COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1845.

EDUCATION AND OUR UNIVERSITIES. (From the Dublin University Magazine.)

teach all nations, refused to teach its children in ignowhich is systematically excluded that knowledge which system. is eternal life - TO KNOW THEE THE ONLY TRUE GOD,

ORT.

369

PANY,

om-

my.

DS

are pre-K & Co.

de. AH

r bilious.

e skin.

oughs,

Comstock v-York.

ers may be

ggists, ur Agents

ne, C.W.

OBOURG

Private judgment about grammar, no schism about more frightfully that gulph, which it ought rather to Education is the only National Education. wish to learn some religion, the parish clergyman, or the Romish priest, or the orthodox Presbyterian some hurried languid homage, yet what can this avail, minister, or the Arian minister, or the Methodist, or but just to give him a taste for what he sees plainly the Baptist, or the Independent, or the Socinian- iron fate forbids him to attain? The more ardent in the development of Athens, the encyclopedic com they are all equally authorised to come and teach reli- his love for knowledge, and the more delighted by the nication of the nineteenth century, all united, but subgion to such as please. It is your own fault, there- paradise of science, which seems just to open one view fore, if you do not learn some religion.

But some will object, "is it then possible that you pread of know edge, nor are we such simpletons as to knowledge. require to be reminded that education implies the and destructive of private and public welfare.

cessum; a qualitate tantum, quæ quantulacunque sit, acres by hundreds and by thousands. si ahsque antidoto sua sumatur, malignum quid habet but still heavenly word! It is not, observe, the so philosophical and so profound: charity of which the latitudinarians among us speak, which embraces truth and error like twin sisters, and shows its amplitude by removing the land-marks which divide orthodoxy from heresy, Christianity from deism ism. It is charity—but it is the charity of St. Paul: that charity which hateth iniquity, but REJOICETH IN THE TRUTH; the σύνδεσμος τῆς τελείστητος: the very key stone of that glorious edifice which is "built upon foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone."

may be told that the present diffusion of knowledge is but the commencement of what will be the regeneration of the world, that our present state is but beginning of an end, and that we can have nothing final issue. Certainly, no human wisdom can foretel of making one feel that his great possession is that which those beneath him have only the most miseral ecisely the result of these hurryings to and fro in developed, has the prevailing idea really worked towards great end of education, the moral training of men for their duties as private persons, and the building up a nation composed of such materials? Or what this end being eventually brought about by its further

First, then, for the individual. Has the spread of the current knowledge tended much to improve the thoral condition and the happiness of our people, regarded as members of private families, not of the great Public family? We are not afraid to give our answer, that we are convinced it has not. In England, we hoppose no one will question that the troubles of the ace, the unhappy, discontented, uneasy spirits, those who find home vapid and flat, compared with the excitement of the Socialist lecture, or the Chartist elub, are just the class who have read, and learned a good deal more than the ordinary run of persons in their rank. And in Ireland, we speak without fear of Contradiction from our own knowledge—that vast celdama, the county of Tipperary,\* is not inferior in education of its inhabitants to any part of the ited Kingdom, or of Scotland. Not merely are the itions of reading, writing, and arithmetic, posby a far greater proportion of the population

Our readers have not forgotten the very striking observa-Justice Ball, at the last Nenagh assizes.

To diffuse knowledge amongst the people is penury, but often admirable scholars, and enthusiasts sun of the Divinity. We have in revelation the glothe darling idea of our modern educators. It is al- in the pursuit and love both of scientific and literary rious edifice which contains each goodly stone, which most as much the current notion of education amongst pursuits. And yet, the moral state of that district they severally prized as their summum bonum. us, as restraint among the Spartans. For its sake, remains, alas! but too fearfully the same. The Cal- "Christianity," says Mr. Knox, "is that centre, where ed—the most sacred alliances have been dissolved.

To facilitate the diffusion of the Platonist, the

But if the present diffusion of knowledge does not teach all nations, refused to teach its children in igno-rance of Christ's religion, its inalienable rights must much avail to the moral improvement of the individual, which the wisest sages have so agreed in describing, that charter must be cancelled—its claims of eternal right greatness of nations on stable foundations. If, indeed, genuine existence in the gospel."—Remains, vol. iii. p. 74. must be scoffed at and trampled on, as the dreams of it teaches the masses, individually, to know that "they And, doubtless, there is such a thing as Christian

through her gates, that on him they may close for ever -so much the more likely is he to bewail his illa University Magazine, can be guilty of such trea-starred fortune, and to fret against the barriers which son against the republic of letters and of science, as separate his order from those whom his education has to express your opposition to the spread of know- taught him now to envy, not alone for their sumptuous ledge? How can you educate, without communicat- fare, or splendid equipage, but chiefly for their supeing knowledge?" We reply, we are not opposed to the riority in leisure, and their facilities in acquiring

Such feelings would naturally be engendered in the munication of knowledge. But this is our posi- minds of the inferior ranks of society, by the idea, tion. To communicate knowledge, is a part, but only that, to acquire knowledge is the grand business of a part of education. If then, this part usurp totality, education. If, indeed, the higher orders preserved a if all other parts of education are left uncultivated, superiority in intellectual improvement proportionate while this alone is nurtured, it must naturally follow, to their superiority in advantages, these murmurings that the great end of education cannot be attained. of discontent, however wide-spread and deep-toned, To tell only a part of the truth is often equivalent to a might be restrained by the moral force of intellect, and they have been taught to venerate as the true dignity Lord Bacon puts into the mouth of an objector of man? What if they see wasted in debasing frivo-(Theologorum Zelotypia) the following words: "Sci. lities, or shapeless idleness, those golden hours of ultiam inter ea esse, quæ parce cauteque admittenda leisure, which the elever artisan, in his imagination, away—relies, like those noble buildings which that old system raised among us, so massive in their construction, sunt. Scientize nimium appetitum fuisse primum persal. Scientize nimium appetitum fuisse primum persal. Scientize nimium appetitum fuisse primum persal. Peccatum, unde hominis lapsus, hodieque hærere ser- ments? And this is no imaginary case. The petty but a barbarian violence can overturn them, and no art Pentinum quid in eâ. Siquidem ingrediens tumorem shopkeepers in our country towns, and the footmen adapt them without absurdity to the false, frivolous, perindre industrial and the false of modern in possible. inducit. Scientia inflat." His answer to this objection behind their chairs, often suppress a smile at the soletion, so far from being against our position, directly properties it. "Nullum esse periculum a quantitate" be attributable to indifference (as I think), or to chabit those which he had already accomplished.

those which he had already accomplished. The principle of faith, which is the only security against the while, on the 23rd, Napoleon passed the Niemen, and or the life of faith, which is the only security against the very recondite matters, which are perpetrated by those which he had already accomplished.

The summer to this objection, or to chabit their teaching, that great those which he had already accomplished. The principle of faith, which is the only security against the very recondite matters, which are perpetrated by those will be attributable to indifference (as I think), or to chabit the only security against the very recondite matters, which are perpetrated by those which he had already accomplished.

The properties a summer to this objection, directly in all their teaching, that great those which he had already accomplished.

The properties a summer to this objection, directly in all their practice, and in all their teaching, that great the cisus in grammar, or the ludicrous blunders about not very recondite matters, which are perpetrated by those vices and evils of this day.

The properties a summer to this objection, and their teaching, that great the cisus in grammar, or the ludicrous blunders about not very recondite matters, which are perpetrated by those vices and evils of this day.

The properties a summer to this objection, and their teaching, that great the cisus and the cis Proof it. "Nullum esse periculum a quantitate serious is the maintain, and not serious it. "Nullum esse periculum a quantitate serious is the maintain, and not serious it. "Nullum esse periculum a quantitate serious is the maintain, and not serious it. "Nullum esse periculum a quantitate serious is the maintain, and not serious it. "Nullum esse periculum a quantitate serious is the maintain, and not serious it. "Nullum esse periculum a quantitate serious is the maintain, and not serious it. "Nullum esse periculum a quantitate serious is the maintain, and not serious it. "Nullum esse periculum a quantitate serious is the maintain, and not serious it. "Nullum esse periculum a quantitate serious it." Nullum esse periculum a quantitate serious it. "Nullum esse periculum a quantitate serious it." Nullum esse periculum a quantitate serious it. "Nullum esse periculum a quantitate serious it." Nullum esse periculum a quantitate serious it. "Nullum esse periculum a quantitate serious it." Nullum esse periculum a quantitate serious it. "Nullum esse periculum a quantitate serious it." Nullum esse periculum a quantitate serious it. "Nullum esse periculum a quantitate serious it." Nullum esse periculum a quantitate serious it. "Nullum esse periculum a quantitate serious it." Nullum esse periculum a quantitate serious it. "Nullum esse periculum a quantitate serious it." Nullum esse periculum a quantitate serious it. "Nullum esse periculum a quantitate serious it." Nullum esse periculum a quantitate serious it. "Nullum esse periculum a quantitate serious it." Nullum esse periculum a quantitate serious it. "Nullum esse periculum a quantitate serious it." Nullum esse periculum a quantitate serious it. "Nullum esse periculum a quantitate serious it." Nullum esse periculum a quantitate serious it. "Nullum esse periculum ess

The diffusion of knowledge, which is power, among atque venenosum, flatuosis symptomatis plenissimum. the inferior orders of society, where their superiors do Have antidotus, sive aroma, (cnjus mixtio temperat not keep at the head of the intellectual movement, is scientiam, eamque saluberrimam efficit) est CHARITAS. not likely, most assuredly, to consolidate or secure the Scientia inflat; charitas autem adificat." We require social edifice. But it may be said, "principles should but to listen for a moment to the boastful swelling be judged of by their true tendency, not by their perlanguage of a generation, whose vaunt it is, that they versions. To give a fair trial to the theory of educaate so much better than their fathers, to perceive that tion we are now discussing, you must suppose all the knowledge current in society is not without some ranks, according to their measure of leisure, and proendency to produce "tumorem et excessum." But portion of advantages, applying themselves to the pursuch knowledge, according to Lord Bacou, requires an suit of knowledge." Let it be so. Suppose the arisantidote. If it be necessary to communicate such tocracy as much elevated above the plebeian crowd in knowledge, it must produce harm, unless it is accom-Panied by a tempering aroma. An education which the universal mind filled with the idea that to acquire conducted on the plan of only giving this know- knowledge is the business of education—is there proedge, is a machinery of mischief. And what is the misc here of something which will build up a nation's Morating accompaniment? It is charity. That greatness? We must answer in the words of Mr. most abused, most misunderstood, most perverted, Maurice—words which so felicitously clothe thoughts

"When our knowledge is parcelled out into a multitude a barrier between one class of society and another, which all the talk in the world about respect for the rights of the poor, does not in the slightest degree diminish; for there must be a portion of the information which the higher class has leisure to receive, which the middle class has not leisure to receive, and a portion which the middle leisure to receive; and that which is communicated to all, the higher class will have leisure to receive well, the middle class indifferently, the poor class very ill. Here then education, which we want as the great bond to connect ground melancholy vaticinations upon respecting its ing up a nation, becomes the very instrument of dividing us, which those beneath him have only the most miserable shadow and counterfeit. And what if all this distinction arch of knowledge. But, as far as it has been of classes were abolished—what if you secure the same amount of leisure to all—then would come in the difference amount of leisure to all—then would come in the difference lin powers of acquisition; a distinction not recognised any onger as part of an order of society, would soon establish tself again by the force of individual skill and prowess; nes reasoning suggest respecting the probability of established, and as it was in the case of Athens, and as it will be in the like case all over the world, there will be needed a set of slaves, ignorant, disorganised, degraded—as a foil to the wisdom of their masters, and a witness for the necessity of preserving it."—pp. 32, 33. The communication of knowledge, then, although

an important and necessary part of education, is only a part. And if substituted for the whole, it becomes inimical to private welfare, and to the public prosperity, just as we have seen in the cases of restraint and development of the faculties. To see one truth or some truths independent of others which are connected inseparably with them, is in reality the same as to hold views positively false. The tenet that our blessed Lord was a perfect man is a fundamental verity, when held in the analogy of faith; it becomes rank heresy and blasphemy when disjoined from the belief that he was perfect God. These various schemes of education have failed of their great end, not because they are absolutely erroneous in themselves, but because Restrainment will not satisfy; and yet it is true that and science, must avail for the diffusion of knowledge. truth, but belief in something or any thing which is knowledge and administrative dexterity.

human nature, so soon as its higher faculties have, at any

antiquated superstition. The state usurps the office are naked" of ten thousand comforts, without supply- Education, combining within itself those excellencies, of teacher; but the fundamental truth, the philoso- ing one consolation as an antidote; the discontent which, from defective composition, have proved as phia prima, must be suppressed, because it would which is thus likely, and almost sure to be gendered injurious as positive and intrinsic falsehoods. In perience, on the singular failure of this important nemake a difficulty in the way of diffusing useful know- in the minds of the lettered poor, is a dangerous— Christianity—not nominal, but real Christianity—are gotiation, it is impossible to doubt that Lords Grey with respect to Christianity—are gotiation, it is impossible to doubt that Lords Grey where so much as in the land where the descendants ledge! Useful knowledge!—i. e. knowledge from well, if it prove not a destructive—element in a social to be found harmoniously combined those principles of and Grenville were right in the conditions which they education, which other schemes tore asunder, and dis- so firmly insisted on as a condition of their taking of- by a modern theologian, would have been branded as To make the acquisition of knowledge the paratorted as they severed them from the body of truth. fice. It is no doubt easy for the satirist to inveigh AND JESUS CHRIST WHOM THOU HAST SENT. \_\_\_\_\_ mount object, and the great END, instead of one In the This idea of education is not a mere image of the amongst many means, of education—has, we maintain teaching—but in that divine philosophy which dropt public men, after all questions of policy and principles have described, proclaiming that if an angel from heamind—it is an energetic, all-pervading, active prinit, a direct tendency not to consolidate a nation, but from the lips of Incarnate Deity, we have a restraint, of government have been adjusted, to break off negoven preach any other gospel he shall be accursed; and ciple. It is embodied in a thousand forms, and a to widen that fearful chasm which already yawns extending not only to words and actions, but to the tiations merely because they cannot agree upon who ousand novel institutions. From the Gower-street alarmingly between the higher and lower classes. A half-born thoughts,—a restraint so pervading and is to have the disposal of domestic appointments; and "bring not this doctrine." But this is not all: seep- in the peculiar cast of his manners. He seemed formed University College, which has cast of all those timeoured principles which have made our universities measure, tend to counteract the dangerousness of this compared to it, but partial and imperfect, and easily he said that his friends the Whigs had fairly outdone quite inconsistent with a strong uncompromising faith ship. Ardent in his feelings, frank and undisgnised what they are, that unshackled, it may inundate the division by employing itself about that common humanity evaded restrictions. We have communications of James II., for he had lost three crowns for a mass, in what is supersensual and eternal; the same mind in the expression of them, generous, affectionate, and metropolis with useful knowledge from the lips of sixty- which underlies all the inequalities of situation. But knowledge, high as heaven, and profound as hell; whereas they had lost the government of three king- which rejects the evidence for the former cannot acnine professors of different arms, down to the Irish lif, to acquire knowledge, be the great business of edu-National School, where the pupils are employed in cation—and if, in the glowing language of science—and importance in practice, the discoveries of a Newacquiring a smattering of more subjects than were struck enthusiasm, the public mind is continually ton or a La Place bear no more competition than the ever contained in the trivium and quadrixium combined—where all unite in the common pursuit of USE- human intellect was designed—then that very educa- ment of faculties, because each man's endowments are lating for a power, if necessary, to remove them.— think they do so, when they are, in fact, only acting will ever forget the benignant and playful expression that they do so, when they are, in fact, only acting will ever forget the benignant and playful expression that they do so, when they are, in fact, only acting the benignant and playful expression that they do so, when they are, in fact, only acting the benignant and playful expression that they do so, when they are, in fact, only acting the benignant and playful expression that they do so, when they are, in fact, only acting the benignant and playful expression that they do so, when they are, in fact, only acting the benignant and playful expression that they do so, when they are, in fact, only acting the benignant and playful expression that they do so, when they are, in fact, only acting the benignant and playful expression that they do so, when they are, in fact, only acting the benignant and playful expression that they do so, when they are, in fact, only acting the benignant and playful expression that they do so, when they are, in fact, only acting the benignant and playful expression that they do so, when they are, in fact, only acting the benignant and playful expression that they are the benignant and playful expression that the benignant and playful expression the benefit and the benefit and the benefit and the benefit are the benefit and the benefit and the benefit are the benefit and the benefit are the benefit and the benefit are the benefit are the benefit are the benefit and the benefit are the benefit are the benefit are the benefit ar THE NOWLEDGE. All must be unanimous, while useful knowledge is their business. There must be no very source of new division. It serves but to widen ment of which he must give account. Christian private individuals, are of vital consequence to kings, act, if there were no world beyond the grave, and no words of kindness and good will.

Here we have the restraining discipline of Lycurgus, servient, each in its own proper place, to the one great end of training up men in the perfection of their being, to bless their families, and to ornament their country.

Of this idea of Christian education, let moderns sneer as they please—the only extant copy is to be seen in our Universities. Yes, it is the Christianity of which they are living witnesses-it is the immutability of this Christianity which has preserved them amid the shocks of revolution and the vicissitudes of opinion. Institutions founded to promote the interests of religion, and to work on Christian principles, religion has imparted to them her indestructibility, Christianity her life, independent of and above this world! Amidst the changes and chances of this varying scene, these reverend structures are the ark which preserve, in hallowed integrity, "old truths in religion, old institutions in politics, old maxims in education.'

mind, the Universities, even in such a revolution of opinion as is now taking place, may long remain, and God and so strongly cemented in all their parts, that nothing nicions purposes of modern innovation. Let them uphold,

Universities. For he is subjected to many rules, and put under tutors and monitors who, by their institution, invested with a combination of parental and official authority. And hence he acts in a little world, which is conuted of definite relations and duties, and requires a certain self-restraint and self-regulation at every step; and thus is a fit school to prepare him for the world of real action. Whereas, without such a constitution of the Iniversity, the student's academical career is a period of unbounded freedom from restraint and responsibility, which may be full of enjoyment, and, to many, the occasions of great intellectual development; but which, to the greater number, must be a portion of life perfectly heteprinciples, these being such as can by no means be admitted into the general business of society."—Principles of English University Education, p. 80.

Nor is the idea of development without its appropriate place in our University system. While the eccentric sallies of capricious individuality are restrained by wholesome discipline, the common faculties which underlie these varying surfaces are elicited and strengthened by common exercise. In these intellectual gymnasia, the muscles and sinews of the mind are called into play, corroborated by action and invigorated by practice. By their indirect teaching, i. e. by their examinations, disputations, and public trials of their students' acquirements, they stimulate, by the most powerful excitements, the fullest development of the culties. They summon forth the emulation of ardent youthful minds, striking sparks by collision, and fired with the "laudum immensa cupido."

"Hi proprium decus, et partum indignantur honorem, Hos successus alit; possunt quia posse videntur; Acrior ad pugnam redit, ac vim suscitat ira;

Tum pudor incendit vires, et conscia virtus." It is plain how powerfully a machinery, thus work-

education—it still continues so in the vocabulary of gogues, of the very lowest class, and in the direct truth, which reached them through the clouds from the lt communicates to the developing faculties the

"In every breast implanting the desire
With unremitting labour to pursue,
Those sacred stores that wait the ripening soul Our alma mater not only

RENTLY TRIVIAL CAUSES.

