# The Church,

#### VOLUME IX .--- No. 37.]

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## COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1846.

#### WHOLE NUMBER, CCCCLIII.

#### poetry.

LENTEN LAYS.\* (From the New York Churchman.) T

'Twas within the coasts where Sidon's ancient city stood, That the meek and kind Redeemer, wandered doing good. Doing good was CHRIST'S employment : doing good His bliss Would that we might love our duty even as He loved His!

There a woman, broken hearted with her weight of care, Knelt before Him, offering meekly low and humble prayer. But He turned in silence from her, answering not a word. They must learn to wait for mercy, who would serve the LORD.

Spake the people, "send her from us." But He onward went; Saying, "To the house of Jacob only am 1 sent." Then she threw herself before Him, bowing to the sward, Prostrate in her other second of the sward, Prostrate in her utter anguish, crying, "Help me LORD !" But He said " Shall I leave Israel for a stranger's need? Is it meet to rob the children, that the dogs may feed?" "Nay, not so," she answered meekly but, "Thou knowest

Even the dogs may gain the refuse from the children's board.'

"-i-hter than the golden sunlight on Tiberias' wave, than the stars of Heaven was the smile He gave. Sweeter than the forest music of Judea's birds, Gentler than a mother's soothing, feel His holy words.

"One such answer calls for mercy on the darkest guilt, Great thy Faith, O woman, be it even as thou wilt, Thou art worthy at My table with My sons to share, Go! with thy Redcemer's blessing : - I have heard thy prayer!

11 In the path of deep contrition none hath vainly trod ; Therefore let no doubt nor terror shake thy trust in GoD. Not a grief without a blessing helping thee to bear; What though blight be on the rosebud, dew-drops sparkle there !

In the lowliest things around us thoughts of Heaven there are; And in white minutest snow-flake thou canst trace the star, Look on such things, keep thy spirit less in earth than Heaven. While thou askest more, forget not that already given. This short lesson gives for model, all that mortal needs.

Take, for Faith this Tyrian woman : take the CHRIST for deeds. Take, for Faith this Tyrian could that the the office of the share? In the grace to this one sinner, dost thou pine to share? Wouldest thou win Gon's smile and blessing;-persevere in prayer!

Hyde Purk, Lent, 1846.

\* See the Holy Gospel for the second Sunday in Lent.

WONDERFUL ROBERT WALKER, THE CURATE OF SEATHWAITE. (From the Evergreen.)

ACOLYTIS.

Robert Walker, or, Wonderful Robert Walker, as he is still called in those parts of the country where he resided, was born in the parish of Seathwaite, in Cumberland, England, in 1709, being the youngest of twelve children. Robert was a sickly infant, and through his boyhood and youth continuing to be of a delicate frame and feeble health, it was deemed best, according to the country phrase, "to breed him a scholar," as it was not probable that he would be able to gain a livelihood by bodily labour. At that period, few of the parishes in the dales were furnished with good school-houses; so most of the children were taught to read and write in the chapel. Robert Walker himself received the rudiments of his education in the same consecrated building in which he

afterwards, for so many years, officiated both as a minister and school-teacher. By the assistance of a gentleman in the neighbourhood, he afterwards acquired a knowledge of the classics, and in time became qualified for taking holy orders. After his ordination, he had the offer of two curacies; he accepted that of Seathwaite in his native parish. The value of this

who not only live in the happiest ignorance of the fol- contained a large store of webs of woollen and linen others, whom they knew to have been themselves neighbour as thyself. I can say my pater noster and making profession of a Christian life, whilst there is good will with one another, and are, seemingly, (I hope it is remarkable that the pew in the chapel in which really, too,) sincere Christians, and sound members of the family used to sit, remained, a few years ago, fore, testify to a fact, with which they themselves were at God's hand; and in the other all that is to be brings scandal and dishonour upon religion. Perthe established Church, not one dissenter of any de-neatly lined with woollen cloth spun by the pastor's personally conversant. nomination being amongst them all. I got to the own hands. It is the only pew in the chapel so disvalue of £40 for my wife's fortune, but had no real tinguished.

estate of my own, being the youngest son of twelve "It might have been concluded that no one could children born of obscure parents; and though my in- thus, as it were, have converted his body into a macome has been but small and my family large, yet by chine of industry for the humblest uses, and kept his a providential blessing upon my diligent endeavours, thoughts so frequently bent upon secular concerns, the kindness of friends, and a cheap country to live in, without grievous injury to the more precious parts of those, who, in nine cases out of ten, sealed their tes- meditation of God and his goodness, of our own sin could be separated from the Christian; or the Christian; or the Christian and the cheap country to live in, without grievous injury to the more precious parts of those, who, in nine cases out of ten, sealed their tes-"By what I have written, (which is a true and ex- or its graces be displayed, in the midst of circumstances had left all to bear reproach and suffer persecution in he was not ashamed to write one thing often to them, of us orthodox in our belief; but many are not faithact account to the best of my knowledge,) I hope you so unfavourable, and when to the direct cultivation of the cause of Christ, and who had daily reason to exwill not think your favour to me, out of the late wor- the mind so small a portion of time was allotted ?- pect a martyr's death, would scarcely have placed on foolish virgins and the five wise teacheth plainly, that obedience is due, nor submissive to God who enjoins thy Dr. Stratford's effects, quite misbestowed, for But in this extraordinary man, things in their nature record, as true, what they must have known to be utwhich I must ever gratefully own myself, sir, your adverse were reconciled; his conversation was re- terly false. markable, not only for being chaste and pure, but for much obliged and most obedient humble servant, ROBERT WALKER." the degree in which it was fervent and eloquent; his sible.

About this time the Bishop of Chester recommended did his affections suffer more than his intellect; he testimony which I shall adduce from the writings of ourselves, if we have not the light and burning lamp only means of attaining this end. Let us be such as Seathwaite, and Mr. Walker was nominated to fill the was tenderly alive to all the duties of his pastoral of- these men, you will bear in mind that they were com- of God's eternal word burning in our hearts. double curacy, but he declined the offer. In a letter fice: the poor and needy 'he never sent empty away, petent to testify to the facts, regarding which they to the Bishop, Mr. Walker mentions as a reason for remind those who witnessed it, of a spirit nobler than men should succeed in their ministry." law or custom : they felt convictions which but for such

lections in the minds of his congregation, that they were called upon to do no more than his own actions cond century, says : " We can reckon up those who one should not learn at another? were daily setting before their eyes.

and frame of the Established Church. He allowed they committed the Churches themselves." no Dissenter or Methodist to interfere in the instruction of the souls committed to his cure; and so successful were his exertions, that he had not a single of those days were regarded, and were in fact, succesdissenter, of any denomination, in his parish. Though sors of the Apostles; for surely, the doctrine of a suche avoided all religious controversies, yet when age cession is clearly taught in the passages I have just had silvered his head, and virtuous piety had secured quoted to you. o his appearance reverence and silent honour, no one however determined in his hatred of apostolical descent, sion for which you contend really existed, we should could have listened to his discourse on ecclesiastical hear something of the lists of the Bishops who sucistory and ancient times, without thinking that one ceeded each other in the different churches, just as of the beloved apostles had returned to mortality, and you say that you can give a list of the several Archin that vale of peace had come to exemplify the beauty of holiness in the life and character of Mr. Walker."

#### DIALOGUE

BETWEEN THE REV. HENRY HOOKER, A.M., AND MR. CLAYTON, A DISSENTER, ON THE APOSTOLICAL SUC-CESSION.

(By a Correspondent of The Church.)

commissioned, and most of them were also those who my creed, as well as he; and further I know, that in an absence of those substantial duties of which a were appointed to commission others. They, there- the one is contained all things necessary to be asked Christian life is composed? I will tell you what

ed to record as a fact what was not a fact at all?

sible that they could have been guilty of such an act, edness withal; and signify plain that we would not Christians, and yet, amongst them you will not meet when no reason can be alleged why they should have in anywise have preaching, because we would not hear with the good father, nor the good master, nor the done so, and when you are informed that they were our faults rebuked, nor yet our minds exercised in good magistrate, nor the good judge; as if all this his nature. How could the powers of intellect thrive timony with their blood. Surely, men who, like them, and misery. St. Paul to the Philippians saith, that tian was anything independent of this. We are all

efficacy was given to the preacher's labours, by recol- made Bishops over them by the apostles."

were instituted Bishops in the Churches by the apos-"He was most zealously attached to the doctrine tles, and their successors, even unto us; to whom also

I could cite many other passages equally pertinent, but these are sufficient to show you, that the Bishops

Mr. C .- But it strikes me, that, if this succesbishops of Canterbury, who has succeeded one another from the time of the Reformation. This would be something satisfactory!

Mr. H .- This too we have. Irenæus says§-We have a list of the Bishops in succession to whom the apostolic church in every place was committed." the apostolic church in every place was committed. -See page 16. Eusebius, the celebrated ecclesias-tical historian, who flourished in the fourth century, and who are whose secure this doctring, gives us a and who every where asserts this doctrine, gives us a list of the Bishops of Jerusalem, Rome, Antioch, that governs the world, or as if they were the only in and Alexandria, from the apostlos' to his own time, things in the universe disregarded by him.

What a foolishness is it to think that we can or by our conduct of putting to silence the evil-doers ;

obstinacy, and discord, would often give way before the some of the apostles, or apostolic men who were in full lived, although they knew it well. What should move (Oraison functor de Henri de Bourbon.) breathings of his good-will and saintly integrity. It communion with the apostles, for his author and pre- Paul so often and so earnestly to write unto Timothy may be presumed also, while his humble congregation decessor. For in this manner, the apostolical Churches and to Titus, having such worthy gifts as they had, if were listening to the moral precepts which he delivered bring down their registers; as the Church of Smyrna, they need not to be warned of their duties? For from the pulpit, and to the Christian exhortations having Polycarp placed over it by St. John; as the have had the prophet that they should love their neighbour as themselves, Church of Rome had Clement ordained by St. Peter; of God, Nathan, sent of God himself unto him, or yet and to do as they would be done unto, that peculiar as the other Churches also set forth those who were Ezechias the prophet Esaias, either the apostles to be sent forth by couples together, or yet to meet in coun-IRENAUS, who flourished in the middle of the se- cil at Jerusalem, and there to decree hard matters, if

### WORLDLY CARE. (By Dean Stanhope.)

That care is certainly forbidden which betrays a opportunity of prosecuting the former.

believed : and what can or should a man have more sons make it their boast that they are Christians, Mr. C .- But could not these men have been tempt- than this? These sayings, although they be true, whilst, if we consider their real condition, we find that yet are they most brutish, and nothing else in very they are, in no one respect, what they ought to be. Mr. H.-I think that you will scarcely deem it pos- deed but haughty excuses to cloke our slothful wick- They declare with much self-gratulation, that they are yea, and fall hard on sleep ; wherein is set before us religion into disrepute. Let us preserve ourselves Mr. C.-I should think such a thing scarcely pos- all our natures, whether we be foolish or wise: we from this abuse. As true religion sanctifies us before fall on sleep forgetting God, when we should watch God, let us glorify it before men. A life distinguished About this time the Bishop of Chester recommend- written style was correct, simple and animated. Nor Mr. H.—Then I trust that whilst you listen to the for his coming, though we think never so highly of by the earnest discharge of our proper duties, is the the Apostle desired, without reproach, and capable

-the stranger was fed and refreshed in passing that have written, and that, from the position which they shall stand, whereas every one hath fallen that is and let us be such as the world itself would have us unfrequented vale-the sick were visited; and the held, their testimony must be deemed above suspicion. gone before us; or that we shall escape, where every be, and requires us to be, in order that we may escape CLEMENT OF ROME, the companion of St. Paul, one else hath been taken! There is not the best its censure. It is necessary, for either purpose, to distresses and embarrasments in the worldly estate of who is mentioned by him in his Epistle to the Philip- learned man, but he needs often to hear the preachings commence with our indispensable duties, to accomhis neighbours, with which his talents for business pians, and who flour shed about A.D. 87, says :\* "Our and counsel of others, although he can comfort him- plish them all, to omit not the least of them, to make made him acquainted ; and the disinterestedness, impartiality, and uprightness, which he maintained in tions would arise regarding the office of a Bishop. tures never so well. For as the physician, when he and to regulate our whole life by this standard. To the management of all affairs confided to him, were And therefore having perfect knowledge of this, they is sick, cannot heal himself, nor hath not his judgment make our duties an act of devotion, this is an exalted virtues seldom separated, in his conscience, from re- appointed certain persons, and then gave directions in so perfectly as he had before he was sick, but seeketh principle of conduct which impiety itself will be conligious obligations. Nor could such conduct fail to what manner, when they should die, other approved help at another physician's hand; so the learnedest strained to respect, which will reflect honour upon man living, as long as he liveth, and beareth sinful our faith, will incur no suspicion of hypocrisy, will TERTULLIAN, who flourished about 190, says, in flesh about with him, shall have sinful and froward have in it nothing equivocal which might give occaintercourse could not have been afforded, that, as in the reply to the heretics : † "Let them produce the origin lusts and affections reigning in him, which blindeth sion to slander, will render our light pure, and will practice of their pastor, there was no guile, so in his of their Churches: let them set forth the series of his sight, that he seeth not his own sins, until he be raise us to that eminence of righteousness which has faith there was nothing hollow; and we are warranted their Bishops so descending by succession from the warned of them by others. St. Peter saith he would for its recompense the eternal recompense of the just, in believing, that upon these occasions, selfishness, beginning, that he, who was the first Bishop, may have put them in remembrance of their duty, as long as he and the crown of a glorious immottality.-Bourdaloue

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

#### SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Great Placentia .- An account has lately appeared in some of the newspapers, of the Bishop of Newfoundland's first voyage of visitation along the southern and western coasts of his extensive diocese. Among many humbling and affecting instances of spiritual decay and destitution therein disclosed, the state of the Church in Great Placentia is one which appeals strongly to the members greater love for the world, than for Almighty God. of the English Church, and all loyal Englishmen, for greater love for the world, than for Almighty God. And this we may reckon done, by consenting to any unlawful means to promote our temporal advantage; by retaining anything we are already possessed of, at the expense of His favour and a good conscience; by the expense of His favour and a good conscience; by the expense of His favour and a good conscience; by the expense of His layour and a good conscience; by following our worldly affairs with delight, and attend-ing His service with weariness and grudging; or, by wholly nonlecting the latter, rather than miss the least wholly neglecting the latter, rather than miss the least scribed himself £50 by way of example and encourageopportunity of prosecuting the former. 2. That concern for the world is forbidden, which puts us upon calling into question the power or the but he visited and exhorted the people from house to don sill be saw the suffer his interest and exertions to puts us upon calling into question the power or the goodness of God; which forgets to be thankful for mercies already received, and which neglects the daily instances of his bounty to the world in general. And herein do all those querulous and desponding tempers year arises already expressive and expressi

not accepting this nomination, that "the chapels of Seathwaite and Ulpha being annexed together, would be apt to cause a general discontent among the inhabitants of both places; by either thinking themselves slighted, being only served alternately, or neglected in the duty, or attributing it to covetousness in me;

all of which occasions of murmuring I would willingly avoid." We have seen that he had at this time a large family of eight or nine children. One of his sons he afterward maintained at Trinity College, Dublin, till he was prepared for taking holy orders, though his salary had been but little augmented. He was like his predecessors in the same cure, school-master as well as clergyman of the parish, but he made no charge for teaching the children of his parishioners: though such as could afford to pay, gave him whatever they pleased.

As a parish priest he was exceedingly hospitable. Every Sunday he had served upon a long table, "messes of broth for the refreshment of those of his congregation who came from a distance, and usually took their seats as parts of his own household."

"He loved old customs and usages, and in some nstances adhered to them to his own loss: for having had a sum of money lodged in the hands of a neighbouring tradesman, when long course of time had raised the rate of interest, and more was offered, he refused to accept it-an act not difficult to one who, while he was drawing seventeen pounds a year from his curacy, declines, as we have seen, to add the profits of another small benefice to his own, lest he should e suspected of cupidity. From this vice he was wholly free. When very young, having kept a diary of his expenses, however trifling, the large amount at the end of the year surprised him; and from that time the rule of his life was to be economical, not avari-

A clergyman (a great grandson of Mr. Walker) has written the following brief account of his last days: 'Until the sickness of his wife, a few months previous to her death, his health and spirits and faculties were unimpaired. But this misfortune gave him such a shock that his constitution gradually decayed. His senses, except sight, still preserved their powers. He never preached with steadiness after his wife's death. His voice faltered ; he always looked at the seat which Seathwaite in his native participation of this living she had used. He could not pass not the living she had used. He became, when alone, sad and melancholy, tears. He became, when alone, sad and melancholy. she had used. He could not pass her tomb without though still, among his friends, kind and go night before his death. As his custom was, he went tottering and leaning on his daughter's arm, to examine the heavens and meditate in the open air. 'How clear the moon shines to-night !' He said those words, sighed and laid down. At six next morning, (June 25th, 1802;) he was found a corpse. Many a tear, many a heavy heart, and many a grateful blessing followed him to the grave."

he married-his wife bringing him as her portion, a small sum of money, with which they began house- moured. He went to bed about twelve o'clock the keeping. About twenty years afterwards, his situation is described in a letter written by a gentleman who had just visited him, a portion of which we here

"I was, the other day, upon a party of pleasure, about five or six miles from this place, where I met with a very striking object, and of a nature not very common. Going into a clergyman's house, (of whom I had frequently heard,) I found him sitting at the head of a long square table, such as is commonly used in this country by the lower class of people-dressed in a coarse blue frock, trimmed with black horn but- and "such a sense of his various excellencies was tons; a checked shirt, a leather strap about his neck prevalent in the country, that the epithet of WONDERfor a stock, a coarse apron, and a pair of great wooden- FUL, is to this day attached to his name." soled shoes, plated with iron, to preserve them, (what "There is," says Wordsworth, "in the above sketch, clergyman himself."

