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VOLUME IX.-No. 27.]

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COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1846.

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the simpler sort by plain and easy degrees, till the

Poetry.

THE FRIEND OF OUR DARKER DAYS.

'Twas said when the world was fresh and young, That the friends of earth were few ; And shrines have blazed and harps have rung For the hearts whose love was true. And so, when the furrowing tracks of Time Lie deep on the old earth's brow, The faith so prized in her early prime Shall we hope to find it now? It may be found-like the aloe's bloom In the depth of Western woods, To which a hundred springs may come Yet wake not its starry buds :---But if, through the mists of wintry skies, It shine on life's weary ways, What star in the summer heavens will rise, Like the friend of our darker days?

We know there are hands and smiles to greet

Our steps on the summit fair, But lone are the climber's weary feet Where the steep lies bleak and bare : For some have gained far heights and streams

To their sight with morning crowned— But the sunrise shed on their heart's first dreams And its light they never found !

Yet oh, for the bright isles seen afar, When our sails were first unfurled,-And the glance that was once the guiding star

Of our green unwithered world! And oh for the voice that spake in love Ere we heard the cold world's praise;— One gourd in our promised noon to prove Like the friend of our darker days!

Alas! we have missed pure gems, that lay Where the rock seemed stern and cold; And our search hath found but the bidden clay Where we dreamt of pure bright gold. And dark is the night of changing years That falls on the trust of youth, Till the thorns grow up and the tangled tares In the stronghold of its truth.

The shrines of our household gods, perchance We have seen their brightness wane; And the love which the heart can give but once It may be given in vain :---But still from the graves of wishes young, From the depths of Memory's maze, One blessing springs to the heart and tongue For the friend of our darker days.

-Cambridge Chronicle.

BISHOP RIDLEY. (From Palmer's History of the Church.)

to finish that business.

fellow-prisoners, exhorting them to remain steadfast in maintaining the truth. "Resist the devil," he said, leadeth unto the Father, that is, to the light which no man can attain,-the fountain of everlasting joys. RIDLEY. Let us follow, I say, whither he calleth and allureth us, that after all these afflictions-which last but for a moment-whereby he trieth our faith as gold by the fire, we may everlastingly reign and triumph with him in the glory of his Father; and that through the same our Lord Jesus Christ, to whom with the Father and

ever. Amen. Amen." Such were the resolutions and the hopes of this venerable martyr in the contemplation of the sufferings which were preparing for him. instances of weakness which surrounded him. One him to conform to the Romish errors. His reply affords a noble example of Christian faith and of apostolical admonition. "Sir, how nigh the day of my dissolution and departure out of this world is at hand, against the several articles contained in this creed. I cannot tell; the Lord's will be fulfilled, how soon sheet-anchor of eternal salvation, yet am I persuaded tween the Church of England and the Church of Rome that whosoever wittingly neglecteth, and regardeth I had a special care; but, alas, now when the trial

doth separate the chaff from the corn, how small a Amongst that noble army of martyrs, who in the deal it is, God knoweth, which the wind doth not blow sixteenth century contended even to death for Chris- away ;- this conscience, I say, doth move me to fear tian truth against Roman errors and superstitions, lest the lightness of my family should be laid to my none merits a more conspicuous place than NICHOLAS charge, for lack of more earnest and diligent instruc-RIDLEY, Bishop of London. He was born in Nor- tion which should have been done. But blessed be thumberland, in the beginning of the sixteenth cen- God, which hath given me grace to see this my detury, and studied at the University of Cambridge, fault, and to lament from the bottom of my heart bewhere he was distinguished for learning and piety. fore my departing hence. This conscience doth move He afterwards pursued his studies in theology at Pa- me also now to require both you and my friend Dr. ris and Louvain; and returning back again, was senior Harvey to remember your promises made to me in proctor of the University of Cambridge in 1533, when times past, of the pure setting forth and preaching of the decree was made by that university, as well as by God's word and his truth. These promises, although all the Church of England, "that the bishop of Rome you shall not need to fear to be charged with them of has not, by the word of God, any jurisdiction in this me hereafter before the world, yet look for none other realm." He also became a celebrated preacher, and (I exhort you as my friends) but to be charged with was remarkable for his knowledge of Scripture and them at God's hand. This conscience, and the love the fathers: so that in 1537 Thomas Cranmer, arch- that I bear unto you, biddeth me now say unto you bishop of Canterbury, appointed him one of his chap- both, in God's name, 'Fear God, and love not the lains, and associated him with his family. Soon after, world; for God is able to cast both body and soul being made vicar of Herne, he diligently instructed his into hell-fire; 'when his wrath shall suddenly be kinflock in the doctrines of the Gospel, and his preaching dled, blessed are all they that put their trust in him. attracted multitudes of people from all the surround- And the saying of St. John is true, 'All that is in the ing country. In 1540 he was elected master of Pem- world, as the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and broke Hall, Cambridge, where he had been educated, the pride of life, is not of the Father, but of the world;

St. Bartholomew's for wounded soldiers and sick per- sumed, while he cried to his tormentors to "let the 4. I likewise undoubtedly receive and profess all Now, were this all, we might afford to sit still, and lively voice, and applied to the people's use as the sons; and Bridewell for the correction of idle and disorderly persons. These, with the hospital of St. on God, "Lord, have mercy upon me." At length Thomas, he richly endowed; and when he had signed the faggots were removed by one of the by-standers; by he Holy Council of Trent. And I condemn, re- calculable harm by leading people away from the ing of the Apoerypha they condemn altogether as a the instrument to that effect, he, with reverent ges- and when the tortured martyr saw the fire flaming up, jec, and anathematize all things contrary thereto, and Church, which is the sole "pillar and ground of the thing effectual unto evil; the bare reading in like sort ture and speech, thanked God for prolonging his life be wrenched himself to that side. And when the all heresies which the Church has condemned, reject- truth;" and while it is obtaining for itself a precarious of whatsoever, yea even of Scriptures themselves, they flame reached a bag of gunpowder which hung round ed, and anathematized.

Ridley's days of peace were now at an end. On his neck, he was seen to stir no more, but burned on 15. I, N. N., do at this present freely profess and first principles of religion, so that when it falls, as fall we are persuaded may grow by it. Our desire is in the accession of Mary, he was expelled from his bi- the other side; and either from the chain loosing, or sinerely hold this true Catholic faith, without which it assuredly will, it will leave to the Church the almost this present controversy, as in the rest, not to be carshopric, and committed to the Tower, where he spent by the overpoise of his body after his legs were con- NOMAN CAN BE SAVED: and I promise most constantly hopeless task of reclaiming a populace who have learned ried up and down with the waves of uncertain arguhis time in pious exercises and conference with his sumed, he fell over the chain down at Latimer's feet. to Etain and confess the same ENTIRE and inviolate till to deny the existence of any such thing as positive ments, but rather positively to lead on the minds of Thus died this illustrious martyr-or rather, thus mylife's end.

Rane will not be bettered.

CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE.

(By a Correspondent of the English Churchman.)

The subject of Temperance Societies and Teeto-

And before going further, I will mention a circum-

A gentleman of very good intentions, though mis-

taken views, bitten with the teetotal mania, asked a

rance society: it so happened that the person asked

was a man of much sense and of some thought, and

voured to keep the pledge ever since I took it."-

'Indeed," said the Teetotalist; "I am very glad to

the sinful lusts of the flesh (and, I believe, drunken-

whole world-I mean the Catholic Church." Being

showed, he answered, "I believe it would be quite

sufficient, if it were fairly attended to; and to say the

truth, Sir, I don't think a society founded by Father

who could not be moved by any other means, he re-

be a sober man, because Almighty God tells me it is my

did he enter eternal life; and it may be said with t cannot but excite our wonder that thirty edu- For fear of being too prolix, I will do no more than very nature of the thing itself do make manifest what "and he will flee from you. Let us, therefore, resist truth, that never, since the days of the apostles, was cated men should have left the Church of England, to hint at two evil tendencies, which very able men have is truth. First therefore, because whatsoever is spophitheatre of Smyrna, exceeded the glory of NICHOLAS which are asserted in it.

THE CREED OF POPE PIUS IV. (From the John Bull.)

As all the world is anxious to know as much as possible about Romanism, we now lay before our reathe Holy Ghost be all honour and glory now and for ers an abstract or analysis of the CREED of Pope PIUS IV.

This creed (as we recently observed), was composed and first published in 1564, in a Papal Bull, tdism has for some time engaged my attention; and His constancy was unshaken by any terrors, or by the for the purpose of separating the partisans of the he result is a conviction, that they are utterly un-POPE from the members of the Church of England, sound in principle, and injurious in effect. Should Ridley with a view to shake his resolution, and induce which a Romanist delights to distinguish himself from your columns, I beg to offer them for the thoughtful other religionists.

The Church of England (though it does not pertempted to promote temperance societies, under the haps use the word Protest) does, in reality, protest mistaken idea that they are doing good.

Since, therefore, the Church of England repudiates stance which recently occurred, which will very briefly soever it shall come. I know the Lord's words must them on the one hand, and the Church of Rome in- and clearly set the matter in its true light. be verified in me, that I shall appear before the incor- sists upon them on the other, as necessary to salrupt Judge, and be accountable to him for all my for- vation, it is clear that these articles contain, by mumer life. And although the hope of his mercy is my tual consent, the distinguishing articles of faith be- labouring man to take the pledge and join the temper We have distinguished each article of faith which not to clear his conscience, he cannot have peace with is contained in the Roman creed, and is protester he answered." Sir, I have joined the Temperance God, nor a lively faith in his mercy. Conscience, against by the Church of England, by a separate num Society, and have taken the pledge, and I have endeatherefore, moveth me, considering you were one of my ber; that the reader may refer to the particular clause family and one of my household, of whom then I think in the creed itself in which that doctrine is asserted: ABSTRACT OR ANALYSIS OF POPE FIUS IV. CREED hear that --- when was it that you did so ?"--"At my

1. The traditions of the Church are of equal at- Baptism, Sir," was the answer, "when I renounced all thority with the Holy Scriptures.

2. The interpretation, which the Roman Church ness is one of them), and became a member of that puts upon the Holy Scriptures, is of higher obligation universal temperance society which extends over the than the Scriptures themselves.

3. There are five other sacraments instituted by then told that the Church was not sufficient to re Christ, and necessary to salvation, besides those two strain drunkenness, as the present state of the country which are recorded as such in the Holy Scriptures.

4. Holy men have merits, available to justification. 5. Masses are propitiatory sacrifices for sin.

6. The bread and wine of the Holy Communion Mathew, will either last longer or do more good than are no longer bread and wine after they have been the society founded by Christ." Being once more consecrated, but that which was bread and wine be- urged that men could be induced to abandon drunkfore it was consecrated, is God, after it has been con- enness by means of temperance societies and pledges,

7. It is not necessary to partake of the cup in the plied-"Well, well, Sir, the toy is new just now, and Holy Communion, and lay people ought to be refu- I suppose they fancy it; for my own part I had rather sed it.

8. There is a place (called purgatory by the duty, than because it happened to be my own fancy; Church of Rome), in which the souls of the dead and I don't think much good will come of teaching may be purged from their defilements, by sufferings, people to follow their own whims and fancies, instead or by the suffrages of the faithful, or by other means. of following the will of God." Such is the substance 9. Prayers ought to be addressed to holy men and of a conversation that actually took place; and it ap-

women after they have departed this life (e.g. to the Virgin Mary, "Deliver us from all dangers.") 10. The bones and garments, &c., which belonged I propose now to point out a few things connected

temporary importance, it is secretly undermining the mislike as a thing uneffectual to do that good which

sary, as well as unsound.

duty.

him manfully; and, taking the cross upon our shoul- there a nobler manifestation of Christian faith and embrace such a creed as this, when it is evident that noticed in the temperance movement :- 1st. That it ken concerning the efficacy or necessity of God's Word. ders, let us follow our Captain Christ, who, by his own heroism. It was worthy of the brightest days of the a nere child who has but learned to read his Bible exalts the virtue of temperance far beyond the proper the same they tie and restrain only unto sermons, howblood, hath dedicated and hallowed the way which primitive Church; and not even Polycarp, in the am- car point out the lies, the idolatry, and the blasphemy level, so that men merge all idea of duty to God and beit not sermons read neither, (for such they also abman in the one sole virtue of temperance: 2ndly. hor in the Church,) but sermons without book, ser-We may wonder, and be amazed, at the apostacy That it may possibly be converted into a vast political mons which spend their life in their birth, and may of these men; but the character of the Church of engine, and thus rendered subservient to purposes of have public audience but once; for this cause to avoid Rone, is not in the slightest degree altered by their which we can now form no idea. It must now suffice, ambiguities wherewith they often entangle themselves, joining it. The men may suffer, but the Church of for the present, merely to hint at these two tendencies: not marking what doth agree to the Word of God itindeed, the matter being extraneous to its professed | self, and what in regard of outward accidents which object, is, therefore, beyond the scope of these remarks. may befall it, we are to know that the Word of God And now, Sir, having endeavoured to point out the is his heavenly truth touching matters of eternal life fallacy of attowing temporary success to blind us to revealed and uttered unto men, unto prophets and the danger of tampeting with first principles : having apostles by immediate divine inspiration, from them endeavoured to point out the evil spirit of self-will on to us by their books and writings. We therefore have which temperance societies are founded, and the tran- no Word of God but the Scripture. Apostolic sersitory nature of that novelty and excitement to which mons were unto such as heard them his Word, even their main success is owing; having also endeavoured as properly as to us their writings are. Howbeit not of his own chaplains, who then fell away, wrote to and it is still regarded as that profession of faith by the following remarks not be too long for insertion in drawing people away from the Church, and teaching course of wit doth gather and minister out of the them by inference to deny the existence of any positive Word of God. For which cause, in this present quesperusal of all those well-meaning persons who are duties, I will attempt to show that, besides being mis- tion we are, when we name the Word of God, always

chievous, they are also unnecessary, utterly unneces- to mean the Scripture only. The end of the Word of God is to save, and therefore we term it the Word Teetotalism and temperance societies are unneces- of Life. The way for all men to be saved, is by the

sary and quite superfluous as a remedy against drunk- knowledge of that truth which the Word hath taught : enness, because we already have a far better remedy, and sith eternal life is a thing of itself communicable if only we would apply it In the first place, every unto all, it behoveth that the Word of God, the ne-Christian is already a member of the most strict tem- cessary mean thereunto, be so likewise. Wherefore perance society that can be devised-one founded not the Word of Life hath been always a treasure, though y man but by God, one in obedience to which consists precious, yet easy, as well to attain, as to find ; lest every hope of happiness here and hereafter. If indeed any man desirous of life should perish through the the multitude are ignorant of this, let them be duly difficulty of the way. To this end the Word of God taught it ; but if knowing this, they still break their no otherwise serveth, than only in the nature of a docrows, and neglect the laws of God, let us not be so trinal instrument. It saveth, because it maketh wise weak as to hope they will long obey the rules of man. unto salvation. Wherefore the ignorant it saveth not : In the second place, if a special remedy is required they which live by the Word, must know it. And against the sins of the flesh, we find one already given being itself the instrument which God hath purposely the Church, (of which teetotalism is but a childish framed, thereby to work the knowledge of salvation in imitation)-I mean the much neglected ordinance of the hearts of men, what cause is there wherefore it Fasting :- let this be brought forward and taught in should not of itself be acknowledged a most apt and all its strength, this is the true remedy ; and that too a likely mean to leave an apprehension of things dinot only against drunkenness, but also against its kin- vine in our understanding, and in the mind an assent dred sins, gluttony, fornication, anger, and all the foul thereunto? For touching the one, sith God, who family of fleshly lust. Let men, "high and low, rich knoweth and discloseth best the rich treasures of his and poor," be taught to fast one day in seven as the own wisdom, hath by delivering his word made choice Church directs, and this not as a matter of choice or of the Scriptures as the most effectual means whereby expediency, but as a religious duty, a Divine Ordinance those treasures might be imparted unto the world, it for subduing the flesh; let them be taught to observe followeth, that to man's understanding the Scripture the other seasons of abstinence, and let them join with must needs be even of itself intended as a full and it prayer, -and I fear not to assert that the habitual perfect discovery, sufficient to imprint in us the lively self-control, the habitual self-denial which they will character of all things necessarily required for the atthus acquire, will render them far firmer against the tainment of eternal life. And concerning our assent sins of the flesh, than all that the novelties and excite- to the mysteries of heavenly truth, seeing that the ment of Teetotalism can do. Moses fasted, Elijah Word of God, for the Author's sake, hath credit with fasted, Christ himself fasted-do we fast? St. Paul, all that confess it (as we all do) to be his word, every by "fastings oft, subdued his body, and brought it proposition of holy Scripture, every sentence being to into subjection, lest even he should be a cast-away." us a principle; if the principles of all kinds of know-May we not fear then that the reason why so many ledge else have that virtue in themselves, whereby now become cast-aways through the lusts of the flesh, they are able to procure our assent unto such conclu-Is that they neglect the Divine Ordinauce of Fasting? slous as the industry of right discourse doth gather

-for I suppose no one will venture to assert that the from them, we have no reason to think the principles

without book almost all Paul's epistles, and the ca- grief and remorse, and soon after died. nonical epistles too, save only the Apocalypse; of Ridley had been removed to Oxford, with his venethink I have felt in all my life-time ever after."

thus incurred the risk of offending most grievously the per shall be more pleasant and sweet." chief ruler of England. Such resolution was an ear-

wards faced death for his conscience towards God. passed the prison of Bocardo, he looked to the chamflicted people, and succeeded in his application.