(From Alison's History of the French Revolution.)

qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas."

In reflecting, with all the lights of subsequent exdirecting all its movements.

had at length reached its crisis. The rock of phus, rolled with such difficulty to the summit of the the Peninsula, Europe yet groaning under the yoke of tans, Heretics or Infidels. Is this habit reconcileable disciples of Voltaire, recollecting how a similar court | by its influence. intrigue arrested the course of Marlborough's victories | Again; I never heard of a man taking a decidedly

RELIGION IN AMERICA. (From "Letters from America," by J. R. Godley Esq.)

restrainment is indispensable; development is not But our University system is not content with this removed from the action of the senses. Now I appeal I am perfectly aware that, in answer to these obenough, and still manifestly education implies the indirect system. The love of knowledge is a principle to any candid American whether it be not the received servations, an American will point to the churches and knowledge cannot suffice, and yet to acquire knowledge investigating truth, for truth's own sake, is a vastly creeds (religious dogmas, as they are called) are mat-

besides, a very considerable number of the sons of the man's immortal mind. But can no central system be the sake of some exrinsic reward. Our University cerely up to what he believes, he has as good a chance great majority of the people profess some religion—it humblest farmers are both expert mathematicians, and found, which gathers into itself these dissevered system employs the præmia laudi as an occasional of salvation, for he is us likely to be right, as his neight is decent and proper so to do: an American, general system employs the præmia laudi as an occasional of salvation, for he is us likely to be right, as his neight In the nomenclature of the past generation, the well-grounded Greek, Latin, and sometimes even principles? The fathers of philosophy were not the stimulus; it strives, by its direct instruction, to form bour; and that morality (so called) is perfectly indecommunication of knowledge was synonymous with Hebrew scholars. The country abounds with peda- patrons of error; they had each of them some ray of such tastes as will find in knowledge its own reward. Pendent of, and infinitely more important than, religious belief. This is, I say, the avowed doctrine of goer" himself), and subscribes to his minister's salary the great majority now in America; and, as long as as he does to the maintenance of the district school, such is the case, outward morality may, indeed, pre- or the village fire-engine, because he thinks him a usevail to a great extent (and I freely admit that in no ful instrument in promoting order and civilisation, and country have I seen more appearances of it than in the "public good." What I complain of " is, not the New England), under the influence of traditionary absence of nominal, but of real, heart-felt, unearthly habits, enlightened self-interest, and the law of con- religion, such as led the puritan non-conformists to To facilitate the diffusion of useful knowledge, man has put assunder what God has joined together.

To facilitate the diffusion of useful knowledge, man has put assunder what God has joined together.

To facilitate the diffusion of useful knowledge, man has put assunder what God has joined together.

To facilitate the diffusion of useful knowledge, but often the nucleus around which all earthly objects, in the shape of pleasure, profit, but also teaches us, by experience, the pleasure which all earthly objects, in the shape of pleasure, profit, but also teaches us, by experience, the pleasure which all earthly objects, in the shape of pleasure, profit, but also teaches us, by experience, the pleasure which all earthly objects, in the shape of pleasure, profit, but also teaches us, by experience, the pleasure which all earthly objects, in the shape of pleasure, profit, but also teaches us, by experience, the pleasure which all earthly objects, in the same time that another religious system has an they believed to be God's truth. In my opinion, the countries of knowledge, but often the nucleus around which all earthly objects, in the shape of pleasure, profit, but also teaches us, by experience, the pleasure which all earthly objects, in the shape of pleasure, profit, but also teaches us, by experience, the pleasure which all earthly objects, in the shape of pleasure, profit, but also teaches us, by experience, the pleasure which all earthly objects, in the shape of pleasure, profit, but also teaches us, by experience, the pleasure which all earthly objects, in the shape of pleasure, profit, but also teaches us, by experience, the pleasure, profit, and the wilderness of the occan and the wilderness, for the same time is not all the profits and the pleasure which all earthly objects, in the shape of pleasure, profit, and the pleasure which all earthly objects, in the shape of pleasure, profit, and the pleasure which all earthly objects, in the same time is not all the profits and the pleasure which all earthly ob equal chance of being true in the points of difference those men were prejudiced and mistaken, and combe invaded by secular power—its heaven-derived neither is its tendency, we fear, to build up the true even by their marks alone, we might be satisfied of its least, a redeeming element in their character—that of vation: indeed, it is impossible to conceive a religion truth, no sacrifice to expediency about them; they that should not do so; such a course would be not believed in the invisible, and they acted on that belief. only shallow and unphilosophical, but self-contradic- Every where the tone of religious feeling, since that tory and suicidal. This is pre-eminently the case time, has been altered and relaxed; but, perhaps, noare filled with passages which, had they been written of those pilgrims live. most intolerant and uncharitable: there they stand, and still more to queens. The strongest intellect is law revealed from heaven. Self-denial, self-sacrifice, In the bosom of his family, the dignity, the watchgeography. But when useful knowledge is thus harmoniously acquired, there is one subject upon which they are taught that it is right to differ. Religion they have none, or of just what quality they please. The strongest intended to see and a pilgrim upon earth, and to look upon they have none, or of just what quality they please. After they have learned what is really useful, then differ about what does not much matter. But if they wish to learn cover wish to learn the reduction in the definity, the dignity, the watch to live and to fee last on the wind the prevalent to private the private with the private in the to diverse opinions, delicately and to learn to with the makes self-restraint to live and to feel as the wind the fine the stand to feel as the wind the wind the wind the wind the wind the wind make self-restraint the private of the sellom and t clinations of the sovereign are to be consulted in pre- America presents even fewer symptoms or appear- who were older, the rambling and discursive converference to the wishes of his responsible ministers. | ances. I am not trusting to my own limited observa- sation, the innocent gayety and harmless nevriment of Household appointments in a palace are, in truth, po- tion in arriving at this conclusion: I find in M. de all. He was himself as playful as a child, but in a litical situations, and must be in harmony with the Tocqueville's work an assertion of the same fact; he moment could resume all the seriousness and dignity principles of government which public opinion or ex- accounts for it, indeed, in a different way, and attri- which became him, when the conversation called for a ternal circumstances have rendered necessary for the butes it (like every thing else, according to his theory) different turn, or the performance of solemn duties recountry. To decide otherwise, is to impose upon Mi- to the operation of equality. I, on the contrary, am quired the feelings to be directed into another channel. nisters the responsibility of office without its power; inclined to think that the materialism thus admitted The Bishop's colloquial powers were marked by and hold up one government to the country as regu- to exist may chiefly be traced to the prevailing indif- promptness, ease, pertinency, and good sense; but it lating its public concerns, while another is in secret ference with respect to religious creeds; and that this was neither his turn nor his ambition to say pithy indifference, again, is intimately connected with the things which might strike the hearers, to display the But the failure of this momentous negotiation sug- compulsory neutrality of the government in religious extent of his reading or the depth of his erudition; gests another and a still more serious subject of con- matters. In public schools, in the halls of the legisla- and though he occasionally indulged in sallies of husideration. All the great questions of policy, both in ture, in national institutions, all religions are placed mour and sprightly repartee, yet his conversation was external and internal concerns, had been arranged be- upon an equality; chaplains are selected indiscrimi- not distinguished by felicitous allusions nor pungent tween the sovereign and the new ministry. The dif- nately from each, as the majority of the day may hap- wit. It always took its character easily and naturally culties of Catholic emancipation, the Peninsular con- pen to determine, (one year, perhaps, a Roman Catho- from the cast of the company in which he might be test, and American concession had been satisfactorily lie, and the next a Unitarian); and the smallest pre- placed, and the varying circumstances by which it adjusted, and a vital change in the government and ference of one religion to another, that is, the recog- might be suggested. policy of the country on the point of taking place, nition of any definite, objective truth, would not be God in his providence seemed to have endued him when it was prevented, and Mr. Pitt's system con- admitted for a moment. Now, this complete neu- with all the qualities both mental and physical, which tinued as the ruling principle, by a mere contest about trality, entering, as it does, into so many parts of the fitted him for his exalted station, and which in a spirit the appointment of three household officers! Yet system-every part, in fact, where men act in a cor- of piety and faith, he consecrated entirely to His sereducation, in itself however good and necessary, is attended by consequences, as we have already seen, as

of piety and faith, he consecrated entirely to His service; quickness of perception, vigour and manliness quite impossible, under the actual circumstances of the human race, were then at stake; and what won
of piety and faith, he consecrated entirely to His service; quickness of perception, vigour and manliness quite impossible, under the actual circumstances of the human race, were then at stake; and what won
of piety and faith, he consecrated entirely to His service; quickness of perception, vigour and manliness quite impossible, under the actual circumstances of the human race, were then at stake; and what won
of thought, the most tenacious memory, in connection the human race, were then at stake; and what won
of thought, the most tenacious memory, in connection the human race, were then at stake; and what won
the appointment of three household officers! Yet system—every part, in fact, where men act in a cor
of piety and faith, he consecrated entirely to His ser
what mighty interests, not only to Great Britain but porate capacity,—may be necessary; indeed, I feel it what if this should not be the case?—

What, if the lower ranks get a-head of their superiors, in connection the definition of the power of knowledge, amongst the classis præro
of piety and faith, he consecrated entirely to His ser
what mighty interests, not only to Great Britain but porate capacity,—may be necessary; indeed, I feel it what mighty interests, not only to Great Britain but what if this should not be the case?—

Universely and faith, he consecrated entirely to His ser
what mighty interests, not only to Great Britain but what if this should not be the case?—

What, if the lower ranks get a-head of their superiors, in fact, where the capacity,—may be necessary; indeed, I feel it what mighty interests, not only to Great Britain but what is the appointment of three is nothing. calamitous as if that principle were, in se, mischievous, as we have already seen, as we have already seen, as with the changes of the world.—

drous changes in the course of events must have enwith the soundest indicates the world.—

drous changes in the course of events must have endespite of all their advantages, in that knowledge which
and thus protected against a levity and feebleness of And, thus protected against a levity and feebleness of sued, if this seemingly providential difference about medy: but surely the effect upon the public mind must ring penetration into the character of others, and very the household officers had not arisen! The contest be very prejudicial to earnestness and zeal; and with- offen a remarkable ascendancy over their conduct;

in one age, and prolonged the popular rule in Great religious tone in Congress, that is, openly professing geneous with all the rest—a scene governed by its own Britain in another, will inveigh against the subjection Christian motives of action as influencing him in his of human affairs to the direction of chance, the caprice | legislative as well as his social capacity; indeed, I of sovereigns, or the arts of courtiers; while the Chris-tion philosopher in receipt the direction of all pose him to jealousy and suspicion, as sayouring of Bishops in India, against one of the chaplains of the Church tian philosopher, impressed with the direction of all pose him to jealousy and suspicion, as savouring of earthly things by an Almighty hand, will discern in these apparently trivial events the unobserved springs of Supreme intelligence; and conclude, that as much as royal partialities may be the unconscious instruments of rewest to the spring of the charge at Madras, the Lord Bishop of that diocese has ought to ask herself why she has no such statesmen to ought to ask hers ments of reward to an upright and strenuous, they may be the ministers of retribution to a selfish and corrupted age.

The following extract will show the views of that true thristian Bishop—thigh churchman" as he is the British House of Commons the existence of a primary that the British House of Commons the existence of a primary that the extending the controversy. The following extract will show the views of that true thristian Bishop—thigh churchman as he is the controversy. The following extract will show the views of the true thristian Bishop—thigh churchman as he is called—as to the only ground of the controversy. in the British House of Commons the existence of a a sinner's hope.—Banner of the Cross.] law paramount to the code of political expediency, and For my own part, whenever I have preached in a to avow the duty of guiding their political career by hospital, I have studiously avoided any allusion to the its dictates. Where this is not the case -where either miserable errors of Romanism; but I have as studifrom indifference or fear of offence the members of the ously brought forward, plainly and prominently for-Though every where in New England the greatest governing body in a state can consent to exclude, as ward, the grand saving truths of the Gospel. I have possible decency and respect, with regard to morals inconvenient and out of place, all reference to those not told them that they cannot be saved by the interand religion, is still observed, I have no hesitation in religious influences which ought to be continually pre- cession of the Virgin Mary or the Saints, but I have saying that I do not think the New-Englanders (or, sent to their recollection, pervading and colouring every always told them that it is impossible for sinners to be indeed, the Americans generally, as far as I can judge) part of their moral being, there is imminent danger saved except by Christ, and this is the kind of preacha religious people. The assertion, I know, is para- lest that state should sink to the level of a joint-stock ing which, as seems to me, is alone suited to the bed doxical, but it is nevertheless true; that is, if a strong company, combined for the mere purpose of securing of sickness and death, be it in a hospital or a palace. and earnest belief be a necessary element in a religious | the material interests of the partners, and political character: to me it seems to be its very essence and science, the ἐπιστήμη ἀρχιτεκτονίκη, be reduced there grief, my horror at the following request preferred to they made a part of truth usurp the place of its whole. ing by the power of rewards for success in literature foundation. I am not now speaking of belief in the to the possession of a certain amount of economical government, by one sent out to watch over those who

than could be found in any district of England, but is the most glorious employment, next to devotion, of higher tone of mind than the pursuit of knowledge for ters of no moment; that, so long as a man acts sinwhich exist between them; for all religions profess to mitted great and grievous faults; but there was, at propound doctrines to be believed as necessary to sal- high conscientiousness: there was no compromise of

#### BISHOP HOBART. (From the Evergreen.)

There was something wonderfully winning and at-

grant they may remain, relics of a system which has passed with France, after a duration of nearly twenty years, out earnestness and zeal religion is a name—a lifeless promptness in action, wisdom in counsel, skill and elo-On the other hand, I am quite ready to admit that, thing could repress; an activity of mind and body steep, was about to recoil. The negotiation with the (as was, indeed, to be expected,) there is little acri- which was never suspended; perseverance which Whigs was broken off on the 6th June. On the 13th mony or bitterness entering into religious controversy rested only when its object was attained; a noble and of the same month, Wellington crossed the Portuguese in America: whether the absence of odium theologicum insatiable desire of doing things more excellent than

But there was one trait in his character which shines out with peculiar glory; it was his moral courage .faith, and sheet-anchor of society—their reverence for a Russian invasion. The expulsion of the French Few things constitute a subject for more self-gratula- Nervous in the temperament of his body, his mind was from the Peninsula, the catastrophe of Moscow, the tory contrasts to Americans than the mutual hostility as a rock. He feared none but God. It was this The system of restraint, the engrossing idea of resurrection of Europe, were on the eve of commen- and the proselytizing spirit of European sects, com- which marked his course in the Church with a track Spartan education, still retains its proper place in our cing, when the continued fidelity of England to the pared with the "philosophical and comprehensive tone of light which we trust will grow brighter and brighter Universities. "Academic freedom" is the motto of cause of freedom hung on the doubtful balance of which is fashionable among religionists here." For unto the perfect day. He saw the true grounds upon the continental Universities—a freedom which degene- household appointments! If a change of Ministry my part, I prefer the earnest striving after truth, with which the Church rested, and he had firmness enough rates into the ferocious licentiousness and the reckless had taken place at that time, the destinies of the world its accompanying evil, to the carelessness about it, to avow his opinions without qualification or disguise. abordination of the burschen. But our Universities would probably have been changed. The Whigs, fet- with its accompanying good. A party in Boston will He saw the true policy by which she was to be susare living, acting workers-out of that great maxim, tered by their continued protestations against the war, comprise, generally, almost as many varieties of theowhich every philosopher must allow, however incon- could not with any regard to consistency, have prose- logical opinion as of individuals; and there will be no lous fears of her temporizing friends, or the clamours sistent may be his conduct with the concession, that cuted it with vigour. Their unvarying prophecies of danger whatever of disagreeable discussions resulting of her secret or open foes. He kept the principles of the mere training of the intellect is not sufficient to disaster from the Peninsular contest, would have para- therefrom; not merely is the subject tacitly suppressed, apostolic order, in connection with evangelical truth, prepare man for his position in society, or for the lysed all the national efforts in support of Wellington; or set aside, as forbidden ground, but there is none of perpetually in view, explaining them in his writings, gher purposes of his glorious destination; that to their continued declamations on the necessity of peace, that embarrassment and awkwardness which it is hardly inculcating them in his discourses, enforcing them in educate, we must infuse not merely knowledge, but a would have led them to embrace the first opportunity possible to avoid in the habitual intercourse of parties his conversation, and fortifying them by a steady and sense of duty and of mural responsibility. The youth, of coming to an accommodation with Napoleon. Al- who, upon subjects which they have very much at heart, unalterable adherence in practice. In contending for when he takes up his residence at one of these vene- exander, mindful of their refusal of succour after the entertain radically opposite opinions, and which actu- Episcopacy as the primitive pattern of the Church, in rable seats, finds himself a member of a society whose battle of Eylau, would have been shaken in his reso- ally do appear, here as elsewhere, under such circum- the appointment of God, in enforcing her order and daily habits are regulated by stated discipline. A lution after the battle of Borodino. Sweden, unsup- stances. A man who would feel himself embarrassed discipline, in guarding against all direct violation of scheme of life is appointed him. His attendance is ported by English subsidies, would not have ventured and uncomfortable if his next neighbour differed from her principles and usages, and discouraging all amalrequired at common exercises, a common table, and a to swerve from the French alliance. The occupation him on the subject of a national bank, and who would gamation with other denominations for religious purmmon worship. His own private inclinations are of Moscow would have led to a submission destructive certainly consider particular opinions about slavery as poses, which might even remotely endanger the inteaccustomed to bend to laws; and duty, in a variety of of the liberties of Europe; or the retreat, unthreat- constituting a sufficient cause for avoiding the society rests of truth, it is almost incredible to relate with forms, appears to remind him of a rule eternal to ened, from the north, would have been spared half its of the man who held them, would express the most what contumely, scorn, and reproach he was assailed, horrors; at latest, peace would have been concluded supreme and contemptuous indifference as to whether from the very outset of his course till its triumphant "This lesson," says Mr. Whewell, "which cannot be with the French Emperor at Prague. Wellington the rest of the party, with whom he was associating on close. But none of these things moved him. He taught through the memory alone, is conveyed by the position in which the student is placed at the English was convinced of, that a just cause, when manfully demilitary power, and the dynasty of Napoleon still upon (I do not say in the case of every individual, but ge- fended, would never want supporters; that truth would the throne. In contemplating the intimate connexion nerally) with a true view of the relative importance of gradually prevail over prejudice and error; and that of such marvellous results with the apparently trivial temporal and eternal interests? I have strong suspi- a bold and honest policy would be ultimately crowned question of household appointments in the royal palace cions of the nature of that charity which leads to tole- with success. The impress of his mind was stamped of Great Britain, the reflecting observer, according to rance and "comprehensiveness" in religious matters upon thousands; a new tone was given to the Church the temper of his mind, will indulge in the vein of alone, while upon all other subjects it leaves political at large; and we may confidently hope, that his opipleasantry or the sentiment of thankfulness. The rancour, party-feeling, and personal hostility untouched mions will be extended, and his labours be blessed for generations to come.

