or for the University.

PRIVATE TUITION.

THE REV. ARTHUR PALMER, A. B., of Trinity College, Dublin, Rector of Guelph, will shortly be pre-pared to receive into his house FOUR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, whom he would instruct in Classics, Mathematics, and the other branches of a general education, and whom, if desired, he would prepare for becoming Candidates for Exhibitions in Upper Canada College, or for entrance at the University. MR. PALMER would pay the strictest attention to the formation of the manners, habits, and religious principles, of any. Pupils who may be entrusted to his care.

January 9th, 1844. MATHEMATICS, &c.

For terms, apply to the Rev. A. PALMER, Guelph.

A PERSON who is qualified to teach the MATHEMATICS, LAND SURVEYING, and MECHANICAL DRAWING, is PERSON who is qualified to teach the MATHEMATICS, sirous of having a few Pupils on moderate terms. He can have satisfactory references to his last employers. Apply to Thos. Champion, Esq. 144, King Street, Toronto. 1st January, 1844. 338-tf

BOARD AND LODGING,

AT TORONTO. MARRIED COUPLE, or single Gentleman, can be A MARRIED COUPLE, or single General accommodated with the above in a private respectable family, replete with all the comforts and attentions of a home. The house is new, newly furnished, and situated in a most

healthy, pleasant, and central part of the City.

One or two Gentlemen who require to sleep at their offices, may be received as Daily Boarders. References of undoubted respectability will be expected. For cards of address, apply to Thomas Champion, Esq., at the Depository of the Church Society; to Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, Booksellers; and to Mr. J. G. Joseph, Optician, Toronto; or at the office of "The Church," Cobourg.

Toronto, 2nd January, 1844. A WIDOW LADY wishes to take a limited number of Young Gentlemen, as BOARDERS, who may be attending the COLLEGE or UNIVERSITY. With that view, she has taken a suitable house near the College Avenue, which

will be ready for their reception on the 1st day of March next, REFERENCES:-The LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. The HONOURABLE MR. CHIEF JUSTICE ROBINSON, and

The REV. DR. McCAUL. Toronto, Dec. 26, 1843. T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO. J. HOLMAN, MERCHANT TAILOR,

(LATE G. BILTON)

KING STREET. (Opposite Mr. J. Vance Boswell's Store.) Cobourg, January 18th, 1844. 340-3m Mr. W. SCOTT BURN.

CONVEYANCER AND ACCOUNTANT. LOT STREET, NEAR CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. DEEDS, BONDS, LEASES, &c. PREPARED. States of affairs examined and drawn up.

Merchants' Books posted, and Accounts made out. RENTS, NOTES AND BILLS, COLLECTED. 339 FOR SALE, BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN.

No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, TORONTO. Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on

application to the above. AGENCY OF THE CITY BANK, MONTREAL.

THOMAS D. HARRIS, AGENT, 4, St. James's Buildings, King Street, Toronto. January 22nd, 1844.

FOR SALE.

IN the Township of Ennismore, Colborne District, Lot No. 3, 7th Concession, 200 Acres, and Lot No. 8, 8th Concession, 200 Acres. Apply (if by letter, post-paid) to the Editor of The Church, Cobourg. Cobourg, January 18th, 1844.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY T a Meeting of the Board of Directors, held here on the A T a Meeting of the board of D. 23rd January, instant, it was

Ordered,—That an assessment of 1s. 3d. in the pound be called in on all the Premium Notes in the hands of the said Company, to meet the losses sustained by the burning of Mr. James Sculthorp's property, at Port Hope, and the damage done to Mr. John Thomas's property, at Colborne.

I therefore hereby give notice, that all such Assessments must be paid into this Office, within thirty days of the date of this notice.

DAVID BRODIE Secretary and Treasurer. Cobourg, 31st January, 1844. 342-3 PROSPECTUS

OF A NEW PERIODICAL, TO RE ENTITLED THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN MEDICAL & PHILOSOPHICAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.

IT is proposed that a Quarterly Periodical, with the above title, be forthwith attempted in British North America.

This Work, as its name indicates, will be exclusively devoted to Science, and will embrace the physical features of British North America, in all their known varieties; also the Medical Statistics of its Towns, Hospitals, Asylums, Prisoners, &c.; and lastly, an outline or a succinet account, so far as its limits will permit, of all that is valuable as regards facts and doctrines in other and similar Works and Periodicals of repute.

The Periodical will be edited by Dr. SPEAR, assisted by Literary and Scientific Gentlemen in various parts of the Pro-

It is proposed that the first number be published in April, 1844, or as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to warrant the expense of the undertaking. The Terms of Subscription will be £1 5s. per annum, payable in a vance. Persons desirous of subscribing, are requested to send notice (postage free) to the proposed Publishers, H. & W. ROWSELL, 163, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, Dec. 16th, 1843.

BIRTHS. At Blenheim, on Thursday the 1st February, the lady of the Rev. John Hickie, of a son. At Charlton Cottage, near Toronto, on the 7th instant, Mrs.

At Charlion Course, Coxwell, of a daughter.

MARRIED. Cash Price 3s. 6d. each.