ten about a year after the above :---

tianity. writing:-

He died at the age of ninety-three, and had been curate of his parish near sixty-seven years. He left behind him a sum of more than two thousand pounds,

we call clogs in these parts,) with a child upon his something so extraordinary as to require further exknee, eating breakfast; his wife, and the remainder planatory details. And to begin with his industry: of his children, were some of them employed in wait- Eight hours in each day, during five days in the week, ing upon each other, then in teazing and spinning and half of Saturday, except when the labours of huswool, at which trade he is a great proficient; and bandry were urgent, he was occupied in teaching. moreover, when it was made ready for sale, will lay it, His seat was within the rails of the altar; the com- ceed to the next head under which I promised to conby sixteen or thirty-two pounds weight, upon his back, munion-table was his desk; and, like Shenstone's and on foot seven or eight miles, will carry it to the school-mistress, the master employed himself at the market even in the depth of winter. I was not much spinning-wheel while the children were repeating their surprised at all this, as you may possibly be, having lessons by his side. Every evening, after schoolheard a great deal of it related before. But I must hours, if not more profitably engaged, he continued confess myself astonished with the alacrity and good- the same kind of labour, exchanging, for the benefit for proof of this doctrine. But as they were uninhumour that appeared both in the clergyman and his of exercise, the small wheel at which he had sat, for spired men, they were of course liable to err just as wife, and more so at the sense and ingenuity of the the large one on which wool is spun, the spinner step- much as we are. I should therefore think, Sir, that ife, and more so at the sense and ingenuity of the erge one on which work is splate to the sense and ingenuity of the erge one on which work is splate to the sense and ingenuity of the erge one on which work is splate to the sense and ingenuity of the erge one on which work is splate to the sense and ingenuity of the erge one on which work is splate to the sense and ingenuity of the erge one on which work is splate to the sense and ingenuity of the erge one on which work is splate to the sense and ingenuity of the erge one on which work is splate to the sense and ingenuity of the erge one on which work is splate to the sense and ingenuity of the erge one on which work is splate to the sense and ingenuity of the erge one on which work is splate to the sense and ingenuity of the erge one on which work is splate to the sense and ingenuity of the erge one on which work is splate to the sense and ingenuity of the erge one on which work is splate to the sense and ingenuity of the erge one on which work is splate to the sense and ingenuity of the erge one on which work is splate to the sense and ingenuity of the erge one on which work is splate to the sense and erge one on which work is splate to the sense to the sense and erge one on which work is splate to the sense to the se the wolf from the door, as we say; and if he advances management of public and private affairs, he acted, in were inspired men; and, therefore, we do not hold a little in the world, it is owing more to his own care, his rustic neighbourhood, as serivener, writing out their writings in the same estimation in which we hold than to anything else he has to rely upon. I don't petitions, deeds of conveyance, wills, covenants, &c., those of St. Paul, St. Peter, and St. John. Accorfind his inclination is running after further preferment. with pecuniary gain to himself, and to the great bene- dingly, we do not make use of them for the same pur-He is settled among the people that are happy among themselves; and live in the greatest unanimity and friendship with them; and, I believe, the minister and friendship with them; and, I believe, the minister and friendship with them; and them is an even temper; a care in the pursuit of friendship with them; and a somewhere,—that the idea of an uninterrunted friendship with them is an even temper; a care in the pursuit of friendship with them is an even temper; a care in the pursuit of friendship with them is and a many and grieve-tion of its opponents, that there must have been a friendship with them is an even temper; a care in the pursuit of friendship with them is an even temper; a care in the pursuit of friendship with them is an even temper; a care in the pursuit of friendship with them is an even temper; a care in the pursuit of friendship with them is an even temper; a care in the pursuit of friendship with them is an even temper; a care in the pursuit of friendship with them is an even temper; a care in the pursuit of friendship with them is an even temper; a care in the pursuit of friendship with them is an even temper; a care in the pursuit of friendship with them is an even temper; a care in the pursuit of friendship with them is an even temper; a care in the pursuit of friendship with them is an even temper; a care in the pursuit of friendship with them is an even temper; a care in the pursuit of friendship with them is an even temper; a care in the pursuit of friendship with them is an even temper; a care in the pursuit of friendship with them is an even temper; a care in the pursuit of friendship with them is an even temper; a care in the pursuit of friendship with them is an even temper; a care in the pursuit of friendship with them is an even temper; a care in the pursuit of friendship with them is an even temper; a care in the pursuit of friendship with temperature and temperature a He is settled among the people that are happy among fit of his employers. These labours, (at all times pose. We do not deem a single sentence of their people are exceedingly satisfied with each other; and are settled in this country, were often so intense that them, as we would the writings of any other honest deed how should they be dissatisfied, when they he passed great part of the night, and sometimes men competent to testify to matters of fact, with which have a person of so much probity and worth as their whole nights, at his desk. His garden, also, was they were themselves acquainted. For instance, most

have a person of so much probity and worth as their pastor? A man, who, for his candour and meekness, pastor? A man, who, for his candour and meekness, tilled by his own hand: he had a right of past rage to the fact, that infant baptism was universally prac-to the promises of Christ on the Holy Scriptures ness in principle and practice, is an ornament to the day of the meak was observed instead of the seventh day of the meak was observed day of the meak bear with me if I say, the plainness of his dress, the upon a small scale, renting two or three acres, in ad- as the Christian Sabbath, in the age after our blessed sanctity of his manners, the simplicity of his doctrine, dition to his own less than an acre of glebe; and the Lord's resurrection. In like manner are we all inand the vehemence of his expression, have a sort of humblest drudgery which the cultivation of these fields debted to them for their testimony relative to what resemblance to the pure practice of primitive Chris- required, was performed by himself.

We will now furnish the reader with Mr. Walker's and shearing their flocks, and in the performance of writings of those apostles, whose names they severally account of himself, as contained in a letter of his own this latter service was eminently dextrous. They, in bear. If we reject their testimony on certain dis-

"Sin-Yours, of the 26th instant, was communi- hay-cock or a fleece; less as a recompense for this must, to be consistent, reject their testimony on all "Sin-Yours, of the 26th instant, was communicated to me by Mr. C----, and I should have re-turned an immediate answer, but the hand of Provi-dence, then heavy upon an amiable pledge of endear-turned an immediate answer, but the hand of Provi-dence, then heavy upon an amiable pledge of endear-turned an immediate answer, but the hand of Provi-dence, then heavy upon an amiable pledge of endear-turned an immediate answer, but the hand of Provi-dence, then heavy upon an amiable pledge of endear-turned an immediate answer, but the hand of Provi-dence, then heavy upon an amiable pledge of endear-turned an immediate answer, but the hand of Provi-dence, then heavy upon an amiable pledge of endear-turned an immediate answer, but the hand of Provi-dence, then heavy upon an amiable pledge of endear-turned an immediate answer, but the hand of Provi-dence, then heavy upon an amiable pledge of endear-turned an immediate answer, but the hand of Provi-dence, then heavy upon an amiable pledge of endear-turned an immediate answer, but the hand of Provi-dence, then heavy upon an amiable pledge of endear-turned an immediate answer, but the hand of Provi-dence, then heavy upon an amiable pledge of endear-turned an immediate answer, but the hand of Provi-dence, then heavy upon an amiable pledge of endear-turned an immediate answer, being devoted to reading the Scriptures and family praver. The principal festithe loss of; though we have yet eight living, all health- but through every other day in the week, through every we must deem them incompetent to testify as to the ful, hopeful children, whose names and ages are as fol-week in the year, he was incessantly occupied in work fact, that certain books were considered in their age candid an inquirer. Good afternoon, Mr. Clayton. lows :- Zaccheus, aged almost eighteen years; Eliza- of hand or mind; not allowing a moment for recrea- of the Church as the writings of the inspired men, beth, sixteen years and ten months; Mary, fifteen; tion, except upon a Saturday afternoon, when he in- whose names they bear. I say, that if you deem them Moses, thirteen years and three months; Sarah, ten dulged himself with a newspaper, or sometimes with incompetent to testify to the former facts, you must years and three months; Mabel, eight years and three a magazine. The frugality and temperance esta- in like manner deem them incompetent to testify to months; William Tyson, three years and eight months; blished in his house were as admirable as the industry. the latter : and this, I think neither you nor your disand Ann Esther, one year and three months; besides Nothing to which the name of luxury could be given senting friends would be willing to do. You are, Anna, who died two years and six months ago, and was there known; in the latter part of his life, indeed, therefore, obliged to acknowledge them competent to was then aged between sine and ten; and Eleanor, who died the 23rd inst. January, aged six years and ten months. Zaccheus, the eldest child, is now learn-ing the trade of tanner, and has two years and a half Mr. C.—But is it not possible that these men could that can be said—love God above all things, and thy that to make it a subject of scandal and reproach is was then aged between nine and ten; and Eleanor, when tea had been brought into almost general use, it testify to matters of fact, which came under their own I can read the scripture at home, and comfort myself my chapel, at present, as near as I can compute it, worn by his family was comely and decent, but as duce their testimony? may amount to £17 10s. \* \* \* \* simple as their diet; the homespun materials were Mr. H.-No! it is impossible. For the only per-

"I am situated greatly to my satisfaction, with re- made up into apparel by their own hands. At the sons whose writings we quote, are, without exception, gard to the conduct and behaviour of my auditory, time of the decease of this thrifty pair, their cottage those who themselves received a commission from

No. III.

Mr. Hooker.-I am very glad to see you so soon compiled from various records, then in existence.

nents, or have you seen any reason to question the nportance which I have attached to them?

called upon Mr. Bennet, and having stated, as well as opinion, to be a sufficient argument, if there were be had by it in a future state. I could, your arguments, I asked him to be kind enough none other, for the doctrine of an uninterrupted suco meet them; but I must confess that his attempt to cession. But we have this very afternoon seen that talk about the identity of Bishops and Presbyters, or

against my arguments adduced from the Scripture fact. These councils were chiefly composed of Bider it, viz. that of Ecclesiastical history.

Mr. C .- Allow me, Sir, before you proceed, to ask, not this a very uncertain ground on which you are

books were included in the canon of Holy Scripture,

"He also assisted his neighbours in hay-making and considered by their contemporaries as the genuine their turn, complimented him with the present of a puted points, as we are sometimes urged to do, we

I you;" "Lo I am with you always, even unto the Mr. C.-I cannot say, Sir, that I have; I again end of the world." This ought, in my humble the succession could not have ended here. But, we gardly, griping and uncharitable. are not confined to Christian writers in this matter : same thing.

> shorter than usual to-day, yet as I am a good deal of revealed religion, all agree in demanding of us. engaged, and as it may tend to keep each part of the

Mr. H .- Do not mention it : it gives me much pleasure to consider so important a subject with so

#### PREACHING. (By Bishop Pilkington.)

Many will say, What should I do at the sermon ? I know as much before I go, as I shall learn there

\* St. Clement Epist. ad Corinth. cap. 44. ad. init. + Tertullian De Praes. cap. 32.

1 Irenæus Advers. Hæres. lib. iii. cap. 3. § Ibid, lib iv. cap. 63. || Euseb. Hist. lib. iii. cap. 4.

Mr. Clayton.—Yes, Sir, I have done so. Mr. H.—Have you detected any flaw in my argu-tents, or have you seen any reason to question the and great, than righteous; and is induced to virtue, offices, or administer the consolations of our fiely rather Can it be wondered that many members of the Church

to meet them; but I must contest dur, has the would do so was anything but satisfactory to me. He would this doctrine was every where received, and that no this doctrine was every where received, and that no consuperhulties, and nxes a careful eye upon things a great way off: which will not let the man enjoy him-royal gift, testifying the early zeal and liberality of the color king. not confine himself to your arguments; but began to man could be accounted a minister of Christ who self, for fear he should want several years hence, or sailor king. could not trace back his succession to the Apostles. I might have also shown you, had I deemed it neces-sary, and my time admitted of it, that the councils of the different area attact the same powerful and good God then as now; Elders, in the apostolic age, and other matters, which I might have also shown you, had I deemed it neces- in his grave. Wretched folly! As if God would not thought had nothing to do with the question. Mr.H.—As I have to answer no objections brought gainst my arguments adduced from the Scripture history in favour of the Apostolical Succession, I pro-tistory in favour of the Apostolical Succession, I pro-  $m_{res}$  and every Bishop must have been consecrated  $m_{res}$  the the method provided for the control of the thought be a solemn and affect-  $m_{res}$  the the method provided for the control of the thought be a solemn and affect-  $m_{res}$  the the two Bishops and every Bishops So. I think  $m_{res}$  the the two Bishops So. I think  $m_{res}$  the the two Bishops and the two Bishops and the two Bishops and the two Bishops and affect-  $m_{res}$  the two Bishops and the two Bishops and the two Bishops and the two Bishops and affect-  $m_{res}$  the two Bishops and the two Bishops and the two Bishops and the two Bishops and affect-  $m_{res}$  the two Bishops and Bish

profane history affords satisfactory evidence to the is, and may be in any of us, such a concern to provide On the other hand, if there be, and no doubt there about to tread? I am informed that Churchmen are very fond of going to the Fathers, as you call them, Dut as they were unintion, I cannot but deem it very absurd for any man to suppose, —as many do suppose, and firmly believe, thing to displease Him: a mind, that disposes us to Cut all and the husiness of a law-sion. For, surely, (as has been well remarked) if the ful and useful calling, industriously and conscienbe found. All that we have to meet this mass of evi-habitant: a concern, lastly, that permits a man to ention of its opponents, that there *must* have been a break somewhere,—that the idea of an uninterrupted succession through so many ages is utterly *preposte*-for his future subsistence: is decent in his expenses, for his future subsistence: is decent in his expenses, rous. But believe me, Mr. Clayton, that until your friends can bring me something more convincing than all, and charitable to the poor: this is a concern for their ancient, honoured church; and the very sight of it recils of the Church; all of whom testify one and the frugality are recommended, and sloth and profuseness

> engaged, and as it may tend to keep each part of the argument by itself, you will excuse me, if I defer the consideration of our next argument till another opportunity. I shall be glad to see you again at an early day: and I hope that I shall then have more leisure than I can command to-day. Mr. C.—I am sure, Sir, that I have much reason cess, by preserving our minds in steadiness and tran-quillity, we are allowed; and of that, which brings disorder and perplexity, and perfectly bereaves us of our peace and of our conduct, we are debarred: in short, God hath so tempered the matter that we may neither despair of his blessing, nor presume upon sub-inting without it. our peace and of our conduct, we are debarred : in spiritual privileges and means of grace), "Come over and

#### DUTIES OF OUR HIGH VOCATION.

that can be said-love God above all things, and thy that to make it a subject of scandal and reproach is ginal erection of which was mainly accomplished by the one of the heaviest misfortunes that can visit us. "What avail," said a father of the Church, "is a Christian belief united to a Heathen life?" I would put a similar inquiry: What advantage is there in

hounty, (a rare instance of well discussed word manif neence in one so young,) obtained the due and complete that governs the world, or as if they were the only thins in the universe disregarded by him.
 That concern for the world is certainly forbid-Mr. Hooker.—1 am very glad to see you so soon again, Mr. Clayton. I hope that you have carefully considered the arguments that I adduced from the New Testament in favour of the Apostolical Succes-sion. Mr. Clayton.—Yes, Sir, I have done so. M. Clayton.—Yes, Sir, I have done so. and great, than righteons; and is hadden to the for the more for the promises of this life, than either for the sake of its own intrinsic value, or for the rewards to be had by it in a future state. Can it be wondered that many members of the Church sought or accepted at the hands of the Roman Catholic clergy, the sacraments and other offices of religion, and were joined to their Communion? The church was closed, neglected, and by degrees fell into decay; and the Communion plate, though carefully and honourably preserved, is now only exhibited as a most interesting

> by three or at least by two Bishops. So, I think the men, who are fretful and uneasy, sordid and nig- ing one. The few remaining members of the Church are of great respectability, and mourn deeply over their destitution of the means of grace and religious privileges. they are most anxious to see their church, if not restor-ed, yet preserved from utter ruin. It is, however, quite unworthily be mixed up. The sum of from  $\pounds 200$  to  $\pounds 250$  would restore the fabric to a sound and secure state, to the sacred rites and services of our national Church. nd on the early ecclesiastical writers, and the coun-ils of the Church; all of whom testify one and the ame thing. Though, Mr. Clayton, our conversation has been porter than usual to-day, yet as I am a good deal ngaged, and as it may tend to keep each part of the gument by itself, you will excuse me, if I defer the

consideration, as will appear by the following letter, which by Her Majesty's command, was addressed to the Secretary of the Society.

use; that Divine worship had therefore been long suspended, and that the pious and charitable designs of the king towards the inhabitants of the place and neighbourhood, have been in consequence wholly frustrated. "The Queen Dowager perused this sad and disheartening statement with much pain; Her Majesty, therefore, influenced by her well known feelings of affection and respect for the memory of the late king, and by an anx-tious desire to secure for Placentia and the adjoining districts the spiritual benefits which His Majesty laboured so earnestly to obtain for them, has honoured me with her commands to communicate through you to the Bishop ciety for the Propagation of the Gospel and to the Bishop of Newfoundland, her intention of defraying the estimated expense of restoring and fitting up the church at Placen-tia; that expense is calculated to be £300, for which sum, tia; that expense is calculated to be £300, for which sum, in obedience to Her Majesty's gracious directions, I now enclose to you a cheque on Messrs. Coutts, with the re-quest that the amount may be remitted to the Bishop, to be placed at his disposal for the purpose which I have encoded.

present gift should be unaccompanied with any stipula-tion; but Her Majesty feels that she should imperfectly discharge her duty both with reference to the king's memory and the interests of religion in Newfoundland, which was His Majesty's object to promote, if she did not request from the Society and the Bishop an assurance that some arrangements shall be made, by the appointment of a missionary, which shall secure the future re-gular performance of Divine service in the church at Placentia, and of other religious ministrations in the dis-

"In conclusion, I am commanded by the Queen Dow-ager to express the satisfaction which Her Majesty exager to express the satisfaction which Her Majesty ex-periences in being able in this instance to assist the Bishop of Newfoundland in the attainment of the objects for which he is striving at the sacrifice of so much personal comfort, and of Her Majesty's best wishes for the success, under God's blessing, of his truly apostolic labours. "I am, my dear Hawkins, "Most sincerely yours, "J. R. Wood."

Her Majesty having thus most graciously undertaken the entire charge of the restoration of Placentia Church, the Committee have recommended the appointment of an additional missionary in priest's orders for the spiritual charge of the inhabitants, who are thinly scattered on the shores of the bay, with a special view to the benefit of Great Placentia. But as more than the entire income of the Society is already pledged for the maintenance of existing missions, it is proposed to raise a *special fund* for the support of a second missionary to Placentia bay; and it is honed that the knowledge of the spiritual destitution oped that the knowledge of the spiritual destitu of the poor fishermen on that coast will induce many to follow the example of Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, by contributing to furnish them with the ministrations of the Church.

#### DIOCESE OF COLOMBO.

The following extracts from a letter of the Bishop of Colombo (Ceylon) announcing his arrival, and giving some particulars of his reception in his new diocese, will be read with interest.