When that pious young king, Edward VI., was af-ted with his last ille time; and then, weeping for joy, he besought his ma- flame as if he were embracing it, and soon died, with Jesty for time to answer such a question ; and having but little appearance of pain.

nd where he had been a most diligent student of the and the world passeth away, and the lust thereof; Scriptures, as we may collect from the following words but he that doeth the will of God abideth for ever." of his farewell; where, apostrophising his college, he This admonition, so calm, so solemn, so affecting, prosays, "In thy orchard (the walls, butts, and trees, if duced such a powerful effect on the unhappy person they could speak, would bear me witness), I learned to whom it was addressed, that he pined away with

which study, although in time a great part did depart rable fellow-prisoners Bishops Cranmer and Latimer, from me, yet the sweet smell thereof I trust I shall before he wrote this letter. In 1555 he and Latimer carry with me into heaven; for the profit thereof I were examined by the papal delegates; and on their refusal to submit to the pope, were degraded from About 1545 Ridley, by reading the book of Ber- their orders; Ridley steadily refusing to move his

tram, a presbyter of the ninth century, was induced to cap, or shew the least sign of submission or reverence forsake the erroneous opinion of transubstantiation; to the usurped authority of the papal delegates. He, and he was instrumental in bringing Archbishop Cran- with Latimer, was then delivered to the temporal mamer and Bishop Latimer to the same mind. In 1547 gistrates to be burnt to death. The evening before he was consecrated bishop of Rochester, and was most his martyrdom, Ridley prepared himself for his dezealous in promoting the reformation of abuses; but parture with joy and triumph. He washed himself, he evinced great firmness in resisting such measures and invited his friends and relations to be present at as he judged injurious to the cause of justice or reli- his "marriage" in the morning. His discourse melted gion. When he was appointed, without his know- into tears one of his most obdurate enemies who was ledge, on a royal commission, for the suppression of present. Ridley said, "You love me not now, I see *i.e.*, all, except Romanists must be damned. Clare Hall at Cambridge, and found, on examination, well enough; for in that you weep, it doth appear you THE CREED OF POPE PIUS IV., OR THE ROMAN CREED. which pledges us to His service before we know right that this society would not dissolve itself, he wrote to will not be at my marriage, neither be content therethe lord protector, declaring that his conscience would with. But quiet yourself; though my breakfast shall cal and ecclesiastical traditions, and all other obsernot permit him to act further in the commission; and be somewhat sharp and painful, yet I am sure my sup-

In the morning he approached the place of execunest of that firmness and piety with which he after-tion arrayed in a handsome black gown; and as he and does hold, to whom it belongs to judge of the true

On the deposal of Bonner for contumacy, Ridley ber where Archbishop Cranmer was imprisoned, hoping was installed bishop of London in his place. In this to have seen and spoken to him; but he was engaged high station he behaved with great diguity, benevo- in disputing with Friar Soto and others: but shortly lence, mildness, and goodness. He was of a mortified behind him he saw and spoke to Latimer, who came spirit, given to prayer and contemplation, and useful clad in his shroud to be ready for the fire. When they and instructive to all his family. His day was divided came to the spot, he ran to Latimer with a joyful counbetween private prayers, family devotions, (in which tenance, embraced and kissed him, and comforted him, he every day gave a lecture on the New Testament, saying, "Be of good heart, brother; for God will either beginning with the Acts of the Apostles, and giving assuage the fury of the flame, or else strengthen us to fer grace; and that of these, baptism, confirmation, to every one who could read a copy of the Scriptures), abide it." Then turning to the stake, he kissed it, and orders, cannot be reiterated without sacrilege. I the despatch of business, study in his private chamber, and kneeling down, prayed earnestly, as did Latimer also receive and admit the received and approved ceand useful discourse. He applied himself with all his likewise. Then rising, they conferred together for a remonies of the Catholic Church used in the solemn power to reform the abuses in the disposal of Church- little while. Dr. Smith preached the sermon usual administration of all the aforesaid sacraments. patronage by the crown, and others which arose from on such occasions, to which the martyrs besought pera spirit of covetousness. Beholding with grief the mission to reply; but were informed, that unless they distress of the poor in his city, who, in consequence recanted, they should not speak. "Well," replied the of the suppression of monasteries, from which they illustrious martyr, "so long as the breath is in n.y body, justification. had received much alms, were reduced to a state of I will never deny my Lord Christ and his known truth; sad destitution, he supplicated the king for a gift of God's will be done in me." He then said, with a loud the royal house at Bridewell as lodgings for these af- voice, "I commit my cause to Almighty God, who will and the dead.

They were then ordered to make ready for burning, flicted with his last illness, Bishop Ridley was ap- which they mildly obeyed. Ridley gave away several pointed to preach before him one day; and in his small things to persons standing by, many of whom sermon much recommended charity as a duty incum- were weeping. Latimer now stood in his shroud; bent on all men, but especially on those who are in and he who before, in an old coat and cap, seemed a high place and dignity, as well in respect to their withered and crooked old man, now roused to play great abilities, as because they were bound to give the man, stood upright, and appeared a venerable and examples of goodness to others. The same day the comely person. Ridley, standing in his shirt at the king sent for him, caused him to sit in a chair beside stake, lifted up his hands toward heaven, and prayed, him, and would not permit him to see an uncovered. "O heavenly Father, I give unto thee most hearty ment. Then, after courteous thanks, he recapitulated the thanks for that thou hast called me to be a professor principal points of the sermon, and continued thus; of thee even unto death. I beseech thee, Lord God, that the souls therein detained are helped by the suf-"I took myself to be especially touched by your ser- take mercy upon the realm of England, and deliver mon, as well in regard to the abilities which God hath the same from all her enemies." Then the smith given me, as in regard of the example which of me he life the Church directs, and that the same when serwill require. For as in the kingdom I am next under martyrs, tying them to the stake. A faggot was now they offer prayers to God for us. God, so must I most nearly approach him in goodness lighted and laid at Ridley's feet, when Latimer said, and mercy: for as our miseries stand most in need of "Be of good comfort, master Ridley, and play the man. help from him, so are we the greatest debtors, debtors We shall this day light such a candle by God's grace to all that are miserable, and shall be the greatest ac-in England, as, I trust, shall never be put out." When countants of our dispensation therein. And there-Ridley saw the fire flaming towards him, he cried with saints, ought to be had and retained, and that due therefore the lower orders, especially, are pleased with fore; my lord, as you have given me (I thank you) this an exceeding loud voice, "Into thy hands, O Lord, I honour and veneration is to be given to them. general exhortation, so direct me, I entreat you, by commend my spirit; O Lord, receive my spirit."my duties." The bishop remained silent for some heaven, receive my soul." Then he received the them is most wholesome to Christian people.

the support of infants, the aged, idiots, and cripples; the quantity of faggots, that his legs were slowly con- Apostles and Vicar of Jesus Christ.

to holy men departed this life, ought to be venerated, with temperance societies, which are well worth the coat pray for us.")

-e.g., "O cross save this present multitude.") that place called Purgatory.

13. The Church of Rome is the mother and mistress of all other Churches: and the Bishop of Rome, self in heaven.

14. Everything contained in the sacred canons of contrary to them must be rejected.

15. No one, who does not sincerely hold the creed

1. I most steadfastly admit and embrace apostolivances and constitutions of the same Church.

2. I also admit the Holy Scriptures according to that sense which our holy mother the Church has held sense and interpretation of the Scriptures; neither will I ever take and interpret them otherwise than according to the unanimous consent of the Fathers. 3. I also profess that there are truly and properly seven sacraments of the new law instituted by Jesus Christ our Lord, and necessary for the salvation of mankind, though not all for every one: to wit, baptism, confirmation, eucharist, penance, extreme unction, orders, and matrimony: and that they con-

4. I embrace and receive all and every one of the things which have been defined and declared in the holy Council of Trent, concerning original sin and

5. I profess likewise that in the mass there is a true, proper, and propitiatory sacrifice for the living

6. And that in the most holy sacrament of the eucharist there is truly, really, and substantially, the body and blood, together with the soul and divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ; and that there is made the body, and of the whole substance of the wine into the blood, which conversion the Catholic Church calls Transubstantiation.

7. I also confess that under either kind alone

frages of the faithful.

tion.

I propose now to point out a few things connected here premise, that I am speaking of teetotalism, &c. ulgences-i. e., to shorten the period of suffering in have fallen into error,-led away, let me observe, per-"that the end justifies the means."

In the first place then, I would remark, that the e, the Pope, is appointed Christ's Vicar; and is au- whole system of temperance societies is based upon thorised to act on Christ's behalf, as head of the the most false of principles, namely, self-will; for the Church on earth, during the absence of Christ him- very essence of these voluntary pledges is in fact this, -"I am not bound to do this thing, but I have given a pledge of my own free-will, and therefore I will do else "

It is hardly necessary to observe, how repugnant not because we choose, but because God commands;

this plain reason, because our consent is superfluous : because it is our duty to obey God in all things, whether we like it or no. Now, Sir, is it not equivalent to teaching men that they are not already pledged to temperance, when they are called on to pledge themselves to it voluntarily ? Is it not breaking down the whole system of Christian morals, and teaching men to undervalue Divine law and the Sacraments, by substituting self-imposed laws, and self-imposed yows in their place? Is it not a most dangerous deceit to

every notion of positive duties, and erect, in lieu of guiding finger of the Most High.

9. Likewise that the saints reigning together with than it is, it would deserve the severest condemnation,

vows: but I much doubt whether its mere superficial societies and tectotalism. 11. I most firmly assert that the images of Christ, efficacy is not greatly overrated, at least as far as perit; but wait till the gilding of novelty gets a little 12. I also affirm that the power of indulgences tarnished, wait till teetotalism comes to be handed foot with the contempt it deserves.

same ordinances are not applicable to the poor, or the of that truth which tendeth unto men's everlasting i.e., worshipped—e.g., the holy coat at Treves, "holy consideration of all thoughtful persons; and I must of the fishermen of Galilee. Let me then ask this that of all other they are for their certainty the most 11. Images ought to be venerated, *i.e.*, worshipped abstractedly; for I most willingly believe many of its if the lusts of the flesh rage in our land, as long as the require travail. We bring not the knowledge of God advocates, such as Father Mathew himself, to be most Divine Ordinance appointed to quell them is neg- with us into the world; and the less our own oppor--eg., "O cross save this present matriced" p excellent and sincere men, although on this point they letter or dimance appointed to quent them is neg-12. Jesus Christ gave the Pope power to grant in-the letter of the more we need the letter of the more we need the letter of the more we need the letter?" We may indeed, if we please, *play at so*briety, and amuse ourselves with pretty medals for a help of other men's judgments to be our direction haps unconsciously, by the old Romish deceit, to wit, time; but we shall one day learn that the spirit of herein. Nor doth any man ever believe, into whom these nineteenth century puerilities.

14. Everything contained in the dege of its free action be removed, and then let us see and then let us see and the only preaching which doth save souls. For,

15. No one, who does not successful and a stand of the st water ?

teach men, even by inference, that their Baptismal but we must have a society against each vice, against long before these our days, to write, that by him who vows are insufficient, unless propped up by a tempe-

temperance societies, I question it altogether; of legitimate development, and suppose all these socie- miliar, those phrases seemed not to them absurd, they course I do not mean to deny that many men, who ties, for the sake of strength and convenience, united would have marvelled to hear the outcries which we were formerly addicted to intoxication, have given up in one; an idea which may appear extravagant perhaps do, because we think that the Apostles in writing, and this vice in consequence of taking the pledge; and at first sight, but which is no more than the full de- others in reading to the Church those books which this is the stronghold of teetotalists; this is what velopment of the principles of self-will and mere conblinds and leads astray well-meaning people-people venience on which temperance societies are founded. said to preach. For although men's tongues and who do not see that with one grain of good they sow Now let us, for a moment, contemplate such an event their pens differ, yet to one and the self-same general, two grains of evil. For, let us look at the analogy of as this, and consider what it would be. It would be if not particular effect, they may both serve. It is no a similar case : When the Danes invaded England in an open rejection of the Church which Christ founded, good argument, St. Paul could not write with his the reign of Ethelred, and filled the country with and a substitution in its place of a mere human socie- tongue, therefore neither could he preach with his pen. misery, he bribed them by payment of £10,000 to ty; a society based, not on the rock of God's will, but For preaching is a general end whereunto writing and leave the kingdom; and had any one blamed him for on the ever-shifting sands of human opinion and con- speaking do both serve. Men speak not with the inso doing, what would he have answered? Just what venience; it would be to reject the ministry which struments of writing, neither write with the instruteetotalists answer to persons who blame their pro- Christ ordained to last till his coming again, to underceedings, "You may say what you like, but look at value the Holy Sacraments, by preferring to them one, and uttered with the other, may be preached well the fact; I have got rid of the evil;" and so he had voluntary pledges, &c. &c.; it would be to separate enough with both. By their patience therefore be it a conversion of the whole substance of the bread into for a time. And, in like manner, captivated with some morality from religion, by endeavouring to erect an spoken, the Apostles preached as well when they temporary success, tectotalists neglect the only prin- edifice of morality on the professed ground of conve- wrote as when they spake the Gospel of Christ; and ciple which can ensure permanent benefit, viz., obe- nience; it would, in short, be a demonstration of ill- our usual public reading of the Word of God for the dience to our Baptismal vows, as sons of the Most disguised infidelity, which can see the advantage of people's instruction is preaching. Nor about words High; and pander to a spirit of expediency and self- morality to human society, but cannot comprehend would we ever contend, were not their purpose, in so Christ is received whole and entire, and a true sacra-will, which, if not checked, will shortly extinguish the regulation of all society and all morality by the restraining the same, injurious to God's most sacred 8. I constantly hold that there is a purgatory, and our Christian code of morals, a rampant anarchy of From assisting in the impious work of such a second the Word of God outwardly administered (his Spirit

tower of Babel, such a dependence upon ourselves and inwardly concurring therewith) converteth, edifieth, Thus, even were teetotalism far more efficacious independence of our God, "Good Lord, deliver us." and saveth souls. Now whereas the external admiprinciple; the price it pays being, the entire theory principles which the Church maintains, and we shall mons thereon be made; in the one, they deny that 10. And that their relics are to be had in venera- of the importance and sufficiency of our Baptismal have no need of such quack medicines as temperance the finger of God hath ordinarily certain principal

ON PREACHING BY SERMONS. (From Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity.)

We marvel the less that our reading of books not what particular actions I may this way best discharge the other side, excluded, "O Faither to son in the usual dull routine, in-the market was left by Christian people." A fine chorus to this

ignorant, or the carnal in our day, as were in the days happiness less forcible than any other, when we know simple question-"Have we any right to be surprised infallible. But as every thing of price, so this doth evil is not to be conquered by these puny conceits, the doctrine of belief is not instilled by instruction, some way received at the first from others. Wherein Nor are we to be put aside with the paltry excuse whatsoever fit means there are to notify the mysteries that the Church is insufficient for these things :- let of the Word of God, whether publicly (which we call it then be rendered equal to the task,-let its crippled preaching) or in private howsoever, the Word by every resources be restored,-let every obstacle in the way such mean even ordinarily doth save, and not only by of its free action be removed,-and then let us see being delivered unto men in sermons. Sermons are than equal for the work :---but let us not countenance concerning the use and sense of this word preaching, any attempt to supply the place of its vital energies which they shut up in so close a prison, although more supply a lack of blood, by filling his veins with coloured liberty thereof; yet because they insist somuch, and so proudly insult thereon, we must a little inure their

It is, however, impossible not to be painfully con- ears with hearing how others, whom they more regard, scious, that with some men the mere name of the are in this case accustomed to use the self-same lan-Church and its ordinances, is, as it were, a signal of guage with us, whose manner of speech they deride, alarm, and watchword for opposition. I stay not to Justin Martyr doubteth not to tell the Grecians, that nquire whether this spirit be of heaven or no; but I even in certain of their writings the very judgment to would, in all sincerity, suggest even to them that they come is preached; nor the Council of Vaus to insinushould consider the natural tendency of their principle ate, that Presbyters, absent through infirmity from the of voluntary societies. We have now a society against Churches, might be said to preach by those deputies drunkenness, who can say that we do not equally who in their stead did but read homilies; nor the need a society against lust? And shall we not have Council of Toledo to call the usual public reading of one then ?--surely we must; nor must we stop here, the Gospels in the Church, preaching; nor others, Church by means of voluntary societies. Let us then of divine service, the very office of preaching is so far With regard to the good permanently effected by go a little farther, and follow out this principle to its forth executed. Such kind of speeches were then fa-Word and Spirit. It is on both sides confessed, that Let men be taught more than they have been to nistration of his Word is, as well by reading barely operations, which we most stedfastly hold and believe that it hath in both.

> THE OLD YEAR. (From the New York Observer.)

stead of being enforced, as at present, with all the tributed unto the reading of Canonical Scripture it- effect lingered in my ears, and humming it to myself, 13. I acknowedge the Holy Catholic Apostolic illusion of medals and pledges, of crowded audiences self, that now it hath grown to be a question, whether I fell asleep. Gradually, a strange and impressive the state of set of the state of set of set of the state of set o to the king, who gave the Greyfriars as an hospital for the fire on his side was so smothered by to the successor to St. Peter, Prince of the for the fire on his side was so smothered by the successor to St. Peter, Prince of the fort with the cuttures; for the fire on his side was so smothered by the successor to St. Peter, Prince of the fort with the cuttures of the successor to St. Peter, Prince of the fort with the cuttures of the successor to St. Peter, Prince of the fort with the cuttures of the successor to St. Peter, Prince of the fort with the cuttures of the successor to St. Peter, Prince of the fort with the cuttures of the successor to St. Peter, Prince of th the same is preached, that is to say, explained by a the fire burned cheerfully on the hearth; a solitary

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and a strange figure softly entered. It was an old man: his head was bowed down, his hair and beard were white book. I sat fixed—I had no power to move-and he approached me and stationed himself at my side. With his eye still riveted upon me as if he would penetrate my soul, he placed the book upon my table beneath the dim light. I would have turned away; I trembled in every joint; but there was a fascination about that mystic book from which I could not escape. With his withered fingers he unclasped it, and opened upon the first page. withered

A cold shudder ran over me. Here was my ac went, page after page. Here and there one was bright with virtuous resolutions, and I lived over again the beating of the heart with hope, as from thence I looked forward to the patient struggles and untiring industry which were there in promise recorded. Still on and on he went. Now and then a resolution had been fulfilled -but how few!