ARTS 1 & 2 contain Borrow's Bible in Spain, complete. Parts 3 & 4 contain Bishop Heber's Indian RNAL,—to be completed in two more Parts. Other interpretable and the best of the late of

On the 6th instant, at St. John's Church, Peterboro, by the Rev. W. M. Shaw, Dr. Wm. Bell, to Tryphena, eldest daughter of the late Capt. F. B. Spilsbury, R. N., Cramahe. On the 3rd inst., at The Wergs, in the township of Brantford, by the Rev. W. Morse, James Charles Wylde, Esq. J. P.

343 to Dorothea, only daughter of Henry Morson, Esq. DIED. At Cobourg, on the 12th inst., where he had resided for the last four years, Mr. Thomas Soden, a native of Ireland, aged

80 years.
Of scarlet fever, at Fort Erie, on Friday, the 26th January. Helen, aged two years and a half; on Sunday, the 28th, Martha, infant daughter; and on Friday, the 2nd instant, James, aged four years and a half, children of James Stanton Fort Erie-within the short space of ten days, leaving their afflicted parents childless, At Cavan, on the 3rd inst,, Mrs, Agnes Wilson, sged 25

years, leaving a disconsolate husband and three surviving children. She was a faithful attendant upon the ordinances of the Church, and died in the faith of a once crucified, but now exalted Saviour .- Communicated. Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Feb. 15:

W. Clay, Esq., rem.; A. Davidson, Esq., add. sub.; F. Widder, Esq.; Rev. S. D. Lee Street; W. Simpson, Esq. rem.; W. J. McKay, Esq.; Rev. W. Morse, add, sub.; Messrs, Frothingham & Workman, rem. (written to); Rev. S. Armour, A Civil Engineer, would be happy to give instruction to a rem.; Rev. H. Patton, add. sub.; Rev. E. Denroche, rem. ew Pupils in Cobourg, in Mathematics, Arithmetic, (£16 16s. 7d.). Mr. John Fitzgerald, rem. in full vols. 6 & 7; Rev. H. J. Grasett; T. Champion, Esq., add. subs.; John Kent, Esq.; Rev. T. S. Kennedy; Rev. J. Jones, rem. (pays to No. 34); W. Tilly, Esq., rem.

FOREIGN PARTS.

more reason to be thankful, on the part of the Church, archdeaconry; and the fifth must be located at Nelson, for the establishment of the Bishopric of the Colony, for the care of the Northern part of the middle Island. and for myself, that I am allowed to share in so great | I have consented, in compliance with the urgent and hopeful a work. I find myself placed in a posi- request of the Governor, and most of the principal tion such as was never granted to any English Bishop inhabitants of Auckland, including many members of before, with a power to mould the institutions of the the Church Mission, to undertake the formation of a Church from the beginning according to true princi- School. The buildings for this purpose are already ples; and I earnestly desire the prayers of the Church to be had at the Waimate, and my young catechists at home, that I may be enabled clearly to discern that will, I hope, be useful assistants. I have hopes of a truth, and consistently to follow it.

from Sydney, in consequence of an accident to the a head master. It will be in connection with a small weeks before that ship could be repaired. Auckland to be under the care of Mr. Whytehead, upon the now contains a population of 1,900 persons, of whom plan of King's College, London, and its tributary more than 1,100 are registered as members of the schools. Chaplain at Wellington, has officiated here during the in the committee, and with earnest prayer for the native Reserves amount in land to between thirty and last year and a half. A brick Church, in the early success of your endeavors, English style, which will contain about six hundred persons, is in progress; but from the great cost of materials and labour, the funds are at present inadequate for its completion. It is well placed on a commanding eminence in the centre of the town, and will form a striking object from the harbour. At present Divine service is performed, by permission of the Governor, in the court-house; where a very respectable congregation is assembled every Sunday. Churton also performs divine service at the barracks and at the prison. He receives £200 per annum from the government, to which I have added £100 per annum from the annual grant voted to me by the Society for stipends of clergymen. He has built a house for himself on an allotment which he purchased for that purpose.

The Governor, on my application, has vested in me as trustee, two pieces of ground of eight acres each, "for the burial of the dead, according to the usage of the Church of England," allotting, at the same time, two similar plots to be divided among other denominations of Christians. Our burial grounds are about half a mile from the centre of the town, on the sides of two ridges which slope down gradually to the harbour, and conveniently situated at corresponding distances from the two Churches. The first ground the population is likely to be divided into a number of was consecrated on Sunday last, on which occasion I villages; a distribution likely to be favourable to was assisted by the Rev. J. F. Churton, the Rev. R. morality, but adding to the difficulty of providing the Cole (whom I propose to place at Wellington,) and people with adequate pastoral superintendence. At the Rev. R. Maunsell (one of the Missionaries of the the same time, I find in all the settlements a very Church Missionary Society.) Divine service was considerable willingness, on the part of the inhabitants, performed in the Church-tent, presented to me by to bear their parts in the maintenance of ministers, and Mr. Cotton, which is completely fitted with Com- hope, therefore, to be enabled, by the assistance of the munion-table and desks, and will contain three hun- Society, to go on from year to year, endowing the dred persons. This will be of great use to me at | Church in perpetuity in the new settlements, as fast Nelson and Wellington, where there are at present no as they arise. Of course, at first, the glebe lands will places appropriated to public worship. In the event | yield little or nothing; and I shall be obliged to divide of the population of Auckland rapidly increasing, this the sum which the Society may be enabled to allow burial ground will form a beautiful site for another me, for annual salaries of clergymen among the minis-Church. In the meantime I intend to avail myself ters, who may be expected to increase in number, and, of the natural beauties of the spot to give it such a therefore, must gradually become less and less depencharacter as will accord with the reverential feelings dent upon the allowance of the Society. This dimiwith which it will be visited by the friends and renution of their dividend of the Society's grant, may be man's Bay, on the northern shore of the middle Island.