To the Rev. ERNEST HAWKINS, Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of tee Gospel,

Kew, Colombo, Nov. 11th, 1845.

must have been: the Governor's carriages conveyed our whole party from the landing-place to the church, which was quite thronged, for the service of our humble thanks-giving, throngh Mr. Bailey's kindness, and thence to the Queen's house, where a most frank and friendly welcome crook at the end of the staff. And both were present, not in prayer and spirit only, but The church was thronged : the Governor in person also. and his suite, with many of the high judicial and civil and military officers of the colony, the missionaries from Cotta, and many, I was informed, of the Scotch Presbyterians, and others, not members of our communion Not less than five ordained native clergymen were present; and some of every class in the colony came to the vestry afterwards to attest the solemn act. The day was most auspicious: may He, he allows so! of all things, make the result not less so! "Believe me, yours very sincerely, "JAMES COLOMBO." most auspicious: may He, in whose hands are the is

use; that Divine worship had therefore been long sus- was considered a gallant and meritorious officer; but by an gratified to meet with the following remarks in the claims to the soul; that man's cause is every thing, and you cannot plead ignorance of the fact, that many priests

substituted the more dangerous and disreputable one of the ga-ming-table, the turf, and other dissipations still more censura-ble, and the opulent fortune inherited from a long line of bon-ours descent and a substituted the substituted

### THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1846.

#### CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

First Page. Poetry-Lent Lay. Wonderful Robert Walker. ialogue on the Apostoli ical Suc Wordly Care. Duties of our high vocation.

We have felt no ordinary degree of gratification in prominent points upon which the episcopal counsel has been offered. The remarks upon Sunday School

Teaching are pertinent and excellent; but that is a subject upon which we desire and intend to enlarge so much, that we must, in our present necessarily brief review, pass on to other points. The following upon the general estimation of preaching, in disparagement of the more direct and proper duties of an agricultural country is to be shaken and overturned, cuniary supplies for the sustaining of a public journal; devotion, are much called for, and claim the most serious attention :---

" Many regard the preaching of the man, the great ob-"Many regard the preaching of the man, the great ob-"My dear Sir,—Our happy arrival off Colombo on All Saint's Day, was indeed a blessed end of a most blessed royage. We landed in the afternoon, and went direct from the ship to the church; this, although under salute both from our own good ship the "Malabar" and the garrison fort, rendered our entry, at my own particular request, less ceremonious than his Excellency, Sir Colin Campbell, the Governor and his eides decamp with a time and are invited to a control of the solution of the man, the great ob-"Many regard the preaching of the man, the great ob-as did dissenters of a former age, that it is inspired, yet their preference of it to the word of God, and their rever-ence for it, almost implies as much. The error has cor-rupted the langnage, for we bear not, the Church will be open, there is Divine Service, Morning or Evening Pray-request, less ceremonious than his Excellency, Sir Colin Campbell, the Governor and his eides decamp came on board to welcome us, wished to have made it.— The senior Colonial chaplain, the Rev. B. Bailey, with other friends, came on board to give us most cordial greeting; and the whole beach, and pier, and harbour, were thronged with multitudes of all classes and colours, to bid us from all seemingly a glad, and from many doubt-less the Christian, welcome of truly Christian hearts.— Such at least the experience of the past weeks' unvarying and unmeasured kindness from the second state of the past weeks' unvarying and unmeasured kindness from the second state of the past weeks' unvarying and unmeasured kindness from the second state of the past weeks' unvarying second state of the past weeks' unvarying second state of the past weeks' unvarying the phecy, 'the time will come when, having itching ears, they shall turn away from the truth?' Is not this to cultivate the understanding at the expense of the heart? "To regard the Church as eminently 'the House of

Queen's house, where a most frank and friendly welcome awaited us from his Excellency, who had invited a small party of the clergy and intimate friends to meet us. No-thing can exceed the kindness of the Governor's hospita-speedy and happy passage of the good ship "Malabar," having anticipated our expected arrival at least ten days. On the following day we were accompanied to church by the Governor and all his suite, both in the morning and evening. In the morning I preached, and administered and my Chaptanu, R'o a high are, as good a churchman were many of our fellow-passengers in the ship, with the ax seeman, and two of bis hardy and well-conducted error as seama, and two of bis hardy and as seaman,) and two of his hardy and well-conducted crew. eye, significant the movement, elevated the head, awake Among many little circumstances of happiest omen on that happy day, (the first only of many since in this beau-that happy day, (the first only of many since in this beauteous and propering country.) I could not but observe with something of glad feeling, that the flag of the Go-ture and the exhortations of the Church. If the Preachvernment state barge rowed by eight or ten blacks, was decorated with a mitre for the occasion, with the pastoral some will not go to Church-turn away from the privilere with a mitter is the occasion, with the pastoral solution in an impending crisis, incumbent is seen on the first of the church is seen on the first of t church by the senior chaplain, assisted by twelve others. I had proposed it for Sunday, that the solemn service might be brought as visibly before the whole church as seasonable, sufficient, eloquent of his Church,-suffer all might be brought as visibly before the whole church as possible: but so many of the elergy (out of our too small number) expressed a wish to be associated with me on the church as they cannot endure the preaching of a dull man. They will not perform the duty of public worship, and seek the public teaching of the word and Church of God, because might be trugger possible: but so many of the elergy (out of our too small number) expressed a wish to be associated with me on that occasion, that I gladly and thankfully acceded to their request, and altered the day. The laity could be their request, and altered the day. The laity could be their request, but the elergy could not on Sunday. Sermons, and underrate the divine teaching, as well as the obligation and advantages of public prayer?" We are constrained to regard it as an evidence of than in the vouchsafement and continuance of his part either of individuals or of communities, if there and expressed for them. should not be evinced a preference for those portions The sons and daughters of the Church, we repeat,

and God's cause nothing!

" Another symptom of disregard for Church teaching, not merely as respects doctrine and duty, but the form of prayers, is the preference for Family Worship, of prayers in these startling words. "I am a jealous God i" and prepared by individuals, often Laymen, sometimes per-sons of one of the denominations. In the Prayer Book of the Church of England, there is no 'Form of Prayer to be used in Families.' Perhaps the Reformers expecknell at least of every system of secular education to be used in Families.' Perhaps the Reformers expec-ted, or at least hoped, that the pious would attend in the Church at 'Daily Morning and Evening Prayer,' or that in the house there would be the like opportunity for the benefit of the aged and infirm, and very young, who could not go to the Church, or in case the Church was at a distance; or they might have reasonably supposed that from the Liturgy, the head of the family might easily se-lext Collects and Versicles well adapted for family devo-tion. But the omission has been made the plea, in that country, for self-authorized persons to set forth various editions of Family Prayers; and though the same plea editions of Family Prayers; and though the same plea cannot be used here, there has been no dearth of the commodity in either land. Some of these are selections from the Book of Common Prayer, (as for example Rev. Dr. Hook's Family Prayers, which are excellent,) but the greater properties extended of the the greater proportion are attempts, of course unsuccess-ful, to make better prayers than are already provided for us by the Church.

The same impression has been so strongly on the Fourth Page. Original Poetry.—The Fourth Sunday in Lent.—The Annun-ciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The Happy Family; or, Talents well employed.

The Family Liturgy, thus constructed, is precisely in the order of the Morning and Evening Prayer,the perusal of a Charge lately delivered by Bishop preserving the connection of its parts as far as, with in another part of this day's impression. It is the Gadsden to the Clergy of North Carolina, entitled a reasonable view to brevity, was found to be prac- wish and desire of the Lord Bishop that measures THE TIMES ECCLESIASTICALLY CONSIDERED." It ticable. A selection is given from the Psalms, adapis just the sort of address which befits a Christian ted to every day in the month, and other portions of this Petition, and having it transmitted to Parliament Bishop, of firm purpose and godly resolution, in lax the responsive service have been retained; while the with all practicable despatch. and perilcus times; and we believe, with many of our confession of our faith, in the Apostles' Creed, is It will be borne in mind that the same Petition is widely felt throughout the whole extent, not only of ing worship. We shall however, probably in our Administrator of the Government, the Legislative that branch of the Church for whose instruction and next, publish the introduction to this compilation, as Council, and the Legislative Assembly. But upon benefit it has been more particularly designed, but of it enters into some detail of its object and plan; and the mode of procedure in this case we need not enthe Church at large. The topics adverted to in this we also intend to take the earliest opportunity of large, as that, a little ago, was fully and explicitly admirable Charge, are numerous; but we must limit returning to some other points in Bishop Gadsden's pointed out in the Letter of the Assistant Secretary our extracts and observations to a few of the more Charge, upon which our space will not allow us at of the Church Society, in transmitting the form of present to remark.

Although we have abstained hitherto from any re- regarded as the act of individual Churchmen, and that marks upon Sir Robert Peel's newly developed com- it does not emanate from the Church Society in their mercial policy, we are not without an apprehension corporate or collective capacity. that this is but the harbinger of great moral as well as physical changes. If the high position of England as it will prove a revolution involving much more than because, as a general rule, this must be too obvious the temporal interests of that great country : if she to be insisted upon. In order to secure something is to become a nation of mere traders and manufac- like a punctual payment of the dues of this journal, turers, compelled from the hopelessness of competition and to prevent a very injurious accumulation of arto abandon the culture of the soil, we shall soon come rears, we have embarked in expenses which we have to witness much more than the mere worldly elevation scarcely been warranted in undertaking; but under or depression of particular classes in the community. these circumstances, it is not too much to hope that Time, we fear, will shew too soon that the change in we shall be repaid for the heavy outlay by the puncthe moral, and social, and religious prospects of the tual discharge of all demands to our Travelling Agent, great empire to which we belong, is about to be even when he calls upon them. more startling and alarming.

But apart from the direct and independent results for our Collector to reach, without an expense larger of this new policy, we detect, we think, in the readi- perhaps than the amount to be received, we have forness of the prime-minister to adopt theories of trade | warded accounts of their dues to the close of the prewhich, after a long life of thought and experience, he sent volume. In some few cases, this application has had felt it a duty to reject, a disposition to yield been promptly and satisfactorily replied to; and we hereafter to other and more serious changes, should trust that all, from a conviction of the importance to he be able to plead any correspondent pressure of the us of the punctual payment of such dues, will kindly times. We are not without a fear, - and this easiness lose no time in transmitting them in the manner we of persuasion on the part of Sir Robert Peel, this wil- pointed out. lingness to bend to an external pressure, does by no found the advocate of measures which will tend to tant places.

Rev. and dear Sir,-The perusal of the inclo

To this course of reasoning, which has been prac-

n these startling words, "I am a jealous God;" and let this declaration, with its consequences, sound the

and you cannot plead ignorance of the fact, that many priests in Ireland are 'speaking lies and hypocrisy,' conscious that they are in error; but they have not the courage to shake off the fetters by which they are bound, and to declare openly their sentiments. They foolishly imagine that they may secretly entertain opinions which the Word of God approves, while at the same time they remain in the exterior profession of a religion which the Word of God condemns. Many of them have poor relatives, leaning on them for support, and therefore they temporise in obcdience to a 'pressure from with-out,' which keeps them from shaking off the incubus by which they are weighed down. The doctines of purgatory and transubstantiation are lucrative, and the calls of avarice are so numerous and so pressing, that the dictates of conscience are silenced by mere worldly considerations, and the truth, as it is in Jesu; is allowed to remain in abeyance. 'I speak that I do know, and testify that I have seen,' and you cannot but acknowledge that my testimony is true. It is very possible they are hood come as fool means the speak of the speak they are a fool means the speak of come as fool means the speak of come and fool speak of come and fool speak of come as fool means the speak of come as fool means the speak of come and fool speak of come and speak of come and fool speak of

in sustaining Schools, in which the Christian faith shall be taught as we hold and maintain it,—either let all compulsory taxation for this object be with-drawn; or, if it must be imposed, let us be allowed to apply it to schools which we feel that we can con-scientiously support. These are views which the Legislature, we must presume, in a spirit of equal justice, will not treat with disregard; and let us hope, too, that a Christian Parliament, in a Christian land, will not longer lie under the imputation and the great guilt, of comunder the imputation and the great guilt, of combe sent empty away.' My connection with this society has been, indeed a blessing to me, inasmuch as it has been instrumencing their daily deliberations,-and these fremental in giving me a clearer insight into the unsoundness and insufficiency to salvation of the doctrines which I formerly laquently upon the most solemn subjects,-without a lemn invocation of the blessing of Almighty God.

insufficiency to salvation of the doctrines which I formerly la-boured to preach and disseminate, and into the scriptural and life giving principles which I have from conscientious motives been led to embrace. The more I am convinced of the awful delusion under which I laboured, and of the danger from which In connection with the foregoing remarks, the attention of the Clergy of this Diocese is respectfully I have escaped, the more anxious I am that you should be par-takers with me of the same blessings which I am now privi-laged to enjoy. Discard altogether from your minds that yet undefined thing called 'the Church'—study the Bible with at-tention from an anytone define to reserve the tent with atrequested to the form of Petition which will be found "I would therefore, affectionately address you, and implore

you, as you value your own souls, and the souls of the people who look up to you for instruction, to do as I have done, and to disentangle yourselves from the bondage of a system which can neither give peace now nor bring a man peace at the last. Time is on the wing—the day of reckoning is at hand—the judge is at the door—and none of us can tell how soon we may judge is at the door—and none of us can tell how soon we may be summoned to give an account of the deeds done in the body ! May a long suffering God, who in the midst of judgment ever remembers mercy, guide and direct you; and may He vouch-safe so to enlighten your minds and to change your hearts, that you may be constrained to forsake the evil, and to choose the better part, with which alone is connected joy and peace in believing ! I would say, in the words of the Apostle Paul, 'Brethren, my heart's desire and prayer to God for you is that you may be saved;' and following the example and adopting the language of the Apostle Peter, I would pray 'that grace and peace be multiplied unto you through the knowledge of God and of Jesus our Lord.'—Amen!

"WILLIAM J. BURKE, late P.P. of Liscannor, and Vicar General pro tem. of the Diocese of Kilfenora."

#### To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,-I have heard it asserted that the Protestant Bishops in the United States were not in the Apostolic Instables in the United States were not in the Apostolic line. In *Toone's Chronology*, I find the following:— "10th May, 1785.—Dr. Samuel Seabury was conse-crated by three Bishops of the Church of Scotland at Aberdeen, and assumed the functions of a Protestant Bishop of New England. And "4th Dec., 1786.—The American Plenipotentiary, John "4th Dec., 1786.—The American Plenipotentiary, John

"4th Dec., 1786.— The American Plenipotentiary, John Adams, Esq., presented the Rev. Dr. White, of Pennsyl-vania, and the Rev. Dr. Provost, of New York, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be consecrated Bishops for the United States. And "4th Feb., 1787.—They were consecrated by the Arch-bishops of Canterbury and York."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Z.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE PETITION of the Members of the United Church of England and Ireland in the relative t 4 and 5 Victoria, Chap. 18, and 7 Victoria, Chap. 29

#### HUMBLY SHEWETH;-

That your Petitioners beg leave respectfully to repre-sent to your Honourable House, that they regard as one of their most valuable privileges, the right of educating their children as members of the Church of England.

|  |       |      |  | -        |                   |          |
|--|-------|------|--|----------|-------------------|----------|
| E CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE  | DEC   | an   |  |          |                   |          |
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| able, shewing a balance of £   | 5219  | 18   | S. 1   | va.      |                   |          |
| ne receipts during the past m  | nonth | 1 h  | avel   | been-    | -                 |          |
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| lment from the Diocesan Pr   | ress  |      |  | 100      | 0                 | 0        |
| s in the Depository  |       |      |  | 62       | 3                 | 1        |
| castle and Colborne District   | Bra   | ncl  | h  | 1        | 0                 | 0        |
| k District Branch  |       |      |  | 77       | 16                | 5        |
| ara do.  |       |      |  | 3        | 2                 | 6        |
| ghan Parochial Association   |       |      |  | 2        | 10                | 0        |
| ows and Orphans' Fund  |       |      |  | 13       | 0                 | 0        |
| op's Students' Fund  |       |      |  | 62       | 16                | 0        |
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| ty of allowance for firewood   | 5     | 0    | 0  |          |                   |          |
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| was Ordered-That, whereas  | s the | e la | ite 1  | nev.     | Geo               | rge      |
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| xecutors, the Rev. J. G. Bee   | KL    | ind  | say  | and      | Geo               | rge      |
| rvis, Esq., as trustees, for   | the   | ber  | nefit  | of       | the               | two      |
| chial Schools in the town of   | Cor   | nw   | all,   | and a    | when              | reas     |
| aid sum of one hundred pou   | inds  | wa   | sinv   | reste    | d in              | the      |
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| nce deceased, and both his   | wide  | wo   | and  | the 1    | rem:              | ain-     |
| ustee, George S. Jarvis, are   | desi  | rou  | is to  | tran     | sfer              | the      |
| rust to the Church Society of  |       |      |  |          |                   |          |

said trust to the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. It was Ordered-That F. A. Harper, Esq., of Kingston, be authorised to receive, on behalf of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, the said stock, to be held in trust for the benefit and support of the two Parochial Free Schools which have been established on the Parsonage grounds in the town of Cornwall, in conformity with the principles of the United Church of England and

It was Ordered, on the recommendation of the Land Committee, — That the thanks of the Society be given to Thomas Wesley Tyson, Esq., for his donation to the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto of part of lot No. 31, in the 9th concession of King, in the village of Lloydtown for the sites of Church Lloydtown, for the site of a Church.

It was Ordered, on the recommendation of the Land Committee, — That the thanks of the Society be given to Mr. Sheriff Ruttan, for his donation to the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto of lot 2, in the 6th concession of Ops, containing 200 acres, in trust for the endowment of St. George's Church, Grafton. W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. QUINQUAGESIMA COLLECTIONS

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, in conformity with the Constitution of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, to be applied to form a fund for the sup-port of Students in Theology, and placed at the dis-posal of the Lord Bishop for that purpose by a resolu-tion passed at the Monthly Meeting of the Society on the 7th January, 1846:--

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We do not often advert to the necessity of pe-

We need but add that the present Petition is to be

Petition concerning the Clergy Reserves.

In the case of many whom it would be impossible

We have also to request the same favour from the

### Communications.

To the Editor of The Church.

Portneuf, 6th March, 1846.

"Lord Forbes, in reply to a petition presented to him for a site whereon to erect a place of worship in the Par-ish of Keig, feels himself obliged, from conscientious reasons, which the petitioners themselves must respect, since they profess to be guided by the same, to decline to grant the petition. Having noticed with due attention the proceedings of the leaders of the party which has se-ceded from the established Church of Scotland, and read much of what they have stated publicly in Edinburgh and before Parliament, Lord Forbes has not been able to come to any other conclusion than that, however consci-entious they may be, the tendency of their language and conduct has been subversive of social order, by exciting and encouraging disobedience to the civil law, and adistian charity, by promoting and abetting discord in Parishes in which previously brotherly love, submission to the laws, and order and decency in the public and private worship of God had generally prevail To these leaders alone, the highly educated and the influential, from their position in the Established Church and in the metropolis, will Lord Forbes look for a con-jecture as to the ultimate object of the party with which the notificant because for a conthe petitioners have, from 'conscientious reasons,' as they state, been constrained to connect themselves; and must decline, from 'conscientious reasons' also, as before stated, to give any encouragement to or connect himself in any manner with a party, the leaders of which declare by their own words and acts how inconsistent are their views with social order, Christian charity, and a due regard to the will of God, in the use of sacred names and holy things, which, not without deep guilt, are daily profaned by itinerant orators, uneducated laymen, and un-authorised teachers of His most holy word."