## POPERY AND THE GOSPEL.

[In consequence of unfounded complaints having been

What shall I say then, how shall I express my deep profess to "watch for souls as they that must give ac-

\* These observations apply chiefly to the northern and cenenough, and still manifestly education implies the calling out of the faculties; the communication of calling out of the faculties; the communication of chapter of distinction. The desire of distinction. The desire of chapter of the faculties and the far nobler than the love of distinction. The desire of chapter of the faculties and the far nobler than the love of distinction. The desire of chapter of the faculties and the far nobler than the love of distinction.

public ministrations in our hospitals "to the preaching of what is more suited to hospital patients, a good moral discourse!" This Minister of Christ wishes you to be compelled to preach a good moral discourse to the sick, and, it may well be, the dying: to those, the larger portion of whom their own follies and vices, have, most pro-bably, brought to that place, from whence some may very shortly be carried out to their graves. Instead of teaching those poor sinners to wash their bed and to water their couch with tears; or instead of comforting them with the blessed assurance, on our Master's authority, that God, who has rebuked them in His indignation and chastened them in His displeasure, will hear the voice of their weeping and receive their prayer, if offered in the name and for the sake of the sinner's only Saviour, they are to be mocked with "a good moral discourse," as most

appropriate to a hospital!

We presume not to judge others; to their own Master they stand or fall; but assuredly we shall be Anathema, dear brethren, cursed of God and of many perished souls, if we preach anything any where, and more especially at a death-bed, but Jesus Christ and Him crucified, the Way, the Truth, the Resurrection and the Life.

# THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1845.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

Popery and the Gospel. Fourth Page.
Henry Howard.—Conclusion.
Letter to the Clergy of the Diocese of Exeter, &c.

On our last page will be found the Pastoral Letter of the Lord Bishop of Exeter to the Clergy of his Diocese, urging upon them the obligation and the benefit of an uniformity, as exact as possible, in the manner of conducting Divine Worship .- We understand that much excitement has been produced by this Letter, and that many remonstrances have been conveyed to his Lordship against its purpose and object,-from lay-members of the Church especially. We confess our unfeigned surprise at this; for to our mind the Letter in question contains nothing upon which to build up a rational grievance, even in these grievance-hunting times. His Lordship simply urges uniformity in the manner of conducting the worship of Almighty God, -as tending most practically to edification, and as serving to remove every thing like the appearance of collision or disunion in a matter where, above all things, there should be oneness of sentiment and oneness of action. To effect this end, he advises, invaluable Book of Common Prayer; and, where a doubt as to its correct interpretation may arise, to appeal to the proper ecclesiastical authority for its solution. And this, it will be seen, is expressed not so much in the tone of command as of recommendation; and that only in the use of the surplice in preaching, is any thing like the language of authority interposed. Nor are we altogether persuaded that his Lordship peculiar stress upon the mere vestment to be worn: he urges uniformity of practice in this particular as in others; and if, to effect that uniformity, one vestment or the other must be universally adopted in preaching, he gives the preference, -as we think he is fully justified in doing,-to the surplice. Moreover, the allusion to obsolete usages, -so judicious in itself and entertained as it is by every sober-minded and enlightened member of the Church of England, -is evidence enough of his Lordship's purity of motive and real willing to be convinced, that he has no object, in the recommendations which he offers, beyond the good of the Church and the unity and welfare of its members.

Again then we say, that the excitement,-if it really exist to the extent that is stated, -which has been raised upon this most harmless question, is unchristian force to the recommendation of the present Memorial; and uncalled-for; and its calamitous effects, if any and the universal practice of primitive Christianity, as should be permitted to result from it, must fall mainly detailed in its whole history, shews how distinctively der, and the protection of the just rights of all classes, in England; but weaken or destroy that influence, and the damage will recoil with a fourfold weight of calamity upon those who, at the instigation of pride or passion, have been the agents in effecting it. The Church will stand, while "the fashion of this world passeth away": the "gates of hell shall not prevail away the landmarks of social privilege and the barriers of social order: God will protect and maintain his Church, though the State be dislocated and disorganized, and the "wrath of man" bring down the

fierceness of His judgments upon it. The Christian world, -the sincere and humble portion of it at least, -must be quite tired of the application of the brand of "Puseyism," or the more opprobrious stigma of "Popery," to so large a class of be justly fastened upon an insignificant few, is wholly inapplicable to the great body to whom it is so recklessly attached. And they will be the more wearied at the common use of this insulting application, when it is notorious to them and to all the world that the individuals thus stigmatized are for the most part far better acquainted with "the truth as it is in Jesus," and far more strict and conscientious in carrying out its practical obligations, than those who are so fond of venting and tossing those and similar epithets .- But it matters not how we are reproached, so long as we are in the path of duty: our Lord himself was stigmatized as a "Nazarene"; and the term "Galileans" was long applied as a reproach to the followers of the Lord. In short, the calumnies, not unattended with persecution, which were heaped upon the early disciwere worse far than can possibly be applied to soundprincipled Churchmen now, by professing but coldhearted friends.

But we are glad to turn from these miserable remonstrances against Episcopal judgment and autho- his countrymen as might be compelled to leave their rity, to another document which has recently appeared an the English papers, -namely, a memorial from a targe number of distinguished and highly influential setting forth what they deem a means of adding to the efficiency and blessing of the Church. It runs as fol-

continue to the Church of England the mild and paternal superintendence of your Grace, in the discharge of her and important changes in our social, moral, and political circumstances.

"A lengthened interval of peace, the advancement of literature, the arts, sciences, and civilization, and, above literature, the arts, sciences, and civilization, and, above all, the rapid increase of our population, have produced an alteration in the relative position of the several orders of society, which demands the grave consideration of every one who desires to promote the well-being of the nation, but more especially to those who are the appointed guardians of her religious institutions and the pastors of

felt attachment to the Scriptural principles of our Esta-blished Church, and by an earnest desire that its efficiency should be increased, and the interests of true religion more spect, to bring under the consideration of your Grace, some means by which we trust, under the Divine blessing,

these great objects may be attained. the increase of population and its unequal distribution ren-

made by the legislature, by voluntary associations, and by individuals, to remedy this defect, but we are convinced that further measures are required to reach the full extent of the evil. We believe that the usefulness and efficiency of the national Church might be very greatly in-creased by arrangements which, without introducing any organic changes, should bring into active operation the powers and capacities now lying dormant in her existing "To effect this, we believe that two important objects

must be accomplished—ist, the clergy must be increased in number; and, secondly, provision must be made for a more systematic employment of laymen in the exercise of functions which do not belong exclusively to the clergy. In the attainment of these objects we would respectfully request your Grace, and the other members of the Episcopal Bench, to take into your consideration, first, the expediency of increasing largely the number of the third order of our clergy, the deacons; and we venture to sug-gest that this may be effected by admitting, on such con-dition as will maintain the order and discipline of our Church, persons who have not the means of proceeding to a university degree, but who are found competently trained for the service of the sanctuary; their advance-ment to the higher order of the ministry being made con-tingent upon a faithful discharge during a lengthened period of the office of a deacon, or upon such other circum stances as your Grace and the other members of the Epis-

copal Bench may think fit.

"Secondly—The propriety of sanctioning and encouraging the employment of a class of laymen, who, without altogether abandoning their worldly callings, might be set apart, under episcopal authority, to act as vis of the sick, Scripture readers, catechists, and the like, in parishes where their introduction should be approved by

the parochial clergy.

"The system of district visiting, and the appointment of lay Scripture readers under clerical superintendence have already been adopted, we believe, with much suc cess, in many populous parishes, but the present state of society requires that both these means of usefulness should be greatly extended, and brought into more immediate connection with our ecclesiastical arrangements, for we are fully persuaded that the true strength of our Church can never be completely known until, by some such means her lay members are enabled, under direct sanction and control, to take part in the discharge of all those offices which are not by her constitution restricted to the three

orders of the ministry. To provide the necessary funds (which would be administered by a board, made up by a well-considered union of the clergy and laity), contributions may, we have little doubt, be extensively called forth, in offerings and collections made for this specific object, at such periods and under such regulations as may be found desirable and we venture to hope that an effort so directly affecting the efficiency of the Church would attract the sympathies, and obtain the support, of all classes within her commi

"In venturing to urge upon your Grace the adoption of these measures, which would supply a link much needed between the parochial clergy and the community at large, we are far from desiring to make any innovation in ou and oneness of action. To effect this end, he advises, as the most safe and the only practicable course, a and efficiency one of the orders in our Church, and to prostrict and literal adherence to the prescriptions of our invaluable Book of Common Prayer; and where a the Reformation has the position of the Church more im-

With the general spirit and object of this Memorial we entirely coincide: we may dissent from it in some particulars, but of its general tenor and recommendations we heartily approve. We have often ourselves advocated what is here suggested in regard to the order of Deacons; and we are persuaded that its means even this as authoritative, or that he lays any adoption, under such regulations as the wisdom of our prelates may decide upon, would tend immensely to that improvement of all orders and conditions in the community which it is the design of the hely institution of the Church to bring about. A standing complaint in regard to the working of its admirably conseived system, is the want of hands to maintain it in the multiplication of the order of Deacons, according to the plan here suggested, would, we believe, meet the deficiency, and correct the evil, which is so genemoderation in this matter, to convince all, who are rally lamented. Nor, while it appears so judicious in ple: we have it very clearly represented in the analogical institution of the Levites under the Mosaic dispensation: the ordination and peculiar office of Deacons at an early date in the Christian economy, gives

with a more permanent misfortune upon the laity than complete operation of this Order, would obviate, we grading practices and mean pursuits. upon the Clergy. The influence of the Church, it is conceive, the necessity for that lay assistance which is universally conceded by her friends and members especially, is necessary to the preservation of social or- objectionable where it is ever made to supersede the ministrations of those whose sole and distinctive office it is to serve the Church of God. Where it is impracticable to procure a sufficiency of clerical minis. trations, then, and only then as a case of urgent necessity, should the exercise of any portion or degree of them by laymen be permitted: the Church always stands forth more distinct in its sacredness, when all against her," though the tide of revolution may sweep its officers bear a sacred commission; but where lay ministrations, within the proper precincts of the Church, are recognized or permitted, (except in cases of absolute necessity) there is always a risk that men will come to feel that what is allowed in lower or subordicome to feel that what is allowed in lower or subordinate matters, may be safe and lawful too in what is of the Midland District being about to be established, Mr. Carthigher and more essential.

In regard to the procuring of funds for meeting this increased provision of ministers,-for the sequestration of Church property since the Reformation, from sacred Churchmen as it is usual to include under that desig- to secular uses, has lamentably crippled her resources nation; -- an opprobrium which, while it may perhaps and diminished her means of national usefulness, -- we consider that a general revival of the Offertory Collections would amply supply this demand. Christians and prosperity of the Bank. have only to understand their duty upon this point, and they will not be slack in contributing, for God's cause and service, their "alms and oblations." It was so in the primitive times; and if we have the faith of our fathers, we can hardly fail, in this particular, to manifest their practice also.

> On our first page will be found an extract from a work which we have long been desirous of introducing to the favourable notice of our readers, -we mean the publication entitled "Letters from America," by J. B. GODLEY, Esq.

Mr. Godley, a young gentleman of ample means and excellent education,—a graduate too, we believe, ples of our crucified Master by their pagan enemies, of the University of Oxford,-made a visit to this continent in the summer of 1842, that he might judge for himself of the condition, civil and religious, of this new world, and ascertain, from personal observation, how far it is an eligible place of settlement for such of native land, and try their fortunes in another and less populous region. The results of his observations are embodied in a series of Letters written to his friends laymen to the Archbishop of Canterbury, respectfully in Ireland,—composed without art or restraint, but evincing a clear judgment and sound discrimination, much kindness of temper, and a decided religious

Mr. Godley has evidently acquired a sound religious education, and he uniformly expresses himself as one who knows the value of Church privileges, and the importance of making them to bear upon the practical and every-day business of life. He laments .- as every enlightened and well-educated Churchman must be supposed to do,—the apparent indifference which any harsh condemnation of those whose sin of separathe people.

"Under these circumstances, and impelled by a heart"Under these circumstances, and impelled by a heartbut with an earnest deprecation of the Erastian sentiment that truth and error, unity and division, are things indifferent, or that one or the other may be harmlessly members of that Church, venture, with all re- adopted as antecedent prejudice, custom, or taste may

It has been a general, and perhaps not an unfounded or parochial system seems calculated complaint, that most writers on America have included his spirit evidently drooped under his bereavement. After this to meet the wants of the country, and to bring the minisin too much of a spirit of sarcasm and raillery,—
tration of the clergy within the reach of all classes, still
the increase of population and its unequal distribution ren-

ens to discourse of the world.

ion of the views and statements it contains must do much good in England, and in the British dominions

facts are repeated which were included in our own brief sketch last week, it is, we admit, more full and graphic than the account we ourselves attempted to

excuse us for expressing it as our opinion, that the publication of the article he has sent us would not be dicious at the present moment.

We have the same to say of the able communication of DIGAMMA, -though we coincide in the general tenor and spirit of the views he has expressed.

Our Travelling Agent is now engaged in his tour from Kingston eastwards, as far as Cornwall inclusive, embracing also the Buthurst and Ottawa Districts, in prosecution of the collection of the dues to this Journal. We trust that our subscribers in that quarter will be prepared to settle their respective accounts with him.

### Communications.

THE LATE JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT ESQ. (By a Correspondent.)

The recent death of this much lamented gentleman, which was announced in The Church last week, and the prominent position which he occupied in public estimation throughout the Province, will no doubt render interesting a brief account of his valuable life,—a life short in duration of time, but long in its

influence upon his fellow-men.

John S. Cartwright and his twin-brother. Robert, were the youngest children of the late Hon. Richard Cartwright of Kingston, a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, who died at Montreal in 1815. Mr. John Cartwright was born at Kingston on the 17th day of September 1804, and his brother on the following day. Their father,—a man of superior abilities and love of literature, —gave to all his children the best education which could be procured at that early period, and what was better, he gave them, along with their m cellent mother, the daily example of a Christian life. The the fulness and perfectness of its organization; and brothers were sent to the District School at Kingston, where, under the tuition at first of Dr. Whitelaw, and afterwards of the Rev. John Wilson, (now of Sherburue, Dorset, in England,) they were well grounded in a classical education. About the year 1820, the subject of this notice went to Toronto (then York), and became a student-at-law with Mr. Attorney Genepractice, can any thing be more Scriptural in princi-practice, can any thing be more Scriptural in princi-lis brother proceeded to Oxford, to study for the Church. In the Attorney General's office, Mr. Cartwright was most assiduous in his application to his studies, reading hard, and attending faithfully to the office business. Here, too, was formed a ady friendship and affectionate esteem between master and by the advice of his distinguished master and the Bishop of this Diocese, who, as a fast friend of the father, invariably took a seed sown by the parents had taken root in his mind,
In 1827 Mr. Cartwright went to England, and for the better

knowledge of his profession, he became a student of Lincoln's Inn. He remained about three years, during which time he visited the Continent, and, with a friend, travelled through Switzerland and a part of Italy on foot. He returned to Canada in 1830, and commenced the practice of his profession in his native town,—a well read and promising lawyer. He married in 1831. His abilities and extensive acquaintance soon procured him a large practice. In 1834, being warmly urged to enter public life, he contested a seat in the Provincial Parliament for the incorporated Counties of Lennox and Adding ton with Messrs. Bidwell and Perry, and at that time was un ticular constituency. In 1836 he opposed the same gentlemen in connection with Mr. Detlor, and was elected by a considera ble majority. This election was hailed as a great triumph, throughout the Province,—the defeated candidates being prowright was prevailed upon to become the President,—a situa-tion which he held until his death. He accepted this office with much reluctance, and contrary to the advice of some of his oldest friends, who foresaw the consequent great injury to his professional prospects, which were then very bright; but being assured that his connection with the new institution would be of much service to it and to Kingston, he yielded to the wishe name and influence added greatly to the subsequent popularity

Mr. Cartwright continued in Parliament up to the period of the Union of the Provinces,—the staunch supporter of every thing which promoted British institutions and British connec-tion, and the stern foe of those measures which he conceived of opposite tendency. The firm resistance which he made to the spoliation of what he hones ly believed to be the exclusive property of the Church of England, will not soon be forgotten.—
He carried several useful Acts through Parliament, and among the number three or four which have proved of much advantage to Kingston and the Midland District. He opposed the Union with all his strength and abilities—his celebrated resolutions on that subject giving great offence to Mr. Thomson, the Governor General, who, it is believed, used his well-known powers of persuasion to the utmost to induce Mr. Cartwright to forego his opposition, but without success. He remained firm and unshaken in what he conceived to be the just cause o his country; and well had it been for Upper Canada if more like him had been found in that dark hour of her history. He was

"Faithful found, among the faithless;

In March 1841, Mr. Cartwright was elected to the United ment, and took an active part in the first session of that He strenuously opposed the doctrine of "Responsible nment," as broached by the ministry of that day, and as strenuously opposed the greater number of the ministers themen or their measures were fitted for the government of the untry. In the winter of 1842, he was offered the Solicitor vernor General, though disappointed in his desire to obtain Mr. Cartwright's services, shows his high estimation of him, in the reply, when he states—" Deeply as I regret, on private as well as on public grounds, the determination at which you have arrived, I can only see in the grounds upon which that determinigh feelings which it is equally my wish and my duty always o endeavour to enlist into the public service."

o endeavour to enlist into the public service.