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIAI latives of the dead who are there interred.

St. Paul; on the central one of the three ridges on | congregations. which the town will stand. I have obtained another excellent site on the western ridge, on which I intend, opened an account, styled as soon as possible, to build a wooden chapel, and to lay the foundation of a Church on a grand scale, to be proceeded with gradually, as funds can be obtained. On the third, i. e. the eastern ridge, nearest to the mouth of the harbour, and on a high ground commanding a view of the whole frith of the Thames, I have given directions for the purchase of twenty or thirty acres of land for a site of the Cathedral, and for a Cathedral close. By this arrangement I may hope to secure a future provision for every possible increase of population, as sites will be prepared for three Churches in the main part of the town; and when the houses extend half a mile into the country, the two burial grounds will meet the wants of the people, by additions to the chapels which I intend to build upon them, for the funeral service.

I have obtained permission to select and purchase sites for parsonage houses, contiguous to the Churches and burial grounds, which I shall endeavor to let upon building leases, reserving one central piece of ground sufficient for the residence of all the clergy of the town, who may find it more desirable for some years to come to live upon a collegiate plan, than to incur the expense of so many separate establishments.

Any money that I may be able to spare from Auckland itself, will be required for the establishment of the Church in some of the suburban settlements, where villages are beginning to be formed. From one of these, Windsor, distant four miles from Auckland, I have already received an Address expressive of the desire of the inhabitants for a Church and clergyman, and their willingness to contribute.

I am now (July 29, 1842) off the harbour of Auckland, in the government brig Victoria, bound to Wellington and Nelson. On board with me are the Rev. R. Cole, for Wellington, the Rev. C. L. Reay, Church Missionary for the South-Western district, and Mr. Evans, as my travelling companion. Mr. Whytehead having been advised to pass the winter at Sydney, I was obliged to leave Mr. Cotton and Mrs. Selwyn at the Waimate.

At Wellington, every thing will have to be begun. There appears to be neither School nor Chapel connected with the Church, nor provision for either. Mr. Cole will, I think, prove well qualified for the position for which he is designed. On board the Tomatin I appointed him Chaplain to the intermediate and steerage passengers, to whom his ministrations were most beneficial, and I was very thankful to see nine out of thirteen come to the Lord's table on Easter Sunday.

One of my first public acts has been the appointment of the Rev. W. Williams to be Archdeacon of the Eastern District. In taking this step, I have acted upon the strongest recommendation of the Bishop of Australia, confirmed by personal intercourse with him at the Bay of Islands. Archdeacon Williams is a man universally beloved, and one who, during twenty years of residence in a savage country, has lost nothing of that high tone of feeling which distinguishes the best class of English Clergymen. He will act also as one of my examining Chaplains, especially for the native language. For I find the natives so interspersed among the English that I must require every clergyman to make himself acquainted with their language. My excellent friend, Mr. Whytehead, will act as my other examining chaplain; and never, I am sure, was any Colonial Bishop

better supplied with confidential advisers. The power which has been accorded to me of creating Archdeacons is most necessary; for the communication between the different parts of this country is very uncertain. I have now been waiting three weeks at Auckland for a passage to Wellington. The Bishop of Australia, at Sydney, is in a better position for communicating with Wellington and Nelson, than

country, before the end of the year. But to secure sound and efficient Church system. May God give happy parting from all my friends, my visit to the WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, LETTERS FROM THE BISHOP OF NEW ZEALAND TO THE the efficient administration of the Church in all parts us grace to use with earnestness and understanding Bishop of Australia, my voyages, (eight in number,) SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN of the Diocese, each division of the country must the peculiar advantages which are placed within our my favourable reception in every town in my diocese, have its responsible head, capable of acting with au- reach. We have not to combat with a host of full- my growing friendship with the natives, who hear of thority without constant reference to me. I intend, grown difficulties, such as usually stand in the way me in every part of the country, and receive me with ultimately, to arrange the diocese into four archdea-My Dear Sir,—You will have already heard from the Southern; the first to include the Northern part God we are foremost in the field, and may prevent, I sometimes fill the heart to overflowing.—"Here," he other quarters of my arrival in New Zealand; but I of the North Island, to the isthmus on which Auckhave hitherto delayed writing any official letter, that land is built. The centre of the Island to be cut in been most injurious to the interests of religion here-I might have time to verify my first impressions by two by a line running North and South. The East- after. more extended observation. I have now been two ern portion now forms the archdeaconry of Mr. Wilmonths in New Zealand, and from the first day of my liams. The Company's territory, with the settlements friends in the Society; and beg to assure them and landing until now, have seen, day after day, more and of Wellington and New Plymouth, will form the fourth you that I remain

I landed first at Auckland, on Monday, May 30, the School; but if this should fail, I must conduct it from the brig Bristolian, in which I had proceeded by the assistance of my Chaplains, till I can procure

I am, yours most faithfully, G. A. NEW ZEALAND.