THE FATE OF A GAMBLER .- The course of " Riley, of life of the most gorgeous luxury and extravagance-he was the npanion of sovereigns—he squandered money with a profu-n amounting to insanity, and won it by a good fortune that companion of sor seemed connected with the supernatural; nor was he free from generous and daring sentiments. He on one occasion risked an entire colossal fortune on the hazard of the die against a Russian estate, the slaves on which he was desirous of restoring to freedom. He succeeded in his attempt, and accomplish-ed his desire. Subsequently he ran a brief course of dazzling splendour; he lived in palaces, continued to play, became un lucky, and found fortune, wealth, and friends desert him. length, the once possessor of millions was seen wandering through the streets of London, naked, famished, and penniless; and finally, he who feasted emperors, and fared sumptuously every day, died of absolute starvation in one of the m alleys of our great metropolis.—Such is the course of a game-ster !— Church of England Quarterly Review,

THE LATE EAST OF PORTARLINGTON .- This nobleman. who has just closed his checquered career in a state of obscurity and almost indigence, was born with every advantage of na-ture and of fortune. His extraction was ancient and homestel His extraction was ancient and how his person captivating, and he was the heir to large landed es-Left his own master at an early period of life, he enter-

bly: all this must be esteemed a higher and more only. essential part of Christian duty, than merely to be listeners to exhortations to devotion of spirit, and god- Our Provincial Legislature meets to-day; but a liness of living. If the acknowledgement of trans- few days must elapse before we can be put in possesgression, the supplication of pardon, and the prayer sion of the Speech of his Lordship, the Administrator for God's blessing upon our temporal as well as spiri- of the Government .--- We have no doubt that the temtual condition, be not of more weight with us,-more poral welfare of the country will be well attended to anxiously desired and more fervently participated in, during the present Session; though we trust that the

brought into intercourse (as we may withour irreve- advancement of the country, its moral and religious rence term it) with the Lord of heaven and earth, interests will not be overlooked; that a becoming at-

#### and propensities of earth.

are to be found in our ranks as Christian Churchmen, sent Farliament, we trust, will speedily remove. who will, on any occasion, absent themselves from the We have a strong aversion to direct taxation for

in the presence of all his people.

cumstances, will be found to foster and create the very pressure which he concedes that, on the greatest occupy and most momentous questions, he is unwilling to resist.

It may be thought unwise in us to give expression to such an apprehension; and we should abstain from upon the faithful sons and daughters of the Church, to be more than ordinarily upon their guard, and watchful, against so very possible an attempt at a sweeping and calamitous innovation. We are comforted in the assurance that God's providence is always over us, and that under this protection his Church must ever be safe; yet the very reality of that Providence is often testified in the punishment of nations for the abuse and neglect of blessings, not less

a very low and unsatisfactory state of religion, on the favours and gifts when a becoming thankfulness is felt

of devotional duty which bring us, as it were, into must be alive to their duties and responsibilities immediate communion with our Lord and Saviour, to against an obviously impending struggle. Neglect of the mere teaching and exhortations of men, however their talents will inevitably provoke the Divine judgearnest and eloquent these may be. The object of ment, and cause even what they have to be taken preaching undeniably is, to awaken and maintain a away from them; and if the light upon the national FREE CHURCH.—The following, which we copy from a late Glasgow paper, is Lord Forbes's reply to a petition for a site for a chapel in the Parish of Keig.—Toronto sense and confession of sin,—to urge to repentance,— ito move to prayer for God's pardon, blessing, and grace,—to induce an adherence to the faith once de-On the subject of these portentous changes, we livered to the saints; but the exhortation, the incite- have inserted a remarkable article from the English ment to a duty, cannot be regarded as the duty itself. Churchman, which will be found in another column. It must, surely, be more important to practice the We do not profess to coincide in its tone, nor to adconfession, and engage in the prayer to which we are mit the correctness of all its positions; but it is, thus urged; to affirm our faith in the sight of God nevertheless, well worthy of serious consideration, and in the presence of his people; and to declare his from the religious bearing which it has given to a subpraises and our own thankfulness in the public assem- ject commonly dealt with upon utilitarian principles

> -than the mere human admonition or counsel, we time of the House will not be needlessly taken up in should have too much ground to fear that the neces- the discussion of rail-way schemes, which are in themsity of prayer is not deeply grafted in the heart, nor selves impracticable, and which, in some instances, those wants duly felt for the relief of which we can cannot be required for half a century to come. We only appeal to the mercy-seat on high. If, when trust, too, that, in the laudable desire for the physical

> people are listless and indifferent, --- while to the ap- tention will be given to a revision of the present compeals and exhortations of mere mortals like them- plicated and expensive Common-School system, and selves, they can attend with eagerness,-too sad a that, in the commendable zeal for judicious reform, proof is given that the claims of the soul are not felt much, if not all, the cumbersome and costly machinery to be so pressing, as the gratification of the passions of Superintendents will be swept away. We conceive that this office may, with the greatest propriety and

We are far from intending to convey the impres- benefit, be transferred to the several District Coun-Bath," is one not at all unsuited to our pages. The career of such a professor is a homily against his profession, and never had career so pointed a moral as his. This individual lived a None can entertain a stronger persuasion of its im- trict Inspector of Schools. As we stated once before, portance and its necessity, than ourselves; but we are the amount annually paid to these more than useless bound to express a concern and jealousy for the honour Superintendents, would suffice for the support of a of God, if the service which has a direct and special University on a small scale; and that a country so reference to Him gains but a dull and listless atten- thinly peopled, and so poor as this, should be so tion, and engages but a scanty share of interest and largely taxed for the maintenance of a set of officers anxiety, in comparison with what serves perhaps only who only impede the operations of one another, is a of anxiety, in comparison with what serves perhaps only to please the ear and entertain the fancy. If persons reflection upon our School legislation which the pre-

house of God, because,-to use a common phrase- education; and, most certainly, if it be correct to imology,-we have "only the Prayers," we are justified pose it for the advancement of mere secular learning, in expressing a fear that in the hearts of such persons it must be threefold more imperative to establish it there is a great deficiency,-a feeble sense of sin, for the maintenance of religion. We do not see with which they should rejoice in every opportunity of what shew of consistency a people calling themselves publicly acknowledging and lamenting, and a poor Christians, can provide so carefully for the one, and conception of the boundless mercy of God, which they should be glad to take every occasion of declaring effect to affirm that man's temporal interests are imthey should be glad to take every occasion of declaring effect, to affirm that man's temporal interests are imed the army, and in the course of many years active service On another, though a kindred subject, we are fare; that the body is incalculably paramount in its could not have been the actuating motive. I would also add,

be rendered to the cause of truth by giving it further circulation in the columns of the Church The frank and candid testimony which it bears to the

simplicity, purity, and spirituality of our rites and formularies must needs have its weight, as coming from prejudiced or partial witness, but from one whose whole course of reading and habitual exercise must have prepossessed him in favour of a different way. May it have the effect which the Reverend author intended, of indu-cing some others of that persuasion to weigh well the es and principles which at present actuate them. May they remember that not uncertain traditions, not arbitrary decrees of merely human councils, but the word John xii. 48) written and spoken by Prophets and Apostles, and handed down by the dictation of the Ho Spirit, is the rule by which we shall be judged at the last

Αγίασον αύτες έν τῆ αληθεία σε ὑλόγος ὁ σος ἀληθειά ἐστι. John xvii, 17). Had our erring brethren of Oxford and Cambridge duly weighed and considered the force of exession made use of in the chapter of which these words form a part, the sad examples of perverted judgment, and depraved moral sense, which they have given to the world,—the causeless reproach which they have cast apon their venerable mother, the Church of England, and the barvest hear. the harvest heap (Isaiah xvii. 11) for days of grief and sperate sorrow which they have laid up for themselves, might all have been spared.

#### CONVERSION OF IRISH PRIESTS FROM ROMANISM.

addressed to the Romish priests of the United Kingdom from one of their former associates, the Rev. W. J. Burke. The letter will be read with interest by all classes, especially by those to whom it is addressed. We wish it were in the hands of all the people of Ireland.

. To the Roman Catholic Priests of Ireland, England, and

Gentlemen,-Having been led, after a painful strnggle, to throw off all allegiance to the Church of Rome, and to em-brace the doctrines of the Reformation, I venture respectfully to address you, with the view of awakening you to a due sense of the danger of your present position. Terms of opprobrium have been hesped on me, such as 'spostate,' 'madman,' &c. I have been exposed, to a system of persecution which would disgrace the heathens that know not God, and crimes have laid to my charge that I knew not. I shall not ' render evil for evil, or railing for railing, but contrary wise, blessing;' and therefore I take up my pen, not to give vent to the angry sions of the natural man, but to address you in the meek d charitable spirit of the true religion of the Gospel, to ima contraste que of the second time, which is more than it is rea-sonable to exact of the members of a community, and sonable to exact of the members of a community, and plore you no longer 'to turn unto fables.' I have been for my strength. It was not an ensy matter 10 cast aside as an nuclean thing that system and form of worship which were instilled into me from the earliest period, with all the earnestness and zeal so characteristic of even the most ignorant mem-bers of the Church of Rome. The truth of God at length revailed, and it is now my high privilege to have embraced as pure and simple doctrines of the Gospel of Christ, stripped of all the pompous pageantry, mystical superstition, and gro idolatry, with which the avarice, ambition, and ingenuity man have attempted to clothe it. After mature deliberat and reflection I have found that these doctrines shine forth with peculiar lustre in the rituals and formularies of the United Church of England and Ireland. When I reflected seriously that Romanism almost neutralises the word of God, making it of none effect by its traditions, and teaching for doctrines the commandments of men; and when I contrasted with this man-made system the purity of doctrine and simplicity of worship which the United Church presents, I came to the conclusion that I could not, with a safe conscience, identi-fy myself any longer with principles which I laboured too long enforce and disseminate. The religion of my judgm gained the victory, and I was constrained to embrace it, as a appy and blessed retreat from the slavish tyranny of a system

on and responsibilities of a rational and immortal being. Were I to dwell on the purity of the motives by which I have been actuated, it is more than probable that the adversary would ery out, with stubborn incredulity-"Credat Judæus Apella, non ego.' As I do not seek the praise of men, I am satisfied to stand acquitted in the sight of God, and leave the matter to His decision 'to whom all hearts are open, all de-sires known, and from whon no secrets are hid.' That I have left the ranks of the Church of Rome is not disputed; but that I have done so for the sake of any worldly benefit cannot be from poverty to wealth, but from wealth to poverty; and every

That your Petitioners deprecate, as repugnant to their principles, as accountable beings, all systems of education which are not based on the Christian Religion; and they believe such systems to be almost without precedent, any nation, which has embraced the Faith of Jesus Christ ;--

That your Petitioners would represent to your Honourable House, that though the laws for regulating and esta-blishing Common Schools in Upper Canada, from 1816 to 1841, were in some respects unsatisfactory to the mem-bers of the Church of England, and embarrassing from their details, yet, notwithstanding, your Petitioners were enabled, from the absence of any express prohibitions, to institute Schools themselves, in which their own religious enabled, fr principles were taught to their children, together with ch branches of secular education as they themselves judged proper.

During this period, (from 1816 to 1841) your Petitioners were in the course of establishing a Parochial or Day-school in each of their Stations, or Missions, and in all other places where they could collect an adequate numher of pupils, and sufficient funds for supporting a Schoolmaster;-

That though these School Acts were frequently found to be inconvenient in their operation to the members of the Church of England, yet your Petitioners did not the Church of England, yet your retrancesions ena-complain, because the openness of their provisions ena-bled them, under judicious management, to establish, in most places, schools friendly to the doctrine and tenets most places, schools friendly of the Church of England;-

(From the Dublin Statesman.) "We are enabled this day to present to our readers a letter ddressed to the Romish priests of the United Kingdom from in mentioned, and to make further provision for the esta-blishment and maintenance of Common Schools through-out the Province,"—of which Act your Petitioners feel they have a right to complain, inasmuch as it compelled them, by stringent enactments, to contribute towards a system of education which excludes even the very mention of religion ;-

That in consequence of this Act, and the Act since passed, altering some of its provisions, your Petitioners are placed in a situation of peculiar hardship, because, although convinced that religion is the very groundwork of all sound education, and feeling it to be a sacred duty to train up their children as members of the Church of to train up their children as members of the Church of England, they are yet virtually prevented from doing this,—being by these School Acts compelled to contribute to the maintenance of Common Schools, which have no religious character, and from which it happens, that in where the members of the Church of England constitute of the oppulation, and pay more than of the whole assessment for

the education tax, they yet have not the control of a sin-

afford. Wherefore your Petitioners pray, that the Common School Act now in force be wholly repealed, and either that the inhabitants of Canada be left to educate their children by voluntary exertion, without being compelled to contribute to Schools founded on principles, of which no sincerely religious man can approve : or that a Committee be appointed to distribute any appropriation of money made by the Legislature for the benefit of education, as is done in England, and that such Committee be instructed to grant to the members of the Church of England, such a portion of the said appropriation, as may be in proportion to their respective numbers, or in proportion to the assessment paid by members of the Church of England, or if it be thought wiser, from the combination of both; or, if it be preferred, that a certain sum be allowed to each congregation of your Petitioners, for the purpose of aiding in the education of the children thereof, the sum granted to be in a given proportion to what shall be raised by each congregation, and the number of children to be instructed.

These plans appear to your Petitioners to be capable of being easily carried into effect, while they will be entirely free from difficulty on religious grounds. By the present system, large sums of public money are taken om a people not generally wealthy, and expended in the payment of officers, employed to carry out a system, which appears to your Petitioners to give but little satis-faction to a large majority of Her Majesty's Canadian subjects; and your Petitioners most argently, but respect-fully, pray, that your Honourable House would either repeal the present School Acts, leaving it to the inhabi ats of the Province to educate their youth by voluntary exertions, or merely grant a sum of money for education be distributed on one or other of those equitable prin ciples, which in this Memorial are humbly submitted. And your Petitioners will ever pray, as in duty bound.

Trinity Church, Cornwall ..... £8 3 0 Moulinette Church ..... 1.12 0  $\begin{array}{c} --\text{per Rev. Hy. Patton} \\ \text{St. John's Church, Cavan } & \pounds 1 & 6 & 2\frac{1}{2} \\ \text{St. Paul's do, } & \text{do, } & \dots & 0 & 13 & 9\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$ 9 15 0 St. Paul's do. do. --per Rev. S. Armour... 2 0 0

R. F. Grout 3 5 0 Church at Brantford—per Rev. J. C. Usher, 3 10 0 Additional, Church at St. Catharines—per 

 st. George's Church, Goderich per Church
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 —per Kev. John Wilson
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 Amherst Island Church—per Churchwarden, 0 10 0
 Christ's Church, Amherstburgh, per Church

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Christ's Church, Automatic Christ's Church, Port Hope ... £4 1 4 St. John's Church, Port Hope ... £4 1 4 do. 0 8 8 St. Paul's do. do. 0 8 8 —per Rev. Jonathan Shortt, ..... 4 10 0

..... £174 10 11 44 Collections..... T. W. BIRCHALL, Toronto, 18th March, 1846.

The Treasurer has also received from the Parochial Association at Amherstburgh, the sum of £4, for the

general purposes of the Society. Also, from the Treasurer of the Gore and Wellington District Branch, the sum of £18. 9s. 8d.

OPENING OF THE CHURCH OF ST. PAUL, LONDON. (From the London, C. W., Times.)

In a former number we alluded to the above subject in brief and hasty manner, and it is with pleasure we now give a more particular and elaborate description, both of that interesting occurrence and the building itself, which we doubt not will be acceptable to many of our readers. We are also able to state that the contributions to the building fund have been almost exclusively supplied by the Churchmen of London.

the Churchmen of London. This interesting event took place on the 25th ult., just two years from the destruction of the former Church by fire, which occurred on Ash-Wednesday, 1844-Long before 11 o'clock, the hour appointed for the commencement of Divine Service, the church was densely crowded; the pews accommodate about 1000 persons, but there must have here at least from 14 to 1500 ecompressed ere must have been at least from 14 to 1600 compressed within the walls, and numbers were unable to obtain admission. The large attendance, and the great distances travelled by many in order to be present, evinced the deep and general interest felt in the circumstance which called us together.