At regular intervals came broad golden spots. At each of these had I rested and made an attempt to adjust the tangled threads. These golden spots were my Sabbath days. Here tears had fallen, as in their light I had looked back upon the past and forward to the future; and

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1846.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. First Page. The Friend of our Days. Idley. ed of Pope Plus IV. Temperance. bing by Sermons. Father Simou. Fourth Page. Original Poetry—The First Sun-day after the Epiphany. A Sabbath at Sea. The Wild Horse of Texas. Father Simou. Darker Days. Bishop Ridley. The Creed of Pope Pius IV, Christian Temperance. On Preaching by Sermons. The Old Year.

Rev. J. H. Nicolls, M.A., Michel Fellow of Queen's uncertain and delusive light of these "wandering College, in the University of Oxford, and Principal of stars," we may, in a reasonable charity, indulge the Bishop's College, in the Diocese of Quebec, one of hope that they will disturb the stagnant waters of the his Lordship's Domestic Chaplains.

and hearts of all true Churchmen have been so much evil, nor in our condemnation of its agents. pained and distressed.

We recollect a remark in Hooker, that the case of All men, even the best of men, have their imperfecpersons who resort from one extreme of opinion to tions; and therefore it is not to be expected that in-

The operations of the human mind, on grave and publication of documents which indicated a difference of opinion in exalted or leading members of the Church. important subjects of deliberation, not unfrequently All men cannot be expected to think precisely alike evince a correspondence with this usage; and it is a on given subjects; and circumstances, it must be anremarkable fact, that nearly every individual who has ticipated, will arise to provoke occasional collisions of gone over to the baneful extreme of the Romish schism, sentiment. Moreover, these differences are generally has, at some previous period, heen found in the other outrome of low or dissenting views of the Church and as transient in their nature; while this very fact causes her principles. As the truth, according to this theory, them to have less of interest or edification for memis admitted to be half way between these extremes, let bers of the Church at large. ere will be a receding from the unhappy Guided by this rule, we should have avoided the warp which they have last undergone, and that, through publication of the correspondence between the Bithe good Providence of God, they will be permitted to shops of Moray and Cashel, which appears to-day in get back to the intermediate point of truth and safety. another column; but we have been moved to a depar-In connection with this view of the case, we can ture from it, first, from observing in some of our conunderstand that certain minds in the zeal and heat of temporaries as well in the United States as in the inquiry, will be hurried past the goal to which, it may Mother Country,-witness the Episcopal Recorder be, their contemplations were sincerely directed.— and the Achill Missionary Herald,—the publication They have yielded, often blindly and recklessly, to an of the Bishop of Cashel's letter without the admirable impulse which they can with difficulty control, even explanatory reply of the Bishop of Moray; and, seafter they have become conscious of some intemperance condly, because the latter document contains so clear in the forward movement. There is much in every a statement of the principles and practice of the Scotday life to assure us of this; and not a little to exem-tish branch of the Church Catholic, that it is highly plify it, in the history of religious zealots and enthu-desirable all our readers should be acquainted with it. siasts. Many great minds, in ancient and purer days Since the publication of this statement, Bishop of the Church, were found to yield to this wayward- Terrott, of Edinburgh, has also addressed a letter to ness: Tertullian, with an honest heart and devout the Bishop of Cashel upon the same subject; but this temper, became extremely erratic in his opinions and we shall be obliged to postpone inserting until next practice; and Origen, a little later, though a man of week. prodigious powers of mind and vast acquirements, ex- We can understand that the Bishop of Cashel's unhibited a degree of religious eccentricity which went fortunate advocacy of the cause of the schismatics in greatly to damage the practical value of his super- the Church in Scotland is ascribable mainly to some abundant gifts. And these men, not only without any long existing misconception, -- amounting perhaps to purpose of evil or division, but without perhaps the prejudice,-regarding the tenets and offices of her suspicion of any detriment to the common cause from communion; and that he needed only the explanations the diffusion of their peculiarities of opinion, became, offered by the Scottish prelates to set him right. But from the mere force of their position, a sort of rallying hasty opinions, and especially the hasty expression of point and centre of appeal for parties in the Church them, is much to be deprecated, --particularly on the In modern times, we have the case of Mr. Wesley; Church; and we lament it the more in this case, as it part of individuals holding a prominent position in the -a person of unquestionable sincerity, but not pos- is not long since the same Bishop of Cashel, we believe sessing powers of mind sufficient to balance the im- in his primary Charge to his Clergy, stepped out of petuosity of his moral temperament. In his zeal for his way to declare that Bishop Bull, Archbishop Tilthe revival of the dormant energies of the Church, and lotson, Dr. Barrow, and other luminaries of the Church, his desire that her inherent but slumbering powers of either did not understand or mystified the great docgood should be quickened into a healthful and fruitful trine of Justification. action, he was carried past that laudable object, and, from a combination of impulses which he found himself unequal to resist, was landed at length in the In the British Colonist, of the 2d instant, we regret strange region of schism. We call it a strange region to find the following paragraph :--to him; because, as is apparent from his history, "PROFANATION OF THE SABBATH .- During last sesnothing could be farther from his thoughts than a schism in the Church of which he was a lawful minis-ter, and for which, to the last, he professed a filial and ardent love. His expostulations and warnings to his followers,—his solemn affirmation, that God would desert them if they should desert the Church of Eng-laud,—all go to prove, at the same time perhaps that much in his own conduct was contradictory to these nothing could be farther from his thoughts than a indulgence. much in his own conduct was contradictory to these All this is done under the eye of our city Magistrates, in avowed impressions, that he shrank from the idea of defiance of law, and to the utter disgrace of the dividing the body of the Church, or of forming a religious party which should be distinct from her honoured | city, on the Sabbath day." and cherished communion. Indeed we are to believe, We sincerely trust that steps will promptly be taken from the whole tenor of Mr. Wesley's professions and for the correction of this very serious evil,-not conadmonitions, that could he have witnessed the spirit fined however, we fear, to the metropolis of our Proof earnestness, devotedness, and zeal, which of late vince. One species of desecration, indulged in with years has characterized the Church of England as a impunity, will assuredly lead on to another; and the hody, he would have regarded his work as done; he violation of the Sabbath only prepares the mind for a would have felt the whole object of his bold interposi- reckless disregard of all God's commandments. Our tions to be answered; and he would, if we are to as- authorities, whether in city, town, or village, are bound sume his own declarations as a guidance, have blessed Gud, that the spirit of frithfulues and difference and di God that the spirit of faithfulness and diligence was responsibility, in a great degree, lies for the remedy of vived in his Church. And if history teaches us how much such right in-dulge in these ungodly pastimes, are not accessible to tentions are, from inherent weakness or outward in- admonitions or persuasions on moral and religious John Courier. fluences, perverted and abused, we shall be, in some grounds. degree, prepared for the lamentable manifestation of We may also take occasion to express our hope that "strong delusion" which, in late times, has with that our town authorities will interpose promptly and a fatal impulse urged on so many to "believe a lie." efficiently to correct another serious evil,-the collec-We can, as we have already done, yield the fullest tion of large bodies of children in the streets at night, amount of force to every consideration which has whose games and shouts have not unfrequently been served to foster this perversity, and hurry into this the cause of frightening the horses of passers by, and While deploring the conclusion, we can per- causing serious alarm and sometimes injury. If the ceive the fullest development of the false steps, in the parents or guardians of such children have not enough intermediate course, by which that conclusion was of regard for their best welfare, to prohibit their indularrived at. We can allow for the fretting, harrowing gence in these unseasonable assemblages and amuse-

and dim lamp stood on a table at my side. It was a cold all should be zeal and holiness: we can allow for the peace and comfort of the inhabitants is not needlesly night, the wind howled dismally, and I drew close to my fire as if I sought companionship from it. Indeed I was union and religious stedfastness in other portions of gered. oppressed with a sense of loneliness. Suddenly the latch of my door was touched. I started the Christian family,—a picture which may have an Our contemporary of the Colonist is entitled to

-it could be but the wind!-No; it was slowly raised, attractiveness when viewed through the haze of distance, but where a nearer view will disclose much of notice; and while thus quoting from him, we may take ruggedness, and nakedness, and vileness: we can allow occasion to express our congratulations upon he his head was solved to be the second state and the second state of singular eyes as snow, and from his pale face a pair of singular eyes for all this, and yet condemn as unequivocally as ever inlargement of his very respectable paper, and to all this every respectable paper. one hand he carried an hour-glass, in the other a clasped the waywardness and perversity which, whether from our best wishes for his success. blindness of mind or infirmity of temper, have driven them into the snare.

charity, which a closer study of evangelical truth and by the consideration, amongst other painful reflections charity, which a closer study of evangelical truth and apostolic order, as systematized in the standards of the Church, will always produce, instead of being driven Church will always produce, instead of being driven apostolic order, as systematized in the standards of the connected with that excitement, that the declining ints off from their allegiance and exertions by the rough with the Old Year; not an item was forgotten. On he interruptions continually encountered of their indulged | a weight of official anxiety. We are again concerted fancies of unruffled peace and unshadowed piety, would to learn that this faithful Bishop has been visited by entitled.-Loyalist. have clung but the closer to the sternness and self- | a heavy domestic calamity. The particulars of ais denial of their work,-would have brought to their affliction are recounted in the following extract; and duty a vigour of action and a courage of heart propor- we feel satisfied that the melancholy intelligence whch tionate to the emergency which presented itself,-nor it conveys will enlist in behalf of the bereaved parent

It is impossible that, while they gazed upon the flowers and sweets which fringed the borders of the yet, it seemed ever that a fresh courage had sprung up from thence for another stage in life's journeyings. On from thence for another stage in life's journeyings. On and on we went. We were at the last page of my ac-counts with the Old Year. Here all was summed up-Sick at heart, I would have turned away that I might not look at the result, but I could not. If had been a year of broken resolutions. Energy of action had not kept pace with energy of purpose. I had uve to the the sent pleasure. I had fallen below my own standard of the attamable in moral worth. I had not jourgeyed heavenward. "Let me but have it once more," burst from my trembling lips. I tried to seize the book: the old man shook his head, closed the clasps, pointed with his finger to the last sand in big mere." We were at the last page of my ac- fastening their vision upon some prospect beyond old man shook his head, closed the clasps, pointed with his finger to the last sand in his glass—it fell, and he disappeared. disappeared. My account with the Year was sealed. "O, let me but transubstantiation,-the contradictions of purgatory, live it once more," I exclaimed aloud and awoke. The Old Year was surely dead. A bright sunny morning, the first-born of the New Year, greeted me. —the devilish perversions of indulgences, —the muti-lation of one Sacrament, and the heaping of sacramen-tal distinctions upon rites and ordinances which have tal distinctions upon rites and ordinances which have no scriptural claim to them? Could such be complacent sharers in the superstitions, yes, the idolatries, with which that fallen communion is so rife?

We wonder at the awful perversity, at the clouds and darkness upon the mind and heart, of the man who can be moved to take his own life away; and we must be just as much amazed at the aberration which could cause a well-instructed and honest-minded member of the Church of England to embrace the communion of Rome, with the appalling accumulation of deformities, both in doctrine and discipline, which it exhibits. But these are warnings by which it becomes us to profit; and while our own pure branch of the Expences as per audit 1st Nov ... The Lord Bishop of Montreal has appointed the ev. J. H. Nicolls, M.A., Michel Fellow of Queen's ollege, in the University of Oxford, and Principal of stars" we may in a reasonable charity indulge the communion to which they have apostatized, and be-

come, it may be unconscious, agents of a reformation We alluded briefly in our last to some further in- in that corrupt body to which they have transferred stances of those grievous and unjustifiable apostacies their allegiance and their services. If good be thus to the Romish communion, with the occasional occur- made to come out of evil, we shall bless God for the rence of which, during the last few years, the minds result, though we abate not in the abhorrence of the

another bears analogy to the instance of a twig or staff stitutions composed of fallible men, however holy in which has been bent awry from its straight and proper their foundation or marked by wisdom in their direcposition, and where the means usually adopted of tion, shall be altogether free from defects. On this bringing it back to its original uprightness is first to ground, we have made it a rule to abstain from the

At the period when so much commotion prevailed Men of capacious minds and of that expanded in the Diocese of Exeter, we were not a little grieved charge should be harrassed and disturbed by so great nected with this excellent Institution, equal success in have suffered either contumely within, or seduction the hearty sympathy of all who appreciate the services without, to have driven them from the fealty of their of Bishop Philpotts, and lament the unreasonable ipposition which his honest and zealous exertions have encountered :---

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

table, shewing a balance of $\pounds 612$ 8s. $2\frac{1}{2}d$.

Sales in Depository ... Do. Missions Toronto Parochial Associa'n., 33 1 Talbot District Branch 1 2 3

£302 0 61 The payments during the same period have been-£ s. d.

... 31 2 3 Temporary investment 4 shares B. U. C. Stock 49 15 0

it was agreed-That a Committee of seven members of the Church

and also whether it would be practicable to adopt some plan of life insurance for the Clergy; And that they be requested to direct their attention, to Proprietary or Mutual system will be the most practica-

And with regard to Life Assurance, whether it would be desirable to attempt the formation of a Society for this Diocese, or to endeavour to join some of the offices already established in London.

Also, to report what data can be given for accertaining trines in Scotland. the duration of life in these Colonies.

An examination of the English and Latin composition, ness of sentiment and propriety of expression were de-servedly admired) shewed that due attention had here been paid to a branch of instruction, which, it has often been remarked, is too generally neglected in this Province. The study of the French Language which has lately been resumed at the school, promises by the progress al-ready manifested by the pupils under the excellent in-struction of Monsieur Houseal, to become eminently successful. Want of space prevents our speaking in detail of the examination of the classes in the English department; it is sufficient however to remark, that the pupils showed themselves well accounted with the various subjects themselves well acquainted with the various subjects which as necessary branches of a sound English educaous subjects.

their future labours, and that acknowlegement of their services from the Public, to which they are deservedly

ENGLAND.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE BISHOPS OF MORAY AND CASHEL.

"The Bishop of Moray has observed with regret the nsertion of a letter of the Lord Bishop of Cashel in the linburgh Evening Post and Scottish Record newspaper of November 5. "The Bishop of Moray feels himself now at liberty to publish his letters to the Bishop of Cashel, of the 25th

and 31st of August last, in reply to the communication which has appeared in the above public journal. "The Bishop of Moray has permission further to pub-lish the letters from the Primate of England and the two other prelates, which have already appeared in the Eng-tish Churchman, and which directly contradict the statements and aspersions attempted in the Bishop of Cashel's letter to be thrown on the Scottish Episcopal Church "The Bishop of Moray, in referring finally to this deplorable subject, views with the profoundest regret the conduct of a Christian bishop, in countenancing the schis-matical irregularities of a few English and Irish presbyters, contrary to ecclesiastical Canon and usage, and in-terfering in the affairs of another diocese and its ecclesitical superiors."

" Waterford, August, 1845. "RIGHT REV. SIR,- It is perfectly true that I do feel a great sympathy with those members of the Church of England, in Scotland, who have seeded from the Epis-copal Church of Scotland. It has been a source of great grief to me that the Scotlish Episcopal Church has departed so widely from the doctrines of the Church of England, and has adopted language and sentiments which had been advisedly given up by our Church. "I should disapprove of this at any time, but more par-

fcularly at the present moment, when the Tractarian novement in England is doing so much towards an aptoximation to the Church of Rome. It grieves me that he Scotch Episcopal Church should throw the weight of r countenance into the scale of the unsound members the Church of England.

"I feel myself called upon to express my fellow-feeling with those in Scotland who stand forth as champions of the truth, as well as with the lovers of truth in England. "I can in no wise admit your position, that members of the Church of England, in Scotland, are bound to maintain connexion with the Scottish Episcopal Church, though \pounds 229 12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ it be erroneous in doctrine, no more than I would admit that they are bound to maintain connexion with the Romish Episcopal Church in foreign countries. I never considered myself guilty of schism when I attended a Church of England place of worship in France, or Bel-That a Committee of seven members of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto should be appointed, for the purpose of reporting on a system of Fire Insu-rance of the Churches and Parsonages in this Diocese, and also whether it would be practicable to adopt some

ip, without acknowledging the jurisdiction of the bi-tops of that country, with whom, on account of errors

and can be expected to give their assent to other doc-

And that such Committee consist of the Hon. William Allan, Rev. H. J. Grasett, Rev. H. Scadding, T. W. Birchall, Esq. Treasurer, F. W. Baron, Lewis Moffatt, and Peter Paterson, Esquires, three of whom shall be a rence to those of the latter. "As you, Right Reverend Sir, have asked my opinion,

quiry on your part would have discerned their malignity and falsehood. And pray, my Lord, who are the men trator would probably be governed in his decisions by the wellfrom whom your opinion of the unsoundness of the Epis-copal Church in this country was obtained? If from Mr. Drummond, or other of his adherents, are the party-views and statements of men who have broken their vows and forsaken the Church with which they had been so long The Oregon question is, nowever, —unlike the Maine boun-dary question, —a question of law, and not of evidence, for the dary question, —a question of law, and not of evidence, for the dary question, —a question of law, and not of evidence, for the tary question, —a question of law, and not of evidence, for the ary question, —a question of law, and not of evidence, for the tary question, —a question of law, and not of evidence, for the the sole matter in dispute is the proper construction of one or two treaties—exactly the kind of question which an arbitrator, and an arbitrator only, can satisfactorily determined. Why, then, is this shared one of the sole matter the target target the target target the target targ

uent secession from the Scottish Episcopal Church,

by the Scottish Canons, that Office (almost identical with by the Scotusn Canons, that Once (almost identical with Cranmer's First Office of Edward VL, and pronounced by Bishop Horsley, and other eminent divines of the Church of England, to be, if anything, preferable to that now in use)-- this Office, though stated by the Canons to now in use)-- this Office, though stated by the Canons to

be of primary authority in the Scottish Church, is no where stated to be of general obligation. In my own extensive diocese, for instance, it has fallen much into disuse, and is now only retained by two primitive con-disuse, and is now only retained by two primitive con-gregations. For myself, I may note, that it never has been, nor will be, my practice to force either the English or Seattish Communion Office on any churches in my jurisdiction, against the feelings and expressed wishes of the respective compresenting. In the new chernel of the respective congregations. In the new chapel at Huntly, the Scottish Communion Office has never been employed : in the old chapel, previous to the erection of present building, it had been for a length of time ed. In the new church at Nairn, there was no intention expressed or entertained that the Scottish Commu-nion Office should be introduced : at Inverness, and nine other churches in my diocese, it has been superseded: nor, except generally in the dioceses of Aberdeen and Brechin, am I aware that it is, with a few exceptions,

anywhere retained. In my own church I formerly em-ployed it; but in deference to the wishes of the congre-gation, most of whom had lately been accustomed to the English Office, I introduced that Office, which is now invariably used. I did not certainly perceive the essential difference of doctrines which your Lordship, and many of my younger brethren, have discovered : but, if I err in not elevating crotchets into principles, or straining at points of little moment in these minute error-seei times, I congratulate myself that I err with many illus trious English divines of past and more glorious periods, whose praise and remembrance are in all the churches. "My Lord, I have extended my remarks to a greater

"My Lord, I have extended my remarks to a greater length than I wished or intended; I shall now bring this explanatory letter to a close. -But before doing so, I may be permitted to state that your Lordship may live to see be permitted to state that your Lordship may live to see times of adversity and trial to the Church, greater even than any that our long-persecuted and depressed Com-munion has experienced. Dark and gloomy days, be assured, my Lord, are approaching; nor think, that by perpetuating discord and dissension, you are serving the cause of truth, or increasing the purity, or strengthening the bands of Christ's Holy Catholic Church. And, my Lord, allow me to assure you, that if judgment do befal the household of God, it will assuredly commence with the Irish Church.