At Sea, off Kapiti, Nov. 3, 1842.

My dear Sir, -I have now completed my first visit and in the scale of social existence. Kororarika, Auckland, Wellington, Nelson, and New great bulk of the population; and, I think, the hinge A more orderly, and I hope impressive, ceremony Plymouth. Other smaller settlements are springing upon which the prosperity of the colony will turn.

llows:—	
Auckland	1800
Wellington	2500
Nelson (Blind Bay)	2100
New Plymouth (Taranaki)	900
Kororarika (Bay of Islands)	300
Petoni (Port Nicholson)	700
Whanganui (West coast, South)	100
Hokianga (West coast, North)	100
Windsor (near Auckland)	100
Total,	8600
T .Iturn of the country of	

met by the increase of the Local Church Fund, arising I arrived there on Sunday, August 21, and immedi-The Church now in progress is called the Church from the rental of lands, and the contributions of the ately went on shore, and preached at the afternoon

In all the settlements where there is a bank, I have

Archdeaconry of Auckland, Church Wellington, Fund,

Offertory by the whole congregation, every time the following Sunday. Lord's Supper is administered. I have begun this On Sunday, Sept. 4, I collected at the Offertory practice at Auckland, Wellington and Nelson, and £33 for Church purposes, and administered the comhave requested the Clergymen at those places to con- munion to seventeen communicants. After service, a tinue it. The fund thus formed, I propose to vest native came to me, and after much hesitation explained, uniformly in five trustees: the Bishop, the Archdeacon that he had seen the Pakehas (English) giving their of the district, the Senior Minister, and two Laymen, money, and wished to give something also, upon which one selected by the Bishop, and one by the Archdea- he produced 1s. 6d. as his contribution to the Church. con: the proceeds of the fund to be applicable to the A lovely site for a Church and cemetery has been sonage-houses, and to the payment, in part, of salaries 100 feet, in the centre of the little plain on which the of Clergymen. I hope to bring all dues, such as sur- chief part of the town stands, and with a flat summit,

services performed. language and be ready to minister to the spiritual which means I can at once provide for the reverential wants of the Aborigines; and I find it will be necessary also, to establish the converse rule, that every Missionary to the natives, shall also be ready to minister to the English settlers; for in this country wants of the Aborigines; and I find it will be neces- performance of divine service. In the meantime, I minister to the English settlers; for in this country | ing to take care of the arrangements made for the be-English and natives will live side by side, unless some nefit of the natives at Nelson, and to act conjointly the two races.

secondary settlements in this country, will make the ble settlers at Nelson, in favour of the natives, only necessity apparent of my having the means of educa- requiring to be guided in a right direction. I gave them. This object I hope to accomplish, with no other expense to the Society then an all society them are the society than the society them are the society than the society that the society them are the society than the society them are the society than the society that the society them are the society than the society that the society them are the society than the soc other expense to the Society than an allowance for a sick surgeon at Nelson. Observing that the natives outht and passage, similar to that already granted to of the surrounding villages had no place to lodge in the three young students who accompanied me from when they came to town, to bring their potatoes and Short Sermons for Children, illustrative of the outfit and passage, similar to that already granted to of the surrounding villages had no place to lodge in England. It has pleased God to deprive me of the pigs for sale, (for which articles the English are almost Wellington, on the 3d of October. I have lost a most some little dwellings to be built for them on an acre has a candidate of the name of Hutton, who has been lock up their goods. studying under him, and will probably be recommended to the Committee to supply the place of my departed friend. These young men will, I hope be able beds, food, clothes and books, and set out on a land o maintain themselves, during their preliminary course by private tuition, in connexion with the Collegiate to establish in the immediate neighbourhood of my New Zealand, and near the Sugar Loaf Islands. own residence at the Waimate. Our institution there will probably consist of a small College for the direction of a competent master, assisted by the young students of the College; and a native Boarding School, for the education of native children, selected from the different mission stations. By putting our plan of life upon a Collegiate system, and by aid of a good extent of land, formerly the farm of the Church Mission, I hope to be enabled to make the whole institution support itself without much assistance from

I am now on my way from Yaranake to Kapiti, with the intention of going up the Manawata river to the East Coast, and proceeding round the East Cape, and then through the centre of the country to Auckland.