Prayers were read by the Rev. C. Brough, the lessons by the Rev. F. Evans, the Communion-service by the Rev. Messrs. Revel and Read; and there were also present the Rev. Messrs. Flood, Burnham, Hobson, Cooper, sent the Key, Messrs, Flood, Burnham, Hobson, Cour-Mockridge, Gunn, and Sandys. An eloquent and appro-priate sermon was preached by the Rector, the Rev. B. Cronyn, A.M., in which he urged the obligation Chris-tians are under to give of their means to erect suitable temples dedicated to the worship of God: and as their lesign is the promotion of his honour, and the highest interests of man, so, in their general appearance, style, and degree of embellishment, they should surpass rather than fall below the standard of other public edifices; and surely it is unbecoming to erect them on that meagre and mere utilitarian principle, which looks for nothing more in a church than the enclosing a given space at the smalles possible cost. The Psalmody and other usages of the Church of England were also ably defended, and the great end and object of all ritual and external observances, namely, to purify the heart and affections, and to assist in bringing men through Christ to God, was ear-nestly set forth. The discourse was heard by the large

The Offertory was then read, during which a collection was made in aid of the Church fund, which was some what impeded by the crowded state of the Church, how-

ever, about £45 were collected. The vocal and instrumental parts of the service assigned to the choir were admirably sustained throughout. Much commendation is due to Mr. Crozier, the talented gentle-man who presides even the man who presides over the band of the S1st Regime whose unremitting attention the whole choir, aided by

thanks. Fi Mr. S papers of The ton, from later int The last date Cotto No ne Flour can be n When

> When is fixed; the avera DISAS the 23rd be the L

the Cam are repor The sl of flour, met a las and was

Green Is

to the C knowled his fine band, kindly granted by Major Wilcocks, were trained to the very efficient state in which they appeared on this occasion: his care was rewarded by the correct succeeded in getting on shore. and beautiful manner in which the "choral hymns of praise" and all the other parts were performed. Indeed the whole services of the day were most impressive; the hems, chants, and other old Church music carried us in one grave. back, over an interval of many years, to a period when

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such things were daily familiar to us: we seemed to recognise in them the voice of a long-severed friendship; and, combining with the solemn duties in which we were engaged-the spacious and handsome edifice, so new and yet so like what we were accustomed to-it is not sur-prising that associations were awakened which produced emotions, in some instances, too powerful to be restrained. Nor probably were there wanting other appropriate

feelings; the day, the services, the place, recalling the catastrophe of the former structure, supplied a salutary lesson of the uncertain tenure of all earthly things, and tended to awaken a sense of our unworthiness in the sight of God, and at the same time gratitude that, in the order-ing of his Providence, we had been thus permitted to build

up the waste places of our Zion. The new Church of St. Paul is a good adaptation of the old English ecclesiastical architecture to the require-ments of a modern place of worship, and in its design and execution reflects much credit upon the architect and the mechanics employed in its construction. The style adopted is that which prevailed throughout the greater part of the fourteenth century. The general material is brick, but stone is used in the base, the sides and architraves of the door-ways, the sills of the windows, the set-offs and caps of the buttresses and pinnacles, the tablet in which the windows are set, the cornices of the tower, the cornice and capping of the east parapet, and the various

The Church consists of one large nave, a receding chancel, a tower about three-fourths engaged, a porch in the middle of the south side, and a small vestry on the north side of the chancel; its total external length being 131 feet, and its width 66 feet; the tower is 114 feet in height. The west end is well designed. The width of the building required that the tower should be of corresponding dimensions, and it is therefore large and massive in its proportions, the lower part being plain without much enrichment, yet sufficiently broken into parts and diversified to escape the charge of being dead and heavy in effect. The large and lofty arched west entrance, from in effect. its depth, the door itself being set far back, constitutes a prominent feature; above this is a small window with a triangular crocketed canopy with finial and corbels all executed in stone, and above this a circular aperture for a clock. At the belfry story the tower assumes a different character; the buttresses, which are diagonal and of great projection at the base, diminish in three stages to this story, when they continue upwards in the form of octa-gonal turrets, detached from the tower till connected with it half way up the story by a small piece of masonry, where they are terminated by pointed octagonal caps and finials. The beffry windows are larger with three lights finials. The belfry windows are large, with three lights with flowing tracery, and the wall of this story is indented with narrow sunk pannels terminating under the cornice with pointed arched heads. The cornice is bold and effective, having shields at the corners with date, and heads at intervals. The parapet is very lofty, and the four corner pinnacles are remarkably tall, with tapering caps enriched with crockets and finials. Notwithstand ing its masive proportions, by the combination of the above particulars, the architect has succeeded in giving to the upper part of the tower that light and spirry charac-ter essential to the style. At the four corners of the church are octagonal turrets rising some height above the wall. The north and south sides are divided into seven bays by buttresses of two stages rising above and break-ing the continuous line of the eave, and finished with triangular stone caps. The windows are of two lights tre-foiled with a quatrefoil in the head. The proportions and effect of the east end are good, having a cross at the point and a plain parapet, which however is not continued round the church, being considered unsuitable to the exigencies of the climate. The roof is covered with sheet iron laid of the climate. diagonally and painted. With regard to the interior, the chancel is of five sides,

having three windows, for which stained glass is in course of preparation at Toronto, beneath which is a series of square pannelling with appropriate mouldings. The square pannelling with appropriate mouldings. The chancel roof is arched and groined, the floor rises in two successive platforms. The communion-table, rails and pulpit, are not yet completed; but the reading desk, of white oak and richly carved, is in its place on the south side of the chancel arch. The body of the church is one Open snace unbridge by calculate four cluss open space, unbroken by columns except the church is one tered shafts supporting the west gallery, the front of which is handsomely pannelled with carved oak. The ceiling is of three chief compartments, the two sides fol-lowing the slope of the roof till they meet the centre one which is fast the timber which is flat; the timbers composing the tie-beams and principals being thus left open, are finished with points, mouldings and spandrils, and being coloured to correspond with the other oak work, have a good effect.

necessary temperature is attained by warm air generated in two chambers at opposite corners below the floors, passing through brick flues, and admitted at intervals through apertures in the aisles covered with perforated brass plates. Standing on a large open space and on somewhat elevated ground, the new church is an ornament to the town, and rising above the surrounding buildings, it forms a spicuous feature from whatever quarter it is ap-ached. Perhaps the best point of view is in approaching by the north road, when its whole elevation comes sooner in sight; the west end is well seen from the street leading off in that direction, and the north-east approach from the garrison displays the principal features of the church, the chancel, the main body of the edifice, the range of windows, and the tower, to great advantage. The erection of such a church in this part of the Pro-vince is a marked step and feature in that curious and interesting, though to us familiar, process by which a country passes from the savage wildness of nature to that state of population, health, and intelligence, in which the highest comforts of civilization are enjoyed in companionship with the blessings of religious ordinances and in-struction. Substantial in its materials, correct in design and architecture, embellished suitably to its style and character, and yet neither profuse nor extravagant in its character, and yet neither profuse nor extravagant in its ornaments, the present new church reflects much praise upon the spirit and Christian liberality of the Churchmen of London. May it stand long uninjured by time and unscathed by casualties, to be a house of prayer, and a place of spiritual blessings to generations yet unborn! March 2, 1846.

The packet ship Scotland, which left Liverpool, January

The new ship Montreal was lost at Cape Chat on the 14th of February, and all on board perished. The Captain, wife, and child in its mother's arms, were found on shore, and buried

ship Saxton was lost, and the entire crew, twenty in number, perished.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK-414 LIVES LOST,-The Hobartown papers give the details of the loss of the Cataraqui, emigrant ship, on the rocky straits between Australasia and Van Dieman's Land, a locality which. for want of light-houses, it is said, endangers the lives of hundreds daily.

#### From our English Files.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S NEW POLICY.

(From the English Churchman.)

The world feels its great events-a crisis or an epoch-ra-

ther after it is past and settling down into history, than during the process of its birth into being. Common concerns, dinners and families, bills and ledgers, these things obscure the vastness and import even of national calamities or decisions upon which the fate of centuries or kingdoms may depend. But it were idle not to own that we are at this moment, even in England, in the very whirl and throe of circumstances, of which the consequences are quite incalculable to all classes of any future society. It is the Church's function so to view contingencies, olitical or other, as to make out a line of duty from them. For this is the great aspect of the Church towards the world, not so much to guide the world's policy, as to shape its own path of practical duty. So too, of individuals. We may not in our calling as public writers, be forced to take a side, for or against Free Trade; in favour of, or opposition to, the agricul-tural interest. But we are called upon as Churchmen, to say something of immediate duty in the midst of conflicting and perplexing harrassing solicitations, which press upon us in our measure to influence others. In the abstract, there is nothing more essentially Christian in agriculture than in commerce. Both are facts in God's Providence: St. Paul was a tent-maker, if the Jewish polity was that of a landed proprietary. And there is nothing surely, in the abstract, more peculiarly anti-christian in taking off a protective duty, than in imposing it. Nay, whatever a Minister's motives may be, or whatever State policy may lurk at the bottom of restriction or reciproity, it would seem to be more in antecedent harmony with bristian principle to make men, even in a thing apparently o indifferent as trade, live together like brethren, exc in mutual confidence their various commodities. It would scarcely look like the most desirable state of Christendom, to find Christian states, with national consciences, always doing the best they can for themselves, and the least they can for

For let us look to it, whether there is not a most immoral principle at work, if on the one side, so on the other, in this existing Free-trade controversy. It is past all question that existing Free-trade controversy. It is past an question that the LEAGUE are only actuated by sordid motives. A millo-crat really sympathising with the poor, as the mysterious sym-bols of a Sacred Presence, is a mere jest. A Cobden honestly and earnestly caring for aught else than to pay as little and to pocket as much as he can, passes even the invention of a novel-ist. We dismiss the League, therefore, with all but loathing. Still in those quarters where our most natural affinities would be claimed, and are in a measure due—are the motives pure, or even pure? What possible principle actuates the Ducal balanx higher than one of somewhat unpoetical, if not irreli-ious, self-interest? Their strongest argument is to falling ents; their most impassioned appeal to shrinking bankers' books. If, as has been said, the present is a collision of intebooks. It, as has been singularly significant, betrays a blot in both tables. It is then a strife of *interests*; it must be, after all, but a struggle between inconsistent and irreconcilable cu-pidities. It is but the old barbarian duel between two tribes or a well or a pasture, veiled with the conventional philoso-

phies of the nineteenth century. So let us beware of the danger of taking a side for the mere sake of one's party. That the Church, and God's truth, and the sacred interests of His kingdom in this land, have suffered, and may suffer, under Whig oppression, or Conservative hy-pocrisy, or Radical hatred, may be quite true; yet all this does not justify the clergy in fighting under the standard of Colonel Sibthorp, or Mr. Benjamin D'Israeli. They are not called upon to combine, or to encourage the brutal clamour of agra-rian, or any other, agitation. If a Goatacre meeting is a byerian, or any other, agitation. If a Goatacre meeting is a bye-word on the one hand, we can quite conceive mountebanks as specious and suspicious on the other. The League in Fleet-street, or the League in Bond-street, can call no names in the matter of stark, solid, sensible, selfishness. Self-preservation may be a natural instinct; to do the best we can for ourselves may be a landable aim; but there are ethical, to say nothing of bid by with the sense a much bards are the sense.

may be a natural methicit. To other are ethical, to say nothing of higher, virtues, which carry a more heroic aspect. And, if the Church has nothing to hope from the Manchae. The Church methical addied anit, the servery thing published in his viulication. And, if the Church has no thing to hope from the Manchae. Survey and the servery thing and moribund Giant of Monopoly. Squires and rest files there were utrue, we do not deem it in the selection of Abalon for the meeting. Mr. Sheriff Grange, in figuratly avared those present to the bilieve them will they are ported. The University of the steres and bine spit. To here a the fundamental diage of the State, and at the cheap and easy ascrifted of a gravest two set has the suffer them, the more and more them and the gravest to be done. We are to the bilistic to meet the selection of Abalon for the meeting. Mr. Sheriff Grange, in this so many and ent for share been guilty of the deceased, this township hartimony, nor obelient and willing givers at her all there selection of the meeting. Mr. Sheriff Grange, in this so many and ent for share been guilty of the deceased, this township hartimony, nor obelient the willing bards of the Church's was the sufferent then, the selection of the meeting and the contactions of the state, and at the cheap and easy ascrifted of a term and willing are terms as the sen in alluding to the exclusion of religion from the meet that the cannot be done. We are town to be done, we are north to done west as surveined to the state, and at the cheap and easy ascrifted of the meet that terms be done and the true and the fundamental divers of the Bourters. The the cheap and easy ascrifted of the meet the selection of the approve the meet that terms the dure and the true approve the meet that terms the dure and the true and the fundamental divers of the state and the true as ascreed to the bury survey domands of the Bounder and the meet and willing a retirment from burines, and a hand the foundament, the majority of the members of the subace and farmer; and the fundamental idea of Church Endowment, the practical acknowledgment of Whose is the earth and the fruits thereof, was abandoned, that Digory's sheaves might pass un-counted, and that Squire Broadacres might not debase himself by sending off his barley and oats to the tithe-barn. So the wheel has gone fairly round, and Tithe Commutation has gen-ially fruited in Free Trade. And, if the men of pheasants and turnips complain, let them ask who set the perilous example taily truited in Free Trade. And, if the men of pheasants and turnips complain, let them ask who set the perilous example of tampering with vested rights and the sacred immunities of Class; or, if they are in want of subjects for meditation, when, class; or, if they are in want of subjects for meditation, when, as we are threatened, the Isle of Thanet is to remain unploughas we are the vale of Aylesbury is to be guiltless of oil-cake and ed, and the vale of Aylesbury is to be guiltless of oil-cake and steers, let them think who left the Church to decay and the parson to penury, who suffered the village children to remain that literature did not utterly perisb. Many more topics were discussed, but we have not space to examine them, we shall say but one word on the proposed diintaught, and the village poor to be starved in the tender mercies of a Poor-law Union; and whether, for all these things, there is not a judgment. Sir Robert Peel may even yet come to be looked upon as another Attila to the lords of the soil; and the Scourge of God will re appear in the avenging Nemesis of Free-trade. Such has been the unvarying lesson of Ecclesiastical History. Classes are permitted that they may discharge especial duties: they are abrogated when they have failed in their probation. Feudalism had its day and its function, and because it slighted or corrupted the Church, and oppressed the poor, and was a thing of blood and rapine, it was blotted out. Absolute Momarchy has passed under the same inevitable rule of trial and fiery rejection; and, if the star of an aristocracy such as that of England is waning, it is only because high duties have beer given to it, and they have been unfaithfully discharged. One institution alone remains unchanged-the CHURCH of CHRIST, because if true to herself she passes through the world's little interests without mingling in them. Only let the clergy at this crisis remember the peril of contact with questionable motives and selfish aims. Whatever Sir Robert Peel's real convictions are, or whether he has any—whether his change of opinions arises from argument or agitation—this much is certain, that the call upon all classes and all interests, manufacturing and agricultural, commercial and vested, alike to sacrifice their own selfishnesses—to give up something—to allow full and fair competition-and this ostensibly at least for the sake of the million, and for the general good-to benefit the poor man and the man of large family-all this will, and ought to, enlist many high sympathies in its favour. The elergy have been particularly invited in one quarter, or taunted in another, to inflame vulgar passions or to take advantage of popular ignorance; and this on the miserable appeal that their own incomes will suffer from Free Trade. Free Trade may be wrong-agricultural, or manufacturing, or West Indian monopoly may be right; --but we have yet to believe that the Clergy of the Church of England will take one side or the other, because it is held to be their temporal interest to do so. Loss to them, we believe will not result, but surely even if the incomes of the Clergy are to be diminished by the ensuing sys-tem, and if this or that class is to suffer, so that the whole tem, and if this of that class is to suffer, so that the whole body he relieved, we cannot hesitate about present duties: which is at least to give the new system a fair trial. Neither the Church, nor the poor, nor the Monarchy—neither art, nor labour, nor education—neither decency, morality, nor comfort —neither interests temporal or interests eternal have been worthily furthered and encouraged by the landed aristocracy, which he succeeded to the fault and monastic systems which. which has succeeded to the feudal and monastic systems, which, whatever their faults, left the Church of England what it has never been since-the Poor MAN's CHURCH.

#### Colonial.

The Church.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Montreal, 14th March, 1846. His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has een pleased to make the following appointments, viz : Duncan Campbell, James Covernton, and Peter W. Rapelje, Sequires, to be Commissioners for investigating Claims for

ses incurred during the late Rebellion, in the District of Talbot. Ormond Jones, of Brockville, Esquire, to be a Commissioner Bankrupts, in and for the District of Johnstown.

Philometh Domett Salters, of Sandwich, Gentleman, to be a Deputy Provincial Surveyor, in and for that part of the Pro-vince formerly Upper Canada.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has also been pleased to grant a License to Edward Clarke, of Tra-falgar, Surgeon, &c., to practice Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, in the Province of Canada.

#### THE UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

(Abridged from the Hamilton Gazette.)

It behoves the friends of this Institution to buckle on their nour and to raise their voices against the proposed spoliation. In the free press of the country, at least, they can be heard, though the clamours of a mob may stifle the demands of justice at a public meeting. We are led to make these remarks by reading an account of a meeting which took place in Guelph, on the 3rd instant, at which the Rev. A. Palmer and many leading men of the neighbourhood attended, in the hope that both sides of the question would be at least listened to. But their reasonable expectations were disappointed, and they felt constrained to quit the meeting. They have published a Pro-test against the proceedings, which we give below. To render this istelligible we must give account of the solution. ligible, we must give some account of the resolutions presented, but we will be as brief as possible. The first was as

Resolved-That the inhabitants of this district feel themrealow to send an address of congratulation to his district teet them realow to send an address of congratulation to his Excellency the Right Honourable Earl Catheart, on his appointment to the high and important office of Governor General of this Province, and consider that they would be neglecting their duty to his Excellency, themselves, and the Province at large, were they to omit pointing out at the same time the deep responsibility which must ever rest upon any Governor of Canada, bility which must ever rest upon any Governor of Canada, until the question of the King's College and the Clergy Re-serves be finally and justly settled, without tending, as it has done for years past, to unsettle the civil quiet of the Province, and, unfortunately, causing grievous complaints against her Majesty's Government for perverting the original intention in the establishment of a public University for the general education of the youth of this Province, to that of a sectarian institution, and the exaltation of a particular sect to the injury and manifest injustice of the public at large.

The extreme unfairness of this resolution, which involves a number of distinct propositions, which ought to form at least three separate resolutions, was commented on by Rev. A. Pal-mer, Messrs. George and Shade; but they were unable to get the various topics separated, and accordingly the speakers in favour of the resolution-Messrs. Cowan and Kirkpatrickenlarged upon the impossibility of loyal men refusing to con-gratulate Lord Cathcart on his appointment as Governor Gene-Thus to combine in one resolution a praiseworthy sentiment with propositions involving an attack upon Church and State, as many of those who had to pass them would think, constitutes a loyalty of a very peculiar character. It is some-thing like that of the old Jacobites, who, with seeming approval of the existing state of things, drank "the King's health," but made the toast treasonable by holding their glasses "over the water" contained in tumblers by their sides. Or like the Cromwellians, who fought against the King in the King's Dr. Clarke was the Demosthenes of the day, and moved the

Resolved,-That this meeting is most decidedly of opinion that no settlement of the question of King's College will ever give satisfaction to the public, but that of totally excluding all theology. We also firmly believe that the inhabitants of this Province will never agree to any perversion of its funds from their original purpose, viz :---that of general Education. And we do hereby pledge ourselves to give every opposition in our power to any allocation of its funds amongst the different de-nominations, believing that such a division would be highly inrious to the best interests of this Province.