Against that Communion, murmurs, not loud but deep, are being muttered, which will ere long probably break out into a resistless invasion of her temporal honours and endowments. Such honours and endowments were once also possessed by the Episcopal Church in this country, which have been withdrawn in the Providence of God. Whether the Scottish Church, when weighed in the balance of the sanctuary, was or was not found wanting, God only, the Wise and the Holy, knows. Still she remains, though burning not consumed; though cast down, thanks be to God! still not destroyed. And whe-is made the test of our right be an important one, or the condown, thanks be to God! still not destroyed. And when a doctrine, we cannot hold communion. "That the doctrines of the two Churches are not the ther, my Lord, the Church of which you are a ruler has achieved all for which she was ordained by the Almighty, and endowed by man, I take not upon me to determine. The signs of the times, it is certain, seem pointing to her ruin. But this I do know, my Lord, and may remind The signs of the times, it is certain, seem pointing to her ruin. But this I do know, my Lord, and may remind you, that when the present Bishop of Cashel so boldly and so triumphantly, in his place in Parliament, on a re-cent occasion, threw back the malignant falsehood that was propagated against him, respecting the affairs of his diocese, we, the rulers and members of the Social to be a set of the soci diocese, we, the rulers and members of the Scottish Church, little dreamed that charges equally false should feeling in Great Britain of the reasonableness, and even agree-

trator would probably be governed in his decisions by the well-known and well-understood law of nations-a law which the "free and enlightened" republic has long since learned to de-spise as much as its "drab men" of Pennsylvania scorn the vulgar obligation to pay one's debts. wonder an (1784) or

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The Oregon question is, however,—unlike the Maine boun-dary question,—a question of law, and not of evidence, for the

Drummond, inserted in the Newry Telegraph? "Perhaps, also, your Lordship is not aware that the original cause of Mr. Drummond's disaffection and subsequent secession from the Scottish Domunion Office, after ten years' connexion, was by no means the after-thought grievance of the Scottish Communion Office, which had always been regarded by that Church as of primary authority, but, simply, a resolution to throw off the authority of his diocesan, the present Bishop of Edin-burgh, when admonished by him to abstain from certain burgh burgh, when admonished by him to abstain from certain burgh b burgh, when admonished by him to abstain from certain irregularities, which would not have been tolerated in England. The case of the Rev. J. Jordan, in the diocese of Oxford, at this moment, is precisely in point, who has been admonished by the Bishop of Oxford for presiding at a Wesleyan Missionary meeting in that diocese. I think it proper, however, to remind your Lordship, when referring to the Scottish Canons, that Office (almost identical with by the Scottish Canons, that Office (almost identical with But wait until the extension of commerce shall, as it must, create powerful rival and adverse interests in the commonwealth create powerful rival and adverse interests in the commonwealth itself, and the end will be seen,—and that, we fear, neither a peaceful, happy, nor honourable end. Such is, however, the fate of all great democracies.—St. James's Chronicle.

(From the Morning Post.)

If we were to take the language of the Washington Union as an indication of the fixed and unalterable policy of the government of the United States of America, with respect to the Oregon territory, we should decide that war with America the Oregon territory, we should decide that war with America was all but inevitable. After what has been said in the House of Commons, both by Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell, expressive of the determination of England not to forego our rights over the Oregon territory, it appears to be a political impossibility that the government should submit to that which the Washington Union intimates will be insisted on by the United State.

That journal seems to assure itself that "the democratic Congress now about to assemble," will be well disposed to go the furthest lengths that may be desired in asserting American claims over Oregon, and states that it eannot doubt that "the Administration is fully prepared to perform with firmness its constitutional duty of recommending to Congress all such measures as may be deemed essential to the full and efficient protection of all our rights over every rod of that great domain on the shores of the Pacific, which is by an accumulated mass

of title the rightful property of the United States." The journal from which this is taken is generally recognised as the President's official organ, and therefore its statement is very serious. We must bear in mind, however, that the Americans are about as apt to swagger as they are to swindle -about as ready to play the bully in politics, as to play the bankrupt in financial affairs, and, notwithstanding all this solemnity of bluster, they may perceive their error before they plunge into war.

We are, indeed, aware of the popular American delusion, indeed, with the grossness of self-conceit if they can forget the excessive inconvenience to which a quarrel with England will excessive inconvenience to which a quarrel with England will immediately subject them. Whether they be not so accus-tomed to bankruptey that they love it we cannot tell, but, in war, bankruptey brings certain difficulties of position for which gross effrontery and shamelessness will be no sufficient remedy; and if this country be dependent for a considerable part of its commercial prosperity upon intercourse with the United States, there can be no question that the United States are so much more dependent for their commercial prosperity upon their intercourse with England, that ruin will be the general result to them of any serious interruption of that intercourse. We should be very sorry in this or in any other case to speak with anything save the regret of the prospect of war. The further that true civilization advances the greater must be the repugnance of every man's reason to such a mode of settling any

repugnance of every man's reason to such a mode of settling any national dispute. Still it is the *ultima ratio*, and though we do not care a straw about Oregon, yet war must of course be under-taken, rather than submit to the bullying of any nation upon is made the test of our right be an important one, or the co^{0^+} trary. This we are persuaded is the national feeling. More-over, from one end of these islands to the other, we are sick of the combined knavery and swagger-the swindling and the A memorial from the Rev. D. E. Blake, praying for a Large and the charge of the latter. A memorial from the Rev. D. E. Blake, praying for a labeled of the latter. As you, Right Reverend Sir, have asked my opinion, I have thought it my duty to give it freely and plainly. It was ordered—That a Committee to report upon the best means of assisting the erecting of Parsonages, by which she differs from the Church of England, that where england the chere england the church of Engla ruler in a suffering Protestant Episcopal Communion, namely, that Great Britain is their superior in force, as well that you would be more cautious in future, in the high as in antiquity, in learning, in manners, and, above all, in that you would be more cattloas in lutare, in the high as in antiquity, in tearing, in hearing, in hea when Sir Robert Peel retires from public life, it will be with a peerage. In the meantime he is forming an extensive connection with the aristocracy of the land. His eldest daughter Viscountess Villiers) will be the Countess of Jersey, should her husband and she survive the present Earl; and it is now said that his second daughter is about to be married to the and that his second daughter is about to be married to an Marquis of Hertford. The Marquis is on all hands highly spoken of, and is accounted to be a man altogether different from his father, of no very estimable memory.—London Correspondent of the Glasgow Argus. REPORT OF THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS .- The pahial year of 1844 is the first since 1836 which does not exhibit an increase of expenditure over the preceding year. The total number of persons relieved in the three months ending March 25, 1844, amounted to nearly a million and a half, and were about $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the entire population, according to the census of 1841. Of the million and half persons relieved, the remute the state of the entire of there are permatthe report states that a large proportion of them were perma nent paupers. The number who were relieved in the house was 239,818: and the number who received out-door relief was 1.246.743. The Commissioners estimate the total amount of local taxes annually levied in England and Wales, to be not less than £10,000,000. A CONTRAST .- Not many weeks since the Eclair steamer anchored in Funchal-roads. The dead yellow flag drooped from her mast-head. A strange and deadly sickness had swept off two thirds of hel officers and men. Her captain and both her surgeons had perished. The wan, worn survivors, sought relief from the inhabitants of Madeira. The Governor of the Island deemed it his painful duty to disallow intercourse between the plague-ship and the shore. He sternly commanded them to weigh their anchor and depart. The scanty crew of the steamer, already insufficient to carry on the duty of the vessel, were daily becoming scantier under the attacks of the fever. The equinox was at hand. In this

CHURCH SOCIETY'S HOUSE, Toronto, December 3d, 1845. The Society met on Wednesday, the 5th instant. The LORD BISHOP in the chair. The Treasurer laid a statement of his accounts on the The receipts during the past month have been-£ s.

pointed, consisting of the Rev. H. J. Grasett, C. Gamble, Esq, The Treasurer, and James G. Chewett, Esq. It was ordered—That the thanks of the Society be

iven to Mrs. Sharpe, for her donation to the Church ciety of the Diocese of Toronto, of part of lot number 22, in the 3rd concession of Vaughan, containing 20 acres, for the endowment of St. Stephen's, Vaughan. It was ordered—That the thanks of the Society be given to Mr. John Irwin, for his donation to the Church Society of the Dicesson T

ociety of the Diocese of Toronto, of part of lot number , in the 3rd concession, northern division, of the Gore of Toronto, containing two acres, for the site of a Church.

W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary. COLLECTIONS

Made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Missionary Stations throughout the Diocese, towards the Fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy in this Diocese:--

Previously announced, 123 collections, in am't 375 17 41 School-house 5th con. Haldimand £0 16 4

128 Collections......£383 T. W. BIRCHALL, Treast £383 5 51 31st Dec., 1845. Treasurer.

NOVA SCOTIA.

ORDINATION .- The Lord Bishop of the Diocese held an Ordination in St. Paul's Church, in this city, on Sun-day morning last, the 21st ult., the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland being present and assisting, when Mr. William Henry Cooper, Divinity Student of King's College, Windsor, was ordained Deacon, and the Revd. Js. Stuart, A.B. was ordained priest.

The Prayers were read by the Archdeacon, who also presented the Candidates. The Sermon was preached by the Revd. Dr. McCawley, President of King's College, Windsor, from Isaiah, lxvi., 21. "And I will also take of them for Priests and for Levites, saith the Lord,"— The learned Preacher delivered a lucid and most powerful discourse on the subject of the Christian Min which was listened to with intense interest and attentio ustry, rge congregation.

The Rev. Mr. Cooper preached an excellent sermon in the evening, in St. Paul's Church.—Halifax Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ORDINATIONS.—The Lord Bishop of Fredericton held n Ordination in the Cathedral Church of that city, on sunday the 21st instant, on which occasion Mr. Thomas W. Robertson, of the University of King's College, Wind-sor, N. S., Mr. A. W. Tippet, and Mr. H. V. Stuart, Stusor, N. S., Mr. A. W. Tippet, and Mr. H. V. Stuart, Stu-dents in Divinity, were ordained Deacons. His Lordship was assisted by several of the Clergy. The candidates were presented by the Venerable the Archdeacon, and the sermon was preached by his Lordship's Chaplain, from the words—" And when they had prayed, they laid their headers them." Acts vi 6. The first Reg. contlered their hands on them."-Acts vi. 6. The first Rev. gentle man is appointed to the Parish of Lancaster; Rev. Mr. Tip-pet to the Curacy of St. Stephen; and Rev. Mr. Stuart to the Mission of Stanley. We wish them God speed.

On Sunday the 14th instant, the Lord Bishop of Fredericton held an Ordination in St. Luke's Church, Woodstock, when S. Jones Hanford, son of James T. Hanford, Stock.

EXAMINATION OF THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL .- The usual Terminal examination of the Collegiate School, took place on Friday the 19th ult. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the Archdeacon, his Honour the Master of the Rolls, and Prof. Jack of King's College acting as examiners.

examined in the works of those authors, an acquaintance study of ancient Literature. The manner in which the pupils translated some of the best Greek and Latin Classics, and the acquaintance they manifested with the gram-

and that we may yet be found of one mind in the house of the Lord.

"I have the honour to be, &c. &c. ROBERT CASHEL.

Right Rev. David Low,

Bishop of Moray, &c. &c." III.

"Priory, Pittenweem, 25th August, 1845. "My LORD,-Your Lordship's letter, which I have this norning received, has filled me with unfeigned surprise and regret. I will not stop to inform your Lordship, what it was your duty to have known, that by a recent Act of the Legislature, the Episcopal Church in Scotland. is *legally*, as it has ever been canonically, in communion with the United Church of England and Ireland, nor wil I do more than acquaint you that the chapels at Huntley and Nairn have both been submitted to a legal tribunal, and are not yet, at least, the Independent Chapels, which, and are not yet, at least, the Independent Onapels, which, were the legal decision in their favour, they will become. "Your Lordship's position in the Church will unfor-tunately give a weight to your opinion and conduct in this distracted country, which their own character would not otherwise obtain. In the good Providence of the great Head of the Church, which has never deserted this

long-tried communion, the sentiments of the admirable Primate of England are widely at variance with those of your Lordship. To his Grace's admirable letter, a copy of which I transmit, I content myself with referring you "I have the honour to be, &c.

"(Signed) DAVID LOW, &c. &c."

" Priory, Pittenweem, 30th August, 1845. "My LORD,—Business and other occurrences com-pelled me to address your Lordship in briefer terms than I intended; I now proceed to supply that defect. "I am an older man than your Lordship, and can pro-

bably number more years in the Episcopate than you been in Orders. At my time of life discussions of have been in Orders. All my time of the discussion the kind which your letter opens up are scarcely season-able: how much, then, must I feel, after a long govern-ment of the Church under my charge! You expressed sympathy with those who have disavowed my authority and broken off from their dutiful allegiance to their vows and their diocesan; and how much must I feel surprised, and deplore your projected encroachment on my spiritual

sion, and appeared for sympathy and rener to other Churches with which it was, or was not, in communion. From the Episcopal Church in Scotland the body with which your Lordship is connected received the most cordial sympathy and relief. At the period to which I have that synthesis an address was presented to His Majesty, Wil-liam IV., from the Episcopal Church of Scotland, em-bodying expressions of the profoundest sympathy for the bodying expressions of the profoundest sympathy for the Irish Communion. It so happened I was appointed to draw up this address, from which the following extract is now presented to your notice: 'Whilst we tender our most grateful thanks for the toleration which we enjoy, in common with all your Majesty's subjects, we beg leave adopting as we do the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the united Established Church of England and Ireland humbly to offer our heartfelt sympathy for the present distressing state of that portion of the Church established in Ireland, and to express our alarm and conviction, that the threatened attacks on that Church, if extended to England, will be attended with all the calamitous consequences of the Grand Rebellion.'

With this body, which you have not scrupled to brand with the most offensive and unfounded epithets, there was no hesitation, at the time to which I refer, to own a fraternity, and acknowledge a communion, though at that period those legislative enactments had not yet passed by which communion between the three Churches was le-gally established. I lay stress on the term legally, as I have myself discovered that many persons of your Lordship's way of thinking are apt to approve or disapprove the soundness of a Church in the precise ratio in which

is sanctioned by the State. "Whether, then, there be any justice in the parallel which you have chosen to draw between the Romish Church abroad, and the 'Protestant' (so termed by Act of Parliament) Episcopal Church in Scotland, which is in strict canonical and *legal* communion with the United Church of England and Ireland, I leave your Lordship

increase, the Archdeacon, his Honour the Master of the olls, and Prof. Jack of King's College acting as exami-ers. Several other gentlemen were also present. The classes in the classical department were severally and all unprejudiced inquirers to judge. "Bat your Lordship asserts that the Scottish Episco-pal Church has altered her standards and offices, and de-clined in the works of those authors, an acquaintance ith which is regarded as the best introduction to the upon what grounds have you formed this most uncharitable and unfounded opinion. I am not called upon to plead the cause of my Church before your Lordship, or

unsoundness or heresy, and prefer, to its communion, the company of its disaffected seceders.

"I have the honour to be, &c., "(Signed) DAVID LOW, "Bishop of Moray, &c.

"P. S.-I forewarn your Lordship, that in the event of any interference with my diocese, I shall feel it my duty to transmit your letter, and my own two replies, to the columns of a public journal."

UNITED STATES.

BISHOP POTTER. - As every thing that affects our Bishop's personal comfort or official movements must be ineresting to our friends through the Diocese, and as exaggerated reports of his *accident* are spread abroad, we take occasion to state, that on Saturday evening last, he fell on the ice in one of our streets, and received such an injury in his ankle, as to be entirely disabled for the pre-At. We have reason to be distressed for him as well burselves, since he had already made many public arrangements for the winter. But we may be thankful that there is no fear of ultimate harm to himself, after his present suffering and inconvenience are removed. We may even believe that this temporary disappointment to our churches and pastors, will eventuate for the good of

all concerned -inasmuch as he has been far from well since his return from his visitation, and a season of rest, after the excitement and fatigue which he has recently endured, may have been necessary to prevent a recurrence of the more serious ailment, to which, in former days he was subject-Episcopal Recorder.

From our English Files.