I when I am at Auckland. New Plymouth is a per-fect "terra incognita." However, my plans ar enow so laid, that, God willing, I hope to have seen every

of the ministers of religion when they come late in characteristic cordiality, all form an inexhaustable the day into ground already pre-occupied. Thank subject for thoughts of joy and thanksgiving, which

I beg to be most kindly remembered to all my

Ever your grateful and affectionate friend,

G. A. NEW ZEALAND.

SOME FURTHER INFORMATION Bishop, may be obtained from the following

been appointed joint Trustees, with the chief Proctor are. It is enough to cheer the heart to see such a of the Aborigines as our colleague, of the lands and body of sound divinity collected in this most distant With my grateful remembrances of all my friends moral and spiritual interests which it involves. The ers are with us. forty thousand acres; and the money fund, to fifteen that we have a spacious Church close to the house. per cent. upon the produce of all land sales effected It is built entirely of wood, painted white, and gives by the government. The moral and spiritual con- a very English look to the village. In the interior

people in the world in the knowledge of true religion,

I speak of the natives first, because they are the up in the following places: Whanganui, Petoni (Port | But add to the Native trust the necessity of providing Nicholson), Hokianga, Windsor (near Auckland).— every one of the English settlements with every one of The population of these settlements is about as its Ecclesiastical Institutions, for there is not so much as a Church of England school in any one of them; was a most striking sight to see a Church filled with that the whole system has to be framed by the gradual native Christains, ready, at my first invitation to obey addition of that "which every joint supplieth;" that the ordinances of their religion. On the following upon the soundness of the principle upon which this Sunday three hundred native communicants assemsystem is framed, depends, under God, much of the bled at the Lord's table, though the rain was unceasfuture character of the people of the country; and I ing. Some of them came two day's journey for this confess I should tremble at my own insufficiency, if purpose. My Windsor communion plate was used the work did not display so manifestly the finger of for the second time on this occasion. The natives God in all its parts, that I can look upon myself only were much pleased when they were told that it was a as one portion of the clay, over which He has power, present from my congregation in England, and seemed and which He is moulding evidently according to His to enter fully into the spirit of the gift.

> But I have not yet concluded the sources of comfort which may be drawn from the effectual working of God's grace in this country; the care of the Church Mission by itself is an employment to which I should have been thankful to be allowed to devote my whole life. Taken as a whole, the Missionary body more than equal my expectations. The great majority too of the catechists whom I have seen are men who, with few (pos advantages of education, have been both faithful and successful in their exertions. As for the people, I love them from my heart, and my desire to serve them grows day by day; there is something so cheering in | widely and generally diffi the frank and cordial openness of their countenances and manner, and in the blameless and devout tenour of their lives.

On the 29th of July I sailed from Auckland in the government brig Victoria, for Nelson, which is one of the largest and most flourishing settlements in New Zealand, situated at the very bottom of Blind or Tasservice in the Emigration Barracks.

The next day I pitched the Church tent, a most complete cathedral, with pulpit, reading desk, communion table, rails, kneeling boards, &c. It was fitted up with boards resting on trunks of small trees, let into the ground, which the natives cut for me. I thus to receive contributions, and collections made at the provided seats for 200, which were well filled on the

uilding and endowment of Churches, Schools, Par- reserved here: a small mount, rising to the height of plice fees, Easter offerings, &c., into this fund, that sufficient for the base of a fine building. The site is they may be looked upon as the dues of the Church, already occupied by wooden buildings, convertible into and not as gratuities to particular Clergymen, for a temporary Church and School, at a small expense; and the Company's Agent, Captain Wakefield, has I require every town Clergyman to learn the native consented to let me have them at a valuation; by rupture (which God avert) should take place between with Mr. Saxton (another Clergyman whom I found there) in the charge of the English settlers.

The probable increase in the number of small A very strong feeling exists among all the respectaassistance of one of them; Mr. Evans, who died at entirely dependent on the native supplies,) I ordered valued friend; one who promised to be a zealous and of their own land, the name of each party being affixed able Minister in the Church. My brother, William, to the dwelling allowed to them, in which they can

On the 10th of October I left Wellington, on foot, accompanied by several natives, who carried our tents, journey to New Plymouth, one of the principal settlements of the Company, which is situated to the School, which I have been encouraged to undertake North of Cape Egmont, the Western extremity of After a few days' journey I was detained by a slight inflammation in my hecl, and was obliged to rest candidates for Holy Orders under the care of the while some of the natives went forward to procure mie, on some low sand hills, with three of the natives as my companions. My little tent was pitched in the hollow of the sand hills, and my native attendants made themselves comfortable round a large fire, under sitory Lectures sitory Lectures Bishop Porteus's Lectures on the Gospel of St. and coarse grass. You would be surprised with the comparative comfort which I enjoy in my encampments. My tent is strewn with dry fern or grass; my air bed is laid upon it; my books, clothes, and other goods lie beside it; and though the whole dimensions of my dwelling do not exceed eight feet by five, I have more room than I require, and am as comfortable as it is possible for a man to be when he is On my return I hope to be able to give you a correct absent from those he loves most. I thus spent Oc-Missionary map. The Chief Justice, Mr. Martin, is tober the 17th, the anniversary of my consecration, in my tent on the sand hills; and while in that situa-In every part of the country I find great occasion tion I was led naturally to contrast my present postfor thankfulness and hope. Of course little has been tion with the very different scenes in England last done yet; but the comfort is, that very few hindrances year. I can assure you that the comparison brought * The Society has to add, with deep regret, that the Bishop with it no feeling of discontent; on the contrary, I *The Society has to add, with deep regret, that the Bishop has been deprived of the assistance of his excellent Chaplain, of whom, in all his letters he had spoken with so much affection and esteem. He died at Waimate, on the 19th of March.