In May 1843, Mr. Cartwright was called upon to endure the
everest trial of his life, the loss of his fondly loved and noble hearted twin-brother, whose memory is cherished and hallowed hy so many thousands. Though he bowed submissively to the stroke, it is doubted whether he ever fully recovered from what he himself termed "this terrible affliction." Since the death of their accomplished sister, Mrs. Dobbs, the brothers had clung he closer to each other; and now, when the sacred and strongknit tie which had been interwoven with their beng was the autumn of 1840, grew more seriously affected, and with a view to its restoration, he became the bearer of the petition to the increase of population and its unequal distribution render it impossible that they should extend their pastoral care to the great majority of their flocks in large towns yet in the childhood of its existence, and struggling in the 4th of March Packet,

with a thousand physical and moral dimedities, cannot be expected to exhibit that refinement in national feeling or taste which can only attach to a people whose institutions have long been settled and established, and institutions have long been settled and established, and that that illness began at home! During his visit ing to him that that illness began at home? During his visit ing to him that that illness began at home? During his visit ing to him that the walk home had a severe attack or nematicage, the remind any one that, after a struggle or two nunders or the best of the Bible principle, "The silver and the cognition of the Bible principle, "The silver and the cognition of the Bible principle, "The silver and the cognition of the Bible principle, "The silver and the cognition of the Bible principle, "The silver and the cognition of the Bible principle, "The silver whose conventional rules have grown into consistency and strength through the lapse of centuries. Mr. Godley is not one of those who indulge in this ungenerous spirit; and no American, we are sure, can peruse rous spirit; and no American, we are sure, can peruse his book, without strong impressions of the kindness which he was much attached, and had he applied his undivided leprosy of sin had reached her whole energies to its pursuit, he would no doubt have risen to its system, contaminated her very vitals. As was the founof heart and high religious principle which animate its

writer. And at the same time that the stamp of "reverence" is upon all that is uttered by Mr. Godley, we find no starched sentamentality—no affected display of spiritual elevation: all that he says is simple and natural; and he can, when the subject allows it, diverge into a strain of playful humour and harmless raillery, which evinces that a man may be religious without being morose, and that he does not necessarily abandon his religious inversations because he has rily abandon his religious inversations because he has it, and some idea may be formed of the attention he gave to possessing the richest soil and every internal resource ly abandon his religious impressions because he hapother business than his own, when it is known that at one time
of his life he held fifteen different public situations—of which
The book is too expensive, we fear, for general
twelve yielded him no emolument. What a reproof should this
the other, and what does it present to view; in the north, ily abandon his religious impressions because he hapirculation; but our persuasion is that the dissemina- fact give to hundreds who have not the excuse he might have where the soil is poor, but the people protestants, you justly made, of having a very large business of his own to witness happiness and comfort; in the west, with a rich

After four months' illness be died on Wednesday, the 15th day of January, 1845. During the whole period, neither mind nor memory once faltered in attention to the mass of business which was necessarily brought under his notice. Latterly, he had much pain, which he endured with the courage of a man some further particulars of the life and death of our late estimable friend, Mr. Cartwright, from the pen of a correspondent. Although in this article some of a correspondent of the life and death of our late of the life and death of our late of a Christian. He died, as he had lived, at a three four months' illness be died on Wednesday, the 15th day of January, 1845. During the whole period, neither mind nor memory once faltered in attention to the mass of business of our wretched country men answer; they have asked a fish, she has given them a serpent to poison their happiness here, and jeopardize their eternal safety hereafter. Was ever the cradle of liberty rocked in the cell of a Monk? Was ever the shout of national freedom raised from the gloomy cells of the Bastile or the racks and wheels of the Inquisition? Never it is an absurdity of more importance, and proposed the result of a Monk? Was ever the shout of a Monk? W

and two boys. His brother's family have also lost a second father. May God "temper the wind to these shorn lambs!" The funeral took place on Monday, the 20th instant. The corpse was borne from Rockwood, Mr. C's. residence, on the shoulders of a party of respectable citizens, who volunteered for the purpose, and was followed by a train of sleighs a mile in ength. On reaching the precincts of the town, the mourners and inhabitants got out of the sleighs, and followed on foot to the Church, and afterwards to the old burial-ground, where the mortal remains of the deceased were laid along side of those of his twin-brother. The places of business in Kingston were all closed during the period of the funeral, as also in the village of Napanee. Large numbers of Mr. Cartwright's friends came in from the country to pay their sad tribute of respect to his memory, and the population of the town turned out en masse for the same purpose, so that the mourners every where 'went about the streets," and thousands followed him to the grave.— And never did the cold earth fall on a heart more Tender and

It has thus been attempted to give a slight sketch of the life this world young in years, but old in wisdom and virtue. s one life of forty years, he probably did as much good as three men in similar circumstance would have done in seventy; for he never spared himself, and every one who knew him knows that his private business was constantly and injuriously neglected in performing gratuitously the business of others, and this to such an extent, that even the few short hours he spent among his family were daily interrupted. To every tale of sorrow he lent a listening ear, and his "band was open as the The poor never went from his presence unday to charity. relieved, nor the sorrowful unheeded.

" His soft'ning heart Felt all another's pain: To him the supplicating eye Was never rais'd in vain "

But his was not an ostentatious benevolence; and many, man a grateful heart will mourn hitterly for the kind and considerate | the faith of our Reformed Church? riend who lent his generous aid in secret, not wishing it to be known of men. Many a sturdy and now prosperous back-woodsman who, with his wife and little ones, might have starved of the "truth as it is in Jesus;"—shew yourselves worthy bis children to bless his honoured name; and all will mourn for bis children to bless his honoured name; and sil will moure to him who was ever foremost in every good design for the benefit of his fellow-men. These are the "works" which most will "follow him." It has been seen that in public life his consistency was unwavering—his integrity unbending;—so much so was this believed among the yeomanny of this district that the and the universal practice of primitive Christianty, as the believed among the yeomanty of this district that the upon the perverse or thoughtless authors of it.

If the order of Deacons stood forth and was maintained, the order of Deacons stood forth and was maintained, and the universal practice of primitive Christianty, as the order of the father, invarianty took as the order of the father, when the order of the father, invarianty took as the order of the father, invarianty took as the order of the thousand temptations which as each and the universal practice of the thousand the order of the the alarm; are you deaf to the son, Mr. Cartwright was as the order of the father, when the order of the father, invarianty took as the order of the the alarm; are you deaf to the son, Mr. Cartwright was as the o excuse misrepresentation, and magnanimous in forgiving injury. No petty malice or mean jealousies ever lurked in his manllevate human nature, chastened and subdued by religion. In

Kingston, January 27, 1845.

To the Editor of The Church.

Sir,-My attention has been called to a letter from the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Colhorne, which appeared in the last number of your paper. That letter is calculated, if not intended, to repreent me as responsible for a communication which appeared some weeks ago in the Banner, and to charge me, at least by implication, with the fabrication of calumnies. I beg leave therefore distinctly and emphatically to state, that I am not esponsible for the contents of the communication referred to,that in the lecture which it notices I made not the most distant illusion to Mr. Wilson, and farther, that the statement of which Mr. Wilson complains is no fabrication of mine. I am not in the habit of employing myself in concocting slanders, nor can any one charge me with indulging in rash assertions, or making wilful misrepresentations. I have the confident belief that the insinuated charge of Mr. Wilson cannot injure my character, But I feel it due alike to myself and to the public, to make this disavowal of the accusation attempted to be brought against me.

I may notice Mr. Wilson's letter more fully elsewhere, and

when I have more leisure than I have at present. But I trust I may claim the insertion of this brief communication as an act I am, Sir, Your obed't serv't, Grafton, 27th Jan , 1845. We are not aware that Mr. Wilson's letter could be construed into an accusation against Mr. Reid, or any other particular individual: it was directed, as appears to us, in general

(To the Editor of The Church.)

"Cœlum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt." Rev. and dear Sir. - In a late number of the Church newspaper I was startled by observing an article in which Dr. Elrington, Regius Professor of Divinity in Trinity College, Dublin, in his opening prelection to his class, is made to say that there was a possibility that this might address them as an officer of a "Protestant University; and, although an humble individual, suffer me, as a member of that University, to contribute my mite to the cause of truth, in which, if those calling themselves Churchmen should be silent, we may believe "the very stones them-

It is a well-known fact, and I assert it without fear of refutation, that the prosperity of England is identified with the Reformation, and that it is owing to the pure religion of our Established Church that she possesses the mighty empire over which her proud flag now waves. The assertion is undeniable, that England is the only country in possession of a free Constitution. To what are we to attribute this? Does the love of liberty actuate Generalship and a seat in the Executive Council by Sir Charles, a situation he might have obtained at an earlier period, had he been regardless of his political reputation. This offer was declined in his memorable letter to Sir Charles, written in May of that year, in which he states, in allusion to one of the sword has been so often unsheathed by every nation under heaven; and their failure in the attainment of it was not owing to the want of many a heartfelt wish and many a noble struggle. To what then are we to attribute their want of success? All have struggled for a constitution such as we have the privilege of enjoying; all have laid the foundation, but the attempt has proved abortive. England alone has been successful, and why? Simply because she took "God for her strength, and the high God for her Redeemer." She laid the foundation in true religion and raised a superstructure upon it, which neither wiles of Popery, the machinations of Dissent, nor the blasts of Infidelity could shake. I am aware that there are some who attribute our national freedom to the foster ing care of Rome, (I name the argument only to despise and, for a proof of their assertion, point us to Magna Charta," that bill of civil rights. Was this the boon of Popery? No; the Barons of England, weighed down by Popish tyranny, extorted this foundation of our liberty from a base King, who, through dread of the Pope's displeasure, surrendered his crown to be trampled n by the papal legate; and for this bold assertion of their rights, the Barons of England, with their Primate, were laid under the then dreaded anathema of Rome.

I have said that England dates her national prosperity from the time of the recognition of our national Reformed at large, upon that body whose standing commission is will prosper the work of our Church. What was she before the Reformation? Need "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every prosper our handy work."

of heart and high religious principle which animate its and character.

And at the same time that the stamp of Mr. Cartwright was for ten years Judge of the District his skin, but popery is and will be the same under all circumstances: vice has set her signet on her brow, and the impression is ineffaceable. Has our relative situation you want a refutation of it; look to those countries over which she wields her iron sceptre of spiritual despotism. See her reflected in the miseries of my native country, the fairest spot that ever the sun of heaven shone upon, demand his attention.

After four months' illness be died on Wednesday, the 15th but rags and misery, rapine and murder. What, then, I

and grander far than if it had been the triumph of a monarch give, and will be read,—as every thing pertaining to the life and death of that good man must be,—with unabated interest and satisfaction.

and grander far than if it had been the triumph of a monarch enacted before an empire and upon a throne. It was the pass-ber first actual possession of liberty to her first actual possession of a Church establishment? This establishment age of a Christian's soul from its earthly tenement, supported by the Saviour, and cheered by the Comforter—the fruition of hope and faith. And when the firm words of the dying were uttered,—"Into Thine band I commit my spirit; Thou hast redeemed me, O Lord God of truth,"—none could fail to witnesses that that prescient spirit was strengthened with a portion was lighted and fanatics, under the specious name of its termal reward. And strength was the sweet. ness that that prescient spirit was strengthened with a portion of its eternal reward. And strangely beautiful was the sweet, so its eternal reward. And strangely beautiful was the sweet, so of reform, imbrued their hands in the blood of our King, and brought to the scaffold the highest dignitary of our of the dead! as if the soul had set her signet upon the flesh she was leaving, as a token to the mourners of her immortal triumph. Mr. Cartwright has left a family of five children,—three girls was to destroy monarchy; she fell under their impious and through the breach subdiling weeked in and hands, and through the breach rebellion rushed in and stormed the throne.

things was of short continuance: the national wish long ported. utter, at length burst forth, and the English nation, tired of that Reform, which promised greater liberty and a being of men. He has made "His people willing in the purer religion, welcomed, unconditionally, their rightful Sovereign, and with him that Established Church under must bless the Lord, for putting it into the hearts of so

which she had been prosperous and happy.

Do we want another example? Behold it in the revolution of 1688, when a weak and bigoted King essayed to rivet the chains which had been happily broken from the necks of Englishmen, and to establish the religion of Rome, in the plenitude of its power, its intolerance, and its abominations. Who then stood forward as champions for a nation's rights and a nation's religion? The Churchman. Who dauntlessly manned the walls while the statesman was silent and the soldier looking on? The Churchman. Who were immured in dungeons as the representatives of British rights? The Bishops of the Church of England, who, always firm to their trust, were prepared to suffer the loss of friends, of liberty, yea, even life itself, in the cause of that religion so lately sealed by the blood of a Cranmer, a Ridley, a Hooper, a Latimer, and that "Noble army of Martyrs" who have died for our Protestant faith.

These are truths which no one will have the temerity contradict. With what feelings then, I would ask, ought we to regard those who would rob us of our Uniersity, that nursery of Protestantism, where our children are taught not only to cherish the connexion existing between us and England, (for Churchimen are always loyal), but to worship God in "spirit and in truth?" say, rob us of our University; for is it not virtually ing us of it, when the Arian, the Socinian, the Infidel, and the Papist, are allowed to possess those chairs which have been and still should be occupied by those who hold

Members of a yet Protestant University; scions of a What security have we for property if Chartered privi-leges are thus violated? In the original Charter of our this life be abhorred brawling and strife. He loved peace; and the obtained it; for almost the last words he uttered were—"It is peace."

Kingston, January 27, 1845.

He loved peace; and Virgin Queen, bearing date 1592, we have reference only to the Established "Church of England and Ireland:"—
"Pro hujus Regni et Ecclesiæ beneficio." In that of James, A.D. 1613, "Pro bono Ecclesiæ generali." In that of Charles, A.D. 1638, "Colendamque virtutem et religionem adjuvarenturi" and again, "Pro ejusdem religionem adjuvarentur;" and again, "Pro ejusdem Regni et Ecclesiæ beneficio—sed revera Regno etiam et Ecclesiæ;" again, in Caput II. De qualitate et officio Præpositi, the Church of England alone is referred to; and also in Caput III. De juramento Præpositi, is the following, "Juro me veram Christi religionem ex animo complexurum, Scripturæ authoritatem," &c. ; and again, "De cultu divino Formula sit ea, quæ in publica Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Liturgia præscribitur. ment is needless; they speak for themselves: I shall, therefore, adduce no more in support of the fact that, from the laying of the foundation-stone to the present time, it was exclusively the property of the Church of England. One and all, then, rouse you from your letharzy, and, if not able to avert the blow, acquit your elves at least of the guilt of sitting calmly by while the spoiler was at Lay your case before the Throne with becoming respect: shew to our gracious Sovereign that the Const tution of England rose and fell with the Church of England; that when the Church groaned, Monarchy tottered when she fell, the Throne was subverted: tell her that in the monstrous system of conciliation, now being thrust upon you, is concealed imminent danger to that pure faith which she is sworn to uphold; assure her that monarchy and the Church are inseparable, and that if she suffers the Church to fall, in doing so, she digs the grave of the Constitution. Tell the Premier of England that he mistakes the Irish character, if he supposes that Churchmen will be trampled upon with impunity, or that Papists will be satisfied with conciliation. Who ever heard Rome terms to the author of the slander which appeared in the Banbe satisfied with conciliation. Who ever heard Rome say, "it is enough?" I well recollect, when sueing for Catholic Emancipation, the cry was, give us but that and we will ask no more; yet, when granted, what was the language of the arch demagogue? We have six shillings and eight pence, thirteen and four pence yet remains, and that we must have. So will it be now; they obtained

score of liberality, to stop the mouths of the papists, if that be possible. The other on that of expediency, to satisfy the demands of those, who, in the hour of danger, were ither leagued with treason or refused to put it down .-Who were the actors in the late rebellion? equally opposed her and the monarchy. And is it to gratify these that the University of King's College is to be thrown open? Forbid it Heaven! They have robbed us of the Clergy Reserves; let the spoliation stop there. Churchmen, you have manfully stood forward in the time of need, be not backward now; hearken to the call of sound the alarm in the length and breadth of the be ready at your posts, and then we may promulrate "let them come if they dare." Yes, let ignorant and icentious infidelity rave; let dissent, that hydra-headed monster, storm; let popery, with its jesuitical cunning, undermine; if true to ourselves we may defy them, and

"Firm as a rock, in thunder shock, We'll stand 'gainst one and all; Foes may assail, but can't prevail, Against our God built wall."

Cobourg, January 18, 1845.

Colonial Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

HIBERNICUS.

THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. REPORT OF THE CENTRAL BOARD

If we look on the face of our Church at home, may it not be truly said, that the age of Endowments has returned? There has arisen, of recent years, a spirit of enlarged Christian beneficence, admirably and gratefully harmonizing with the great necessities of the Church in

count?" The Right Reverend Dr. Fennelly has solicited and populous districts. We do not forget the attempts with a thousand physical and moral difficulties, cannot last. whose we are, and whom we ought to serve; and that having divided of it "To every one severally as he wills," men are to use that portion allotted to them, "as good Stewards of the manifold grace of God," to His glory and the furtherance of his purposes of mercy to men. Many ing offerings to His great name. Queens are embodying the prophetic voice, and shewing themselves "nursing mothers of the Church;" and many nobles of the land and merchants of the earth, are bringing their glory and honour into it, and uniting in one grand enterpri Christian philanthropy; whereby nobility itself is ennob been improved by the importation of popish bigotry, or led, and wealth is sanctified by the holy purposes to which our social state benefited by the influx of jesuitism? Do it is devoted. So enlarged has been the bounty—so great the sums contributed in many instances, far exceeding what was known, or could have been anticipated but a few years since, as to justify the assertion-than

this our day, is a day of Endowments.

It is also interesting to remark that the benefactions of the present day have not only been large, but general and diffusive; comprehending all objects that the piety of the Christian mind, and the charity of the Christian

heart, will delight to relieve.

How many are the Churches which have been erected and endowed—how many new fields of labour have been opened at home, and missionaries sent forth, even to the uttermost parts of the earth, -- how much has been done towards settling the Church, and enlarging its borders in the Colonies; how much for the education of the people upon Christian principles; how much to mitigate e by the spontaneous exertions of individuals, unaided by the Government. Witness only as a specimen the Methe Government. Witness only as a specimen the Metropolis Churches Fund, by means of which nearly Forty new Churches have within a short period, been erected and partially endowed in London;—the Colonial Bishop's Fund, which has already provided so many Bishops in the Colonies, and thus established the Church of England in its integrity in those distant parts:—and behold the gigantic effort, which is now making in England, by woluntary contributions to educate the great held of the voluntary contributions to educate the great body of the people, in the principles of the Church. Witness also the almost innumerable Institutions and Asylums for the relief of the widow, the fatherless, and the stranger; the maimed, the lame, the blind, and the deaf; the diseased in mind or in body. And witness the many great Christian and benevolent Societies, which yearly call upon the bounts of a will in upon the bounty of a willing people, and never call in vain. Amongst them stand most prominently, the two "great Societies which have nourished the Church in the Colonies;" and by whose liberality, the far greater part of the Clearant in this Discourse. Owing to the good providence of God, this state of of the Clergy in this Diocese, are at the present time sup-

We cannot fail to mark the good Providence, and many thus to labour, and to be permitted to see the fruit of their labour. Of this extended bounty, we have been largely partakers: long has the Church in this Diocese been fostered and sustained from Home; our necessities have been great and urgent, and they have been met with a noble generosity.

But the time has come, when we are not to be partakers merely of the bounty of England, but to be in our measure, IMITATORS of her deeds of Christian benevolence. In the Church Society of this Diocese, whose second anniversary we this day celebrate, we have full second for the free courses of Christian bounts. cope for the free exercise of Christian bounty. objects of the Society are numerous, and embrace the nearest interests of our Church and people.

In detailing the proceedings of the control because the nearest interests of our Church and people.

In detailing the proceedings of the past year, it will be seen to what degree of favour and support the Society has attained; and in stating the many works connected with the Church at present in the connected to be with the Church at present in progress, or about to be commenced, it will be discerned, how urgent is the call for renewed exertion and increased support.

The Balance in hand at the last Annual Meeting............£185 5 7
Receipts on behalf of the Society for 1843-4, not including those

for District Associations,..... 730 14 7 Grants made by the Central

Board in 1843-4,..... £185 9 0 Treasurer,...... 660 15 4

Many names have been added to the Subscription Lists of the Society during the past year. In Montreal not so many have been added as could have been expected, wing principally to the continued depression Commercial and Trading interests. The gentlemen who kindly undertook to collect subscriptions, have not been inattentive to the duty which they voluntarily ene to perform; and it is trusted that their anxious effor the advancement of the Society, will yet be crowned with abundant success. Additional collections have been made in England, by the continued exertions of the of our venerated President. Did other friends of the original collections of the original collections. Canadian Church in England, equally interest themselve in the same good Work, which it is hoped, we may ha of your immortal souls, to check, ere it be too late, the satisfaction of stating at the next Annual Meeting the satisfaction of stating at the next Annual Meeting doubtless similar success would attend their exertions. doubtless similar success would attend their exertions and collections made in England might thenceforth form an important Item in the Annual Report.

Mr. Armine Mountain has obtained the additional sum

of £75 19s. 6d. Sterling.
In the District Associations very considerable additions have been made, during the past year. The Parochical Associations, have been generally formed throughout the Diocese, and the amounts raised in the seven country Parishes and Missions, though not equal, in many instances, to what we may hope hereafter to witness, are yet sufficient to encourage the expectation of are yet sufficient to encourage the expectation of the Society, things to come." An interest in favour of the Society, has been obviously excited, through the Diocese, duty of offering for the Lord's Service has been recognized, and with the bright example of the zealous and different parts of the dif self-denying efforts of private Christians at home to fuse Gospel-light, and provide for every want of suffering blessing, the Church Society, will soon have a place the affections of every Churchman in the Diocese, and in every locality take root downwards and bear fruit abundantly.