The Doctor's speech is full of various statements reterring to the past. We have no leisure to examine them at length, but The deceased was remarkable for a just appreciation of qua-The deceased was remarkable for a just appreciation of qua-The Doctor's speech is that at the past. We have no leisure to examine them at length, but his principle appears to be to believe every statement that is made to the prejudice of the Bishop of Toronto, and to disbenade the prejudice of the Bishop of Toronto, and to disbenade to the prejudice of the Bishop of Toronto, and to disbenade to the prejudice of the Bishop of Toronto, and to disbenade to the prejudice of the Bishop of Toronto, and to disbenade to the prejudice of the Bishop of Toronto, and to disbenade to the prejudice of the Bishop of Toronto, and to disbenade to the prejudice of the Bishop of Toronto, and to disbenade to the prejudice of the Bishop of Toronto, and to disbenade to the prejudice of the Bishop of Toronto, and the prejudice of the Bishop of

The speech of Mr. Haywood on the Oregon question, in the Senate, appears by the common consent of the American press, to be, emphatically, the speech of the session. Great impor-tance is attached to his opinion, because he is understood to be in the entire confidence of the President. The speech was not concluded on Wednesday, and we have no report of it, and confess that we have great anxiety to see it, for from all we can gather, it appears to have induced a perfect conviction in Washington and New York, that the Oregon question must now be peacefully settled. Mr. Haywood positively denies that the President really believes the territory up to that degree of latitude to be the undoubted right of the United States, but that he is still prepared to negotiate on the basis of States, but that he is still prepared to negotiate on the basis of 49, believing that the sentiments of the nation at large, expres-sed through a long series of negotiations, would sanction his so

We are rejoiced to announce that, during the navigation. there will be a mail made up at the Cobourg Post Office direct for the States; we shall thus be enabled to get New York let-ters and papers in something less than ten days, about the present travelling average .- Ib.

Esq., Collector of Custems at Fort Erie, on the 4th of January

THE LATE HON. WILLIAM DICKSON .- This gentleman, a notice of whose decease appeared in our last, was a native of Dumfries in Scotland, born oa the 13th July 1760. He emigrated to this Country at the zge of 16, and entered into the employment of his relative, the ate Hon. Robert Hamilton, then in partnership with the late Hon. Richard Cartwright, and took charge of an establishment for them at Carleton Is-land, below Kingston, where the principal traffic of the Upper and Lower country, then chiefly consisting of furs, passed through his hands.

The deceased subsequently removed to Fort Niagara, the the deceased subsequently removed to Fort Magara, the then British settlement at the mouth of the Niagara River, and soon after set up a small trading establishment on Mr. Hamilton's account at St. Catharines, at that time known only by the name of the Twelve Mile Creek. About the year 1790 he entered into business for himself, and built the first house erected on the present site of the town of Niagara. A few years after, upon the division of the province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, he was admitted to practice the ession of the law, by special Act of Parliament made in procession of the law, by special Act of Farmanent made in hehalf of himself and others to supply the deficiency of more regular practitioners, the admission being noted in the Act to be composed of such persons as "by their probity, education condition of life" entitled them to the distinction. The deceased prosecuted the business and practice of the law with much success until the declaration of the last war with the United States, and at his death stood first on the roll of surviving Barristers. He also filled the respective situations of Jus-tice of the Peace, Chairman to the Quarter Sessions, Clerk of the Peace and Judge of the District Court for the District of The reace and Judge of the District Court for the District of Nisgara, and in the year 1816 was summoned to the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, the duties of which several stations he performed with ability, firmness and independence. The most important period of the life of the deceased, how-ever, both as affecting his own interests and the advantage of the Province, commenced shortly after the last American war.

ever, both as affecting his own interests and the duvantage of the Province, commenced shortly after the last American war, in the year 1816, when he applied the whole experience of his life and the energies of his mind to the settlement of the town-ship of Dumfries, containing nearly one hundred thousand acres of land and presenting difficulties of no ordinary character, both in relation to the nucleon the reasoning the settle-The Doctor's speech is full of various statements referring to both in relation to the purchase, the possession and the settle-

The speech of Mr. Haywood on the Oregon question, in the cceded far, however, when Allen, pale with suppressed vengeance,

sed through a long series of negotiations, would sanction his so acting.
Mr. Haywood stated also that he supported the motion for giving the notice, not as a prelude to war, but because it was, in his opinian, a step that must conduce to an anicable settlement, and that if he thought the President insincere in his desire for peace, he would turn his back upon him.
The Courier & Enquirer thus concludes the article from which we derive the above information :—
When we take into view the opinions heretofore expressed by Mr. Calhoun and some of his friends—and the known opinions of the Whigs on this all important question—we think the sentiments declared by Mr. Haywood, may be received as conclusive that no war can now grow out of the Oregon controversy.—Montreal Courier.
On Sunday morning last the Admiral put into this port on her way to Bath, whither she conveyed several Members of Parliament; among whom we noticed Sir A. N. McNab and the Hon, Mr. Sherwood; the Admiral returned early on Mong day morning.—Cobourg Star, March 18.
We are rejoiced to announce that, during the navigation.

wrecks. The moving mass struck the steamboat Rochester, moored at the foot of Main-street, and carried her down until in front of P. Durfee & Co.'s warehouse, where she was driven into the wharf and left, closely interlocked in the timbers and

spiles of the dock, showing marks of hard usage. The avalanche of ice, boats and vessels then passed on, con We proceed by a proclamation in the Canada Gazette that His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has of-fered a reward of 250 for the apprehension of the person or per-sons who feloniously shot at and severely wounded James Kerby,

#### NOTICE.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Midland and Vietoria District Branch of the Incorporated Church Society, will be held at Kingston, on Tuesday, the 7th of April, at 3 o'clock, P.M. T. H. M. BARTLETT, Secretary. Kingston, March 16, 1846.

### Apper Canada College.

THE THIRD QUARTER will commence on the 23rd of this present month.

#### TERMS: DAY SCHOLARS.

Toronto, March 16, 1846. 453 4

Midland District Grammar School. S. LIGHTBURNE, M. A., PRINCIPAL.

of age) was a successful candidate at the late Exhibition Examinations in Upper Canada College.

Kingston, March 17th, 1846. 453-4



WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto, (weather per-

Ports, every morning, (Sundays excepted) at HALF PAST EIGHT o'clock; and will leave Wellington Square for Toronto, on the arrival of the Stage from Hamilton. CP Commencing on TUESDAY, 17th instant. Toronto, March 16, 1846. 453

LANDS FOR SALE.

147

THE FOLLOWING LANDS, the property of several Gentlemen in England and Canada, are offered for sale by the undersigned District. Township.

| đ  | Dathant Dat                                       | T.C.   | con.      | Acres. |
|----|---|--|-----------|--------|
|    | Bathurst Bathurst                                 | 7  | 11&12     | 365    |
| n  | Home Brock  | and the second | 6         | 200    |
| ,  | Western Brooke                                    | 16   | 1         | 200    |
| a  | Midland Camden East                               | N half 5   | 3         | 100    |
|    | 1   | 47   | 8         | 200    |
| n  | Western Chatham                                   |  | 14        | 200    |
| 1  | Do Collingwood                                    | 00   | 5         |        |
| 36 | Brock Dereham                                     | 0 04 05 00 00  | 4         | 200    |
| 7  |   |  |           | 1000   |
| 1  |   |  | 5         | 600    |
| 1  | Home East Gwillimbury                             | Part 25  | 11        | 200    |
|    | Western Enniskillen                               | Part 25  | 8         | 88     |
|    | Colborne Fenelon                                  | A-1 - 29   | 1 4       | 200    |
|    |   | 9  | 1         | 200    |
|    | Do do   | 22   | 3         | 200    |
| 2  |   | 20   | 5         | 200    |
|    |   | 14, 17, 22   | 6         | 600    |
|    |   | 14, 10   | 7         | 400    |
|    | Do do   | 22   | 8         | 197    |
|    |   | 18, 20   | 9         | 400    |
|    | Do do   | 15, 25   | 10        | 400    |
| 3  | Newcastle Manvers                                 | 7  | 30118     | 200    |
|    | Western Moore                                     | 11   | 3         | 200    |
|    | Do do   | 7, 11  | 5         | 400    |
|    | Do do   | W. half 11   | 7         | 100    |
|    | Do do   | 9  | 8         | 200    |
| 1  | Do do   | 11   | 9         | 200    |
|    | Do do   | W. half 9  | 11        | 100    |
|    | Gore Nassagaweya                                  | 8  | 1         | 200    |
| 1  | Do do.  | 87   | 2         | 200    |
|    |   |  | 6         | 200    |
|    | Simcoe Oro  | 19   | 7         | 200    |
|    | Simcoe Oro<br>Newcastle Percy<br>Western Plymptop | W, half 23   | 12        | 100    |
|    | Western Plympton                                  | 23   | î         | 200    |
|    | Midland Portland                                  | 19   | n         | 150    |
|    | Home Scott  | 07   | 3         |        |
| 1  | Colborne Smith                                    | Che able IFT   | 3         | 200    |
| 4  | Western Sombra<br>Do do                           | Com's Bood   | and and   | 200    |
|    | Western Sombra                                    | N half 10  | 6         | 100    |
| 1  | Do do   | N. half 7  |           |        |
| 1  | Bathurst South Sherbrooke                         | Post Of  | 13        | 100    |
|    | Wellington Woolwich                               | Fart 21  | 2         | 76     |
|    | River containing 200 agree how bal                | OCK NO. 3. ON  | the G     | rand   |
|    | River, containing 3000 acres, now bei             |  |           |        |
|    | For terms of sale and other particulars           | , apply if by  | latter fr | ee of  |

ostage,-to FRANCIS M. HILL, 439-tf

Kingston, Ist December, 1845. MILL PRIVILEGES

THE Trustees of the Mill Reserve, at the Village of Napanee, Midland District, give notice that the Canal constructed for the increase of the Mill privileges on the Napa-nee River, at the said village, will be completed in the sommer of 1846. This Canal is 1021 feet long, by 24 feet in width and will contain 4 feet in depth of water. The height of fall from the surface of the Canal to the River is 31 feet, and the distance is on an average 158 feet. The space between the distance is on an average 158 feet. The space between the lower bank of the Canal and the River has been divided into lower bank of the Canal and the Ariver has been divided into eleven lots or Mill-sites, varying in width from 66 to 126 feet. There is a common road-way 30 feet wide extending the whole length of the lower side of the Canal. Between the upper bank of the Canal and the main street of the village, Lots are laid of the Canal and the main street of the village, Lots are laid out to correspond with the Mill-sites, which can be let sepa-rately or with the Mill-privileges. The Mill sites can be let for a period of 21 years, at the expiration of which period, the Lots can be sold, or the buildings taken at a valuation, if

agreed on. For further particulars, apply (post-paid) to ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Esq., Napanee, or to the undersigned at Kingston, FRANCIS M. HILL. Kingston, March 2, 1846.

452-4 A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I OT No. 86, in the 1st Concession of Whitchurch, on the East side of Yonge Street, 200 acres, having 3 frontages, on Yonge Street towards the west, the Concession road, and Side Line towards the East and South; 125 acres under a very MR. LIGHTBURNE will be prepared after the First of as Boarders, Mr. L. would mention, as a proof of the success which has attended his teaching, that one of his pupils (not twelve years of age) was a successful candidate at the late Exhibition For particulars of purchase apply (post-paid) to D. E. BOULTON,

Solicitor and Land Agent. Cobourg, February 26, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, at the request of several parties, begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken out a Commission by License as AUCTIONEER, in CAPT. JOHN GORDON, ILL, until further notice, leave Toronto, (weather per-mitting) for Wellington Square, and intermediate every morning, (Sundays excepted) at HALF-PAST o'clock; and will leave Wellington Square for Toronto, arrival of the Stage from Hamilton. Real Estate, Merchannes, and other Estates, §c. §c. SHAW ARMOUR,

Native Haunts, by Emma C. Embury, the plates coloured after nature ..... The Rose .....

AT NAPANEE.

### DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

#### INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

THE MEGANTIC DISTRICT ASSOCIATION held its Annual Meeting in the church at Pointe Levi yesterday, when divine service was held, the Rev. J. Flanagan reading the morning prayers, and the Rev. R. Anderson preaching on the 17th verse in the 13th ch. of the Epistle to the Hethe 17th verse in the 13th ch. of the Epistle to the He-brews: "Obey them that have the rule over you, and submit yourselves: for they watch for your souls, as they that must give account, that they may do it with joy, and not with grief: for that is unprofitable to you;" from which he took occasion to point out the reciprocal duties of ministers and their flocks. The meeting was opened immediately after divine service, the Rev. R. R. Burrage, as senior Clergyman in the district, taking the Chair, and offering up the prayers prescribed for use at the So-ciety's meetings. The Report having been read, several interesting addresses were delivered, pointing out the origin, the importance, and the utility of the Society, and appropriate Resolutions were passed. Four Clergymen were present, one being detained at home by severe in-disposition, and another by a recent domestic bereave-ment.—Berean.

The Rev. M. Willoughby, of Trinity Church, Montreal, has received £3. 15s. as a donation to the Fund for Wito the Church Society," and, as directed, makes this ac-knowledgment through the *Gazette*, to which he adds his thanks thanks

#### Five Days Later from England.

(From the British Colonist, March 17.)

Mr. SMEAD, of the Express, has our best thanks for Buffalo papers of yesterday morning.

The packet-ship Sunbeam, Capt. Wendrie, arrived at Bos-ton, from Liverpool, on Thursday morning, bringing five days later intelling later intelligence from Europe. The provision market is firm, and holds its own from the

last dates.

Cotton firm ; the downward tendency somewhat abated. No news of war-at least, no warlike indications. Flour is also firm from last dates. No satisfactory progress

can be made on sales. Sir Robert Peel's new scale of the corn-laws is thus given :

When the average price of

| 48s | 10s. duty. |
|-----|------------|
| 498 |            |
| 50s | 88.        |
| 51s | 78.        |
| 52s | 6.         |
| 53s | 58.        |

549. ... When it recedes 4s, according to the proposed scale, the duty is fixed; when in the present scale it falls 1s. for every shilling

SIR R. PERL'S statement announcing sweeping reductions upon various articles of French production and manufacture, had created an extraordinary sensation in Paris. A private letter states, "That the good people of Paris cannot be brought to credit the news, and ask, supposing such to be the English Minister's intentions, if Parliament will ratify them?" The local journals of Friday morning will be looked for with much avidity; and, adds our correspondent, the sensation at this side is greater than that, perhaps, produced for many years by any statement of the French Government itself.—St. James's

Lord John Somerset, brother to the Duke of Beaufort, enters on his official duties as deputy governor of the Tower, in the room of the late Colonel Gurwood.

studies, to their industry, to the manuscripts copied by the monks, to the works hoarded in their libraries, we are indebted,

vision of the Clergy Reserves. It was because it was found that the lands were wasted that the Clergy demanded the right to manage their own property, by the present system they are sold for ready money, a thing not easily attainable in this Pro-The facts adduced at the meeting strengthen the povince. sition, by proving that purchasers were willing to raise funds hard terms in order to effect good bargains; that the sellers did not wish to grant those bargains is no cause for censure. The Protest will speak for itself.

#### PROTEST

Against the Proceedings of a late Meeting of the Inhabitants of the District of Wellington, for the purpose of addressing the Administrator of the Government and both Houses of the Legislature on the question of King's College and Clergy

said Church, to not the present occupants of Orlegy itseries with the execution of this dury has yet caused one single indi-lots perpetually in the condition of Lessees or Tenants at will, which statement is utterly false and unfounded; and whereas, in order to procure an expression of opinion hostile to the Uni-versity of King's College, Toronto, the promoters of the said versity of King's college, Toronto, the promoters of the said meeting, availing them elves of the impression excited by the above-mentioned statement, especially amongst the inhabitants of the township of Puslinch, (that township being a Clergy Reserve), combined the distinct subjects of King's College and the Clergy Reserves in one address to the Administrator of the Government, with a view of securing the votes of those who differed from us upon either of those subjects; and whereas, the promoters of the said meeting positively refused to consider the two subjects separately, and to give the inhabitants of the distriet an opportunity of expressing a distinct opinion upon each; and whereas, had the said subject been so considered, we feel confident that the decisions of the said meeting would have been different from those arrived at; and whereas, under that opinion, we, and nearly all those who thought with us, declined to take any further part in the proceeding of the said meeting. Now, for the foregoing reasons, we do hereby protest, on behalf of ourselves and a large number of the freeholders and inhabitants of the district of Wellington, against the proceedings of the above-mentioned meeting, as not being the expression of the feelings and wishes of the inhabitants of the said district. 1846.

| HOMAS SAUNDERS,      | D. MACCURDY,      |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Clerk of the Peace.  | JOHN HARLAND,     |
| ARTHUR PALMER,       | W. H. PARKER,     |
| Rector of Guelph     | G. J. MACKELCAN,  |
| VILLIAM REYNOLDS J P | R. MUTTLEBURY,    |
| WILLIAM ELLIS, J. P. | WALTER KING,      |
| . r. HEMINGS, J. P.  | GEORGE DAVIS, JR. |
| HOMAS REES BROCK.    | HENRY RICHARDSON, |
| REDERICK MARCON.     | WILLIAM ATKINSON, |
| LFRED A. BAKER.      | CHARLES WATSON,   |
| IENRY H. OLIVER.     | GEORGE F. HARVEY, |
| OHN NEVE             | T. H. GEORGE,     |
| HENRY WATSON,        | JAMES H. MORRIS,  |
| A true copy.         |                   |
| THE                  |                   |

W. H. PARKER, T. C. ORCHARD. T. R. BROCK.

The Montreal Times, it appears, which the Pilot, accuses of being "on the sneak," has circulated a report that Earl Cath-cart has made overtures to Mr. Lafontaine and Mr. Papineau initial accuses of the sneak," has circulated a report that Earl Cath-cart has made overtures to Mr. Lafontaine and Mr. Papineau By a Royal Ordonnance, dated the 30th ult., Mr. F. A. Redman, the English Consul at Mazagan (son of the late W. Redman, Esq., of Bath.) has been named Knight of the Le-gion of Honour, for his humane conduct towards the ship sire for a moment to compare with the Times, says, "we distinct-Our Paris letter states, that the Marquis de Lavalette left that city for the Pyrenees, to conduct Ibrahim Pasha to Paris. "All the gaiety and display of the season, all the compliments is fred; when in the present scale it rules is and the average advances, till it fails to is. Drs.astress.—The packet-ship Cambridge, for Liverpool, on the 23rd December, saw a vessel in distress, which proved to be given in honour of these on the Cambridge took from her the crew. Several other vessels are reported as being lost, with crews and cargoes. The ship Laura left Quebee, December 29, with 400 barrels of flour, at length, on the de ship soon became fixed, met a large field of ice, in which the sh

an assemblage of inhabitants of the town and country, (amidst the inclemency of the weather and the impracticability of tra ng,) that astonished and gratified his friends and his family.

This brief sketch of the life and character of this much lainted gentleman will serve sufficiently to mark the occasion of his departure, to satisfy the curiosity of the public, and prompt the rising generation to emulate and imitate his example .- Communicated to the Niagara Chronicle.