settlement, and every clergyman and catechist in the have grown up to prevent the establishment of a in looking back upon the events of the year, upon my

The Bishop is at present residing at the Waimate, a village about sixteen miles from Auchland, described as by far the most settled place in New Zealand. He thus describes his situation at this place:

Next door to our own house, which is the College, is the Collegiate School, which has not yet been open-ed, but will probably be set on foot after Easter. The Cloths, in Black, Blue, Invisible Green, Albert and Moss With regard to the proceedings and prospects of the premises have hitherto been used as the Missionary Cathedral Library is established at Kerikeri, ten miles from this place, in a fine stone building, partly used to be control. In fact his present stock comprises almost every article to be met with in the best London Houses. extracts from his private letters to friends in Cathedral Library is established at Kerikeri, ten miles My friend, Mr. Chief Justice Martin, and myself, as a store. I have just completed the arrangements

One of the chief advantages of the Waimate is, siderations involve the earnest endeavour to advance we have a stone font, an altar cloth and cushions, a seventy or eighty thousand of the most intelligent pulpit and beautiful large books, all the gift of different friends in England.

Here I held my first confirmation, at which three hundred and seventy-five natives were confirmed .could not have been conducted in any Church in hitherto extended to him. England; the natives coming up in parties to the communion table, and audibly repeating the answer —E wakaoetia ana e ahau, "I do (confess.)" It

Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. 'd., first insertion, and 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. each subsequent nsertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each absequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is e where parties advertise by the year, or for a consider Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary (post-paid) inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hands of the Agent of this Journal, Thomas Champion, Esq., 144, King St. and will be forwarded by him free from the charge of postage to the parties advertising.

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

WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,

Handsomely printed on superior Paper, and on Parchmen

SERMONS, &c. &c.			
Non	Non-Subs		Subs
	8.		9.
The Rev. H. Blunt's Lectures.			
The History of our Lord and Saviour Jesus			
Christ, 3 vols	22	0	19
The History of St. Paul, 2 vols	14	8	13
" of St. Peter, 1 vol	6	0	5
On the Seven Churches of Asia, 1 vol	7	4	6
The History of Abraham, 1 vol	7	4	6
" of Jacob, 1 vol	6	0	5
" of Elisha, 1 vol	7	4	6
On the Thirty-Nine Articles, I vol	7	4	6
Bishop Sumuer's Expository Lectures	11/20		
St. Matthew and Mark, 2 vols	10	0	10
St. Luke, 2 vols	12	0	0.010
St. John, 2 vols	12	0	
Romans and Corinthians, 2 vols	12	0	10
James, Peter, John and Jude, 2 vols	12	0	
Sermons on the Christian Faith, by Bishop	12	0	10
Sumner		0	7
Summer	8	U	
Seven Sermons on the Divine Authority and			
Perpetual Obligation of the Lord's Day,		0	1

and Vicar of St. Giles, Oxford Plain Parochial Sermons on Important Subjects, by the Rev. Wm. Buswell, B.A., late of 2 vols..... Twenty Parochial Sermons, by the Rev. C. Girdlestone, M.A., Vicar of Ledgley,
Staffordshire, 1st series

Ditto do. do. 3rd series.....

jermons preached at Chelsea, by the Rev. T.

and some time Tutor of St. John's College

Tunstall Smith, M.A., Vicar of Whadlope, gation, by Francis Foreman Clark, A.B., Head Master of the Grammar School,

James Cowe, M.A., late Vicar of Sunbury, by the Rev. James Walker, D.D., of St. John's College, Cambridge.....nons preached at St. Mary de Crypt, Gloucester, by the late Rev. John Goulter Dowling, M.A., of Whadham College, 10 0

Fifty-two Lectures on the Church Catechism. by Samuel Walker, A.B., late of Exeter College, Oxford, Curate of Truro 16 0 14 0 on the Church..... 6 8 South's Sermons, 4 vols..... Archbishop Leighton's Sermons ... Theological and Expo-

Matthew direction of the Committee of General Literature and Education appointed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 5 vols...... 41 3 35 3

Sermons on Sickness, Sorrow, and Harte's Lectures on the Gospel of St. Matthew 6 9 5 9 For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King Street, Toronto.

January, 1844.

FORMS OF TITLE DEEDS, NOR THE CONVEYANCE OF LANDS, under authority of the Church Temporalities Act, (Statutes Upper Canada, 5th Vic., ch. 74), to the Bishop, or to any

THOMAS J. PRESTON,

TORONTO. J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c.

ALSO—a selection of SUPERIOR VESTINGS, all of which he is prepared o make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate

terms.

"Cassocks, Clergymen's, and Queen's Counsels' GOWNS,
Barristers, ROBES, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior

Toronto, August 3rd, 1841.

T. BILTON. MERCHANT TAILOR, KING STREET, KINGSTON, HAS the pleasure of informing his customers and the Public in general, that his stock of

Fall and Winter Goods Olives. His stock of VESTINGS consists of the best articles in Velvet, Satin, Valentias, Marseilles and London

In the TAILORING DEPARTMENT, it will only be necessary to say that no exertions will be spared to merit a continuance of the distinguished patronage with which he has hitherto been favoured.