Since the last Annual General Meeting the Governor General has been solicited to become a Patron of the Solicity. His Excellency has kindly acquiesced, and with his usual munificence, has sent a donation of £25 to the

In furtherance of a resolution adopted at the last An In furtherance of a resolution adopted at the last nual Meeting, the Central Board, at its following sitting, placed at the disposal of the Lord Bishop, the annual sum of £200, to enable him to engage two Travelling Missionaries, in connexion with the Society. Accordingly his Lordship appointed the Rev. Mr. White, in November last, as Travelling Missionary, in the District Quebec. On his health failing under the arduous nature of the duties, he resigned in February last. The Rev. On his health failing under the ardules of the duties, he resigned in February last. The Rev. W. Rollitt, ordained in May, has been appointed to succeed him. The Rev. J. A. Devine, has been nominated by the Bishop, for the District of Montreal, and has probable the development of the developments. ceeded to the Ottawa, to visit destitute stilements, Jour report. The Missionaries are instructed to keep pub nals; extracts from which will from time to time be pub

Emancipation, they clamour for the University; give them the University, they demand Repeal; give them Repeal, and then indeed is "the painter cut."

Before dismissing the subject, a word on the University of King's College, against which a stroke somewhat similar is aimed. One is to be wrested from us on the score of liberality, to stop the mouths of the papiets, if that yield to Ministers scattered through the wilds of this ex-tensive Diocese. When a Church is needed in a poor Mission, or a suitable residence for the Minister, gli Sunday School to be established with a Circulating other good works to be engaged in, happy for the nister and the poor settlers, that they have relief hand; that there is a Society to which they can lay of their wants and wishes with an assurance of sympat-

The Grand Total Income of the Society, and Disti and Parochial Associations, for the year past, is b

It will be seen by the statement just offered, that all parts of the Diocese, the Society is becoming favour bly known and supported. The richest and the poorest our people have combined to make up the comparative large amounts received. It is surely a subject of grant lation that so much has been done—of humble thankful lass to Almight Carl ness to Almighty God, that so large a sum should been contributed to further the great purposes of

Church in this Diocese.

But we should not fail also to remark the great high bard. pressing wants, in every part of the Diocese, which been detailed. With so many Churches in progress, several others in expectation of being ere long raised,

cannot fail to mark a disproportion between our great necessities and the resources wherewith to meet them. Not farther to detain you, let the brief reviews Christians at home, of the happy correspondency to be marked between their greater wants, and the full liberality which they have been sought to be supplied encourage. which they have been sought to be supplied-enco in all of us greater earnestness in the good cause of the Christian Church Society. Let but a spirit of unity godly love prevail in its councils, enabling all to it at once as the fruit and the work of Christian England, the still greater wants of its Colonial dependencies, and the permanent claims of the Heathen World at large, upon that body whose standing commission is will prosper the work of our hands upon us, that He

The Church Society in account with the Bank of Montreal.

DR. £ s. d.

Chairman, who, after a few remarks on the importance of the Church Society, and the great benefits derivable from its operations, called upon the Secretary to read the Jan. 24—To paid the following sums as authorized by the May 7-" Rev. J. Pyke, towards Church at Pointe 1844.

Jan. 12—" Rev D. B. Parnther's Subscription

" 20—" Mr. Justice Gale's

Feb. 7—" a Donation from a Friend

" 14—" Dr. Holmes' Donation

March 2—" Remittance, Rev. Mr. Flanagan, proceeds " 4-" Remittance, Rev. R. G. Plees, proceeds Quin-" 19—" Remittance, Rev. W. Dawes, Quinquagesima Sunday Sermons from different places, and Rev. C. Reid's Subscription for Widows and Orphans, £2...

" 28—" Received from Mr. Yule, Treasurer Richelieu District Association.

April 6—" Remittance, Rev. Mr. Flanagan, Quiequagesi-"
May 24. "Received from Rev. R. Whitwell, one quarter's subscription, St. Armand West, and Quinquagesima Sunday Sermons in different places." District Association Subscription ......emittance, Rev. J. Jones, Missisquoi District Remittance. Rev. R. Knight, Franchton, Quin-£430 13 6 T. B. ANDERSON, Treasurer. The Church Society in account with the Quebec Bank. To Balance ..... January—By Cash, Rev. Mr. Walt.....
July 7— " Rev. F. W. Sewell.."
" II— " Rev. R. R. Burrage
" Lord Bishop .....
Sept 13— " T. Care T. Cary .... Lord Bishop... Rev. Official Mackie Rev. E. Sewell Lord Bishop ..

me sup-

partak-in our benevo-, whose ave full The

ace the

will be

Society

6 0 2

6 0 2

onal sum

bear frui

E25 to the

st, is about

H. JE SOPP, Treasurer. CHURCH SOCIETY, DISTRICT OF MISSISQUOI, DIOCESE OF

Rev. H. D. Seweit.
St. Peter's Chapel.
Lord Bishop ...
Trinity Chapel ...
H. S. Scott ...
Mr. Yarwood ...
Jessopp ...
Do.
St. Paul's Chapel
Rev. R. B. Burra

Rev. R. R. Burrage C. King .....

The Ninth Quarterly Meeting of this District Association was held at Granby, on Wednesday the 15th inst., when seven of the Clergy were present, and a goodly number of the friends of the Church were assembled. This District Association was formed at Granby about

Service, the meeting was commenced by the usual prayers for the occasion; after which the Chairman delivered an introductory address, in which he stated the general purposes of the Church Society, and of its operations in this Diesei of the Church Society, and of the Church society, and of its operations in this Diesei. istrict: and after the minutes of the former meeting had been read by the Secretary, and a brief report of the Past quarter, several Resolutions were moved and secondand approved by the meeting, in the course of which the Clergy and others addressed the meeting. In their several addresses, many interesting facts were stated, and some important traths were elicited, and many forcible and well timed arguments were employed to impress the claims of the Church Society on the minds of the people. It was stated, that only twenty-five years ago, there were but ten Missionaries employed by the Church in Lower Canada, where eighty-five or upwards are now actively employed; and that the number of the Churches have sed with still greater rapidity. In our own District, we have thirteen townships and four parishes, eleven churches, with two more in course of building, one just begun in Sutton, and another determined upon in extensive township of Farnham; but only eight Clergy-men are actively employed. It was therefore urged, that the Clergy are much too few to meet the spiritual wants of this District, and that the present and increasing necessities of the Church ought to constrain every churchman among us to pray most devoutly to the Lord of the harvest that he would send forth more labourers into His harvest. It was indeed justly observed, in excuse for the Cathedral of St. James, Toronto - through the smallness of our contributions to the Church Society, in smallness of our contributions to the Church Society, in Some of our stations, that money is so scarce in the township, that our contributions to our own local purposes can be made only in labour and in kind; yet it was forcibly argued, that on these very missions where the most is done for local purposes, there the most is done for the public and general purposes, there church Society. One of the speakers argued that the surest way of obtaining the blessing of Almighty God upon our own souls, and the propagation of the Gospel. In the maintenance and St. George's Church, St Catharines, £17 10 2 confirmation of the Gospel. In the maintenance and confirmation of this important proposition, he appealed to the noble example of the Church of England, saying, that the prosperity of the Church commenced with her christian efforts in behalf of the Colonies of Great Britain as we may witness in the history of the origin and the proposition of the Church of the Colonies of Great Britain as we may witness in the history of the origin and the proposition of this important proposition, he appealed to the noble example of the Church of England, saying, that the prosperity of the Church commenced with her chiral that the prosperity of the Colonies of Great Britain as we may witness in the history of the origin and the proposition of this important proposition, he appealed to the noble example of the Church of England, saying, that the prosperity of the Church commenced with her chiral the prosperity of the Church commenced with her chiral the prosperity of the Church commenced with her chiral the prosperity of the Church commenced with her chiral the prosperity of the Church commenced with her chiral the prosperity of the Church commenced with her chiral the prosperity of the Church commenced with her chiral the prosperity of the Church commenced with her chiral the prosperity of the Church commenced with her chiral the prosperity of the Church commenced with her chiral the prosperity of the Church commenced with her chiral the prosperity of the Church commenced with her chiral the prosperity of the Church commenced with her chiral the prosperity of the Church commenced with her chiral the prosperity of the Church commenced with her chiral the prosperity of the Church commenced with her chiral the prosperity of the Church commenced with her chiral the prosperity of the Church commenced with her chiral the prosperity of the church commenced with her chiral the prosperity of the church commenced with her chiral the prosperity of the church chiral the prosperity of the church chiral the prosperity of the church chiral progress of those two venerable Societies, The Society the dissemination of Christian Knowledge, and The Tale, that if a cup of cold water given to a disciple of caus Christ shall not lose its reward, shall we despair of the Prosperity of the Church of England, wherever she being being the Church of England, wherever she congregation at Colhorne 3 1 8 Congregation at Varsaw's 0 9 1 Ditto at Varsaw's 0 4 2 Congregation at Colhorne 3 1 8 Ditto at Varsaw's 0 9 1 Ditto at Varsaw's 0 4 2 Congregation at Colhorne 3 1 8 Ditto at Varsaw's 0 9 1 Ditto at Varsaw's 0 4 2 Congregation at Colhorne 3 1 8 Ditto at Varsaw's 0 9 1 Ditto at Vars and the ministers of our salvation? And shall we not be emulous to imbibe her spirit, and to follow her examples?

Additional —through the Rev. J. F. Wilson —through the Rev. J. F. Wilso ples? Do we not profess to be her children, nourished at her breasts, dandled on her knees, and folded in her And shall we basely dishonour our own christian Parentage, and christian breeding? Shall we be less the cause of Christ than she who bore us?ess grateful for the blessings we enjoy? Or shall we be liberal or less active in imparting them to others? no, my christian brethren!—we will shew ourselves e the children of the Church, -the Church of England. will send the Gospel to our neighbours, at least. - We will send the Gospel to our neighbours, at least.—We Colony.—We will send it to every British subject in North America.—We will send it to every British subject in North -We will make the Gospel to travel to the very

JAMES JONES, District Secretary. Bedford, near Montreal, 18th Jan. 1845.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

NIAGARA DISTRICT BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY,

(From the Niagara Chronicle.) in St. Mark's Church in this town, on Wednesday, Jan. 22. Previous to the commencement of the meeting, Divine vine Service was performed; the prayers were very impressively read by the Rev. Mr. Stone, the Branch Society's Travelling Missionary, and an admirable discourse was preventing the property of the property as preached by the Rev. T. B. Fuller, from the text The Frenched by the Rev. 1. B. Fuller, from the Col. Lo I am with you always, even unto the end of the world," in the course of which the reverend gentleman argue. argued at length and with great power for the truth of the doctring of A

ted. The Report expressed great satisfaction at the prospects opening up by the Incorporation of the Church Society; the terms of the charter are favourable, and no ionary 25 0 0 Society; the terms of the charter means thereof the So-..... 172 15 6 doubt can be entertained that by means thereof the So-

doubt can be entertained that by means thereof the Society will go on increasing in usefulness and strength.—
The Returns from the various parishes in the District give the following as the contributions of each to the Church Society for the year:

12 10 0 Niagara, £76 11s. 3d.; St. Catherines, £47 18s. 5½d.;
Chippawa, £31 15s.; Louth, £19 17s. 6d.; Grimsby, £30 18s. 9d.; Thorald, £36 16s. 0½d.; Stamford, £5 2s. 6d.; Dunnville, £19. Fort Erie, no report. The total amount of annual contributions to the Church Society in the Niagara District is therefore in round numbers, one thousand and seventy dollars. The Report went on to contrast agara District is therefore in round numbers, one thousand and seventy dollars. The Report went on to contrast what has been done, with what might be done, providing the work was engaged in with the energy of action which its objects ought to arouse. It is a matter particularly pleasing that the Branch Association has been enabled to excure the appointment of a Translition Mississipping and the second of Its objects ought to arouse. It is a matter particularly pleasing that the Branch Association has been enabled to secure the appointment of a Travelling Missionary; but there are in the District 6000 members of the Church of England, and if each of these would contribute only one dollar per annum, the product would furnish the means of employing ten missionaries instead of one. We regret that the cannot at present advert to any of the other to a sociation has been enabled to secure the appointment of a Travelling Missionary; but the exception of the Southern Mahratta Territory, so in a favourable condition. The British troops do mot appear to have suffered much from sickness, except in the dollar per annum, the product would furnish the means of employing ten missionaries instead of one. We regret that we cannot at present advert to any of the other top-line of the report, and the election was declared void, and a new that we cannot at present advert to any of the other top-line of the committee on the contested election of Lanark, on the perition of Col. Fraser, against the return of the House by the Chairmont of the House by the Chairmont of the House by the Chairmont of the product would furnish the means of the local during the march on the banks of the election, no polling was held in certain townships, and that they reported therefore that the election was null and order.

New Church at Mount Pleasant.—The members of the report, and the election was declared void, and a new threat the report of the committee on the contested election of Lanark, on the perition of Col. Fraser, against the return of the account the top of the country, with the exception of the Southern Mahratta Territory, as in a favourable condition. The British troops do Malcolm Cameron, was presented to the House by the Chairmon of the House by the Chairmon of the House of the report of the country, with the exception of the country, with the exception of the Church, in and of the object set forth in the last Pascoral Letter of the count

Melville, seconded by George Ball, Esq., was adopted.

Col. Kingsmill then rose and after a very neat speech
proposed a Resolution expressive of gratitude for the In-

by the Rev. J. L. Alexander, and adopted.

The Rev. G. R. F. Grout followed with a resolution expressing the sense of the meeting of the benefits derivable from the appointment of a Travelling Missionary and in the course of his short but admirable address observed and the fact cannot be too strongly or too freezes. served and the fact cannot be too strongly or too frequently repeated, that the prejudice existing in some quarters against the Church of England arises in the main from gnorance of her doctrines; and that the only way to remove this ignorance is to multiply the number of her missionaries, so that all may be afforded the opportunity of judging her by the standard of scriptural truth. The motion was seconded in a humerous speech by Dr. Mew-

The Rev. Mr. Stone, in moving the next resolution, which was seconded by Henry Mittleberger, Esq., addressed the meeting in a highly appropriate speech, which was listened to with great attention. The rev. gentleman stated that he met with no opposition in his missionary labours, but, on the contrary, found the people every where ready to listen, and in many places had overflowing congregations. Such prejudices as are in existence against the Church of England will be destryed by the removal of ignorance; in his tours he had met with but few members of the Church, because the greater part of the people never heard any of its ministers.— The rev. gentleman gave a brief but highly interesting account of his missionary labours in this District, and concluded by urging the necessity of employing more missionaries, his own exertions being but as as a drop in

In moving the next resolution, which was seconded by John W. Ball, Esq., the Rev. G. M. Armstrong stated that last year the contributions to the Diocesan Society amounted to the sum of 12,108 dollars; that the Home District, including the wealthy city of Toronto, stood first on the list, the Niagara District being second. Some other resolutions were passed, and the Rev. Messrs. Townley, Creen, and Fuller, and Mr. A. C. Hamilton, addressed the meeting, but our space will not permit us at present to give a more extended notice of £518 2 7

> CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO. Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, towards the formation of a Fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese:

The following have since been received, viz:

The following have since been received, viz: 

St. John's Church, Woodhouse ..... £5 0 0 The School house at Simcoe ...... 1 10 0 — through the Rev. F. Evans...... The Church at Smith's Falls ...... £3 5 0 Ditto at Franktown ........ 2 0 0 --through the Rev. J. Padfield ...... The Church at Orillia.........£2
Ditto in Medonte.........0 through the Rev. John McIntyre ...... St. John's Church, Township of London-through the Rev. C. C. Brough..... The Church at Delaware-through the Rev. R. In the Mission of Georgina and parts adjacent—through the Rev. John Gibson ...... 110 Collections, amounting to.....£485 13 1}

Collections made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, on Septua-gesima Sunday, in compliance with the Pastoral Letter of the Lord Bishop, dated 10th December, 1844:—

Churchwardens ... Trinity Church, Thornbill—through the Rev. D. E Blake ... Donation by the Rev. S. S. Wood, Three Rivers-The Church at St. Thomas—through the Church-Trinity Church, Toronto-through the Rev. W. Pociety for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign to arts, followed as they have been by the Church Mischigary Society, and a hundred other suchlike fruits of Ditto at Matilda 2 7 0 Ditto at Matilda ...... 2 7 0 ..... 0 1 1

Since added..... G. Geddes
The Mission of Georgina and parts adjacent— Arthur Palmer
Christ's Church, Amherstburg—through the Rev.

St. John's Church, Darlington ..... £1 17 9 2 19 0

32 Collections, amounting to..... £234 2 11

The Treasurer has also received the following From the Newcastle District Branch Association, Association...... 32 1

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS To the Church Society, by the members of the Church of

England and Ireland in the Townships of Georgina and North Gwillimbury,, for the year 1844. Capt. and Mrs. Lee £0 10 0 Miss C. Bourchier £0 O F. T. Preston ..... Mr. Comer ..... 6 Mr. Jones ...... 6 Mr. Stennett ..... Miss Alice Lee ..... Mr. Park & family 0 Mr. Sprague, Sr .... 6 Silas Emes ....... 6 Mr. & Mrs. Goode Miss Donnell ..... 6 Master H.W. Goode J. Donnell, Sr. ... " E.A.W.Goode
" C. Goode.....
" C. B. Goode Thomas Donnell ... Miss Mary Goode 0 0 7 6 Rev. J. Gibson and John Kay ..... 0 Mr. Trent .. Miss Bourchier ... 0 2 6

A Sermon was preached in the Church of Georgina, October 27, 1844, in aid of a fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Cleray of this Diocese. -Collection, £1 10s. 31d. Text, Deut, xv. 11, "For the poor shall never cease out of the land; therefore I command thee, saying, Thou shalt open thine band wide unto thy brother, to thy poor, and to thy needy, in thy land."

of the Church of England in Mount Pleasant are taking steps to erect immediately a church in their neighbour-hood. Mr. Richard McAllister has kindly given an excorporation of the Church Society, and also of thanks for the generous liberality of the two Societies at home, to which the Canadian Branch of the Church of England has been so largely indebted. The motion was seconded by the Rev. J. L. Alexander, and adopted.

The motion was seconded by the Rev. J. L. Alexander, and adopted.

The motion was seconded by the Rev. J. L. Alexander, and adopted.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

discussion of a matter of vital importance to the character for honour and honesty of the Province—a matter, which we shall take an early opportunity of fully considering—that of the liquidation of the claims for losses incurred by the Loyal in habitants during the late rebellions. We say, we shall shortly endeavour fully to discuss the rearty is bound to pay them, whether the Imperial or Provincial Government, but in the meantine, we cannot refrain from expressing our most decided opinion, that the attempt of the Government to postpone the consideration of these claims, up-on the ground of want of means for their liquidation, is no answer to the suffering claimants. Since these losses were in-curred, hundreds of thousands of pounds of the public money have been squandered and wasted upon senseless miscalled "improvements," and yet we are told, that the country does not possess the means, if it is liable, of paying her just debts—debts more just and more sucred than the interest due on any borrowed capital whatever. We repeat, such as a wer, appears to us unjust towards the sufferers by foreign invasion and donestic

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. ROUTINE BUSINESS. CLERGY RESERVES.