We were yesterday morning eye witnesses of an accident that might have been attended with fatal consequences. As the writer was passing by a row of new houses of great heigh in the course of erection, at the corner of Bonsecours and Notre dame Streets, he saw a mass of ice descend from the roof of one datice Streets, he saw a mass of ice descend from the root of one of them and strike a horse across the loins with such force as to knock him on his knees, it appeared to the writer that the poor animal's back was seriously injured as his hind quarters appeared paralysed after the blow. There were two persons in the Legislature on the question of King's College and Clergy Reserves. WHEREAS, previous to the said meeting, a statement was industriously circulated that it was the intention of the Church of England, in the event of its proportion of the Clergy Re-serves being placed under the control and management of the said Church, to hold the present occupants of Clergy Reserve lots perpetually in the condition of Lessees or Tenants at will, which statement is utterly false and unfounded; and whereas, in coder to procure an expression of ominion hostile to the Union thing more than a mockery of the citizens .- Montreal Courier.

#### United States.

The expected eruption of Vesuvius took place on the 5th in the Senate Chamber. In other words, the breach in the De-mocratic ranks, which has been generating for the last two mocratic ranks, which has been generating took place to day, and the months on the Oregon question, took place to day, and the President was denounced by the war party, representing 54,40, as the basest of traitors, if he intended to make a treaty on the 49th parallel. The first broadside took place between Mr. Hay-wood and Mr. Hannegan, and the details will be found in the report of this day's presenting. wood and Mr. Hannegan, and the details will be found in the report of this day's proceedings. For the last two days Mr. Haywood has been making an able and cutting speech in fa-vour of 49. He did not spare Mr. Allen and the war party; hence the explosion which took place to day. Mr. Polk is in almost a like position with his own party which Mr. Tyler was towards the Whigs in the extra session of 1841. The interest of the debate has increased tenfold, Next week will be a great week. Mr. Reverdy Johnson has the floor for Monday, and Given under our hands at Guelph, this third day of March, Week. Mr. Reverdy Johnson has the floor for alongay, and Webster, Calhoun, Benton, and all the great men, have yet to

The correspondent of the New York Herald has given the following as the position and principles of the War party :---It will be seen that unless the Oregon controversy is settled during the present session of Congress, the chances in favour of war between this country and England are manifoldly increased. The war name war between this country and England are manifoldly increased. The war party in the Senate and House are almost completely organized and united. They number 8 to 10 in the Senate and are between 50 and 60 in the House. They go for the whole of Oregon down to 54.40, without compromise or nego-tiation, except the assessment of damages to be paid to England. They are the Theon, except the assessment of damages to be paid to England. They are the representatives of that portion of the country which passes for the popular and energetic Auglo-Saxon race in its highest state of perfection. A large portion of this popu-lation is to be found in New England and western New York, and in the north-western States

is the movement of a set of very small men, ambitious of very

## ORDERS FOR ENGLAND.

**H**. & W. ROWSELL are now making up their ORDERS FOR BOOKS, &c., to come out from England by the early Spring Vessels, and will continue to send by every Steamer during the season. Parties desirous of procuring any particu-lar Works, are requested to forward them their orders, which shall receive their best attention. Toronto, January 14, 1846.

### 445-th Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada. THEFOLLOWINGLANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late Join S. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., viz : District. Jownship. Lot. Con. Acres.

E. half 11 .. 10 .. 100 19 .. 11 .. 200 Do.

| Do.          | dø               | 19 1                    | 10.05 |
|--------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| Do.          | do.              | W. 1 17, W. 1 27 1      |       |
| Do.          | do.              | 10                      | 3 =   |
| Newcastle    | Cartwright       | Broken lots 18 & 19 1   | 0 .   |
| Midland      | Camden East      | N. half 22, half 23     | 3     |
| 10.          | 00.              | Broken lote 39 & 40     | 6     |
| Do.          | do               | 40                      | 20000 |
| Niagara      | Cavingo          | 5 and 6, North side }   | 9 .   |
|              |                  |                         |       |
| Simcoe       | Collingwood      | 1 albot Road, South )   |       |
| Do.          | do.              | 8 1                     | 5.    |
| Eastern      | Cornwall         | 81                      | 0 .   |
| Newcastle    | Cramahe          | 34                      | 9     |
| Western      | Dawn             | 7                       | 6 .   |
|              |                  |                         | 7     |
| Midland      | England          | 28                      | 2 .   |
| Do.          | Fredericksburgh  | E. half 19              | 4 .   |
|              |                  |                         | 0.    |
| Coro         | Georgina         | 13                      | 3     |
|              |                  | 10 & 11                 | 8,    |
| Do.          |                  | Broken lots 10 & 11     | 98    |
| D0.          | do.<br>Hamilton, | 5 6 7 % 19 Block No     | ,     |
| Do.          | (Lown of)        | 5, 6, 7 & 12, Block No. | 20.1  |
| Do.          | do.              | 14 & 15, " " 1          | 6     |
| Do.          | do.              | 11, " "1                | 7     |
| Do.          | do.              | 3 & 4, " " 3            | 5     |
|              | Hamilton         | W. half lot 2<br>19     | 6     |
|              |                  |                         | 7     |
| Victoria     |                  | § 6, 18, 22, 24 & 34    | 1     |
| Do.          | do.              | 0, 8, 23 28 1           | 2914  |
| ELEMENTER DE |                  | feont 1 33 5            | 2     |
| Do.          | do               | 12, 17, 18 & 34         | 3     |
| Do.          | do.              |                         | 4     |
| Do.          | do,              |                         | 5     |
| Do.          | do.              |                         | 6     |
| Do.          | do.              |                         | 7     |
| Do.          | do               |                         | ~     |
| Do.          | do.              |                         | 8 9   |
| Do.          | Huntingdon       | W. half 19              | 4     |
| Do.          | do.              |                         | 5     |
| Do.          | do               |                         | 6     |
| Do.          | do               |                         | 8     |
| Do.          | do               |                         | 8     |

| do,                  | 15, & E. 1 25        |    | 5   |       | 300     |
|----------------------|----------------------|----|-----|-------|---------|
| do                   | 8                    |    | 6   |       | 200     |
| do                   | N. half 30           |    | 7   | **    | 100     |
| do                   | S. half 28           |    | 8   |       | 100     |
| do                   |                      |    | 9   |       | 201     |
| Huntingdon           | W. half 19           |    | 4   |       | 100     |
| do.                  |                      |    | 5   |       | 200     |
| do                   | 8                    |    | 6   |       | 200     |
| do                   | 9                    |    | 8   |       | 200     |
| do                   | 13, W. half 14       |    | 9   |       | 300     |
| do<br>do             | 7                    |    | 10  | **    | 200     |
| Kingston             | Part Of (in Ista)    | ** | 13  |       | 200     |
| do.                  |                      |    |     |       | 16      |
| do.                  | Part 15              |    |     |       | 16      |
| do                   | 41                   |    | E.  | A.    | 200     |
| do                   | 1                    |    | 6   |       | 200     |
| Lecds                | E half 0             |    |     | Α.    | 119     |
| Loughborough         | E. half 9<br>13 & 24 | •• | 5   |       | 100     |
| Moore                | E. half 17           |    | 3   |       | 400     |
| Murray               | N. E 4 32            | 10 |     | 1111  | 100     |
| do                   | 32 & 34              | 1  | 1 2 |       | 50      |
|                      | N. 17, W. half 12 16 | •• | 3   |       | 200     |
| do                   | 2                    |    | 4   |       | 400     |
| North Crosby         | 13                   |    | 6   | ••    | 200     |
| Nassagaweya          | E. half 8            |    | 3   | 11.00 | 200     |
| Notawassaga          | 8                    |    | 37  | 1:    | 100 200 |
| Orillia South        | N. half 7            |    | 2   |       | 100     |
| ward Picton [Town]   | 6, on Portland St.   | -  | -   | 100   | 100     |
| ···· Pittsburgh ···· | 23                   |    | 10  | -     | 200     |
| Portland             | South half 14        |    | 3   |       | 100     |
| ···· Plympton ····   | 22                   |    | 3   | 201   | 200     |
| do                   | 13                   |    | 4   | E     | 200     |
| do                   | 23                   |    | 8   | 1     | 200     |
| do                   | 23                   |    | 13  |       | 200     |
| Rawdon               | W. half 14           | ** | 5   |       | 100     |
| do                   | 6 & 20               |    | 11  | 1     | 400     |
| do                   |                      |    | 12  |       | 1000    |
| do                   | 15 & 19              |    | 13  |       | 400     |
| do                   | 11, 18 & 19          |    | 14  |       | 600     |
| Richmond             | 5, & 18              |    | 6   |       | 350     |
| do                   | 20                   |    | 8   |       | 200     |
| do                   | Part 4               |    | 10  | 17    | 48      |
| do                   | " 1                  | •• | 11  |       | 152     |
| Sidney               | 10, 12               |    | 8   |       | 300     |
| ward Sophiasburgh    | Part 62              |    | 1   |       | 141     |
| Sombra               | 21                   |    | 7   |       | 200     |
| Stamford             | 1 on Clifton Street  |    |     |       | 41      |
| cuy of the Falls     | 2 & 5, N. E. side    | 2  |     |       | 11      |
|                      |                      |    |     |       |         |

| 1193        | And the second se |                                       |  | 0 40 |     | and the     |       |  |
|-------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|------|-----|-------------|-------|--|
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FRANCIS M. HILL.

Do. Do. Do. Victoria

Do. Do. Do. Do. Midland

Niaga

Do

ALSO: A great variety of other Handsomely Bound Books, Rosewood and Mahogany Desks, Rosewood Work Boxes, Colour Boxes, &c. &c.

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street

Toronto, January 14, 1846. 445-tf

#### F. LEWIS, Land Agent, Notary Public, and Auctioneer,

BEGS to return his grateful thanks to his friends and the public in general, for the liberal support he has experi-enced in business, and to inform them that he continues to transact every description of LAND AGENCY and CONVEYAN-CING business, at the most moderate charges, and with the greatest exactness. In addition to his usual business, he is now prepared to un-

dertake sales of property of every description, BY AUCTION, either in town or country, ou most resonable terms. He will hold a SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

On the First Monday in every Month. throughout the year; and he respectfully requests all persons

throughout the year; and he respectfully requests all persons desirous of availing themselves of the advantages which will be thus afforded them of bringing their property into public notice, to furnish him with full particulars at least ten days before each sale, in order that a more detailed account of the properties to be offered may be duly published. King, (near Bay) Street, Toronto, January, 1846.

400

400

#### EDUCATION.

MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited num-ber of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches of a sound and lady-like Education. References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her numila - and also to the under-

444-13

2.0 to whom an arrest the interference for the superimetric and also to the under-950 the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the under-900 mentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated :—

THOS. KIRKPATRICK, Esq., of Kingston. GEORGE S. BOULTON, ESQ., of Cobor JOHN TURNBULL, ESQ., of Belleville,

Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any perm who may require them 427-tf

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845.

#### BIRTHS.

At Grimsby, on Wednesday, the 25th Feb., the lady of Adolphus Nelles, Esq., of a daughter. At Grimsby, on Sunday, the 22d Feb., the lady of Robert

H. Nixon, Esq., of a son.

H. Nixon, E.q., of a son. At Grimsby, on Sunday, the 22d Feb., the lady of John W. Lewis, Esq., of a son. At La Colle, on the 10th ult., the lady of the Rev. Charles

Morice of a daughter At St. Martin, Isle Jesus, on the 11th inst., Mrs. Dr Small-

wood, of a son. DIED.

On the 12th inst., at the residence of Mr. E. Hooper, Toronto, Moses N. Binley, Esq., Barrister, & c., late Montreal, eldest son of the late W. Binley, of Kingston, aged 23 years and 7

Montus. On Tuesday the 17th inst., of consumption, Maria, young-est daughter of Mr. John Creighton, Township of Hamilton, aged 9 years.

On Sunday evening, the 15th inst., at the residence of her

On Sanday evening, the 15th inst., at the residence of her son Abel Land, Esq., Elizabeth, relict of the late Abel Land, of Barton, in the 81st year of her age. In Goulburn, on the 6th inst., after a lingering illness, which he hore with Christian resignation, Mr. James Hodgins, eldest son of Mr. Wm. Hodgins, aged 26 years and 10 months. On the 8th inst., at his residence, St. Foy Road, Wm. Tor-rance, Esq., aged 54 years, late merchant of Queisec. On the 5th inst., Edward Bligh Parkin, infant son of the Rev. E. C. Parkin, Missionary for Val Cartier. At Montreal on the 14th inst. Dr. Wm. Monsider in the

At Montreal on the 14th inst., Dr. Wm. Macnider, in the

At Montreal on the Antonio (Jamaica), on the 17th 33d year of his age. At Newington Pew, near Kingston (Jamaica), on the 17th Jan., Alicia, eldest daughter of Dr. Hacketr, Deputy Inspector General of Military Hospital, in this command, aged 23 years.

Gregor M'Gregor.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, March 19: Mr. Thos. Wilson, rem. to end of Vol. 9; T. Biogle, Esq.; S. Lightburne, Esq. (the letter all right-not specially acknow-E. half 35 ... 3 ... 100 4 ... 5 ... 200 er particulars, apply,—if by letter, free

# "Mary says," replied Edward, "that 'Where

ertion, and I had time too, and could sew."

"I cannot think of any besides those we reckoned,"

"Nor I," exclaimed Heury. "Do tell us papa!

duced by this talent is incalculable : it extends, not

ration to another. We shall have an awful account

Helen.

blast.

feels!

said Edward.

Carmina Liturgica; in our power to do.'

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

N B .- Those Hymus are "fitted to the Tunes used in Churches," sing of the same Motres with the received " Version of the Psalms being of the of David."

Original Poetry.

OR,

XXXII .- THE FOURTH SUNDAY IN LENT.\* D. S. M. OR S. M.

The Collect.

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GRANT, we beseech Thee, Almigh y God, that we, who for our evil deeds do worthily deserve to be punished, by the comfort of Thy grace may mercifully be relieved; through our Lord and Sayiour Jesus Christ. Amen. "It is one, my

L.a Ah! Lord, how prone is man From Wisdom's path to swerve! We've all transgress'd Thy holy Law, And nought, but wrath, deserve Behold; Thy sons, brought low, In "godly sorrow" grieve! Lord, comfort ev'ry contrite one; Each drooping soul relieve.

Renew the sinking strength Of ev'ry wearied heart : Lord Jesu Christ ! revive the faint ; The bread of Life" impart.b Our SAVING JOSEPH, Thou ! The humbled c "bow the knee,"-d They offer gifts, e-they ask for food,-And lo: they FEAST f with Thee!

Haste, g Lord, the happy hour, When Abra'am's free-born Seed h Shall dwell in ZION'S Courts above, i From toil and danger free

Till then,-while "Flesh" doth war, And "Spirit" strive with "Flesh;"j

Let Zion's Covenant-of-Grace Her struggling sons REFRESH.

\* Mid-lent Sunday is sometimes called "Refreshment Sunday; probably because the Gospel treats of our Saviour's miracle in feedin the five thousand.—Bp. Sparrow, Wheatley.

a The Collect, and 2 Cor. vii. 10. b The Gospel, and John vi. 35.

b The Gaspet, and John VI. 33.
c Gen. xiii. 21.
d First Morn. Less. Gen. xiii. 26, 27, 28, Joseph's Dreams (Chap. xxxvii. from v. 7 to v. 10) fuililed. See also Ephes. ii. 11.
e First Morn. Less. verses 11, 25 26 ; and Rom. xii. 1.
f The same, verse 11; also Rev. iii 20 — Nos munera inferimus, ille tastaurat convivium. Ambros. de Josepho. p. 390.
g See, in the Burial Olliee, the latter part of Collect after the Lord's Frayer. Rev. xxii. 20.
h The Epistle. (Gal. iv. 28, 29, 30.) Rom. ix. 7, 8, & John viii. 36.
h The Epistle. (Gal. iv. 28, 29, 30.) Rom. ix. 7, 8, & John viii. 36. h The Epistic, ( i The same, (v. 26) and Heb. 22. Gal. iv. 29, and v. 17.

LXXXV .- THE ANNUNCIATION OF THE BLESSED

VIRGIN MARY. L. M. The Collect.

WE beseech Thee, O Lord, pour Thy grace into our hearts ; that, as we have known the incarnation of Thy Son Jesus Christ by the meshave known the incarnation of Thy Son Jesus Christ by the mes-t of an angel, so by his cross and passion we may be brought unto glory of fils resurrection; through the same Jesus Christ our 1. Amen.

1.a Rejoice, ye "sons of God," rejoice !

Your grateful notes of rapture swell! For Heav'n doth shew, by angel voice, That Godhead stoops in flesh to dwell.

11.6 " The Lord Himself" a sign hath given : "A VIRGIN"—"hath conceived a Son"!— Incarnate Pledge of grace from heaven, "THE WORD" "made flesh"; c-Hail! HOLY ONE!

III. In THY pure sight, most holy Lord,

Not e'en "the heav'ns" are counted "clean;"d Yet, "flesh and blood" were not abhor'd :e The "LIGHT OF LIGHT" could know no stain!

IV. ISAIAH'S Page f bath made Thee known, And GABRIEL'S Tongue g hath told Thy name : Lord JESU ; Thine, be David's Throne ; h And ours, to spread A SAVIOUR'S fame.

"Reign;" JESUS, "reign" in all our hearts! In av'ry brand souchsafe to dwell ! i Write, Lord, within our inward parts,

"And I will put my spirit within you, and cause the evil which I would not, that I do." (Rom. vii. you to walk in my statutes, and ye shall keep my 19, 24.) Yet through faith in Christ, Henry was there's a will, there's a way,' and you know papa told us it is our duty to search until we discover what is judgments and do them." (Ezekiel xxxvi. 25-27.) able at the close of a long and useful life, to say with "Let me see what were our talents," said Helen,

"You, Edward, had money, Henry had time and ex- he did not fulfil. This clean heart, this heart of flesh course, I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is you may all have, my dear children, through faith in laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the "You have forgotten another talent, which you all Jesus Christ." possessed and made use of," said Mr. Wilmot.

"Another talent, papa! what was that?" said ward. "Faith means belief in Jesus Christ. Without

this we can obtain nothing. It is by prayer we are to get all we stand in need of, and our prayers are to be all offered through Jesus Christ, who we know stands continually at the right hand of God, to make no talent ? or rather have you never until now endea-"It is one, my dear children, that every one posintercession for us. You remember the verse in the sesses, be they poor or rich, old or young-but which | 21st chapter of Matthew, Helen."

"Yes, papa. 'All things whatsoever ye shall ask few regard in the important and responsible light it deserves. I mean EXAMPLE. The good or evil pro- in prayer, believing, ye shall receive." (Matt. xxi. 22.) that it may, under the divine blessing, excite in the "Observe, ('believing,')" said Mr. Wilmot. "Now

only through families and societies, but from one gene- what do you mean by 'believing ?' " "I suppose, believing in our Lord Jesus Christ," to render of the use we have made of so powerful an said Henry.