THE OREGON QUESTION .- The details of the latest intelligence from the United States are too uncertain, vague, and contradictory to be worthy of a moment's attention. The incongruous mass, however, taken as a whole, presents a very faithful picture of democratical immorality and democratical absurdity. We fear that it is a proposition not to be disputed,

"There was a period, my Lord, and that not distant, when the Church in Ireland was brought low by oppres-sion, and appealed for sympathy and relief to other Churches with which it was, or we not interpret to other knaves and fools; the character of the Athenian Demos has descended upon them all. If the democracy of any nation upon the face of the earth might be safely entrusted with the care of their neighbours' peace and of the destiny of their own country, it would be the democracy of the thoughtful, moral, and religious people of England; but there is enough in our history-enough indeed has been seen in our own daywarn against reposing unreserved confidence in even an English democracy. What, then, must be the case with the United States, where all is democracy, and where the democracy exer-cises a tyranny that would be as absolute as it is remorseless were it not qualified by jealousies, divisions, and the opposition of local interests?

Two questions now agitate the public mind in the United States, and are said to occupy the anxious attention of the government, viz., the relaxation of the tariff in favour of British ods, and the usurpation of the British territory in the Oregon strict. We cannot help thinking that the one of these questions is brought forward for the sake of the other, in that spirit compromise so often the resource of weak and disbonest politicians. It is felt that the United States themselves suffer a eat deal more by the high duties of their tariff than Great Britain or any other country suffers, and therefore the majority f the States are desirous of getting rid of those high duties A few States, however, interested in maintaining the fiscal status quo, raise the cry that to revise the tariff would be a base concession to "the old country;" and the tariff reformers, in order to free themselves from the scandalous imputation of wishing to act honestly and fairly by their British kinsmen, while consulting the best interests of their own country, are perhaps fain to suggest the occupation of the Oregon territory as a sufficient insult and folly to balance the meditated act of stice and sound policy.

There is no believing a single word that one finds in the journals of the republic ; but all their statements and surmises present two remarkable characteristics-a total absence of all reference to the question of MORAL RIGHT, and a general ac-knowledgment that all the difficulties opposed to an early and reasonable adjustment of the Oregon claim are suggested on the American side. Great Britain, say most of the journals, is anxious to have the matter determined by the arbitration of a party; but Mr. Polk, they add, will not listen to the proposal New a in the state of the proposal of the proposa

Now, as it is known to every one that Great Britain is to all pations much more an object of jealonsy on account of her power and the extent of her territory than the United States BRUNEL AND HIS BIRTH-PLACE.—The village of Hacque ville, in Normandy, is deserving of mention as the birth-place of Mark Isambert Brunel, the engineer of the Thames Tunnel. He was educated in the College of Gisors, and, when the vacaarrived at. We can allow for the fretting, harrowing effect upon sensitive minds and religious hearts of the coldness and ungodliness which too widely reign where coldness and ungodliness which too widely reign

being compelled to put to sea and cross the Bay of Biseny. There chanced, however, to be at Madeira, Sidney Bernard, an English surgeon. This man and seven seamen, ve from English merchantmen, came forward and offered their services in taking the Eclair home.

It is needless to waste words in praising their noble conduct -a more signal act of cool disinterested devotion is not on

The Eclair reached the Motherbank; the fever still raged between her decks. Many had died on the passage from Madeira; the pilot who boarded her in the Channel died, and the heroic Sidney Bernard, having accomplished the main task he had assigned himself, died also.

A merchant at York speculated boldly and successfully in ailroads. He bought in as low as he could, he sold out as tigh as he could, and when he made a permanent investment

high as he could, and when he made a permanent investme-he took the best care he could that the concern in which he had placed his capital should be well managed. He was a clear-headed, energetic man. His gains were enormous. He is now an M.P., a large landed proprietor, and as for his possessions in railway shares, he and the income-tax commissioners can alone guess at their amount. His name is George Hudson. Many people have closely watched his operations in the

share market, and have imitated them. Many people have sought his advice and followed it, and many people by so doing have made much money, and hope to make more by the same

So, in order to evince their gratitude for past and future favours, the British public have got up a subscription to offer a testimonial to the most successful speculator of the day. In the list are to be seen the names of the noblest, the wisest, the fairest in the land—all, all unblushing worshippers of Mammon-£20,000 have already been collected for the Hudson testimonial, and money still pours in. Alas for Sidney Bernard and the gallant volunteers of the

Eclair! Alas for their widows and orphans! No testimonial is proposed to record their daring humanity; no subscription is raised to provide for the families of the dead,

and to reward the unselfish courage of the survivors. Our nobility and gentry crowd forward in hundreds to do homage in purse and person to the railway king, but not a single individual has appeared desirous of rewarding, or even

BRUNEL AND HIS BIRTH-PLACE .- The village of Hacque

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ties tremblingly acknowledge, under the most natured scep-ties tremblingly acknowledge, under the name of the Flying Dutchman. A tremendous buccaneer and pirate once, having hoisted every flag and fired upon every one, Mynheer Vander-decken is condemned to perpetual unrest on the seas which he has insulted, and in the midst of storm and wind the astonished mariner now sees his ship looming through the tempest, and trembles at the sight of that round-sterned apparition. Every trembles at the sight of that round-sterned apparition. Every child knows what the habits of the Dutchman are. The cap-tain orders his boat and pulls towards the vessel, which he hails. He comes upon deck, and makes the most pathetic offers to be allowed to pilot her. Upon the refusal of the Christian captain and crew, (for all know the abandoned old wanderer too well), he leaves batters which he heres them to transport to Europe. he leaves letters, which he begs them to transport to Europe, and so rows back moodily to that ghostly old galleon in which he has sailed against the wind for so many dreary ages. But the crew and captain take care to fling the Dutchman's creden tid tals overboard; no good can come out of them; indeed, some injury is pretty sure to befall the vessel which has been entered loomed visitor.

While the soul is impressed with a salutary terror at the idea men.-Montreal Herald." of the enormous punishment under which this criminal Dutch mariner labours, one can't but feel a certain compassion—a

ties and protestations, not a soul will listen to this venerable suppliant; and, after every rencontre, the moment is sure to arrive when the poor devil is obliged to go down the side into his gig again, and to pull back to his ghostly old ship in the offing grain, and to pull back to his ghostly old ship in the offing the state of the

The Provincial Parliament is prorogued till the 7th of Feb., not there to meet for dispatch of business. We suppose Par-liament will not meet for business until the arrival of the new Governor-General.-Ibid.

A dispute is reported to have taken place between Lord Falkland and his ministers, relative to the appointment of Mr. Forbes to the office of Collector of Customs at Annapolis. The Attorney-General claimed the office for one of his supporters. a Mr. Ruggles, of Granville, and it is said that the very existence of the ministry was for some time in jeopardy, but that Lord Falk-land at length gave way. It is our opinion that this not being among those appointments that are supposed to confer political influence, the Ministry had nothing to do with it, and they have therefore interfered unconstitutionally with the prerogative .-- Montreal Courier.

MR. LOGAN and MR. MCNAUGHTON returned from their And MR. MCNAGGITON returned from their surveying expedition, a short time ago. The results are not unimportant. They went to Lake Nipissing and Lake Te-miscaming. Including the latter and the smooth water beyond it, there is an extent of navigation for 130 miles, and every appearance of immense tracts of fine lands near it. About five miles on the Militia he said "Gentlemen of the Militia, about five miles on the Ministeal Riser which faile into Lake here are not the Militia he said "Gentlemen of the Militia, beyond it, there is an extent of navigation for 130 miles, and every appearance of immense tracts of fine lands near it.

means inconsiderable. A new impetus seems to inspirit our respect or reward, there are many who will get much of both, the interior arrangements of our stores have generally much improved, and a degree of taste is exhibited in the fitting up of the windows and the exposure of goods which we highly ap-prove of, but above all it will be gratifying to the consumer in November 1812, a Captain King of the American Army

by all these ends. In this position an instrument resembling a carpenter's plough is run along them, and thus a notch is formed at the butt of each piece. They are after this carefully

delicate process, requiring considerable artistic feeling and man-ual skill. We understand the punches for Mr. Palsgrave's foundry, have been cut by Mr. D. Bruce, Jun., of Williamsburg, Long Island, who is also inventor of the machines for casting Long Island, who is also inventor of the machines for casting type, previously described. After the impression has been made, the matrice still requires a process to finish it, which is technically called "fitting up." Mr. Edward Miiler late of New York, a mechanic of great experience, conducts this part of the business; and we think that the beauty of the letters turned out, reflects the highest credit upon both these gentle-

THE TROOPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

compassion allied to the ludicrous—for this fated, luckless creature of a Dutch skipper. He is always boarding ships, and is always shown down the ladder again. In spite of his entrea-ties and protestations, not a soul will listen to this venerable suppliant. Thous of the Correspondence of "Queenston" in the Belleville Intelligencer.) Before the war was declared in 1812, a Member of Congress asked his fellow members in one of the houses what advantage The meanest comprehension will surely perceive the propriety of this simile. Like the astonished East Indiaman off the Comprehension will surely perceive the propriety a corporal and six men to carry the American Sag before him;

where the new Year—so that there will be more zeal, energy and effect. But even on their own territory, now that there is clear ground enough for open field fighting, the repulse of an invading army of any great numbers, say 50,000 men, would cost them enormous sacrifices in the ranks of such a regular, or rather ir-enormous sacrifices in the ranks of such a regular, or rather ir-enormous sacrifices in the ranks of such a regular, or rather ir-enormous sacrifices in the ranks of such a regular, or rather ir-their fate may be : enormous sacrifices in the ranks of such a regular, or rather ir-regular, army, as theirs for a long time must be; and of their militia the havoc must be great, should they engage in large numbers. Let it be remembered that I assume this because the fighting must now, and hereafter, be on open ground, by Buttalians. by Brigades, and by Divisions. No longer can it be mombers are of little advantage, and there almost all must depend upon isolated and individual effort. In support of this opinion I will quote here the substance of a statement I read, many years ago, in a work on the Mills tary resources of the United States, written by Mr. Bristed, an American. He desires to impress upon his countrymen the

tary resources of the United States, where the second provide the seco beyond it, there is an extent of navigation for 130 miles, and every appearance of immense tracts of fine lands near it. About five miles up the Montreal River, which falls into Lake Temiscaming, there is an abundance of fine Slate—a most valuable discovery—and which, we hope, will be turned to some use. The rise between the Matawa and Temiscaming, is stated to be under 50 feet, by exact measurement, instead of 220, as guessed at in a former survey! The distance between the Ottawa and Lake Nipissing is 34 miles, as the crow would fly, and 45 by the Little River. The banks of the latter are said to afford every facility for deepening it by means of dams. Hares are said to swarm in the country about Lake Temis-caming. The Indians kill them in immense numbers. The

wonder and delight with which he, for the first time, beheld (1784) on the quay of Rouen, the component parts of a huge steam-engine just landed from England. "When I am a man [he said to himself] I will repair to the country where such machinery is made." THE TIMES NEWSPAPER.—We have often been led to com-pare the *Times* to a certain vessel which is seen of the Cape in particularly rough weather, and which the most hardened seep-tics tremblingly acknowledge, under the name of the Flying

The Church.

no Government having any claim to be called civilized will venture upon a most destructive war, for any cause short of the most manifest necessity. And as England will not, I am con-ident, cause any such necessity, I have no serious fear of our present peaceful relations being interrupted. I am, as you know me to be, one of Brock's most enthusias-

formed at the but of each piece. They are after this carefully examined with a microscope, and those which exhibit any im perfection are rejected. This completes the operation. We have not yet said anything of the matrices. These are impressed by means of steel punches, cut while the metal is in a soft state, and afterwards hardened; it is a very difficult and the soft state, and afterwards hardened; it is a very difficult and the soft state, and afterwards hardened; it is a very difficult and the soft state, and afterwards hardened; it is a very difficult and the soft state, and afterwards hardened; it is a very difficult and the soft state, and afterwards hardened; it is a very difficult and the soft state, and afterwards hardened; it is a very difficult and the soft state, and afterwards hardened; it is a very difficult and the soft state, and afterwards hardened; it is a very difficult and the soft state, and afterwards hardened; it is a very difficult and the soft state, and afterwards hardened; it is a very difficult and the soft state, and afterwards hardened; it is a very difficult and the soft state, and afterwards hardened; it is a very difficult and the soft state, and afterwards hardened; it is a very difficult and the soft state, and afterwards hardened; it is a very difficult and the soft state, and the soft state, and the soft state and the sof again animate our Provincials as warmly as ever, should we be called forth once more in the defence of our now peaceful, prosperous and happy country. St. Anne's, 4th Dec., 1845.

United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1845. It gives me great satisfaction to inform you that measures are in progress here which will certainly lead to a happy ter-mination of all difficulties with Great Britain as to the Oregon

Mr. Calhoun, seeking peace in the spirit of peace, has inter-posed his offices, with success, between the British Minister and Mr. Buchanan. The negotiation is not resumed, but, what amounts to the same thing, measures are taken for its ewal, at a future time, after hearing farther from the British Government.

Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusets, with becoming moderation and discretion, submitted the following Resolutions, whatever

Hares are said to swarm in the country about Lake Temis-caming. The Indians kill them in immense numbers. The Hudson Bay Company collected last winter, 9,000 har-skins, at one of their posts on the Lake. Mr. Logan, of course, surveyed the country geologically, and in due time we shall, no doabt, have further particulars.— Bytown Gazette. We take great pleasure in witnessing the increasing trade and growing importations of our town, the importations have been very heavy during the last year, and the exports by no means inconsiderable. A new impetus scenas to inspirit our there are said to swarm in the country about Lake Temis-camind soldiers in battle who does not know the force of fear upon the human mind. Now, let an invading army come from the United States and in due time we shall, no doabt, have further particulars.— Bytown Gazette. Nearly, if not altogether, upon a level with themselves. They cannot, therefore, have confidence in them; and without this is unother noint of view in which it is importation been very heavy during the last year, and the exports by no means inconsiderable. A new impetus scenas to inspirit our

COLBORNE CHURCH.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above CHURCH are respectfully re-guested to pay the remaining Instalments on their accelete to pay the remaining Instalments on their respective Subscriptions, in the following order—viz., Twenty-five per cent. on the second day of January, and Twenty-five

per cent. on the second day of February next. By order J. M. GROVER, By order Sec'y and Treasurer. Colborne, 15th December, 1845. 441-4

TO CAPITALISTS.

TO BE SOLD, that excellent WATER MILL, and FARM PROPERTY,-BRONTE MILLS,

in the Gore District, consisting of a Woollen Factory, Grist Mill, Saw-Mills, and Dwellings, with 350 acres of Land, of which upwards of 100 acres are in a state of cultivation. This property has cost more than £10,000, and will be sold for £5,000 on easy terms,—say £1,600 cash; £500 in Septem-ber, 1846; £1,300 in December 1847; £1,200 in January 1850; and the balance, £400, in January 1855.

Although in an unfinished state, a rent to pay Six per Cent. on the purchase money can be immediately obtained, if desired. When finished, (and there is scope for profitable improvements

to almost any extent) a much greater return may be realised. For further particulars, apply to Messrs. HARRISON & FOSTER Solicitors, &c., 12, Wellington Buildings, Toronto. 18th December, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, in returning his grateful thanks to the community in general, and his friends and well-wishers in particular, takes this opportunity of announcing, that, in acknowledgment of the liberal support extended to the *Herald*, is Government.
The prospect is that the British Government will renew the legotiation on the basis of the 49th parallel of latitude.
Through Mr. Calhoun's address, conferences were held yeserday and to-day between the leading Whig and the leading Democratic members of both houses on the subject, at which the following conclusions were reached, viz :-That here should be no war until compromise and arbitration were exhausted.
That no rash measures should pass Congress.
That Mr. Dauglass's joint resolutions, assigned for Tues-

An opportunity like this, of obtaining, at a truing our an-first-rate engraving, has never before been offered by any Cana-dan journal; and the present experiment is now attempted, at emsiderable expense, chiefly from the desire to render the *Merald* a means of extensively circulating this portrait, as a

1	insertions, will oblige by doing so.	
and the second	Lands for Sale, in Upper Canada.	
	T HE FOLLOWINGLANDS are offered for sale by the Executors of the late JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., viz.:	
	District, I ownship. Lot. Con. Acres. Wellington Amaranth 15 6 200 Johnstown 8 5 200 Johnstown Bastard Broken lot 27, and J Johnstown Broken lot 27, and J	1
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n	Newcastle Hamilton W half lot 9 6 100	-
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2d	FRANCIS M. HILL.	
beny	LANDS FOR SALE.	-
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in	g, containing 3000 acres, now being faid out in 200 acre in	OLS
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BOARDING SCHOOL,

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

UITION in the following Branches of Educa- & s. d.

..... 1 10 0 Italian. 1 0 Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and Towels

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.— Quarter's commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd of November, and 15th of February. MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrust their colliders to here so that the second second

their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and

in London, in the families of Nohlemen and private Gentlemen. Bay Street, (between King Street and) Adelaide Street) Murch, 1845. 372-tf

EDUCATION.

of a sound and lady-like Education. References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER,

to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the under-mentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated :—

THOS. KIRKPATRICK. ESQ., of Kingston. GEORGE S. BOULTON, ESQ., of Cobourg.

JOHN TURNBULL, ESQ., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any per-

on who may require them. King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845. 427-tf

EDUCATION.

MRS. T. D. CAMPBELL wishes to receive into her family a few young Ladies as Pupils, whom she will instruct with her children, and to whose health and comfort her care and attention will be unremitting. A competent Assistant will be engaged. For Terms, &c. address Mrs. T. D. Campbell, Brockville,-

A data of the Montreal Bank in this town, where he will be happy to attend to the business of any of his old or new cliente. happy to attend to the business of any of his old or new clients, who may be pleased to intrust it to his management. The Subscriber takes this opportunity of notifying any per-sons indebted to him on Mortgage, on Notes of Hand, or for

sons indebted to him on Mortgage, on Notes of Hand, or for Land sold, that the sums respectively due must be paid on or before the First February next, or legal steps will be taken to collect the same. The Subscriber has authorized any of the Clerks in his Office to receive money due to him and to the same and source of the same and source of the same and the same an receipts for the same in his absence. G. S. BOULTON.