N. B .- A variety of styles of GOLD AND SILVER LACES AND CORD, suitable for Military Uniforms, or Liveries. Ladies' Riding Habits, Clergymen's Gowns and Cassocks, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, Servants' Livery, &c. &c., executed in a superior style. 14th September, 1843.

JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FROM LONDON, THANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for

the very liberal support received since he co ss in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has REMOVED to No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, (his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and

punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours Toronto, September 26, 1843.

A Shop and Offices to Let at No. 4, Victoria Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises.

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

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. POPPLEWELL. '0. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. ell's, where he intends carrying on the above business ict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a con ronage. o. 25th May, 1842. WHILLIAM STENNETT,

MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH, Jeweller and Watchmaker, STORE STREET, KINGSTON,

KING STREET, TORONTO.

DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches,
Clocks, Gold and Gilt Jewellery, Jet Goods, German Silver,
Britannia Metal, and Japanned Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c. Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery, carefully repaired; Engraving and Dye-sinking executed The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE, BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE

CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO, Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods, DIRECT from the Manufactories in England, which, with the Stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment including every article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery business, an which they offer to Country Dealers at their old credit terms of significant proved paper, or in Retail at their customary low price. Toronto, September, 1842.

SANFORD & LYNES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS.

B E G to announce to the Public that they have Leased thos
Premises lately occupied by Messrs ROSS & Co., and have laid with a general assortment of articles in the line, which they offer lov or cash or approved credit. Toronto, February 23, 1843.

MARBLE GRAVE STONE FACTORY, No. 2, Richmond Place, Vonge Street, NEXT DOOR TO MR. J. C. BETTRIDGE'S. JAMES MORRIS has always on hand Tombs, Monuments, Pedestals, and Grave Stones; and Marble Work, of every description, promptly executed to order.

Toronto, January 5, 1843. DR. HAMILTON,

Bay Street, between Newgate & King Streets. TORONTO. DR. HODDER,

York Street, Two Doors North of King Street, Dr. Hodder may be consulted at his residence from Eight until Eleven, A.M. 32

DR. PRIMROSE, OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

DUKE STREET.
Toronto, 7th August, 1841. A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST, Toronto, December 31, 1841.

Mr. S. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET. Toronto, February 5, 1842.

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

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

EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT, No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO:

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

SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. 330-tf Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. MR. HOPPNER MEYER, ARTIST, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET,

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

KINGSTON, AND KING STREET, TORONTO. R. BARRETT,

Copper, Sheet Iron, and Tin Manufacturer, (SIGN OF THE GILT STOVE) DIVISION STREET. Offers for sale a large variety of Cooking, Parlour, and Plate STOVES, Of best patterns, and at very low prices.

Cobourg, 7th Nov., 1843. RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Opposite the City Mall.

Toronto, February 2, 1843.

SMITH & MACDONELL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,

THAT delightfully situated COTTAGE residence, on Division Street, one nile from the Church and Post Office, now occupied by Mr. Neville. The house contains Dining and Drawing Rooms, five good Bed Rooms, China Closet, large Kitchen, Wash House, a Rain Water Cistern under, which holds a six months' supply, with Pump attached, a very extensive Wood House adjoining Wash House, a capital Well of Water, Cellar under a greater part of the house.—Also a large Barn and Three Stall Stable, Cow House, &c. &c., all of which are new. Attached to the House is a good Garden, well stocked with all kinds of Fruit Trees, &c. &c. The Garden, Lawn, and Stable Yard contain Two Acres. The House commands a beautiful view of the Lake and Harbour.

A Farm of 56 Acres of Land adjoining to be sold or rented.

usef

ples

trov

tute

Vast

when

Writi

such

defin

at if

respo

insp

tions

the]

com

Nari

of th

worl

spire

the

the

that

allu

it w

way

few

clea

which

hatr

utte

like

Too

whe

fer

rier

over

calu

swep

reco

the t

lasti

shou

flock

It i

mart

ledg

then

in th

with

again

ple i

nous

close

been

acco

and

errin

Oth

and

their

to be

ende

they

ages

ly pr

wilfu

grate

real

unfai

frequ

the b

powe

in th

incor

been

grow

which

lead

Apos

mank

found

mode

antiq

corru

Wave

no su

in th

separ

Agai

grow

fearfi

found

ture

decla

upon

Here

men

versa

A Farm of 56 Acres of Land adjoining to be sold or rented. For further particulars, apply to D'Arcy E. Boulton, Esq., or J. Cooswell, Esq., Cobourg; M. F. Whitehead, Esq., Port Hope; John Verner, Esq., Post Office. Montreal; Messrs. Rowsell, Toronto; or he occupant on the premises.

FOR SALE,

In the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing One-fourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to WM. BOSWELL,

Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

BUILDING LOTS. ELEVEN splendid BUILDING LOTS for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the crection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the the erection of music contages with the soil is excellent, and the price extremely low.

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

LOAN WANTED. WANTED to Borrow, One or Two Hundred Pounds, for a year or two, on improved Freehold Property in the town of Cobours-Enquire (if by letter, post paid) of Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL,

Toronto, October 27, 1842.