The following Petitions have been presented, praying that the proportion of the Clergy Reserves pertaining to the Church of England be placed under the management of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto:—

Friday, Jan. 17 .- Bay ham and Thorold. Tuesday, Jan. 21.—Huntley, March, and Bytown. Wednesday, Jan. 22.—Three petitions, from Guelph, By-

town, and Carradoc. Friday, Jan. 24.—Three petitions, from Cobourg, Port Hope, and Fenelon Falls.

Mouday, January 20.

ATTACHMENT OF SALARIES. A brief discussion arose on the merits of a Bill, providing for the attachment, in case of debt, of certain official salaries, which has been introduced by Mr. Christie, and was referred, Off Current Expences, . upon the second reading, to a Select Committee in order to the odification of some of its details. The object of this measur is to facilitate the acquisition of debts from individuals engaged in the service of the Government, of every grade and dignity; and to prevent, thereby, the dishonest exercise of any peculiar privilege on the part of public officers who may be disposed to

Out of which paid on account of Iron Steamer, 3035 19 nbarrass or defraud their creditors.

Mr. Solicitor General SHERWOOD said, "that he thought Amount at the disposal of the Company ..... the Bill was a good one, and that instead of producing confus in the Government, it would have a salutary effect, for when public officers were bankrupts and set their creditors at defiance, they brought the Government into disrepute. He agreed in the necessity of making the principle applicable to District Officers also, and also to all those who received salaies out of the Consolidated Fund, or pensions for services performed, when their real and personal property was exhausted. He hoped that Mr. Christie would refer the Bill to a Committee that the objectional clauses might be modified."

LAW OF IMPEACHMENT.

This was succeeded by a debate-of which we are only able to lay before our readers the substance—relative to a subject of considerable importance,—the constitution of the Legislative Mr. Boulton and Dr. Dualop, in the Assembly, the former be-Council into a Court to award sentence in cases of impeachment of public officers. During the progress of the debate it was proposed by the Hon. Mr. Sherwood that the Judges in the Province should be associated with the Members of the taxes upon the wild lands in the District, which the Canada Upper House, in order to afford them the benefit of their legal advice in examining and punishing misconduct in the discharge account of the by-laws of the Council not having been framed of public duties. Mr. Aylwyn occupied his usual position in in conformity with the statute-law, there being no sum estirepresenting the views of the extreme and violent opposition, mated for before imposing the tax. We must here say that contending that the Legislative Assembly was the proper tri-bunal for the investigation of such misdemeanors; and that the judicial powers which he conceived (on what grounds it other authority; whilst even Mr. Baldwin alleged that offences might be committed by public men in the service of the
Government, of which the House of Assembly were not qualified to take cognizance, and for which a vote of want of confiis an admission on the part of the Council, of their consciousdence and subsequent deposition from office—the only penalty which that body, in conjunction with Executive, is competent to inflict-would not be a proper and adequate retribution .-Britain, where the graver sort of public misdemeanors are referred, for final decision, to the Peers of the Realm assisted in their judicial consultations by the legal advice of the Judges. The impropriety of vesting such an authority-even if it could be regarded in any light as constitutional—was shewn from the proceedings against Chief Justice Stuart, whose name the Hon. Member for Quebec introduced with his customary as-

having been a bad public officer—(hear, hear!)

Law of England that a man was innocent until he had been found guilty. The gentleman to whom the Member for Quebec had so offensively referred, had been suspended from his office by an arbitrary act, he had gone to England, and there was fully acquitted of all the charges preferred against him, but for fear of calling forth political prejudices it was thought expedient to restore him; he was sent back, and afterwards made to the one mentioned; this officer had not escaped punishment

he was tried and honourably acquitted.

Mr. Christie was sorry to interrupt the hon. Solicitor General, but he wished to testify to the truth of what he had af-

mention a similar instance which had occurred in Upper Cana- issue the subjoined Circular:-

a, where the same thing had taken place, and the same cou had been pursued, the gentleman had been sent back with a promise of being recompenced with some other appointment, and he had been unrequited to this very day.—(Hear, hear.) The old system was not calculated to mete out that justice to ndividuals, which they had a right to expect from such a body; nothing could be more prejudicial to a public officer than pre-judging his case, asking the Government to dismiss him, and leaving the accused no other appeal than that in England, where the judgment must be much influenced by the state of political feeling in this country. It was better to impeach and try him here, that he might be able to offer evidence in his defence, and, if acquitted, allow him to go on with his duties. If he went to England he would get but little justice, and whether innocent or guilty, would lose his office. He had been surprised to hear the imputations cast by the hon, member for Quebec upon the Legislative Council; there could not be a body more judiciously constituted; such language was not con-sistent with the respect due to that branch of the Legislature. For himself, he would not hesitate to appear before that tribunal upon a charge affecting his life. Its members were ap pointed for life; they were men of high standing in the country, and if the Judges, to the number of 10 or 15, were associated with them, to add their legal experience to the wisdom of the Councillors, he could not conceive how a more competent tribunal could be constituted. He hoped the hon member for Gaspè would agree to the suggestion of the Attorney General, and allow his Bill to lie over until next Session,

his seat immediately.

intion, declaring the matters stated in the petition against the return of the Hon. D. Daly, for Megantic, if true, to be sufficient to make void the election, being called,

Mr. Gowan moved in amendment, that the petition be discharged. Which was carried—Yeas, 71; Nays, 2.

The petitions against the return of Dr. Boutillier for St.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, Jan. 17.

In the Legislative Council a petition was read from Queen's College, (C. W.) for endowment or incorporation with King's College, Toronto, in which it was several times asserted, that I'Gill College was amply endowed by the Province. How the M'Gil College was amply endowed by the Province. How the Pertinoners could have fallen into this mistake we cannot unlerstand, for M'Gil College College was amply endowed by the Province. How the lerstand, for M'Gil College was amply endowed by the Province. How the Gentleman spoke at great length, both in French and English, and, we think, most unnecessarile. derstand, for M'Gill College has never received a shilling of money from the public purse, nor an acre of land from the public domain; and, if aid from the Levislature is to give to the decision of the House upon the Montreal election petition, produced replies from M. D. Bi derstand, for M'Gill College has never received a shiling of money from the public purse, nor an acre of land from the public domain; and, if aid from the Legislature is to give to Parliament any right to interfere with its character as a Church of England Institution, we hope that it never will receive any.

—Montreal Herald.

derstand, for M'Gill College has never received a shiling of made relative to the decision of the House apportune and the House relection petition, produced replies from Mr De Bleury, Mr.

Moffatt, Mr. Gowan, and Mr. Solicitor General Sherwood; and some angry feeling was manifested. The House rejected the petition by an almost unanimous vote, the numbers being, ayes, 70; nays, 2; the nays were Messrs. Price and Thomson.

> clause, a warm debate having arisen on an amendment, moved by Mr. Drummond, that the plaintiffs, in suits for penalties now pending should recover not merely taxed costs but compensation

r travelling and loss of time. We understand that the Committee on the South Lincoln petition, have virtually sustained the sitting Member Mr. Mer-ritt, by deciding in his favour the most important question; namely, whether be was or was not in the service of, or in connection with the Board of Works, at the time of the election. They say that he was not, and their decision has occasioned universal surprise to all who believed themselves acquainted with the particulars of the case.—Montreal Gazette.

DISPUTED TERRITORY. Mr. AYLWIN in moving for an address to His Excllency for information and despatches relative to the Boundary Line be-

tween Canaada and New Brunswick said, that this was an important question, more particularly at this time after the late proceedings of the Legislature of New Brunswick in this matter. The sister Province had set up a claim to a large tract of country within the Canadian Boundary, inhabited by persons who had hitherto enjoyed the laws of Lower Canada and who were unwilling to be placed under the legal system of New

Society of the Diocese of Toronto:

Wednesday, Jan. 15.—Nine petitions, from Warwick and Adelaide, Darlington and Clarke, Cavan, Niagara, Chippewa, Devonshire Settlement, Goderich, March, and Huntley.

Mr. Baldwin made a few remarks confirmatory of what had been advanced by Mr. Aylwin.

Mr. Attorney-General Smith said, that as soon as the papers required were prepared, be should be ready to give any in-In the meantime hon, members might rest assured that it had

not escaped the consideration of the Government. CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAIL ROAD COMPANY. General statement for 1844.

Less probable amount of overcharges and de-8150 10 5 Out of which a dividend of £3 10s, per share is declared upon the Capital Stock paid 3500 0 Contingent Fund carried to 1845, ..... £1614 11 1 Number of Passengers, ... Number of Tons Goods and Lumber .....

HURON DISTRICT TAX BILL.-We gave in our last uld be difficult to decide) were attached to the popular dently of the disputed Huron District bye-laws. In the view branch of the Legislature, should not be transferred to any of the case taken by the Canada Company, they are sustained ness of their illegality, in the form in which they were passed. We have given on the first page, a continuation of the debate The design of the proposed measure is to assimilate, as nearly as possible, the administration of justice in Canada, in this reous manner in which they have expressed them.

The proposition before the House was, to refer a bill introduced by Dr. Dunlop, to legalize certain bye-laws of the Huron.

District Council, to a Committee of the whole House .- British

perity and prejudice, endeavouring to justify an act on the part of the Legislature, but unluckily forgot to take with him his of the Legislative Assembly which appears to have been wholly certificate of election, without which he could not take his seat. It happened that a single vote was of great importance to his Mr. Moffart approved of the principle of the Bill, it would afford protection to the innocent, and secure punishment to the guilty. He had regretted to hear the manner in which the name of a high officer in the colony had been made use of; that gentleman had been suspended in this country, and the sentence had been suspended in this country, and the sentence had been suspended in this country, and the country but the United States, if he had not retired to persentence had been confirmed at home from motives of voltage. sentence had been confirmed at home, from motives of policy, petual infamy, he would have been compelled to a long purganot from the charges having been proved against him; and within a short time he had been created Chief Justice, and it within a short time he had been created Chief Justice, and it was not right that his name should go forth to the country as been a bad public officer—(hear, hear!)

doubt considering him a "very smart man," and, as times go,
Sherwood.—It was an established principle of the
"indifferent honest."—Montreal Gazette.

## POSTSCRIPT.

Arrival of the Cambria. By the arrival of the steam-ship Cambria, we are put in pos-

ssion of advices from England up to the 3rd January. political incident of any considerable importance has transpired since our last dates. The recent ecclesiastical proceedings in the Diocese of Exeter, we are grieved to observe, have been attended with much excitement. A Memorial to Her Majesty, we perceive, had been adopted by a Meeting held in the Cit firmed. The gentleman referred to had been dismissed by a Exeter, on the 2nd inst., praying for "such a revision and alte-Minister, and was not allowed to appear to vindicate himself ration of the rabric, canons, and laws of the Church, as shall before a Committee of that House.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. Sherwood continued—Yes! although declared nnocent, it was not thought expedient to restore him, for fear of the political prejudices of the House of Assembly. He could repetite to the concession to existing difficulties, has judged it expedient to restore the articles.

"TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF EXETER.

" Bishopstowe, Dec. 23. "Dear and Rev. Brethren,-It has been represented to me by many of you, in different parts of the diocese, that the use f the surplice in preaching is more repugnant to the feelings of the people than could have been reasonably anticipated.— To those feelings, however erroneous, I deem it my duty to surrender what may be abandoned without the sacrifice of any principle. I therefore withdraw my order as respects the sur-

That order was avowedly issued by me, not for the sake of enforcing an express rule of the Church, but in execution of the power given to me to 'appease a diversity' in divine wor-ship, and so to remove a symbol of disunion amongst ourselves. If my object cannot be obtained in the way which I have pointed out, without leading to other evils of as grave a kind, let me, however, hope and entrest, that in using your own discretion in this particular, you will so use it as shall least expose you to the represent of cherishing party spirit. Wherever therefore, the surplice is now used without officies, there I hope it will be continued in use.

"The enforcement of the rubrics rests on different ground

In them the Church has spoken clearly; and to the voice of the Church, when it gives not an unc rtain sound, every true Churchman, and especially every faithful minister, will hearken with reverence and submission.
"I am. Rev. and dear Bretbren,

"Your faithful friend and brother, "H. EXETER"

seems, if his policy he as we anticipate, to have a fair chance of carrying his intentions into full effect, as there is neither war, The order of the day for the consideration of Mr. Aylvin's nor a prospect of war in any quarter, and even the civil war in often and the matters stated in the petition against the the Punjauh appears for the present suspended. The prospects of commerce, too, are brightening, and, on the whole, the con-tents of our Indian despatches, the first received this year, are as satisfactors as we could well desire. The absence of troubles among the native princes, and of any pending or threatened hoseilities against ourselves, are matters that look well for the

Hyacinthe, and of Dr. Rousseau for Yamaska, were discharged furtherance of peace and prosperity in that valuable and improving portion of our acquisitions."

The Upper Canada Registration Bill was read the second The news from China comes down to the 10th of October. The Upper Canada Registration Bit was rear the second time, and referred to a committee of the whole on the 30th instant.

In the House of Assembly, last night, after the routine business had been gone through, the consideration of the petition against the return of the Honorable D. Daly for the County of Macao. Mr. Davis, the governor of Hong Kong, had gone on a voyage of superintendence to the northern ports. The Supreme Court had been opened of that colony, and a criminal

There had been a shocking murder in Linerick and another in Tipperary, the details are most revolting. Mr. O'Connell however was in the triumphant, drawing the last farthing from his famishing dupes.

The military are busily employed searching for unregistered

arms, and it appears as if government had some private information relative to some organization. Sir William Nott died at Carmarthen, at a quarter before 2,

P. M. on the first inst. On the 2nd (which is the latest note we have,) Canada Flour was from 26s, to 27.

CHURCH SOCIETY.

The MONTHLY GENERAL MEETING of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at the Society's House, 144, King Street, Toronto, on Thursday, February 6th, Store. at 3 o'clock, P.M. W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

liberty, but are requested to attend the Monthly Meetings.

N.B.—No Circulars are sent out for the General Meetings

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES

IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. A N ENGLISH LADY, the wife of a Clergyman holding an official station in Toronto, who receives into her family a few young Ladies to educate with her daughters,—having now the assistance of a Lady from England of some experience, whom she knows to be highly qualified, and well principled,—wishes to increase the number of young persons under her

Her establishment being intended to be a family on a larger scale, her-husband is the head of that family; and he extends to the other young people that daily instruction in the Holy Scriptures, and in the doctrines and practice of religion, and that paternal supervision and control, which he bestows on his own children. The religious principles incule ted are strictly and exclusively those of the Church of England, as taught in the Catechism and brought out devotionally in the Offices of the Church. The young people are expected to take their share with the voice in the family devotions and in those of the Church,—and they will be encouraged early to prepare themselves for Confirmation and the Holy Communion.

The Ludy herself conducts and takes a share in their ordiand so to form their personal habits, that they may be fitted for Gross receipts of the business of 1844,...... £15333 19 11 domestic relations, and be trained to act with that delicacy, cheerfulness, and attention to the wants and feelings of others,

which characterize the Christian gentlewoman.

The instruction given consists of the ordinary branches of an English Education, Needle-work, Botany, Music and Singing, 8815 12 0 French, Italian, and German. The name and address, with terms and other particulars,

6418 7 11 may be obtained by letter (post paid) addressed—Box, No. 284, 1732 2 6 Post Office, Toronto,—or may be seen by personal application at the Office of this paper. January 28th, 1845. NOTICE.

A LL persons having claims against the Estate of the late JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT, ESQUINE, are requested to transmit the same, duly authenticated, to FRANCIS M. HILL, Esq, who is authorized to adjust the same; and all persons indebted to the said Estate, either by Account, Note, Mortgage, or otherwise, are also requested to settle with him, or either of the undersigned, without delay.

SARAH H. CARTWRIGHT,

PETER DIEHL, THOMAS WEEKS ROBISON, JOHN RICHARDSON FORSYTH, Execut Kingston, 22d January, 1845. 393-2m

YOUNG LADY, competent to teach the English branches and Piano, is desirous of obtaining a situation as GOVERNESS to Young Children in a respectable family in For reference, apply to Mr. THOMAS CHAMPION, 144, King Toronto, Jan. 17, 1845.

MRS. CAMERON is prepared to give Lessons in Strging and the Piano Forte, either at her own Lodgings or the residence of each of her Pupils.

392-5 Cobourg, Division Street, Jan., 1845. Situation wanted, as Governess. YOUNG LADY, who has been for some years accustomed to Tuition, wishes for a situation as Governess

a family where the Children are young. Terms, &c. can be own on application. The most respectable references can And containing a great variety of useful information, incluthe given. No objection will be made to a situation in Town, but the Country would be preferred.

Assembly, &c. &c., —forming both an useful and ornamental

King-Street, Toronto, will meet immediate attention. 2nd January, 1845. GOVERNESS.

LADY, accustomed to Turrion, wishes to obtain a

A LADY, accustomed to Turrion, wishes to obstact a situation as DAILY GOVERNESS to young children in a respectable family, or Assistant in a School. Apply to Mr. THOS. CHAMPION, 144, King Street, Toronto. December 18, 1844. BOARDING SCHOOL,

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

MUITION in the following Branches of Educa- & tion, viz :- Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History, Geography, the use of the Globes, French, and Needlework ...... 2

Fuition to Junior Clas-es, under Ten Years of Age-

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and Towels; all of which will be returned. A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.

MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust heir children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen. 35, Newgate Street, Toronto,

as TAILOR. Apply to Cobourg, Nov. 28th, 1844.

TOHN NIMMO, Agent for The New York Albion, The Old Countryman, and Chamber's Edinburgh Jou No. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO.

TERMS: The Albion ......£1 10 0 per annum.

The Old Countryman...... 0 15 0 \*\* Chamber's Edinburgh Journal 0 7 6 \*\* As the new volumes of these commence the beginning f the year, all persons intending to become subsc

either of them, are requested to send their orders to Mr. NIMMO Toronto, 28th Nov., 1844.

To the Ladies. THE MISSES MACKECHNIE, Milliners & Dress-Makers,

BEG leave to tender their grateful acknowledgements to the Ladies of C bourg and its vicinity, for the very liberal patronage they have received from them since their com-The Misses M. would also avail themselves of this opportunity to inform their numerous customers, that they have just

received their FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS. together with a large supply of

ELEGANT MILLINERY, to which they respectfully invite the attention of Ladies. 6th Nov. 1844. 382-tf

WANTS A SITUATION.

A Sa Book-keeper in a respectable Establishment, a Gen-tleman who, from more than twenty years' experience Mercantile business, is perfectly qualified for the office. most unexceptionable references as to character and ability can Apply (if by letter, pre-paid,) to N. N., Post Office Cooks-

November 8th, 1844. SITUATION WANTED.

ville, or to A B., Cobourg.

A MIDDLE-AGED MARRIED MAN, of active business habits, is desirous of employment as SALESMAN and CRIER to any Wholesale Establishment, or would prefer taking charge of a Country Store. Address F. H. HALL, Auctioneer,

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Stockholders in the Cobourg Harbour will be held at the Office of the Company, at Cobourg, on Monday the 3rd day of February next, at noon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the year next ensuing that date.

By order of the President, W. H. KITTSON, Harbour Office, Cobourg, 2nd Jan., 1845.

MR. MEREDITH, SURGEON DENTIST, FROM LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, LATE OF NIAGARA.