Cobourg, 25th Nov., 1845. 438-8 D. E. BOULTON, BARRISTER, A T T O R N E Y A T LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND BANKRUPTCY, NOTARY PUBLIC, AND MASTER EXTRAORDINARY IN CHANCERY, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. 439-tr FURS! HATS!! JUST received direct from London, ex Lady Seaton, a splendid assortment of MANUFACTURED FURS, ngst which are-Stone Martin Muffs, Boas and Gauntlets. Squirrel do. do. British Sable do. do. do. Fitch Stone Martin, South Sea Seal, Nutriæ Caps.

- ALSO: --Paris Silk and Satin Hats. Beaver⁶ Ladies' Riding do.

Children's De Beaver Bonnets. Do. Beaver Bonnets. The whole of which were made expressly to the order of the

Importers, and are warranted to be of the best quality, and as low in price as any house in the Province. GOODEVE & CORRIGAL,

ROWSELLS' SHEET ALMANAC, FOR 1846.

107

H. & W. ROWSELL have just published their SHEET ALMANAC for 1846, containing a large amount of

useful information, and headed by a SPLENDID STEEL ENGRAVING

OF THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

Price-2s. 6d. For Sale at Ramsay, Armour & Co's., Kingston; Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg; Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; and at the Publishers',

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto. Dec. 3, 1845.

ROWSELLS' DIARY.

LAW AND COMMERCIAL REMEMBRANCER. Price-7s. 6d.

Price-7s. 6d. JUST PUBLISHED, a work with the above title, and which it is the intention of the Publishers to continue annually. It is of the size of letter paper, and contains a sepa-rate space for every day in the year, with the days of the week and month printed at the head of the respective spaces. The Calendar and a variety of other useful information is prefixed. In England such D aries for registering appointments, business to be strended to on particular days, &c., are in general use, **EDUCATION.** MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited number of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches tion. It is printed on good paper, and substantially half-bound. As only a very limited number of copies is printed for 1846, parties desirous of having them, are requested to forward their orders immediately to the Publishers,

H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto. Dec. 4, 1845. 439-tf ECCLESIASTICAL MUSIC.

JUST POBLISHED,

WITH THE SANCTION OF THE HON. AND RIGHT REVEREND THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO, CANADIAN CHURCH PSALMODY: CONSISTING OF

A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c.

PORTRAIT

OF THE HONORABLE AND RIGHT REVEREND

The Lord Bishop of Coronto.

desirous of securing copies of the Eugraving, are requested to forward their names without delay. The price will be

Proofs, £1 0 0

RELIGION AS SEEN THROUGH THE CHURCH,

A FEW COPIES of this popular little work, hand-somely bound in cloth, with gill backs, are for sale at Messrs. GRAVELEY & JACKSON'S, in this town. Price 1s. 8d. Cobourg, Dec. 10, 1845. 439-4w

OLD ESTABLISHED BOOK-BINDERY.

ADELAIDE BUILDINGS,

KING STREET, TORONTO.

HUGH SCOBIE

Nov. 6, 1845.

Prints,

September 10th, 1845.

at the Store of

King Street, Toronto

H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto.

429-tf

prove of, but above all it will be gratifying to the consumer to know, that goods of all kinds can now be purchased on rea-sonable terms; this is partly the effect of a laudable emulation among the sonable terms is the second sonable terms; this is partly the effect of a laudable emulation weeks a prisoner of war, in Fort George. Soon after he among our merchants, and partly from the facilities afforded was brought into that fort, I arrived there with a detachment through the agency of the Upper Canada Bank, and a conse-quent increase of copital, we are also pleased in being able to

pany of men began at the east end of Colborne street on Tuesday last, to cut down and level Vinegar Hill. In the whole

Qr. ending 30	Qr. ending 30th Sept. 1844.			1845.		
Ordinana P	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ordinary Revenue	10,168	2	5	12,930	10	3
Laport Lunder Duty	3795	19	7	6 057	3.4	-
angue mouse sources	1.435	12	11	1 061	30	1
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assenger and Emigrant do.	66	0	0	104	3 -	1000
From the Customs	6 597	17	7	7 4 4 1	15	6
Loan Fund	1 700	10	1	7,441	5	3
Loan Fund	1,700	19	11	2,234	4	3
Incidental Revenue	1,758	15	2	1,419	8	1
Receipts in aid	all's ton.	Same	a horas	18		0

Totals.....£25,914 3 10 £31,893 10 5 Being au increase of £5979 6s. 7d. in the quarter ending 30th September last, over the corresponding quarter of 1844, notwithstanding that the Light House duty was reduced 25 per cent. from the 1st of April last .- St. John Courier.

TYPE-FOUNDING .- We imagine that most of our readers have, at some time or other, seen the types upon which books, newspapers and other documents are printed, but perhaps few are acquainted with the manner in which these useful articles are made

It is of the utmost importance that each type should be of entirely frustrated." The is of the utmost importance that each type should be of precisely the same size and shape as the rest, and to attain this end, an accurate steel mould is used, consisting of two pieces which, when united, leave a space for the metal corresponding exactly to the desired size of the type, but open at both ends; by means of a mechanical contrivance one of these openings can be cloud by the metrics a piece of conper-having upon one be closed by the matrice-a piece of copper-having upon one of its sides an impression of the desired letter, and this impression is placed against the opening in the mould: the metal is introduced by a small spoon at the opposite end of the mould, and is driven by a dexterous jerk of the workman's hands into and is driven by a desterous jerk of the workman's habus into all the recesses of the impression, so as to produce a perfect letter. This part of the process requires considerable care, be-cause it is necessary that the motion given to the mould should force the metal into indentations, which correspond with th efi-nest strokes of the smallest letters; yet, we were informed, that practice enabled a good worker to cast thirty types per minute. In Mr. Pulserare's fourther however, a new machine has

In Mr. Palsgrave's foundry, however, a new machine has lately been introduced which effects this part of the process at

matrice to the mould, and repeats the original process as often it was in 1812 and 1837. as the wheel is turned. Nothing can be more simple and beau-

Say that produce generally commands good cash prices. —*Chat-ham Gleaner.* THE NEW PLANK ROAD.—The last pieces of grading are now being done between this Town and Hamilton. A comofficers were a haughty, overbearing class of men. A few days after my arrival at Buffalo, I was sent to attack two of your day last, to cut down and level Vinegar Hill. In the whole that is now to be done there is scarcely more than a mile, which will be finished, if the weather do not prevent, in a few days.— We have travelled over the whole length of it, and the work seems to have been capitally executed. There are some fine bridges across the creeks, and the slope of all the hill is very gradual. The planks are not to be laid down till Spring, when the whole is to be completed in six weeks from the time of the commencement.—Brantford Courier. Bruwen were the ways are more condescending and indulgent to them Commencement.—Brantford Courier. REVENUE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Royal Gazette of the 26th ult. contains an abstract of the Provincial Revenue for the quarters ending 30th September, 1844, and 30th Sep-tember, 1845, from which we take the following comparative statement:— Qr. ending 30th Sept 1844 Qr. ending 30th Sept 1844 Qr. ending 30th Sept 1844 Revenue Reve

tried him, he urged the refractory conduct of the men compos-ing the force under his command; and to corroborate his statement he produced before the Court a witness who proved that one afternoon while on the march to Detroit, after the army had, as usual, halted in the forest to cook, and to bivouac for the night, he heard, while in his tent, an unusual noise in the camp, and sent one of his Aides de Camp to ascertain and report the cause. The officer soon returned and coolly said, "Nothing, the cause. The officer soon returned and coofly said, "Nothing, General, only a company of the Ohio volunteers riding their Captain upon a rail." I suppose the gallent Captain exercised his authority over them to a degree not pleasing to them, and they desired to convince him that he had mistaken his men. The third instance is the following : Thomas Jefferson Sutherland, the chosen General of the sympathizing scoundrels and ruffians who assembled at Detroit to invade our Province and Plunder our people in 1838, was taken prisoner by Colonel Prince, and was soon after tried by a General Court Martial in

After the trial in the Fort he was transferred to the Home District Jail to await the decision of her Majesty's Gothere I had occasional conversations with him, and he said one are made. We have lately had an opportunity of seeing the only type-founding establishment at present existing in Canada—that of Mr Palsgrave of this city—aud shall take the opportunity to give our readers an account of the processess carried on there which, we believe, will be found extremely interesting. We shall premise that types are small pieces of anamalgam of tin, antimony and lead, of a narrow oblong form, and in thickness about half their breadth—the letter being placed at one of the ends in the plain of its transverse section. It is of the utmost importance that each type should be of

same field with these. We have yet among us many Militia Officers who distinguished themselves remarkably during the late war, such as Hamilton Merritt and Colonel James Kerby, both of the Niagara frontier; and these gentlemen will, I hope, pardon me for naming them here. We have resident among us hundreds of half-pay Officers, Naval, as well as Military, from the Artillery, from the Cavalry, and from the Infantry. We have become my thousand of dischard New York, we have also among us thousands of discharged Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, many of them, as the Recruiting Sergeant would say, "free, able, and willing" to press forward proudly, and though some what old, gaily too, to drive back any invading foes, who should insult us by their hostile presence, and their arrogant offers of a freedom which we can appreciate at least January next.

a much faster rate, so that we believe double the number of type may be cast by it in the same time. This machine consists of a small furnace, having a spout and a forcing pump, both on a very small scale; in fact, just suffi-ciently large to force into the mould, at each movement of in motion by a wheel, which also brings the open end of the is discharged; and afterwards again removes the mould, opens it for the escape of the new-made types, again arranges the matrice to the mould, and repeats the original process as often

tife than the working of this contrivance. After the type is cast, it is handed to some girls who are placed round a stone slab; here each type is separately taken and the stone, for the purpose of removing any burr made three casting. This is done by throwing the arm out to its full stretch, and afterwards drawing it back again, the type being turned by a peculiar and imperceptable movement of the fingers, at the moment of changing the direction of the motion of the arm. But indeed the delusions of 1812 and 1837 have, by this time, entirely passed away. Even Mackenzie with all his extenses and observation has had his eyes opened, and the errors of his judgment corrected by the knowledge he has ac-tor among those whose Institutions and conduct he so lauded while among us. And I, for one, think less unfa-vorably of him, now that he has had the candour to declare this change in his convictions. In every point of view, therefore, I look to the future with the most cheering confidence. If the people of the neighbouring the most cheering confidence. If the people of the neighbouring But indeed the delusions of 1812 and 1837 have, by this

their creation will be made fully manifest. bid universal empire. - Correspondence of the Montreal Herald

MRS. PENN'S ESTABLISHMENT, FOR THE EDUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES.

JAMES STREET, HAMILTON. TERMS

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TERLY	PA	YN	IEN	TS	IN	8

QUARTERLY PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE :			
BOARD and Instruction in the English Lan- guage, Composition, Geography, Astronomy,	Per A	Innu	m
Douage, Composition, Geography, Astronomy,			
use of the Globes, Ancient and Modern History,			
Elements of Natural Philosophy, Writing,			
Arithmetic, Deportment, and Needlework	£35	0	
rench Language, Drawing and Painting, each	5	0	1
Iusic (including use of Piano)	8	0	1
Dancing, per quarter	2	10	
Vashing and Pew rent	4	0	
Books and Stationery			
talian Language, Japanning, Enamelling, Poonah			
Painting, &c.			
Ausic and Singing, by a Master	12	0	
	a man 1		

THE FIRST MASTERS ARE ENGAGED. Each Pupil to furnish Bed, Beddiug, Towels, Table Napkin

Silver Suoon and Fork. A Quarter's notice will be required previous to the remov

of a Pupil. The School Re opens on the 7th January, 1846. REFERENCES :- Rev. H. J. Grasett, Toronto; Rev. J. (

Geddes, Hamilton; Rev. Thos. Creen, Wellington Square; J. O. Hatt, Esq., Hamilton; Peter Carroll, Esq., Hamilton; A Kerr, Esq. Hamilton; Mrs Muttlebury, Woodstock; Rev. H Cronyn, London; Rev. C. C. Brough, London, Col. Burwell Port Talbot. January, 1846.

Wanted Forthwith,

FOR the Government Grammar School at Demorestvill District of Prince Education District of Prince Edward, a well-qualified MASTER Address (post-paid) "The Trustees under Act 4 & 5 Vic toria, chap. 19, Picton Post Office." 443 January, 1846.

Wanted,

A S ASSISTANT in the Niagara District Gramm School, an English, Commercial, and Mathematic Teacher, competent also to take charge of the inferior Classic Department, Salary-£75 per annum. Satisfactory referen ces will be required. Apply to the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, if by letter, post-paid. Niagara, 23rd December, 1845. 443-

E. NICHOLLS will make up ORDERS on the 22 February next, for BOOKS, PAPERS, &c., to rted by the early Spring Vessels from Britain. ral Literature, can be supplied by his Agents either in Londor Paris, Edinburgh, or Dublin, and which will always be sent b ess here direct from Bosto the E.

BANK STOCK AND LAND SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOL

HENRY E. NICHOLLS, Agent for Livingston, Wells & Co., New Yo and Willmer & Smith, Liverpool. Toronto, January 2, 1846.

UPPER CANADA

CHURCH OF ENGLAND DIOCESAN PRESS. THE STOCKHOLDERS in this Association are requested pay into the hands of the undersigned, an Installum (being the 14th Installment) of FIVE PER CENT. upon amount of their respective shares, on or before the 10th day January next. Where more convenient to Stockholders, ount may be transmitted to the Editor of The Church By order of the Committee.

H. SCADDING. Secretary and Treasurer

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, at COBOU under the superintendence and tuition of the Mis CROMBIE, will be re-opened, after the Christmas recess,

C. E. CROMBIE. Cobourg, 29th Dec., 1845.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL, CAPT. WILLIAM GORDON,

WILL leave TORONTO, for NIAGARA, QUEENSTON, P. M., and will leave Queenston for Toronto every morn Sundays excepted) at 8 o'clock, and Niagara at 9 o'cl

	King Street.
Cohourg, 4th Nov. 1845.	435-
A A D D T T D TF TF	ADDITOTTOT

SADDLERY WAREHOUSE.

RAL SADDLERY, consisting of every description of Saddles and Harness; Hunting, Tandem, Carriage and Riding Whips; English Bridles, of every description; Spurs, Horse Brushes, ane and Curry Combs, &c.

The Subscribers would al-o beg leave to call the attention of pattern The Subscribers would also beg leave to can the arter the great Lumber Merchants, and others at a distance. to the great reduction that has been effected in the price of Saddlery in All Orders will be executed with the greatest dispatch, and Cobourg, which makes it one of the chespest markets in this at the lowest possible price,

And, while they solicit a share of public patronage, they will Aod, when they are the second second

WM. PEARSON. Division-Street, Cobourg, 1845. 435-13

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JOHN HOLMAN,

TAILOR AND DRAPER, R ESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce to his Customers and the Public generally, that he has just received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which, on inspection, will be found to be much more complete than he has hitherto been enabled to offer. It consists of the best West of England Broad Cloths; Beaver Cloths, of various colours; Trowserings in most writty Values See See together with an elegant in great variety; Velveteens, &c. &c. together with an elegant assortment of VESTINGS.

J. H. would also invite attention to his Stock of SMALL WARES:

Such as Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Opera Ties, Collars, Suspen-ders, Gloves, Lambswool Vests, &c. &c. &c. the whole of which Sheriff, he is prepared to dispose of AT AS A LOW A FIGURE as they can be purchased at in Cobourg. On Tuesday, the 13th January, 1846. All persons, willing to promote the intended objects, are re-

JOHN C. BETTRIDGE,

YONGE STREET, TORONTO, HAS just received from the English, French, and American Markets, an extensive Stock of

GENUINE, PATENT AND OTHER MEDICINES;

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GROCERS.

All of which he is prepared to sell, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

On as Liberal Terms as can be obtained in Canada West. An able ASSISTANT has been engaged to superintend the Drug Department.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPAR.ED Toronto, July, 1845. 416-tf

CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC.

JUST PUBLISHED. THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANAC

FOR 1846, CONTAINING FORTY-EIGHT PAGES

Ecclesiastical, Commercial and General Information. Price Fourpence.

THE generally increased demand for this Almanac during the last two years has induced the Publishers to print a much larger edition for 1846, which enables them to reduce the price to FOURPENCE CURRENCY. Clergymen and others desirous of promoting the circulation of this Almanac, and in whose neighbourhood it may not have been procurable in previous At Hartford, (Conn.) on the 18th Dec'r last, Mr. Charles lishers, and inform them of the names of respectable Store-keepers where they could be sent for sale, as also the number

Receipers where they could be sent for sale, as also the number of copies which would probably be in demand. For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society, Toronto; by Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; A. Davidson, Nia, ara; J. F. Rogers, Woodstock; Ramsay, Armour & Co., Kingston; Goodeve & Corrigal, Cobourg; Mr. Parker's, Cornwall; and at many other of the principal Stores throughout the Province; and at the Publishers',

H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto

November 6, 1845.

RATEFULLY acknowledges the kind 435-tf department of his business from all parts of the Province, and begs to assure his friends that he will avail himself of every The Subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the inhabitants of Cobourg and the public generally, that they have entered into Partnership, under the firm of **DAVIES & PEARSON**, for the purpose of carrying on the SADDLERY BUSINESS in the Town of Cobourg, where they have, and will keep con-stantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of GENE-RAL SADDLERY. Consisting of every description of Saddles and in a style to command universal approbation.

Plain and Fancy Binding and Blank Books executed to any

Toronto, Sept. 29, 1845.

TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, AND OTHERS.

A FEW young Gentlemen can be accommodated with fur-nished Lodging and Board, by a Lady residing in To-ronto, and who occupies one of the best and most conveniently situated houses in that city. Reference to Thomas Champion Esq., 144 King Street, and an early application is requested. 420-tf

Teeth! Teeth !! Teeth !!!