"Right, my child; believing that what we ask we shall not be without its reward, "Whosoever shall instrument of utility or mischief. I need not point out to you, my children, what your's, young as you shall have through him; believing that he has done give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of are, has done in the present case. Had not the old every thing we require, and that it is through him cold water in my name, verily I say unto you, he shall alone we have pardon for all our sins. This is faith in no wise lose his reward," (Matt. x. 42.) A cup of gentleman been influenced by it, I fancy poor Mrs. Jennings would have remained in her roofless hovel, in Jesus Christ; this will enable us to lead a new life, cold water only! Who is there so humble or insignito shiver under many a wintry storm and piercing to gain a new heart. Belief in Jesus Christ, and that ficant that he could not give that for the love of Christ? alone, can procure us pardon for the past,-peace, "I trust," said Mrs. Wilmot, "this will be an en- and strength to overcome our evil habits for the pre- when on his death-bed, (in the middle of the sevencouragement to you to persevere in your resolution of sent, and everlasting life and happiness for the future." teenth century) bethought himself that there was no devoting your various powers to the uses for which "Then I am sure," said Helen, "the prayer of the hospital for the relief of the sick and destitute in the they were given. Our Lord Jesus Christ says, 'If man when he begged our blessed Lord to cure his place. He determined to leave all he possessed to "Then I am sure," said Helen, "the prayer of the hospital for the relief of the sick and destitute in the ye love me, keep my commandments,' (John xiv. 15,) son, was a good one. 'Lord, I believe, help thou found one. This all amounted to twenty sous, or and this commandment, my children, it is, as you see,

delightful to obey. Do not then like the unprofitable cried out with tears." servant, lay up your talent in a napkin, but try ever "And then, my love, do you remember the prayer example of the poor servant, added to his humble conso to use it, that when the Lord cometh to take ac- of the apostles?" said her mamma. "It is in St. tribution, and his little bequest was the foundation of count of his servants, he may receive his own with usury." Mark's gospel. 'And the apostles said unto the Lord, increase our faith.'" (Luke xvii. 5.) the splendid hospital of Valognes. Who after this will "despise the day of small things?"

"How pleasant it is to do good," said Henry, The children thought much on what their parents Be not then discouraged if you can do but little; had said. They were sincerely anxious to gain a say not, 'it is not worth while.' Doing good is like jumping on before his mother; "how happy one clean heart, to lead a new life, and to persevere in throwing a pebble into the water; it causes only a

Yes indeed," replied Edward, " and so satisfied too. It is so much better to be employing our time in that way, than wasting it on toys and idle amnsements, was only to be obtained through faith in Jesus Christ, spread on so that you know not where they will end. they prayed constantly for more faith; and he who "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth."always answers prayer, was pleased to grant them (James iii. 5.) like John and Frank Evelyn and little Miss Seymour; what they asked. Meantime they went on employ-

ing their talents, and thought of nothing but doing all deep into your young hearts, before years have har-"I am so glad we are not like them," exclaimed the good they could to the souls and bodies of their dened, or the world has chilled them. Let the love fellow creatures, and preparing for their account. Alas! how true it is, that iniquity cleaveth to our

nost holy things! These young people, even in the performance of their duty, were now erring from the his. At the age of sixteen his pilgrimage ended, and young. Never did the glorious and perfect character right way. Their foolish hearts were swelled with he was removed to that better country on which all of our divine Redeemer wear so lovely an aspect, or pride and self-conceit, and they were so elated with true believers fix their hopes. A short time before what they had done, that they paid little attention to his departure, he said to those who stood round his the serious and important advice of Mrs. Wilmot .-- | bed, "Oh, my dear friends, it is a blessed thing to have | could not contain, "called a little child unto him, and Their watchful parents perceived in a moment these come to Christ early; how easy, how delightful it set him in the midst." (Matt. xviii. 2.) workings of pride, but they saw likewise this was no makes the bed of death! If we seek him in health, time to make any observations. The children were he will be with us in sickness, he will make all our bed in such spirits, they could hardly walk steadily along in our sickness. I now have no fear of death or of is light," (Matt. xi. 30.) and he invites you in these the path, but kept running, skipping, and jumping all judgment, for I have laid all my sins on my dear Re- gracious words, "Suffer the little children to come deemer, they are washed away in his blood; God will unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the king-In the evening when they were all seated round the accept me, not for my sake, but his."

> The race appointed I have run, The combat's o'er—the prize is won; And now my witness is on high, And now my record's in the sky. Not in mine innocence I trust. I bow before thee in the dust; And through my Saviour's blood alone. I look for mercy at thy throne.

never felt so happy as when poor Mrs. Jennings A few moments before he breathed his last, on being asked how he felt, he said with a smile, "Quite "These fruits of doing good," replied her father, happy, quite peaceful. I am going 'through the val-'are very delightful, and we may enjoy them certainley of the shadow of death, but I fear no evil, for my ly; but they must not be the motive. I mean we Saviour is with me. His rod and his staff comf must not say, 'I will go and perform this kind act, me.'"

because it will make such and such persons very hap- The removal of Edward was a very severe trial. py and thankful.' Now Helen, suppose to-day, in- the 'happy family,' whose love for each other w stead of finding your old widow so cheerful, she had been murmuring and discontented, and shewed little who have no hope; they were comforted by the p

# The Church.

"Now, dear Henry, is not that consoling! These the same apostle, "The time of my departure is at are the words of Him who never made a promise that hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my "How, through faith in Jesus Christ ?" asked Ed- and not to me only, but unto all them also that love most approved style, and on moderate terms. his appearing." (2 Tim. vi. 7, 8.)

> And now, my dear young friends who may have proceeded so far in these pages, allow me, before you lay them aside, to ask you one question. Have you voured to find out what it is?

This little book is not written merely for your usement, but in the earnest and affectionate hope mind of some who read it, the desire to "go and do likewise." Believe me, there is not one of my readers, however young, however poor, who could not do something in the cause of their Lord, and that something A poor servant of Valognes, a town in Normandy, mine unbelief.' (Mark ix. 24.) It was no wonder he half-pence, per annum,--a mite indeed! But it was blessed. The rich men of the town, ashamed by the

employing their talents well. As they found all this very small circle at first, but the circles increase and

Oh then, my beloved friends, let these things sink of Christ constrain you. Never did his love appear It pleased God to call Edward early to render up so strong, so tender, as when directed towards the shine forth with such endearing tenderness and condescension, as when he whom the heaven of heavens Dedicate yourselves then early to his service; it is a pleasant one. "His yoke is easy and his burden

dom of heaven." (Mark x. 14.)

#### RATES.

Advertisements.

Six lines and under, 2s. Cd., first insertion, and 74 d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion and 1d. per line each subsequent invertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time

Advertisements from the City of Toronto, may be left in the hand<sup>8</sup> 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

#### RICHARD SCORE. NO. 1, CHEWETT'S BUI

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, KEEPS constantly on hand a supply of WEST OF ENG-LAND BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and RICH VESTINGS, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage and support.

Lord, the righteous judge shall give me at that day; also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' Robes, in the N.B .- UNIVERSITY WORK done in all its different orders : Toronto, July 1st, 1845. 416-tf

JOHN HART.

PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER.

(LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he h

47-tf

District.

LESPECT FOLL Freums thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquain this iends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occu-ed by Mr. POPPLEWELL, 'io. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. owsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and usts, by strictation and liberal terms, still to merit a continu--Joronto. 25th May, 1842.

D. E. BOULTON, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY. NOTARY PUBLIC,

MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY, COBOURG, CANADA WEST.

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptey,

CONVEYANCER, &c.

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. WILLIAM A. GARRETT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. (Over the Store of J. V. Boswell & Co.)

COBOURG, CANADA. Cohourg, Dec. 18, 1844.

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. MR. BEAUMONT,

Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF

> REMOVED TO BAY STREET, NEAR TO FRONT STREET,

At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. Toronto, April, 1844. 353-tf DR. J. A. COWLES,

SURGEON DENTIST. OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL KING STREET, COBOURG. Cobourg, 1845.

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

July 14, 1842. EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT.

Accountant and Wotary Fublic, CHURCH STREET.

TORONTO: Mr. W. SCOTT BURN. ACCOUNTANT,

TORONTO. Toronto, June, 1844.

T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET, TORONTO. 343

...... E. half 13 ... 4 .. BANKSTOCK Sombra .... A. B. TOWNLEY, Land and House Agent, &c. 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423-tf LAND SCRIP FOR SALE BY letter, post-paid.) A. B. TOWNLEY. NOTICE Land and House Agent, 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423tf RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, LESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. EALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. , February 2, 1843. 291-tf authorised to collect and receive the same. New York, February 14, 1845. G. & T. BILTON, RCHANT TAILORS, 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO. [LATE T. J. PRESTON.] THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, OWEN, MILLER & MILLS. CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON, OACH BUILDERS. FROM LO ER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON, AND KING STREET. Toronto, November 20, 1845. TORONTO. 329-tf 437-tf A. MCMORPHI, MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

#### TO LET. On Reasonable Terms,

THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, LODGE, and exten-Possession given this Fall.

Apply to F. M. HILL, Eso.

Barrister, &c.

ALSO: to be Let next SPRING, a FARM in the vicinity, with a good House and Out Buildings, &c. Kingston, August 28, 1845.

#### NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand-bills,) BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page of this journal, will be sold by AUCTION, on TUESDAY EVENof thi ING, the 11th day of June next, at EIGHT o'clock precisely, at Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart.

remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments.

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Thy saving name-" IMMANUEL." VI. k As now, by angel errand taught, We know and bless Incarnate Love; By Thy dear cross let all be brought With THEE to rise to Life above ! a The Collect and Gospel. b For The Epistle. -Thou didst not abhor the Virgin's womb.

The Deven Laudanus. J For The Epistle (Isalah vii: 14.) and ix. 6, 7. B The Gospel (Luke 1 31.) A The same, and Is. Ix. 7. I Epines. 111. 7. J For Th. 7. J For The Epistle. k The Collect. Philippians ii. 8, 9, and iii. 10, 11.

EMPLOYED. [Concluded from our last.]

The children were still lingering at the cottage approached. He stopped when he came up to the what they were." children,, and smiling kindly on them, said, "My dear It does an old man good to look at you."

"Oh yes, Sir!" exclaimed Henry, whose spirits at that moment were so high, that he almost forgot that the gentleman was a stranger, "we are as happy as look at her nice clothes, sister made them all."

made such an impression on them.

days."

About a fortnight after this, one fine morning, Mr. er, never be a real christian.' and Mrs. Wilmot proposed to their children that they should pay a visit to the old woman in her new cot-

What a change was there in her situation since the day Mrs. Wilmot first saw her in her miserable abode! distress, and though it pained him to see the little boy They found her neatly dressed in the clothes the children gave her, seated in a large high-backed chair, by a bright fire. A small round table was before her, on which lay her open Bible. On the dresser, reflecting back the clear fire light, were neatly ranged her tea-cups and saucers, and a jug of Lauristinus and Michaelmas-Daisy stood by the half-opened casement, himself. round which the Virginian Creeper had twined itself, its graceful leaves hanging down and forming a bright to feel the plague of your own heart; but be comfor-for he was greatly gifted in many ways. These he

Her additional comforts had almost banished the welcome her guests as they entered.

tage on their way home, "who would have thought to all your idols will I cleanse you. have seen old Mrs. Jennings so comfortable! I am "A new heart also will I give unto you, and a clogged with a body of sin and infirmity, to be free jesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London. sure when we began to try and find out what talents new spirit will I put within rows and I will al

gratitude for what you had done." think we should have been so vexed, that we never the tears are wiped away from all faces. would have employed our talents in serving any one Helen and Fanny grew up to be a comfort a

Helen, "we know better at all events."

the way until they reached home.

thanked us so much to-day."

well-employed.

fire, Mr. Wilmot turned the conversation on talents

"There is but one motive," he said, "that should

"Oh !" said Helen, "but may we not do good, be-

cause it is so pleasant to serve people? I am sure I

influence our conduct in this as well as every other

matter, and that is, love to our Lord Jesus Christ."

again. i. 17.)

resolved, by the grace of God assisting me, to adopt and Helen was envied by every one for being the o it as the rule of my life, and I should wish my chil- ject of his choice. But Helen was one whom dren to do the same.

door, when an elderly gentleman, leaning on a stick words!" cried Henry. "Oh do pray papa, tell us nobleman did not regulate his conduct by the corr

young people, you seem a most happy, merry little ING UNTO JESUS. There is the receipt, and one who sition only, and she could not unite herself to any o follows it will surely become a real, sincere Christian "

will make us fruitful in every good word and work, for he not only commanded us to be so, but set us the len would, like Moses of old, have even chosen "rath possible. Do come in," he added, jumping up and example in his own blessed life. 'Looking unto Je-to suffer affliction with the people of God, than pulling him by the sleeve, "do come in, and you shall sus' will make us humble. After we have performed enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season." (Heb. see our old woman. Is not this a fine Bible? and any good act, instead of feeling proud, and comparing 25.) She therefore, to the great surprise of man

Helen blushed and looked very much confused, for little better than Frank Evelyn, or Maria Seymour, after became the happy wife of a pious young elergy she was afraid the old gentleman would have been of- or any other sinful human creature like ourselves, if man. In aiding her husband in his important dutie fended at Henry's freedom. She began to make an we look to Jesus we shall have cause to be humbled she had ample scope for the exercise of the talen apology; but he smiled and said, "Pray do not stop in the dust. Our cry will be that of the poor publi- committed to her charge, and he found in her a usef him, he is a fine manly little fellow, and I am quite can, who 'standing afar off, would not lift up so much and affectionate fellow-labourer in the Lord's vineyar him, he is a fine manly little fellow, and I am quite pleased with him. I should like to hear the whole story."

had passed since the morning his father read and ex- thee when he prayed thus with himself, 'God, I thank of her pocket-book just after her marriage. plained the parable of the ten talents, which had that I am not as other men are.'" (Luke xviii. 11.) The children hung down their heads as their mo- far above rubies.

The old gentleman looked very much pleased, and ther spoke these words, for their consiences accused said, "My dears you have done well, and I must now them. They knew they had not been looking to the so that he shall have no need of spoil. follow your good example, and do something for this meek and lowly Jesus. Henry in particular, who felt poor woman. This cottage she occupies is on my a strong desire to become what his papa had named, her life. ground, but until this moment I had no idea that it "a real sincere christian," felt very sad and downcast. was so much out of repair. At the end of the lane His wayward temper, the many instances in which he there is another also belonging to me. It is just va- had disobeyed the commands of his heavenly Father, cant, and the widow Jennings shall remove into it to- and given uncasiness to his earthly parents, came for- tongue is the law of kindness. morrow. I shall take care and have it comfortably cibly into his mind, and made him feel deeply his own furnished for her, and promise you she shall not want unworthiness. At length bursting into tears he laid and eateth not the bread of idleness. for a warm and secure retreat during the rest of her his head on his father's knee, exclaiming, while his little heart swelled with grief, "Oh papa, I shall nev- busband also, and he praiseth her.

Mr. Wilmot was greatly moved. He raised the little boy in his arms, and the tears rushed into his own eyes, while he pressed his child in silence to his bosom. He understood well the cause of Henry's (Prov. xxxi. 10-30.) weeping so bitterly, yet he could not but feel thank- most trouble in subduing his evil propensities; but Mr. Wilmot knew this, for he had experienced it viii. 37.)

sure when we began to try and find out what talents new spirit will I put within you: and I will take away holy Paul, the bitter exclamation, "Oh, wretched, man had been given us, we had no idea we could have made such good use of them." " "For the good that I would I do not, but

ful prospect of meeting their dear one in that hap "Why indeed, papa," interrupted Edward, "I do place where there are no partings, no death, and who

blessing to their parents. In the employment of th "There it is," said Mrs. Wilmot, "now you see talents, they kept the bright example of their L my children, that no steadiness can be expected from and Saviour constantly in view, and endeavoured persons who act from a wrong motive. And no com- adorn his doctrine in all things. Helen was ve fort either: for those who are trying to please men beautiful. The constant exercise of the Christi only, and to be rewarded by their praise and grati- graces, her meekness, gentleness, kindness and chart tude, are constantly disappointed. Always keep in added to the possession of that inward peace whi view the pleasing your heavenly Father! with whom passeth all understanding, beamed in her countenant is no variableness, neither shadow of turning."(James and gave her a loveliness and attraction far beyo

any grace, or form, or feature. She was sought "When I was a boy," said Mr. Wilmot, "I heard marriage by a nobleman, whose estate joined her THE HAPPY FAMILY; OR TALENTS WELL the 'Christian's receipt' given in three words. I then ther's property. He was young, amiable, and wealth worldly advantage, however brilliant, could tempt "The Christian's receipt, and a rule of life in three swerve from what she felt to be her duty. This you mands of God, or the example of his Saviour. I "I will," said his father, " they were these, LOOK- pleasing manners were the fruit of his natural disp however otherwise desirable, who might impede "Yes," said Mrs. Wilmot, "'looking unto Jesus' steps in the narrow path she was treading.

If it had been the will of her heavenly Father, H ourselves with our neighbours, rejoicing that we are a declined the offer of the wealthy nobleman, and so Henry then related to the old gentleman all that How different was the language of the proud pharisee tuous woman,' which she had written on the first left

"Who can find a virtuous woman? for her price

"The heart of her husband doth safely trust in he

"She will do him good and not evil all the days

"She stretcheth out her hand to the poor, yea, sh reacheth forth her hands to the needy.

"She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in he "She looketh well to the ways of her househol

"Her children arise up, and call her blessed; he

"Many daughters have done virtuously, but the

excellest them all. "Favour is deceitful, and beauty is vain; but

woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised. Of all the members of the happy family, Henry ha

ful. The first work of the Holy Spirit on the human finally, after earnest supplications for a new heart heart, is to make it feel the weight and burden of sin, the assistance of the Holy Spirit, and in the use of and then it leads us to the Saviour, whose precious blood "cleanseth us from all sin." (1 John i. 7.)— constant watchfulness and prayer, he became "more than conqueror through him that loved him." (Rom

"My child," said he to Henry, "you are beginning of those to whom his Lord had entrusted ten talents, ted. Here is relief for the most heavy laden sinner." resolved to devote entirely to the service of his divine Mr. Wilmot then opened the Bible, and turning to master, by becoming a minister of the gospel. In the old woman's rheumatism, and she rose with alacrity to the thirty-sixth chapter of Ezekiel, read as tollows. "They will be thirty-sixth chapter of Ezekiel, read as tollows." "Then will I sprinkle clean water upon you, and conflicts with his natural disposition and irritable "Well," said Helen, as they returned from the cot- ye shall be clean : from all your filthiness, and from the cot- while in this sinful world, clogged with a body of sin and infirmity, to be free

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