BEGS to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Toronto that he has made this City his residence, and, from long experience and a thorough knowledge of his profession in all its oches, hopes to merit a share of public patronage. References to the following gentlemen: - Dr. Widmer, Dr. Hamilton, Dr. Telfer, and Dr. Hodder.

DENTISTRY. DR. COWLES has removed his Office to his intended residence, on King Street, the house formerly occupied

by Mr. Sisson, nearly opposite Messrs. Gravely and Jackson's Cobourg, June, 19, 1844. A. McMORPHI,

All Incorporated Members of the Society are not only at UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, One door West St. Peter's Church. Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired; Mattresses and Pulliasses always on hand; Curtains and Carpets cut and made to order. 391-1y

WILLIAM A. GARRETT. ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. COBOURG, CANADA. Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844.

TEA, WINE, LIQUOR, AND GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 66, KING STREET, TORONTO, MATHIESON & MICHIE beg respectfully to announce to the public, that they have A FEW DOORS EAST OF THE MARKET.

to the public, that they have commenced business in the above prem ses, where they have laid in an extensive Stock, comprising every article in the GROCERY BUSINESS, carefully selected in the best markets, and on such favourable Catechism and brought out devotionally in the Offices of the terms as will be found to be advantageous to those who may

Toronto, January, 1845.

BRITISH MAGAZINES, REVIEWS, &c.

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

London Quarterly Review ........... 1 2 0 per annum. Dublin University Magazine " 1 10 0 Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine " 1 7 0 Ainsworth's Magazine The London Lancet, a weekly Medical PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. H. & W. ROWSELL

King Street, Toronto. JUST PUBLISHED, ROWSELL'S SHEET ALMANAC FOR 1845.

EMBELLISHED with a handsome STEEL ENGRAVING, (size 16 × 8 inches), of the NEW BRITISH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,

Letters (post-paid) addressed to T. Champton, Esq., 144, appendage to the Office, Counting-House, &c.

For Sale at Goodeve & Corrigal's, and Graveley & Jackson's,

Cobourg; A. Davidson's, Niagara; Ramsay & McKendrick's, Hamilton; T. Craig's, London; Ramsay, Armour & Co.'s, Kingston; Armour & Ramsay's, and J. Walton's, Montreal; and at the Publishers PRICE 2s. 6d. H. & W. ROWSELL,

163, King-Street. Toronto, Dec. 18tb, 1844. 388 391 ORDERS FOR ENGLAND.

THE Subscribers will shortly be sending off their first Orders for the season, for BOOKS &c., to be procured from England by the early Spring vessels; and will feel obliged to such of their friends and customers as may be desirous of getting Books, or any other article connected with the business, if they will forward them their Orders with as little delay as pos-Having a near relative in London, who devotes himself exclusively to their business, they can depend upon their order

0 being executed with care and precision.
H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto, Dec. 24, 1844.

BIRTHS. In Toronto, on the 23rd instant, Mrs. Joseph Dixon, of a In Whithy, on Sunday the 26th inst., the lady of the Rev.

DIED. At Trent Port, on Thursday the 9th inst., Sheldon David, son of Sheldon Hawley, Esq., aged nine years and two days.

John Pentland, of a son.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Jan. 30 August 12, 1844.

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

W. Stennett, Junr., Esq.; P. Hodgkinson, Esq., rem.; F. M. Hill, Esq., (2); J. B. Worrell, Esq.; Rev. J. Pentland; T. Champion, Esq.; (2) rem. [the first letter not in time]; H. Rowsell, Esq.; Mr. E. Plees, rem. in full on account of Rev. W. G. Plees, England: Ray. J. Desgan and P. Champion, Esq.; Mr. E. Plees, rem. in full on account of Rev. W. G. Plees, England: Ray. J. Desgan and P. Champion, Esq.; Mr. E. Plees, rem. in full on account of Rev. W. G. Plees, England: Ray. J. Desgan and P. Champion, Esq.; Mr. E. Plees, rem. in full on account of Rev. W. G. Plees, England: Ray. J. Desgan and P. Champion, Esq.; Mr. E. Plees, rem. in full on account of Rev. W. G. Plees, England: Ray. J. Desgan and P. Champion, Esq.; Ray. J. J. H. JONES.

Rev. W. G. Plees, England; Rev. J. Deacon, rem.; Rev. W.
M. Shaw; Jos. Davis, Esq.; J. Davidson, Esq., rem.; Rev. 375 G. Townsend, add. sub.

HENRY HOWARD. CHAPTER XXII. CONCLUSION.

Now strike your sailes, yee jolly mariners, Where we must land some of our passengers,

And light this weary vessel of her lode. When Bradwell returned to the Vicar, he at once

since, when my wife (and ladies' eyes, I find, are very sharp in these affairs) remarked that Henry was very frequently at Weston; and added, that she suspected he was forming an attachment to Rachel."

"As to my suspecting it," replied the Vicar, "I never had any experience in these things, and have as little idea of the way in which people make love, as I have of the way in which they make soap. When a boy, I remember, I made an attempt in that way with my tutor's daughter, but it was a miserable failure; so I suppose I went the wrong way to work. As to Henry loving Rachel more than as an old friend, such a thought never entered my mind."

"But now that you know it," said Bradwell, "what do you think of it?"

"Think of it?" said the Vicar, "why, I think that he will be a very fortunate fellow if he carries her off. relinquished all connexion with Dissenters. Rachel Ford is an extremely clever, nice, and what is

to the Church."

"Certainly not," said the Vicar. "My wife and myself," continued Bradwell, "en-

were groundless.' "Whatever they were," answered the Vicar, "they Rachel and her brother Charles."

"Yes," said Bradwell, "that, indeed, was one cause break through and steal. of our fears. She told my wife that Rachel had posiderstood among them as to the course to be adopted; and that Rachel Ford was to remain with the Socinians for a short time only, for appearance-sake, as she termed it, -as the Papists were afraid that the Emancipation Bill would be cancelled if they made too many converts at once-and that then she was to go over to Rome. After this the old lady concluded with a long attack upon poor Fitzhugh, who, she said, was far gone, and as bad as many of the others; that he now really baptized the children after the second lesson; and kept his congregation so long in church that their dinners were spoiled. 'I am sure,' said she, 'I shall not go to St. Paul's much longer, for I should not be surprised the consecration of St. Peter's Church will long be reif we were soon to have the daily service."

"Poor woman," remarked the Vicar, "it is a sad the arguments of M'Adams and Campbell, both of them and himself to God for His late mercies vouchsafed very clever men, were unable to answer. It is a curious unto her. two opposite channels, but so it was; and I cannot but proposed by the Bishop, who dined with him on the Need I add, that this very purpose of ensuring stability consists

"I am sincerely glad," said Bradwell, "at what you have told me; and shall now take the first opportunity of informing Henry of what you say, and relieving his mind from its present anxiety."

"Tell him," said the Vicar, "to mind what he is about, or he will fail; these affairs are not so easily managed." "Shall I mention to him," asked Bradwell, smiling,

"the tutor's daughter, and tell him to come to you for the benefit of your experience?"

"No, no," said the Vicar, "no more of that, Hal,

an thou lovest me." Some few remarks were made upon other matters, when Bradwell took his departure. During the evening he told Henry what the Vicar had said. Henry of course was much delighted; this, however, was somewhat damped by the determined cross-fire he had to sustain during the evening from Bradwell and his wife. The family chroniclers report that he slept little that night; and on the following morning went up to Wes-

ton to disclose his love. It would ill become us to divulge all our hero said upon this occasion; thus far, however, we feel justified was nominated, at Mr. Milles' recommendation, who, in stating, that upon arriving at the Hall he was shewn walking in the steps of his brother clergy at Preston, into the library, where fortunately for him, most of my readers would say, Rachel was alone. For some time he stammered and stuttered, and said so many foolish things, that Rachel began to entertain some apprehentions as to the sanity of her visitor. He also spoke of her charms, -a subject he had never touched upon before, and of which, whatever she might think herself, she always imagined him to be entirely unconscious .-At length Miss Croft came in; and Henry, who saw that his opportunity was lost, at all events for that time, cottage, belonging to Bradwell, was converted into a took up his hat, and with no very enviable feelings wished them good morning. Arrived at home, he met the Vicar, who, upon seeing the look of disappointment on Henry's face, fancied that his young friend had proved as ill a suitor as himself; and mentioned his fears to Mrs. Bradwell. The real state of the case, however, came out during the evening; and on the following morning Henry started off again to make a second attempt. In this he was more successful, and, bore her. after considerable hesitation, made known to Rachel the purport of his visit. Rachel was of course greatly surprised, as all ladies in such circumstances are, but was at length convinced that there was nothing very extraordinary in Henry's loving her, and admitted that for some time she had almost loved him. The explanations over, Henry was sent to her father, with whom he passed a very uncomfortable half hour: after this away, and dwell with thankfulness upon the prospect Bradwell fortunately called, to whom the case was re- of the better country, to which, through the merits ferred as to some particulars connected with settle- and mediation of a Saviour, they hope, in God's good ments, &c., when the marriage was declared feasible; time, to come. and Mr. Ford very heartily congratulated Henry as his future son-in-law.

At first there were some objections raised by Mrs. Ford, who at one period settled in her mind that Ra- LETTER TO THE CLERCY OF THE DIOCESE OF EXETER ON chel was an eligible match for any son of Lord Duberley's, or at least for a Werdon or Stanley; but gradually these visions of greatness, one after the other, disappeared; and upon Mr. Ford's reminding her of their own real station in life, she consented that her daughter should marry a man whose parents belonged to the same class as herself and husband. Charles was delighted the had always felt a great regard for Henry, lighted; he had always felt a great regard for Henry, which, interrupted as it had been at different intervals for short periods, still remained unabated. His respect for him had never ceased, -and that, he observed, afforded the best prospect of his sister's happiness .-"For," as he added, "I may, perhaps, be foolishly tempted to regard a man of bad principles, but I could never respect him."

of you, the ciergy.

But even here we are very far from being exempt from being exempt from being exempt from the common evil. There are parishes in Devonshire, and still more in Cornwall, in which grave misunderstandings be done only by requiring that there be no longer any of stripping it of that factitious important it is in itself, the more mannest is the necessity of stripping it of that factitious important it is in itself, the more mannest is the necessity of stripping it of that factitious important it is in itself, the more mannest is the necessity of stripping it of that factitious important it is in itself, the more mannest is the necessity of stripping it of that factitious important it is in itself, the more mannest is the necessity of stripping it of that factitious important it is in itself, the more mannest is the necessity of stripping it of that factitious important it is in itself, the more mannest is the necessity of stripping it of that factitious important it is in itself, the more mannest is the necessity of stripping it of that factitious important it is in itself, the more mannest is the necessity of stripping it of that factitious important it is in itself, the more mannest is the necessity of stripping it of that factitious important it is in itself, the more mannest is the necessity of stripping it of that factitious important it is in itself, the more mannest is the necessity of stripping it of that factitious important it is in itself, the more mannest is the necessity of stripping it of that factitious important it is in itself, the more mannest is the necessity of stripping it of that factitious important it is in itself, the more mannest is the necessity of stripping it of that factitious important it is in itself, the more institution in itself, the more mannest is the necessity of stripping it of that factitious important it is in itself, the more manne

Mrs. Marles declared, it was the most extraordinary thing she ever heard of, and only wondered that her friend should marry a daughter to one of that abominable set, who, if not papists, were next door to it; and who, among their other enormities, thought nothing of putting away their wives, on a plea of living

in celibacy. Mrs. Dewis expressed herself equally surprised, alintroduced the subject of Henry Howard and Rachel Ford.

"You will, I dare say," remarked Bradwell, "be as greatly surprised in this matter as I was. I had not the least suspicion of it until within a very few days the least suspicion of it until within a very few days workmen and dependents as if in the same position in workmen and dependents as if in the same position in

of her coming to Weston, and order and objection of their Bishop.

Churchmen lived as he did, she should have no objection of their Bishop.

Sixteen members of the General Chapter of the Cathering Sixteen members of the Archdegeon of Totness tions, also, between Henry and her cousins, to which she had been an attentive listener, she learnt much on the subject of the real nature of the Church, and already entertained considerable doubts as to the safety tions. of remaining any longer in schism.

We must so far anticipate the date of our tale, as to inform our readers, that Ann's prejudices, although of long standing, were eventually overcome, and that she is now a regular attendant at the parish church, having

In due time the marriage was solemnised, and Henry and his bride took up their residence in a small house "I know," replied Bradwell, "that you would not say this, if you had any doubts as to her attachment unostentatious way. Their income was good, as, independent of the profits from trade, Rachel brought with her a handsome fortune; but their furniture and manner of living were much like that of the Bradwells, tertained some fears on this head; but I suppose they and excited, again, the same surprise, and called forth

Nevertheless they lived up to their income; -not in are groundless now. Rachel Ford is as much attached the way, however, in which that phrase is commonly to the Church now, as either you or I; and I can tell unders oood, viz. by spending all upon themselves. you, understands a great deal on the subject. Thanks Their own luxuries and comforts they curtailed as much to Master Henry, I fancy, you need entertain no apprehensions on this point. Rachel is a good Church- others. This they spent freely; and so far from comwoman, and knows why she is so, which is what few plaining of the many calls that were made upon their girls in these days do know. Of course you have heard," purse, rejoiced in every good opportunity that was gicontinued the Vicar, "of Mrs. Marles' reports of poor ven them of laying up their treasure in heaven, where they knew neither moth nor rust do corrupt, nor thieves

The first stone of the new church was laid on the tively left the Church and joined the Socinians, and day of their marriage; they watched its progress with that Charles was become a Papist. Poor woman, her great interest, and had the satisfaction of seeing their account of their conversion, as she called it, was most first-born child baptised in the large font on the day amusing, although very distressing. Mr. M'Adams of consecration. That day was indeed one of rejoicing amusing, although very distressing. Mr. M'Adams and Campbell, she said, were both of them emissaries to the whole party who had been instrumental in the and Campbell, she said, were both of them emissaries of the Pope, and in league with the men at Oxford to work. Poor Bradwell's emotions it is impossible to work. Poor Bradwell's emotions it is impossible to and is so declared to be in the great Constitutional Act, destroy the Church of England. That it was well unthat from very fulness they took the guise of grief.

Mr. Hall, the long-tried and faithful curate at the parish church, was appointed pastor of the flock assigned to the new district. The Bishop preached the consecration sermon, and exhorted the persons assembled, of whom Bradwell's workmen formed a large portion, to be thankful for the additional privileges vouchsafed to them, and to be careful to make a proper vouchsafed to them, and to be careful to make a proper use of them. After the administration of the holy Communion, which followed the sermon, the alms collected, amounting to nearly 100L, were distributed ship that his bishop should now recall him. He will, membered with lively gratitude.

In the afternoon, Henry's child was baptised; the pity that she does carry about such stuff. Thus far, Vicar and Charles Ford standing sponsors. As soon pity that she does carry about such stuff. Thus far, however, is true, that Charles and Rachel have had a most providential escape. They have been brought up

In the course of the evening, Bradwell's health was the law. fallen, had not Henry Howard stepped in, and taught comments upon the circumstances connected with the plain and enlarge upon the positions laid down by of late years, would thankfully consecrate it to the rule to service of God and His Church.

When the Bishop sat down, Bradwell rose to return thanks, but his heart was too full; he made one or

The Fords were present at the consecration and at the subsequent events that took place, and learnt a lesson which was not thrown away upon them. Charles uniform and peaceful obedience to the laws of the Church Ford, who had now imbibed a thorough knowledge of Church principles, resolved, in his own mind, to mend Church principles, resolved, in his own mind, to mend Common Prayer. If to this my earnest entreaty I add, matters, as far as he could, at St. Paul's. In pursuance of this object, he held many conversations with his father on the subject; and his endeavours were, at s his father on the subject; and his endeavours were, at length, so far crowned with success, as that Mr. Ford your own deep feeling of your duty.

I abstain at present from entering into details. Let length, so far crowned with acceptance and to purchase all the pews at a fair valuation, agreed to purchase all the pews at a fair valuation, me, however, say that I advise a very cautious and forme, however, say that I advise a very cautious and the latter and money to be laid out in some good investment, for the laid down in the rubric. For instance—you are bound to benefit of the clergyman. By this means, a certain read, at least, one sentence of the offertory whenever the income was secured, and the patron freed from the necessity of appointing a popular preacher, who, under the pew-rent system, was the only person that could

secure a livelihood. After some time, Mr. Fitzhugh left; and a successor obeys in all points the directions of the Prayer-book; thus affording to the three congregations there, those privileges to which, as members of the Church of Engnd, they are, by her positive enactments, entitled.

There is little more to be told. In due time, as my readers will readily suppose, a tower was added to St. Peter's; and, in a few years afterwards, at different ntervals, a peal of bells and a clock. Schools had preceded the building of the church; and a pleasant parsonage, and presented to the living.

Many years have now elapsed since the above events God, and with all mankind: her remains rest in the churchyard at St. Peter's, and the beautiful coloured

Henry and his wife have now reached what is termed middle age, and continue in the same pious course in which they began their married life. They are a blessing to each other, and to their children, and to all around them; and in the conviction of a sincere but imperfect obedience to God's laws, they experience that peace which the world can neither give nor take

# English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

OBSERVANCE OF THE RUBRIC IN THE BOOK OF COM-MON PRAYER. - BY HENRY LORD BISHOP OF EXETER, Bishopstowe, Nov. 19.

Rev. and dear Brethren, -I address you on a subject of very deep interest to us all—the diversity of practice in the worship of Almighty God, which, in concurrence diocese as in some others, while it calls for our especial thankfulness to Almighty God, may, we hope, be ascribed in no small measure to warm and steady attachment to the church on the part of the laity, and not less, I rejoice in thinking, to the general soberness and discretion

have arisen between the minister and the people, from "diversity," that all either use or disuse the surplice when

the Church, though they found among us no vehement partisans on either side, have led, in several instances, to very painful results. While they have excited in many of the clergy a livelier sense of the responsibility imposed on them by their engagements to the Church, and have made them solicitous to follow out its requisitions to their full extent; they have at the same time indispos-

workmen and dependents as if in the same position in the corrupt usages from which it was reformed.

It was therefore actual experience of great, and pressing, and growing evils, which recently induced me to have recourse to the unusual, but strictly canonical, exwhich his father had been.

Ann Croft was really pleased. She had seen and admired Henry's consistency of conduct, from the time of her coming to Weston, and often said that if all Churchmen lived as he did, she should have no objective.

It was therefore actual experience of great, and pressing, and growing evils, which recently induced me to direction, as it was not contemplated when the Book of Common Prayer was compiled:—I mean the sermon at the time of evening prayer. The power of the Bishop to order it rests on a modern statute, which does not control his discretion in ordering how it is to be introduced. I therefore actual experience of great, and pressing, and growing evils, which recently induced me to direction, as it was not contemplated when the Book of Common Prayer was compiled:—I mean the sermon at the time of evening prayer. The power of the Bishop to order it rests on a modern statute, which does not control his discretion in ordering how it is to be introduced. I therefore actual experience of great, and pressing the control of the Book of Common Prayer was compiled:—I mean the sermon at the time of evening prayer. The power of the Bishop to order it rests on a modern statute, which does not control his discretion in ordering how it is to be introduced. I therefore direct (and I do so with the express sanction of their Bishop.

fortunately absent through illness), met in the Chapter Room, and gave to me the benefit of their united delibera-Another distinguished Prebendary (reluctantly detained by sickness) sent to us his judgment, founded on long experience in one of the most populous and im-

ortant districts in Cornwall.