D.R. COWLES has again returned to Cobourg and will resume the practice of his profession as Dentist. Ha-ving supplied himself with new Instruments as well as beauti-ful Porcelain Teeth and Gold Foil, he is now prepared to wait upon his friends at his office or at their dwellings. Cohourg. 8th Sept., 1845 426-tf

BAZAAR.

THE BAZAAR, of which public notice has been given, is unavoidably POSTPONED, from the first to the second week in January, on account of the Quarter Sessions intervening, and will be held in the Court House, by permission of the

e purchased at in Cobourg. Cobourg, 16th October, 1845. All persons, willing to promote the intended objects, are re-quested to send their contributions, on or before the Saturday previous, to any of the following Ladies, under whose direction and superintendence the Bazaar will be conducted :--

MRS.	HALL,	MRS.	WALLIS,
MRS.	FERGUSON.	MRS.	WRIGHTON,
MRS.	USSHER,	MISS.	MATHIAS,
	MRS.	TAYLOR.	

A great variety of articles, both intended for use and ornament, will be offered for sale on moderate terms. Refreshments on a substantial and liberal scale will be provided, and, as the Drugs, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Colours, Varnishes; GROCERTES WINES AND LIQUORS;

GT A VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT will be held in the Evening, at which BARON DE FLEUR is expected to preside, assisted by the distinguished Violinist, nsieur BLEY.

Peterborough, 15th December, 1845.

BIRTHS. At the Rectory, Woodhouse, on the 17th December last,

the lady of the Rev. F. Evans, of the 17th December last, On the 24th December, at Niagara, the lady of Walter H. Dickson, Esq., M.P.P., of twin-sons.

MARRIED.

At Christ's Church, Hamilton, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. J. G. Geddes, Mr. James Harvey, of that town, to Maria Ce-leste, daughter of Dr. Case of Barton. At Grimsby, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. G. R. F. Grout, Mr. A. Macfarland, to Maria, daughter of Ralph Walker, Esq.,

of that place. At Weston Church, on the 21st ult., by the Rev. Thomas

Phillips, D.D., Mr. Feank French, to Fanny, only daughter of Mr. W. Finch, all of Toronto.

On the 21st Nov. John George Hamilton Bourne, Esq , late Chief Justice of Newfoundland, in the 42d year of his age. At Côte à Barron, Vontreal, on Saturday Dec. 27th, Dun-

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Jan. 8: T. Champion, Esq., (2) add. sub and rem.; A. W. Moun-tain, Esq.; Hon. James Crooks; A. McDonnell, Esq., rem; Rev. W. H. Ripley [the document requested to be published has not yet been received]; L. Moffatt, Esq.; Rev. A. Town-ley; Rev. F. Evans, rem.

A CATHOLIC in our next; also the REVIEWS just trans-

DIED.

at that port, in the 60th year of his age.

429-tf mitted.-E. E. W. next week.

Original Poetry.

Carmina Mituraica:

HYMNS FOR THE CHURCH.

diocese are very gratifying.

XIX .- THE FIRST SUNDAY AFTER THE EPIPHANY. C. M.

The Collect.

O Lord we beseech Thee mercifully to receive the prayers of Thy people which call upon Thee; and grant that they may both per-ceive and know what things they ought to do, and also may have grace and power faithfully to fulfil the same; through Jesus Christ Knights of St. John, surrounded by so many memen-

I.a O Lord, Thy praying people hear! And make them know Thy WILL: Let all the Church with heart sin Thy word, through grace, fulfil!

Through grace slone, to Thee, our Lord, We bring oblations meet; And follow them that gladly pour'd Their gifts at JESU's feet. b

III. Their Gold and Frankincense and Myrrh Declared His nature true-A King-s God-a Sufferer; To Him all thanks are due !--

IV. To Thee, O God, we now present "A living Sacrifice":--c he "contrite heart"--the penitent, Thou wilt not, Lord, despised. The

To Thee, O God, the Gold we bear Is LOYAL LOVE within ; The Frankincense is PRAISE AND PRAYER ; The Myrrh is DEATH TO SIN.

Dear Saviour ; Let Thy MERIT raise The homage, humbly given ; O, waft on high the Church's PRAISE Her Incense-cloud to Heav'n!

a The Collect. b Mat. ii. 11. (Gospel for Epiphany.) c The Epistle (Rom. xii. 1.) d Psalm li. 17.

THE ANT. (FORMICA.)

The natural history of the ants has been involved in much As the evening upon which we started was drawing error. The accounts of the ancients are more fabulous than to a close, I was wondering whether our good bishop true; and those even of some modern naturalists are not en- would propose to establish daily worship in our little tirely to be depended upon. Ants were long, and generally supposed to subsist on corn, and celebrated for their industry I thought his office and weight of character, and the collecting it-an error occasioned by the resemblance of their pupe, on a cursory view, to grains of wheat, and by their evident esteem in which he was held by all on board, care in removing them to greater or smaller elevations, accordwould not only authorise, but impose an obligation ing to the state of the atmosphere. They were also anciently upon him to take this step. Some clergymen, guided believed to bite the germ of the corn which they collected, in order to stop its vegetation, and to store it up for winter provi- by worldly wisdom, would undoubtedly, from pruden-

Our poets, drawing their information from these fabulous path of duty, and thus have lost an opportunity of sources, or sheltering themselves under classical authority, have making religious impressions that might prove durable introduction of these faults have disfigured many of their as eternity. Not so Bishop Carr. As soon as our beautiful descriptions and illustrations of industry, sagacity, tea was finished, before we had risen from the table,

First crept The parsimonious emmet, provident Of future, in small room large heart inclos'd; Pattern of just equality perhaps Hereafter, join'd in her popular tribes Of commonalty.

-Milton. Par. Lost, b. vii. 1. 484. Tell me, why the ant In summer's plenty thinks of winter's want? By constant journey careful to prepare Her stores, and bringing home the corny ear, By what instruction does she bite the grain? Lest, hid in earth, and taking root again, It might elude the foresight of her care

-Prior. Poems : Solomon They don't wear their time out in sleeping or play ; But gather up corn in a sunshiny day. And for winter they lay up their stores : They manage their work in such regular forms,

One would think they foresaw all the frosts and the storms. And so brought their food within doors.

his fellow-voyagers, the Rev. John A. Clark, rector generation there, as would exhibit a spectacle for the I suppose, you are pretty fairly stocked with?" of St. Andrew's; Philadelphia, and one of the Editors whole world to contemplate, -yea, a spectarle that Simon, who was in the practice of teaching it, anof the "Philadelphia Recorder." The circumstances would fill the whole world with the glory of God.- swered modestly, that he studied it every day. stated, and especially the incident mentioned by Bi- Among other interesting facts, the Bishop stated the examiner having stated a captious argument, M. Sishop Carr, as having occurred when he was accompa- following incident, which deeply interested me.

N. B.—These Hymns are "fitted to the Tunes used in Churches," being of the same Metres with the received "Version of the Psalms of David." nying his Right Reverend friend, Dr. Wilson, Bishop " MALTA, January 13th, 1838. "My Dear Friend,-My last letter left me on board tos of their bravery and exploits-of their former wealth and splendor, that it seems as though the world the Bishop, that he would attend the funral of a Scriptures in the original. Ah! how delightful," had gone back to the days of chivalry. But before a deceased child. The Bishop of course inquired if said he, turning to the bishop, "to read these sacred "Besides the excellent Bishop of Bombay and his amiable daughter, we had among our passengers several gentlemen engaged in the Iudia and Chinese India. They learned upon inquiry that they were M. Simon, asked him if he had any taste for this to the British army. We found most of our fellowed as domestics or servants in the families of the was acquainted with its elements, and had always had a passengers truly affable and gentlemanly, and time glided away as on golden wings. The weather, too, camp.' The parents of this deceased child, ogether original. "How delighted I am to hear it!" said the

worship.

embraced the Christian faith, but were in the habit the Hebrew name for Genesis?" "Bereshith," reof meeting regularly on Sundays by themselves for plied M. Simon. The field being thus opened, the After the funeral, the whole company of combat began; both parties became animated, they these Christians met Bispop Wilson and had a long declaimed, they argued, they cited polyglots, and piety, primitive manners, kind affability, and open- interview with him. He then learned that they had Rabbis, ancient and modern. The examiner, conhearted frankness, made him a general favorite on never enjoyed the instruction of any missionary, or founded at such a display of erudition, made but a board, and the charm of our whole circle. I believe had an opportunity of conversing with any Protestant feeble resistance. M. Simon pressed him, pushed I mentioned to you in a previous letter that Dr. Carr Christian. Their ancestors resided in a part of India him on all sides, and gave him no quarter. The exhad been long officiating as a Chaplain at Bombay where a portion of the inhabitants had been led to aminer stumbled at last, and was fairly beaten down before he received his appointment as Bishop, and abandon pagan idolatry, and embrace the Roman and trampled under foot by his tremendous antagothat his errand to England was to receive consecration Catholic faith, and they among the number - Edu- nist. The bishop, who laughed from his very heart, ated in this faith, they grew up decided papis:s was delighted to witness and prolong the battle; but addressed by his fellow-countrymen on board in the in their views and feelings, not even knowing that seeing the dinner was getting cold, and taking pity, style of my Lord Bishop, he received the title so there was any other of purer form of Christianity. too, on the discomfited examiner, he gave his bene- Gore meekly, and with such manifest indifference, he showed After baving joined the camp, and having now arrived diction to M. Simon, assuring him that next day he that he valued at a proper estimate the empty pageant at a period of life in which serious reflections were and his brethren should be admitted to holy orders more frequenty awakened in their minds, they often without further examination. The prelate went to felt deep convictions of sin, and were led day after day dinner, the examiner to dry the perspiration produced to prostrate themselves before crucifixes, images, and by the debate, and M. Simon to his lodging, along pictures, in order to soothe a disturbed conscience. with his companions, laughing in his sleeve at the re-There was an old woman attached to the camp, acting sult of the examination .- Protestant Churchman. in the same capacity with themselves, as a domestic in some officer's family, who had formerly resided at Madras, and had been instructed by Kolhoff, or some of the missionaries connected with that station. She had a copy of the sacred Scriptures, which she was constantly reading, and she used to remark to these individuals, that there was nothing in the Bible about

transubstantiation or kneeling before images, or perpetually crossing one's self, and that these things could never bring peace to a troubled mind. To satisfy them of the truth of what she said, she proposed to read the Scriptures to them ; which she did from time to time. The result was that they became convinced if it would not be agreable to have evening prayers. their creed from the Bible. They obtained a copy of that they were in error, and resolved to gather the New Testament in the Tamul language, and met together regularly to hear it read. After a while there providentially fell in their way, a copy of the Prayer-Book in the Tamul tongue, which had been published by Bishop Heber. Having appoined one of their number as a reader, they now had worship regularly, according to the order of the Prayer book, on Sundays. on board. I thought that the prayers of our Liturgy of India, surrounded by Mahomedan, and pagan darkness, conducted to a knowledge of the truth as it was the waves of the deep, we lifted up our voices together the silent and simple teaching of a single copy of from day to day in its simple and beautiful strains of God's word; and though deprived of all pastoral min- $\frac{d}{d} = \frac{d}{d} = \frac{d}$

notice respecting him, penned at the time by one of dia, there would be brought about such a moral re- self well, the examiner went on-"And Philosophy mon escaped adroitly by a "distingus." "I see," "Some year or two since, he accompanied Dr. Wil- said the examiner, "you know something of Philosoa part of his extensive diocese. On their way they toire without Theology, would be as bad as a Cordetouched at Aurungabad, a city under Malomedan lier without Latin." With this the examiner attacked jurisdiction, being a part of Nizamb's dominion, whose M. Simon on the controversial questions of the time; imperial court is stationed at Hydrabad. It so hap- but finding him orthodox on them, he abandoned them pened that Nizamb or a portion of his army were at for more solid discussion. "We see enough," said this very time at Aurungabad. One morning while he, "of Theologians and Philosophers in the ecclesiasthey were at breakfast, a man who was evidently a na- tical state, but we have but few who devote themselves tive of Indostan, called, and preferred a request to to the study of the Oriental languages, and read the inquiry an affirmative answer being received, both Bish- Hebrew possess for men of learning!" The prelate, op Wilson and Dr. Carr felt a strong desire o know casting down his eyes, answered, that he had heard by what instrumentality the parents of this child had as much from Messieurs de Muys and Flavigny, both embraced the Christian faith as they were natives of very learned Hebraists. The examiner, returning to followers of Nizamb's camp. All who were employ- beautiful language? M. Simon observed, that he Home officers of this army, were called 'followers of the peculiar pleasure in the study of the Scriptures in the with some seventeen or eighteen other persons, con- examiner; "and how seldom do we meet with minds much of our time as we chose on deck-observing the nected in a like capacity with the camp, had not only so well-directed as yours! Tell me, however, what is

Apply to

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Advertisements.

RATES.

made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable tim From the extensive circulation of *The Church*, in the Province of Canada, (from Sandwich to Gaspe) in Nova Scotia and New Bronswick, 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 f 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

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

ALSO. BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS, KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER,

Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment.

NOTICE. LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers Lands for Sale in the following Townships in the Newcastle and Colborne Districts, on authorised to collect and receive the sam advantageous terms, on receiving one-third or one-fourth of the New York, February 14, 1845.

BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c.

TO LET, MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, On Reasonable Terms, (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC) PROFESSOR OF THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, LODGE, and exten-sive OUT-BUILDINGS, &c. belonging to Mrs. CART-WRIGHT, eligibly situated on the Bay, two miles from the Town, on a Macadamized Road, with about 40 acres of land. SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. MR. BEAUMONT, Possession given this Fall. Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College, F. M. HILL, Esq. FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF Barrister, &c. ALSO: to be Let next SPRING, a FARM in the vicinity, rith a good House and Out Buildings, &c. ENGLAND, REMOVED TO BAY STREET, NEAR TO FRONT STREET, At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily Kingston, August 28, 1845. 424-tf LANDS TO LEASE, Toronto, April, 1844. ON FAVOURABLE TERMS. DR. PRIMROSE. (Late of Newmarket Township. OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, Lot. Con. Acres Johnstown ... South Crosby . 12 ... 7 ... 200 5 ... 7 ... 50 DUKE STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841. Lansdowne.S. W. .Hungerford ... 8 ... 200 DR. J. A. COWLES, 19 10 ... 83 SURGEON DENTIST. Cartwright ... 14 ... 5 ... 200 OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL 4 ... 200 Seymour ... KING STREET, COBOURG. .. E. half Cobourg, 1845. 100 Mariposa ..10 . J. W. BRENT, BelmontW. half ..11 . .. W. half 11 100 .S. half 11 4 ... 100 Uxbridge July 14. 1842. ... W. half 18 ... 100 5 ... 200 14 ... A 200 S. half 25 ... 8 ... 100 TecumsethS. half 2 ... 12 . 100 6 12 200 Toronto, February 2, 1843. . 100S. half 214 100 Orillia South 16 ... 1 ... 200 Do. North W. half 1 5 ... 100 TORONTO, 97 & 98 ... 2 ... 200 ... 108 17 ... 3 ... 200 18 ... 3 ... 200 .E. half 8 ... 10 ... 100 (LATE G. BILTON) .W. half 19 ... 4 ... 100 No. 128, KING STREET. Nottawasaga . . 100 Nelson (New Survey) ... W. half 13 ... 2 ... 100 TORONTO. 14 . 200 OWEN, MILLER & MILLS. Wellington...Garrafraxa 16 ... 1 ... 200 17 . . 200 ...E. half 6 ... 5 FROM LONIE. half 7 . 100 Amaranth . .. W. half 28 . . 6 ... 100 KINGSTON, Do. W. half 29 . . 100 14 8 200 TORONTO. Eramosa E. half 32 . 100 33 ... 1 ... 200 .S. balf 20 .. . 100 15 ... 6 ... 200 W. half 16 ... 10 . ENGRAVER, &c. . 100 .. E. half 29 ... 4 ... 100 Raleigh 19. 150 . AS. half 25 ... 9 ... 50 Lord Bishop of Toronto. 17 ... 4 ... 88 Harwich 18 ... 3 ... 200 ...E. half 1111 100 A. McMORPHI, BrookeE. half 13 4 ... 100 UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, .N. half 14 ... 10 ... 100 AT Mr. ELLIOT'S, $44 & 45 \begin{cases} \text{East} \\ \text{galdoon} \\ \text{East} \\ \text{Street} \end{cases} 200$ Warwick E. half 20 ... 1 ... 100 (F) For further particulars, application may be made to THOMAS CHAMPION, Esq., at the office of the Church Society of the Diocess of Toronto, 144, King-street, Toronto,-(if by pets cut and made to order. WOOL. Subscriber. NOTICE IS hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co-bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general manage-ment, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARRIER, Cobourg, June 12, 1845.

opportunity of exchanging any portion of their Wool fo Cloth. 413-tf

iu Canada, Nova Scotia, &c.