FIRE INSURANCE.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY. OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

CAPITAL-\$200,000. THIS well known Company, for many years in active operation in Montreal, Insures against loss or damage by Fire, on terms as liberal as those of the Established Companies of the Province.

J. WALTON, Agent,

Church Street. S. E. corner of Lot St.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receive OLICATION

be made to the undersigned who is and one of the renewal of policies.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co.

3 Toronto, July 1, 1841.

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, &c. DIRECTORS. James Beaty, Thomas Clarkson,

Benjamin Thorne, P. Paterson, Jun'r. Charles Thompson, James Lesslie, J. B. Warren, T. J. Farr, John Eastwood. J. RAINS, Secretary. T. D. HARRIS, Pres't. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be ost-paid.

July 5, 1843.

317

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDO CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING. (Empowered by Act of Parliament.)

PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, may be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS,
General Agent.
48-1f

No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto. NEW PUBLICATION. HEELE'S PROVINCIAL JUSTICE,

SECOND EDITION, Price, full bound, twenty-five shillings, IS NOW FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES, VIZ: H. & W. Rowsell,..... Toronto. Chas. Richardson, C. P., Niagara. Ramsay, Armour & Co., ... A. H. Armour & Co., Kingston. Cook & Strowbridge Brantford. W. Lapenotiere, C. P., Woodstock L. Lawrason,..... Sandwich. Henry Jones, P. M., Brockville. A. Jones, P. M., Prescott. C. H. Morgan, ...
D. Campbell, P. M, ...
D. Smart, P. M, ...
G. C. Wood, P. M., ... Cobourg. Port Hope. Cornwall. Thos. Lloyd, D. C., . W. H. Wrighton, C. P., D. C ... Peterborough.

326-3m Toronto, October, 1843. TO BE PUBLISHED, WHEN A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS WILL GUARANTES

A SERIES OF FOURTEEN DIALOGUES,

ON THE SUBJECT OF UNIVERSALISM:

WHEREIN all the chief arguments of the advocates of truth of the leading doctrines of the Christian faith, viz.—The Fall of Man, Origin of Sin, Immortality of the Soul, Divinity of Christ, The Trinity, The existence of a Devil-of a Hell —and a future Judgment,—vindicated: whereby any person of ordinary understanding may be able to defend the orthodox faith against the insidious arguments and calumnies of its Universalian and Socinian adversaries. With copious indexes to the controverted passages.

BY HENRY EVANS, Esq., KINGSET, C. E. The author having dedicated the profits of the above Works—the compilation of which has occupied much of his time for the past three years,—to aid the completion of a Church now erecting in his neighbourhood, trusts that any lengthened appeal to his brethren of the orthodox faith, in enabling him, by subscription to the above or by description to the above or hydroxide. y subscription to the above, or by donations to the nearly exhausted building fund, to carry a much required object into effect—will be unnecessary. The work will contain nearly 400 pages, 8vo., and will be sold to Subscribers at 6s. 3d.

per copy.

Reference to the Rev. A. N. Bethune, Cobourg; the Rev. John Butler, Kingsey, C. E.; the Rev. Mr. Fleming, Melbourne; the Rev. Mr. Ross, Drammondville; the Rev. Mr. Lonsdell, Danville; the Rev. Mr. King, Robinson, C. E. The Postmaster of Kingsey, Secretary to the Kingsey Building Committee, will receive Subscribers' names, and will thankfully acknowledge any contributions addressed to him.

Editors of Religious Publications are requested to notice the above. November, 1843.

The Church Is published by the MANAGING COMMITTEE, at COBOURS. TERMS:—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum To Post Masters, Testellullings per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half early, in advance. The terms in Great Britain and Ireland are, Thirteen Shillings and Six Pence Sterling per annum, payable in advance to the Agent of the Japer Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London.

No orders for discontinuance will be attended to, unless companied (POST-PAID) with a remittance of all arrears in full-AGENTS. THE CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN BOTH PROVINCES. Menzies, Esq. P M
. W. Baker, Esq. P M
. Beavis, Esq
Vm. Gravely, Esq
D. Goslee, Esq
B. Ewart, Esq Belleville and Seymour Bytown Clarke Cobourg Colborne B. Ewart, Esq
ames Stanton, Esq
harles P. Wetmore, Esq.
homas Saunders, Esq
tenry Pryor, Esq
tr James Jones, senr
rthur Hooper, Esq, P M
W. Brent, Esq.
t. Goodman, Fredericton, N.B.
Guelph
Halifax, N.S. Huntley
Kingston
March, Bathurst District
Miramichi, N.B.
Montreal rent, Fsq - - words, Stanford & Co New York Messrs. Swords, Stanford & A. Davidson, Esq. P M A. S. Newbury. Esq. P M J. G. Armour, Esq. Port Burwell Port Hope orge Hall, Esq. St. Joi Joynt, Esq K. Boomer, Esq. Crookshank, Esq. os. Champion, Esq. Nixon, P. M. Smith, Esq. P. M. W. H. White, C. Barwick, Esq. ev, S. D. L. Street Toronto. Warwick Wellington Square Whitehall

G. P. Kirby, Esq., P.M.

wish accru Pract ples, as ma An (Buffer endu

While gratit and p

simpl