They were unanimous in deploring existing evils, and They were unanimous in deploring existing evils, and in apprehending greater, if some timely check be not applied. And, if they were not unanimous in advising what that check should be, this very want of unanimity gave to me the advantage of more fully hearing all that could be urged by able and experienced men on either side. After a discussion of three hours, more than two-side. After a discussion of three hours, more than two-side. After a discussion of three hours, more than two-side. thirds of the whole number agreed in advising me, that the only proper, and, under God, the only effectual remedy, appeared to be at once to restrain all undue change, and to look to the law as our sole guide. Of that law, the law of the whole Church of England, including under that comprehensive term not the pastors and teachers alone, but the people also—that is, the State—of that law, one main and leading object, since the Reformation, has ever been to establish 'uniformity of public prayers, and administration of sacraments, and other rites and cere-

This object, good in itself, becomes inestimable, when we look to the evils which it alone can prevent. But uniformity, it is manifest, can only be secured by laying down one rule. This the law has done. And, if process of time have introduced some relaxations in practice, issuing in the great evils we now deplore, it is a convincing proof that the true remedy for those evils must be sought in returning to a faithful observance of the Act of

Uniformity.

That act has, in truth, every claim a law can have on Rasad the dutiful and cordial obedience of Churchmen. Based on the soundest principles, recognizing and declaring the liturgy itself to be purely spiritual in its origin, and applying temporal sanctions only to enforce the use of it, this illustrious statute bears on it the character of a solemn compact; by which the Church having provided for the compact; by which the Church, having provided for the nation a pure form of Christian worship, received for that the Act of Union between the realms of England and

Now, I do not say, that every departure from any mias a violation of the national compact; but I say, that the duty of strict obedience to it cannot be too strongly felt by any-least of all, by the clergy. To this duty we edged ourselves in our ordination vows. We renewed that pledge as often as we undertook the cure of souls, or lected, amounting to nearly 100c, were distributed among the poor communicants in the town, by whom the consecration of St. Peter's Church will long be returned by which our practice in public prayer can be hon-

estly or safely regulated.

And, while a willing and hearty obedience is thus confidently anticipated from the Clergy, can we apprehend love of change, but to prevent change -to enable us, at

two opposite channels, but so it was; and I cannot but occasion. His Lordship made many and appropriate occasion. His Lordship made many and appropriate as well as uniformity in our public worship, is the very end and object of the statute, as thus declared in its prefallen, had not Henry Howard stepped in, and taught them the real doctrines held by the Church of England. I have seen them very frequently of late, and had much conversation with them on the points wherein had much conversation with them on the points wherein had much conversation with them on the points wherein the fallen, had not Henry Howard stepped in, and taught events that had during the day been engaged in; and settling of the peace of this nation (which is desired of all cohorts). The fallent had object of the statute, as thus declared more to the settling of the peace of this nation (which is desired of all cohorts). N. B.—A large stock of WINES say Claret, Champaigne, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. they doubted, but have had little more to do than ex- of charity and goodness, as had been the case too much public worship of Almighty God; and to the intent that which he is to conform in public worship, and administration of the sacraments, and other rites and nies of the Church of England."

For these reasons I scruple not to address you all in the assortment of thanks, but his heart was too full; he made one or two ineffectual attempts to speak; words failed, but his tears spoke more than words could have uttered.

language of most earnest entreaty—entreaty which I thankfully acknowledge, after the experience of 14 years, but his tears spoke more than words could have uttered.

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c. with far greater anxiety than I ever before testified-that attempt to divide us into parties, by rendering a steady, as I am bound to add, the language of authority and order, you will, I am sure, see in it only the fuller sanction and

communion service shall be read. But it is left to your discretion whether you shall read more, in other words,

discretion whether you shall read more, in other words, whether you should enforce a collection.

Now, in every Church in which the congregation in general is prepared to regard the collections as the exercise of a high Christian privilege—the privilege of offering to God—of giving to him of his own—there I advise that a collection be always made. But wherever the pervading tone and feeling is not yet of this high order, be panet of the parayer to God. tient, strive, but strive gently, and with prayer to God, to raise your people to a better mind; and till they have attained to it; shock not their prejudices, irritate not their selfishness, it may be their worldly-mindedness. Only let them not deceive themselves; let them see and feel that you "seek not theirs but them." Tell them the truth in love, and leave the rest to God.

One further caution I would add, though I hope it is

While I urge you to return to a full observance of the rubric-falling short of your prescribed part in nothing-beware of exceeding it. The peculiar dangers of the times, as well as the prevailing tone of public opinion, call upon you most powerfully, as you would avoid being in the number of "them through whom offences come," took place. Bradwell is still alive, but alone; his wife has preceded him to the "land which is very far off," and yet close to us all. She died in peace with off," and yet close to us all. She died in peace with off, and yet close to us all.

which are associated in the many properties of Rome.

This letter will reach you through your Deans Rural; window over the altar attests the love her husband and I advise you to communicate together in your several deaneries; thus of yourselves you will on most points come to an accordance. Should doubts arise, the Preface come to an accordance. Should doubts arise, the Preface to the Book of Common Prayer, "concerning the service of the Church," tells you how to act. You are to have recourse to your Bishop, who, if he be in doubt, himself, is "to send to the Archbishop for the resolution thereof."

I also advise that you make no deviation from the mode in which you may be now severally in the habit of his Figure and st very low prices, for CASH. King-street, Cobourg, Oct. 1844.

King-street, Cobourg, Oct. 1844.

King-street, Cobourg, Oct. 1844.

No. 6, Waterloo Buildings.

NEXT DOOR TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO.

OBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to be a property of the property of the color of the Cash.

No. 6, Waterloo Buildings.

NEXT DOOR TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO.

OBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to the color of the c

mode in which you may be now severally in the habit of performing Divine Service, until there shall have been an opportunity of collating the different practices and propositions of the different deaneries.

We may too, perhaps, be thus enabled to profit by the construction put on the rubrics in other dioceses, if any similar consideration of the matter meanwhile be had

One great advantage must arise from this delay, that it will enable us to make all the change, which shall be found necessary, at once, and thus to avoid future change.

A very few months at the utmost will more than suffice to enable you to bring all questions to a decision. Should it be necessary for me to explain the grounds of the resolution of any of the doubts submitted to me, an oppor-tunity will soon be afforded, if it please God that I have health and strength to hold my visitation in the next year, which it is my present intention to commence immediately

after my ordination on Trinity Sunday.

There is one "diversity," "for the quieting and appeasing of which" I will now "take order." This I feel my-

strong feeling in any reasonable man. But the more unimportant it is in itself, the more manifest is the necessity

causes for which neither he nor they have been primarily responsible.

they preach.

If there were no law, one way or the other, there might responsible.

Discussions of important principles in other parts of the Church though they found among us no vehement on due investigation, is clear; however complicated may

That law, beyond all question which can now arise, requires that the surplice be always used in the sermon, which is part of the Communion service; and as to all other times, whenever a sermon is part of the ministration of the parochial Clergy, there is so little reason for ques-ting tion, that I resolve the doubt, by requiring (as it was re-

dral of Exeter, together with the Archdeacon of Totness and Barnstaple (the Archdeacon of Cornwall being unfortunately about the archdeaco accustomed manner—that is, preceded by a collect (unless the bidding prayer be used,) and the Lord's Prayer, and

followed by the blessing. I hope it is unnecessary for me to add, that there must be no prayer of your own composing either before or after the sermon.

I conclude with entreating you to join with me in fervent prayer to Him "who is the author of peace and lover to Him" who is the author of peace and lover. ord," that He will accept and bless this our humble

### Advertisements.

Six lines and under, 2s. 'd., first insertion, and 7½d. 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 insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time. From the extensive circulation of The Church, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

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

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

#### GOODEVE & CORRIGAL, IMPORTERS, KING STREET, COBOURG,

BEG to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening a large and extensive assortment of GOODS, selected by one of themselves in the English, New York, and Montreal Markets, the whole of which having been bought for CASH, they feel confident their prices will rule as low as any ouse in the Province; amongst their Stock will be found— Linen and Woollen Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Muslins, Lace Goods, Furs, &c. &c.

Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Cocoa, Fruits, Sauces, Pickles, Oils, Wines and Spirits, Ale and Porter, Dyc Stuffs, &c. &c. Plain and Fancy Stationery, Account and School Books, Perfumery, Crockery, Glassware. To an early inspection of which G. & C. would recommend their friends, as they are determined to sell at a very small

ALSO:

A good assortment of choice North-West Buffalo-Robes. Cobourg, November, 1844.

FALL IMPORTATIONS. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE Subscriber is now receiving direct from Great Britain, his FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS, most providential escape. They have been brought up in the ultra-protestant school; and when attacked by to purchase an organ, a thank-offering from his wife love of change, but to prevent change to enable us, at length, to find a rest for ourselves amidst the fluctuation flatters himself that the cheapness and quality of his Goods will of usages around us, and to find it in strict obedience to give satisfaction to his customers, and insure a continuance of that very liberal patronage hitherto received. His stock

> FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Crockery, &c. BENJAMIN CLARK. N. B .- A large stock of WINES, in wood and bottles,-

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

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

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

taken on account, or in exchange for Goods. NEW ESTABLISHMENT. EASTON & WRIGHT,

Importers of British and Foreign Dry Goods, GROCERIES, WINES, SPIRITS, &c. &c.

R ESPECTFULLY intimate to the Inhabitants of Cobourg and surrounding country, that they have commenced business in the West Store, Mr. SCOTT'S NEW BUILD-INGS, corner of King and Division Streets, with an extensive stock of SEASONABLE STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, bought in the Home Markets under the most favourable circumstances by a person of judgment and experience, and expressly intended for the trade of this place. In purchasing their heavy Stock of

Teas, Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Glassware, &c. they have been particularly careful to exclude inferior qualities altogether; and they come before the public to solicit their patronage with confidence, promising that their prices will be INIFORMLY LOW, the most strict attention paid to the wishes of their patrons, and the skill in business acquired by long practical experience, made subservient to their interests. 100 Doz. TTS Ground-bottom FLINT TUMBLERS,

#### Cobourg, 4th November, 1844. NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS. J. HOLMAN. Tailor and Draper,

BEGS leave to acquaint his Customers, and the public generally, that he has just received a large supply of GOODS, ADAPTED TO THE WINTER TRADE, Consisting of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Cassimeres, Striped and Figured Doeskins, &c. &c.

Also, a superior assortment of Vestings. All of which he is prepared to make up to order, in the best and most fashionable style, and at very low prices, for CASH.

ROBERT HAWKE, in tendering his sincere thanks to his Friends particularly and the Public generally, begs leave to inform them, that he keeps constantly on hand a welllected stock of

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c. VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY,

Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as Barristers' Robes, &c., made on the shortest notice and in Toronto, May 30, 1844.

THOMAS H. EDMUNDS, TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER, NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO,

returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the 1 public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended to him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has just received (per *Great Britain* from London,) a large assortself called upon to do, because, unhappily, the "diversity" to which I refer is regarded by many of the people as exhibiting the badges of party, on one side, at least, if not on both. It cannot, therefore, too soon be settled.

I refer to the use of the surplice in preaching, a matter so inconsiderable, that it could not, of itself, excite any jets the more understands. The province is the surplice in the more understands of the surplice in the more understands. jesty's High Court of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London. And as the advertiser has had considerable experience in Robe making, as well as all other branches of his business, he hopes,

THOMAS BILTON, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET,

TORONTO. [LATE T. J. PRESTON,] WOULD inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Stock of Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and will continue to carry on the business of a MERCHANT TAILOR, in the same Style, and on the same Terms as his predecessor, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage so favourably extended to him. T. B. will always keep on hand a well selected stock of the

Best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimere, Doeskins, &c. &c. ALSO, - A selection of superior VESTINGS, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable

manner, and on moderate terms.

P.S.—A variety of styles of Gold and Silver Laces, Cord &c. suitable for Military Uniforms, Liveries, &c. Ladies' Riding Habits, Cassocks, Clergymen, and Queen's Counsel's Gowss, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, &c. &c. made on the shortest notice and in

Toronto, May 13, 1844.

J. H. JONES, MERCHANT TAILOR, RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for the liberal patronage he has received since

his commencement in business, and begs to inform them that he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS, suitable for the season, which he is prepared to make up in the most fashionable manner, and on moderate terms. Cobourg, 15th April, 1844. JOHN HART,

PAINTER, GLAZIER, GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER, (LATE OF THE FIRM OF HART & MARCH,) RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his friends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Popplewell. . . o. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. Rowsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and trusts, by strict attention and liberal terms, to still merit a continuance of subblic partnerships.

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

HAIR-DRESSER AND PERFUMER, No. 2, St. JAMES'S BUILDINGS, KING-STREET, BEGS respectfully to acquaint his Friends and the Gentry of this City that he has recently fitted up A PRIVATE DRESSING-ROOM

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

Also, a Room for the accommodation of Ladies and Children He would mention that he has on hand a quantity of

RAZORS, HAIR-BRUSHES, AND PERFUMERY. A Composition for the certain cure of Ring-worms.

RAZORS CAREFULLY SET. Private Entrance to the Dressing-Room, one door w of the Shop. Toronto, May, 1844.

JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, FROM LONDON,

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

punctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours therto extended to him. Toronto, September 26, 1843. A Suor and Offices To LET at No. 4, Victoria

Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises. CARVING, GILDING, LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY,

A FEW DOORS WEST OF THE MARKET. King Street, Cobourg. SIMON MUNRO

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce, that he has opened, in the TOWN OF COBOURG, an establishment for the above Business,—such as Carving, Gilding, Looking-glass and Picture-frame Making; House, Sign, and atal Painting; Glazing, Graining, Marbling, Paperhanging, &c. &c.

Window Cornices; Rich Ornamental Frames for Oil Paintings; Plain Gold, and Walnut and Gold Frames for ade to order, and on the shortest notice. Prints, Maps, and Oil Paintings, Cleaned and Varnished in

Gilt Mouldings, for bordering rooms, always on hand. Orders from the Country punctually attended to. 361-tf Cobourg, 12th June, 1844.

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS. Wellington Buildings,

CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134, King Street, Toronto,

ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co

MR. GRANT, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEY, &c. HAVING RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF HIS PROFESSION, HAS OPENED HIS CHAMBERS,

AT No. 361, YONGE STREET, OPPOSITE ELLIOTT'S FOUNDRY, And immediately over the Warehouse of Mr. J. M. Strange, WHERE HE MAY BE CONSULTED DAILY From Ten to Five o'clock. Toronto, November, 1844.

MR. BEAUMONT, Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND. REMOVED TO BAY STREET,

NEAR TO FRONT STREET, At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. Toronto, April, 1844. DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket,) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S,

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON.

SICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)

SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. 330-tf Mr. W. SCOTT BURN, ACCOUNTANT, NO. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET,

TORONTO.

PROFESSOR OF

Toronto, June, 1844. 364 FOR SALE, BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, TORONTO.

rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above. January, 1844. THOMAS WHEELER.

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c. 191, King Street, Toronto. Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, COACH BUILDERS,

CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, KINGSTON, AND KING STREET, TORONTO.

EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT,

No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO: OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS. 332-tf

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

LEVEN splendid Building Lots for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price extremely low.

For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, October 27, 1842.

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 Evening, the 11th day of June next, at Eight o'clock precisely, at

Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart.
TERMS:-Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments. NOTICE. These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths

of an acre each,) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery.

N.B.—Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have one, by giving a Mortgage.

It may be well to remark, that such a Deed will entitle the holder to a Vote in the First Riding of the County of York.

Toronto, Mer. 1844.

Toronto, May, 1844.

FOR SALE,

THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgina, being THE BRIAKS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOUR-

The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which there are 70 under good cultivation, and fenced in a very superior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all neces-sary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in

"THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Charch, Post Office, excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe.

To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Cant. I. be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent commander of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and

of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted on whose information every reliance may be placed.

For terms and particulars apply to EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto.

353-tf FOR SALE, IN the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing One-

fourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to

WM. BOSWELL, Solicitor, Cobourg. Cobourg, 12th July, 1843. BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, (INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq. November, 1844.

THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receiv premiums for the renewal of policies.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841. Home District Mutual Fire Company.

OFFICE-NEW STREET.

OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO. I NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-DIRECTORS.

John McMurrich. John Doel. James Beaty, Charles Thompson, Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, John Eastwood. James Lesslie, Capt. J. Elmsley, B. W. Smith J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. J. RAINS, Secretary. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail miss

July 5, 1843. post-paid. MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THE high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invariable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous.

IN ALL CASES OF Asthma. Gravel.

Acute and Chronic Rheumatism. Headaches, of every kind.

Affections of the Biadder and Kid- Inward Fever. neys.

neys.

Inglammatory Rheum

COMPLAINTS and LIVER Impure Blood.

others who once use these Med-icines, will never afterwards be MERCURIAL DISEASES. Nelious Cholic and Serous olds and Coughs. ONSUMPTION. Used with

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

ver fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Night Sweats.

Nervous Debility.

Nervous Complaints, of all kinds.

Organic Affections.

Paipitation of the Heart.

Painter's Cholic.

PILES.—The original proprietor of these medicines was cured of piles of 35 years standing by the use of the Life Medicines alone.

Pains in the head, side, back, limbs, joints, and organs.

RHEUMATISM.—Those afflicted with this terrible disease will be sure of relief by the Life Marrupt Humors. Dropsics.
DYSPEPSIA. No person with this distressing disease should delay using these medicines im-Eruptions of the Skin.

ed with this terrible disease be sure of relief by the Life Mc FEVER AND AGUE. Rush of Blood to the head. For this scourge of the western ountry these Medicines will be Sucitives.
SCHOFULA or KING'S EVIL.
in its worst forms.
Ulcers of encry description.
WORMS, of all kinds, are effectually expelled by these meditailes. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their existence is suspected.—Relief will be certain. GENERAL DEBILITY.

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS PURIFY THE BLOOD, AND THUS REMOVE ALL DISEASE FROM THE SYSTEM.

A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BIT-TERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every

TERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimated patient.

\*\*Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by \*\*Dr. WILLIAM \*\*B.\*\* MOFFAT\*, 335 Broadway, comer of Anthony Street, New York.

The Genuine of these medicines are now put up in white wrappers and labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samarian," containing the directions, &c., on which is a drawing of Broadway from Wall Street to our Office, by which strangers sisting the city can very easily find us. The wrappers and "Samaritans" are copy-righted, therefore those who procure them with the white wrappers can be assured that they are genuine. Be careful, and do not buy those with yellow wrappers; but if you do, be satisfied that they come direct from us, or don't touch them.

J. M. GROVER, Agent for Colborne, C. W.

Ecclesiastical Music.

SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED, BY H. & W. ROWSELL, WITH THE SANCTION OF THE HON. AND RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO,

A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c. EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE, ORGANIST OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, HAMILTON, (Formerly of St. Mary's, Glasgow.) Toronto, August 1st, 1844.

The Church

Ts published by the Managing Committee, at COBOURG every Friday.

TERMS:—FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per annum To Post Masters, 7ts

HILLINGS per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, hall

searly, in advance.

yearly, in advance.

The terms in Great Britain and Ireland are, Thirteen Shiflings and Six Pence Sterling per annum, payable in advance to the Agent of the paper Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31. Cheapside, London. No orders for discontinuance will be attended to, unless companied (POST-PAID) with a remittance of all arrears in full.