Agent to the Foundry. Having revised and greatly added to the material, he can confidently recommend the Type now manufactured by him ss equal to any manufactured on this Continent. The services of an experienced practical man have been engaged in the mechanical department, and the Printers in thi city are confidently appealed to as to the beauty and quality of the Type now cast in this Foundry. A specimen will be shortly issued, when the Proprietor will do himself the pleasure of waiting upon the Trade; in the meantime, he will be happy to see or hear from those inclined to give him their support. PRICES the same as in the United States. Old Type taken in Exchange for new at 6d. per lb. Printers' Materials, and any article not manufactured in Montreal, brought in from New York at 20 per cent. advance. CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE. Lemoine-street. SMITH'S CANADIAN GAZETTEER. COMPRISING Statistical and General information nected with all parts of the Upper Province; Distance Tables; Lists of Professions and Trades; Stage and Steam-boats' fares; Lists of Post Offices, Hotels, &c. &c., with des-crimtions of the leading. criptions of the leading features of each Township, as regards soil, climate, productions, &c., together with a mass of other erified useful information, collected from the best authorities, by personal observation, collected from the best authorities, vertues by personal observation and enquiries on each spot.—The au-thor having visited every Town, Village, and New Settlement in the Upper Province, for that express purpose. Embellished with a superior MAP, in which will be laid down every Village and New Settlement.

recen 418-1 cial e sion CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, there KING-STREET, KINGSTON. tion o PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED upon 262-tf RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, quent WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS. this h by th DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, to re-Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. that, 291-tf which G. & T. BILTON. Biona MERCHANT TAILORS, of wi No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, which bled t [LATE T. J. PRESTON.] the re T. & M. BURGESS, only t MERCHANT TAILORS, when preter 1s pair 343 sion i public COACH BUILDERS, thenc -the CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS, all. bers o AND KING STREET, they s 329-tf take. THOMAS WHEELER, abroad CLOCH AND WATCH MAKER, of ma confu may b 191, King Street, Toronto. should Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the its im the di and m stituti this n KING STREET, COBOURG. office 103 Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired; Mattresses and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and Car upon would any di one e THE highest market price will be paid in Cash for WOOL, at the Ontario Mills Woollen Factory, Cobourg, by the I have which lation S. E. MACKECHNIE. far as N. B .- Growers of Wool who may prefer it, will have an local from Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will the E recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her Agent, Mr. Boulton. And all mortgagees, or persons indebted for payments on sales already made, will please communicate the particulars of their debts forthwith to Mr. Boulton, who is prepar friend MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY. To the Printers and Proprietors of Newspapers I refe sent t THE Undersigned having purchased the above Establish-ment, begs to solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him as paper 398 tf chara intere this a pass a some being -the motiv lic jou liberai the cr of aut often thems as has maint of the at the little of the under upon ship who l the u

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The sage industrious ant, the wisest insect, And best economist of all the field : For when as yet the favourable sun And storm-proof cells, with management most meet, And unexampled housewif'ry, she frames; Then to the field she hics, and on her back Burden immense! brings home the cumbrous corn; Then, many a weary step, and many a strain. And many a grievous groan subdued, at length Up the huge hill she hardly heaves it home; or rests she here her providence, but nips With subtle tooth the grain, lest from her garner In mischievous fertility it steal, And back to daylight vegetate its way.

-Smart. On the Omniscience of God.

confirmation of the ancient opinion; it can, however, relate only to the species of a warm climate, the habits of which are probably different from those of a cold one. So that his words,

thus shows her wisdom and prudence by using the advantages law. offered her. The words thus interpreted, as they may be with-

fill them with provisions, and cannot, like bees, draw nourishor bodies of such as they have dissected on the spot; then each attacks the prey, which is soon despatched. But when they meet with ripe fruit, or very delicate game, such as worms, li-

provided with a resource against this temporary revival; and this is no other than the *pacerons*, which, by a wonderful agreement of circumstances not to be attributed to chance, are are serious reflections. torpid exactly at the same degree of cold with the ants, and are at least acquainted with their retreats : they hunt them out

A SABBATH AT SEA. BY REV J. A. CLARK. (From the London Christian Observer.)

The Right Reverend Dr. Carr, the first-and we Bishop in reference to missionary operations in India. tion. He arrived with two of his companions, after rejoice to add, still living-Bishop of Bombay, is I found that it was his firm opinion, that no insupera- the usual hour of examination. M. de Ligny, who known to many of our readers in person, and to most, ble obstacles were in the way of the entire transfor-was then Bishop of the diocese, seeing these fathers be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent commander of the Stambart Bernard out by Capt. or all, of them by public reputation. It was a sub-mation of the vast heathen wilderness into the garden arrive at this uncommon hour, thought they must be on whose information arrive at this uncommon hour, thought they must be or all, of them by public reputation. It was a sub-ject of thanksgiving to God, by all who knew, and duly estimated, his simple, holy, active, and godly life, to accomplish this, was an increase of prayer, and and the firmness with which he holds evangelical doc- faith and of devoted self-denying, patient labours in commended to the examiner, whom he had kept to April, 1844. trine, which his life adorns, when he was called to the this wide field. It would take time. Space must be dine with him, not to spare them. The signal being office of a Bishop in the Church of Christ in India, allowed for the influence of schools and the press to given, the examiner, turning to M. de Simon, said to where he had so long, and, by the divine blessing, be felt; but the result was certain. The old systems him, in a grave tone, "I shall not ask you if you unusefully exercised his ministry. It was in the year of idolatry were crumbling to decay, and a new order derstand Latin; I know it is taught in your college 1837 that he returned to the scene of his beloved la- of things would come up. As science and civilization with reputation. Horace, however, has difficulties:

ters, lay stretched around us calm and tranquil as a confidence may we rely upon it, in sending it forth glassy lake; the air was bland and balmy as a sum- without note or comment, among the unevangelized mer's morn. Though on the sea, we were this day nations of the earth! It will not return void, but acto enjoy Sabbath privileges. The British government complish what the Lord pleases, and prosper in the is a professedly Christian government, and recogni- thing whereto it is sent." ses in its laws the institutions of God, enjoining upon all those engaged in its service the observance of the Sabbath, and the duty of worshipping the God of the Sabbath.

of our voyage from Gibraltar to this place.

washed islands, and the dark rocky shores of the Af-

But I must hasten on to the Bishop, whose sweet

"I like to see a man who professes to love the Sa-

viour, and has influence with his fellow-men, exert

that influence for the honor of his divine Master .---

community during our temporary sojourn together .----

tial motives, have shrunk from entering upon this open

he spoke to the commandant of the ship, and asked

Lieutenant M'Ilvaine, the commanding officer, at once,

and in the most cordial manner, expressed not only

his willingness but his desire, that it should be so;

and the same sentiment was re-echoed by all present.

From this evening regular daily worship was estab-

lished on board the ship. It was a most interesting

spectacle to see not only all the passengers uniformly

present, but a large number of the sailors who were

never appeared more sweet or impressive than when,

shut up in that crowded cabin, and borne along over

rican coast.

and officers on board were summoned to appear on following the sun through the day from east to west, deck; they promptly obeyed the summons, manifesting by their neat uniform and cleanly appearance their These were sometimes beautifully varied with a delirespect for the hallowed day. The roll having been cate flower of an azure tint, yielding no perfume, but Solomon's lesson has been generally adduced as a strong hearing the 'Articles of War.' The first two of these

"1. All commanders, captains, and officers, in or mly interpreted, may be perfectly correct and con-belonging to her Majesty's ships or vessels of war, as commonly interpreted, may be perfectly content to the shall cause the worship of Almighty God, according species which are indigenous in Europe. These words may very well be interpreted simply to mean, to the Liturgy of the Church of England established that the ant, with commendable prudence and foresight, makes use of the proper seasons to collect a supply of provisions suf-formed in their respective ships, and shall take care the ficient for her purpose. There is not a word in them implying that prayer and preaching, by the chaplains in holy that she stores up grain, or other provision. She prepares her bread, and gathers her food, viz., such food as is suited to her, in summer and harvest, that is, when it is most plentiful, and ly; and that the Lord's day be observed according to

out violence, will apply to our European species, as well as to "2. All flag officers, and all persons in or belonging those which are not indigenous. It is now clearly ascertained that ants are almost entirely of profane oaths, cursings, executions, drinking, uncleanness, or other scandalous actions, in derogation ment from cells without going abroad. Those which are ocen- of God's honour and corruption of good manners, seemed to be inspired with curiosity equal to our which go abroad to forage, and bring them back small insects, or budies of such as they have dissected on the spot, then each

was waiting to commence the service. I was struck verge .- Kennedy's Texas. at the foot of trees and roots of shrubs which they before fre- with the attentive manner in which the sailors listened at the loot of trees and roots of shrubs which they before fre-quented. At the first thaw they glide along the hedges and paths, when conduct them to their providers, and bring back to the republic a small quantity of their honey, for a very little is sufficient to support them in winter.

THE WILD HORSE OF TEXAS.

"About ten o'clock in the forenoon all the men their dark seedy centres and radiating yellow leaves called, Lieut. M'Ilvaine proceeded to read in their forming a pleasant contrast to the bright yellow of the Talbot, and Western Districts, which he would sell on the like sunflower. About half past ten we discerned a creature in motion at an immense distance, and instantly started in pursuit. Fifteen minutes riding brought us near enough to discover, by its fleetness, that it He has likewise for Sale several hundred could not be a buffalo, yet it was too large for an antelope or a deer. On we went, and soon distinguished the erect head, the flowing mane, and the beautiful proportions of the wild horse of the prairie. He saw Lots application is to be made to WM. B. ROBINSON, Esq., us, and sped away with an arrowy fleetness till he residing in Bond Head. gained a distant eminence, when he turned to gaze at us, and suffered us to approach within four hundred

yards, when he bounded away again in another direction with a graceful velocity delightful to behold .---We paused, for to pursue him with a view to capture was clearly out of the question. When he discovered we were not following him he also paused, and now

his clear, bright eye, and the quick curl of his inflated "Now, while I am perfectly aware that no mere nostrils. We had no hopes of catching, and did not meet with ripe truit, or very deneate game, such as worms, li-zards, and other small dead animals, they drink out their juices, and thus never fail to come back to their nest plentifully stored with liquid food, which at their return they discovere into the with liquid food, which at their return they disgorge into the mouths of their companions. The honey dew also, the secre-tions like those inst referred to, must exert a salutary tions like those inst referred to, must exert a salutary to be the secre-tions like those inst referred to, must exert a salutary to be the solution of th blighters, forms a principal nourishment of ants. They have influence. The commander of a ship, who is requir- jet black mane and tail. As he moved, we could see re blighters, forms a principal nourishment of ants. They have the art of obtaining this liquor from the insects at pleasure, and a supply of them is always found in or near the nest of one species (*les formis jaunes*). The gall insect also affords them a similar food. It is further certain that European Ants have no need of cannot but feel rebuked every time he reads them- admiration knew no bound, and we longed, hopelessly, terms than any lots no winter stores, since they are torpid daring great part of that season, in extreme cold; but when the season is not very se-vere, the depth of their nests shelters them from the frost.— demnation : and then, if he has no chaplain on board, the Margin of Machiner mathematical strength and the season is not very se-vere, the depth of their nests shelters them from the frost.— demnation : and then, if he has no chaplain on board, the Margin of Machiner mathematical strength and the season is not very se-the Margin of Machiner mathematical strength and the season is not very se-the Margin of Machiner mathematical strength and the season is not very se-the Margin of Machiner mathematical strength and the season is not very se-the Margin of Machiner mathematical strength and the season is not very se-the Margin of Machiner mathematical strength and the season is not very se-the Margin of Machiner mathematical strength and the season is not very se-the Margin of Machiner mathematical strength and the season is not very sea vere, the depth of their nests shelters them from the frost.— They do not become torpid till the thermometer sinks to 2 deg. (of Reaumur) helow the freezing point. At that temperature they would be exposed to the misery of famine, if they were not provided with a resource against this temperature exists, and they would be exposed to the misery of famine, if they were not provided with a resource against this temperature exists, and the freezing point. At that temperature they would be exposed to the misery of famine, if they were not provided with a resource against this temperature exists, and the freezing point. At the temperature they would be exposed to the misery of famine, if they were not they would be exposed to the misery of famine, if they were not the freezing point. At the temperature they would be exposed to the misery of famine, if they were not this temperature exists, and the freezing point. At the temperature they would be exposed to the misery of famine, if they were not they would be exposed to the misery of famine, if they were not they would be exposed to the misery of famine, if they were not they would be exposed to the misery of famine, if they were not they would be exposed to the misery of famine, if they were not they would be exposed to the misery of famine, if they were not they would be exposed to the misery of famine, if they were not they would be exposed to the misery of famine, if they were not they would be exposed to the misery of famine, if they were not they would be exposed to the misery of famine, if they were not they would be exposed to the misery of famine, if they were not they would be exposed to the misery of famine, if they were not they would be exposed to the misery of famine, if they were not they would be exposed to the misery of famine, if they were not they would be exposed to the misery of famine, if they were not they would be exposed to the misery of famine, if they were not they would be exposed to the misery of famine, if

"As soon as the lieutenant had finished reading pearing in the next hollow, showing himself again as revive too at the same time with them; and thus are always to these 'Articles of War,' the men together with the he crossed the distant ridges, still seeming smaller, be found when there is a demand for them. Ants, which have not the art of collecting these insects within their habitations,

FATHER SIMON.

The celebrated Father Simon, of the Oratoire, had seemed to interest all who were present. After din-long delayed taking upon himself the order of priestner all on board were again assembled for worship.- hood, on account of his great and profound study: This was a Sabbath at Sea which I shall long remem- but in consequence of a peremptory order from his superior, he was at last obliged to leave his house in "In the evening I had a long conversation with the July, and to set out for Meaux, to receive his ordinabors, after being consecrated in England; and we have much gratification in transcribing an interesting have much gratification in transcribing an interesting an interesting have much gratification in transcribing an interesting ha

	Hamilton,	44	66	1200	66	
	Cramahe,	66	66	600	66	
	Percy,	66	"	800	"	
	Murray,	**	"	2000	46	
	Seymour,	44	1914	1100		
	Hope,	66	66	200	**	
	Clarke,	66	"	300	"	
	Darlington,	"		100		
	Cartwright,			150		
	Cavan,	"	"		"	
	Emily,	District	of Colborne,	410	"	
	Ops,	46	of Colborne,	500	"	
	Verulam,			800		
	Ennismore.		66 Marine 1	600	44	
			12 1 Jan 44 , 10 1 1 1 5	700	66	
	Smith,	46	44 Marsh 1	550	**	
	Otonibee,	44	anticial for terrores	700		
he	Subscriber]	has also	Lands in the F	1	Tabaete	

erms as the first mentioned. He has several fine Farms for Sale, with extensive improve-

ments thereon, in the Townships of Hamilton, Haldimand. Murray, Cramabe, Hope, Otonibee, Smith, Emily, and Ops.-

TOWNLOTS

in Cobourg, a few in Port Hope, Grafton, and Colborne, besides a number in Bond Head, on Lake Ontario, for which latter

G. S. BOULTON. Cobourg, 25th Nov., 1845. 438-8

Farm for Sale.

FOR SALE, the South-East quarter of Lot No. 17, in the 4th Concession of the Township of Hamilton; 40 Acres of which are cleared. The Land is well watered, bick bick state of multiplication in the land is well watered, bick bick state of multiplication in the land is well watered, bick bick state of multiplication in the land is well watered, bick bick state of multiplication in the land is well watered, bick state of For terms of payment, &c. enquire of the Subscriber on

the premises. THOMAS CROSSAN.

Hamilton, 12th June, 1845.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand-bills,) BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River Don, near the City of Torouto, advertized in the fourth page of this journal, will be sold by AUCTION, on TUESDAY EVEN-Newsell's, where he intends carrying on the above business, and TERMS:-Only £2 10

It may be well to remark, that such a Deed will entitle the Toronto, May, 1844.

FOR SALE.

THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgina, being "THE BRIARS," 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 sary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in

"THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, 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

353-tf

BUILDING LOTS.

LEVEN splendid BULDING LOTS for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River on, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for e erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the ts run, down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price transle law

BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

FOR SALE,

5 Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as rates of Exchange, §c., may be ascertained on application to the above. January, 1844.

THOMAS H. EDMUNDS. TAILOR, ROBE MAKER, AND DRAPER,

NO. 2, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO,

IN returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the 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 assortent of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seas which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in th Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Cler Province. gymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to her Magymen's Hones, non of Exchequer, Chancery Lane, London. 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, by unremitting attention to business, to merit that patronage which it will ever be his study to deserve. Toronto, May 23, 1844. 385-tf

RICHARD SCORE,

NO. 1, CHEWETT'S BUI

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

Toronto, July 1st, 1845. 416-tf

JOHN HART,

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

intends carrying on the above tion and liberal terms, still to m ay, 1842. 47-tf

W. SCOTT BURN, ACCOUNTANT. INGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO. 364 RD GEORGE O'BRIEN, ENERAL AGENT. Accountant and Wotary Public, CHURCH STREET. TWO DOORS SOUTH OF KING STREET, TORONTO: 332-t LAND SCRIP FOR SALE BY A. B. TOWNLEY,

Land and House Agent, 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423tf BANK STOCK UGHT AND SC A. B. TOWNLEY.

Land and House Agent, &c. 130, KING STREET, TORONTO. [423-tf

DONALD BETHUNE, Jr. BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, CONVEYANCER, &c.

DIVISION STREET, COBOURG, CANADA WEST. Cobourg, Oct. 21, 1845. 432-tf

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

COBOURG, CANADA. Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844. 388-tf MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c.

BY WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.

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In one handsome volume bound. Price to Subscribers, 10s. To be ready for delivery in January, 1846. ned information, will be visited by him during the present Summer and Autumn. July 21, 1845.

Subscriptions received at the Star Office.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

(INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT) AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq. November, 1844. 383-tf

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

INSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu factories, &c. DIRECTORS. John McMurrich, John Doel, James Beaty, John Eastwood. Charles Thompson. Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, James Lesslie, Capt. J. Elmsley, B. W. Smith, J. RAINS, Secretary. J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. SF All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be ost-paid. July 5, 1843. 317 ost-paid. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON. A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive premiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1. 1841. FOR SALE, At the Depository of the Church Society, KING STREET, TORONTO, THE JUVENILE ENGLISHMAN'S LIBRARY,

In 18mo., neatly bound, with Engravings, UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF THE REV. F. E. PAGET, M.A. Vol. 1. Tales of the Village Children, first series, by the s. d.

Vol. 2. The Hope of the Katzekopfs, a Fairy Tale ...

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vol. 6. Triumphs of the Cross-Tales and Sketches of

Nov. 12, 1845.

The Church

speak ness age o demo out a ness, OF G public stanc hand to the ter, w as his in the call f charg you._ Ia pulse 3 13 Mont as tha few en of thi rected here a observ Vestry power

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our equal annual instalments.	WIT.		
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being from one-fourth to three-fourths r, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier	NO. 8, WELI		
offered for sale. The soil is well	Toronto, June,		
hard, or Garden; and those lying at are well adapted for the erection of	EDWA		
opelled by Steam, and would answer			

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N.B.-Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have