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### Poetry.

THE BURIAL SERVICE. (From the Halifax Times.)

Would that my weary head were softly laid In mine ancestral tomb; and that sweet stream, That murmured near with ever changing gleam, Discoursed of life and beauty, whilst the shade Of sombre yew should darken my cold dust. Would that the phantasy of Eastern dream Could merit some sad exile's yearning trust, And these poor relics of a careworn frame Repose, where first arose life's fitful flame.
To die is sweetest hope—what earthly gain Could compensate the ever lonely just, To Laws obedient?—Lo! from Heav'n there came The hope-assuring, faith-enkindling strain, "Blessed are the dead in Jesus," for they rest Calmly as infants on a mother's breast.

'To be with Jesus"-happy, happy thought That makes untimely death the crystal gate To life and glory, at its portals wait.

The golden hours unnumbered, who have brought.

The ransomed spirits in triumphal car

To sweet fruition of a future state. Sad disappointments, that unlooked for jar On life's most fragile chords, and Envy's sting In hearts creating doubtful murmuring, Are as the thorns of Jesus' diadem. When future glory sparkles from afar, Let not my spirit here be lingering, But soaring rise on Hope's sweet requiem, Whilst surpliced Priests shall murmur o'er my grave,

By sin surrounded, Jesus' power to save. Wheatly says—"The corpse having been brought in this manner procession to the entrance of the Church Yard, the Priest in his implice, and the Clerks of whom I have spoken before, are ordered the Rubric there to meet it: so that the attendance of the Minister the house, and his accompanying it all the way from theuce, is a ere voluntary respect, which he is at liberty to pay or refuse, as he eases."

From the Rubric on Ministerial ornaments, we find through re-rence to the first Prayer Book of King Edward VI.—" In saying or nging of Matins or Even-song, Baptizing and Burying, the Minister 1 Parish Churches and Chapels annexed to the same, shall use a uplice." By this law still binding on the Clergy and observed in ulawful,

JOHN OF BOLINGBROKE.

Rev. S. Givins, Rector of Napanee, and Missionary to the Mohawks, Bay of Quinté.)

lies in my native city,\* under that brightest ornament of our country, the present Chief Justice; and it is with pleasure I am enabled, from personal recollection of him, to bear testimony to the high character he period, alas! how many of his contemporaries can I recall to mind, who started with as bright prospects as himself; yet, by listening for a time to the syren voice and unhonoured grave, or with crippled powers have been distanced in their career of usefulness.

The profession he selected was one for which he the same soul. was well qualified, both by the constitution of his mind and by education. While he disdained the lower and him more eminently useful. His reputation, there-

ch was grave and unassuming, patient and courteous to all. The satisfaction he gave in the adjustment of cases in the Division Courts, is universally admitted, and, in proof, I may observe that instances were continually occurring of persons strongly prejuiced against him, on witnessing the faithful manner which he discharged his duties in these Courts, who Were induced not only to appreciate his character and abilities, but who, from being opponents, have been

transformed into his friends and admirers. Nor was his asefulness limited merely to the sphere of his professional duties. Whatever was calculated to promote the welfare of his country, met with his earty support. It was this that induced him to enter the political arena at the most critical period of Canalian history, and during the time he had the honour of representing these Counties, he distinguished himself as a true patriot and a sound and sagacious polician. Independent in mind as in circumstances, he fearlessly advocated those principles and laboured to sphold those institutions which he believed, in the sight of God and under the convictions of an enlightened conscience, were most beneficial to his country. Few public men have enjoyed in a greater degree than himself the respect and affection of his constituents and associates; and I am sure I do not overrate his virtues when I advance the opinion, that now since he has left this troubled scene, scarcely one among his keenest political opponents will withhold from his nemory the acknowledgement that he was an upright man and an honourable and consistent politician.

For many years he presided over the interests of one of the most successful monied institutions of the untry, and exerted the influence his position afforded him in the most praiseworthy manner. The readiness ever evinced to relieve the embarrassed from their difficulties and to aid the enterprising trader and mechanic, had not only a sensible effect on the prosperity of his native town and its vicinity, but will long cause his name to be treasured up in the grateful recollection of the multitudes whom he served

Agriculture, the noblest and most useful of earthly sciences, found in him a zealous and enlightened His desire to take rank among that useful class of society, the Farmers, you are well aware origihated not so much with a view to profit, as that he hight promote a branch of science so important in its bearing on the prosperity of his native country.

The management of the extensive landed estate upon him, opened a door of usefulness enjoyed by but Faithful to his stewardship in this as in every other respect, he proved himself a public and private benefactor. The liberality and consideration for the industrious poor, which marked his dealings in settling and disposing of these lands, hundreds of grateful hearts will acknowledge with blessings on his name. But notwithstanding the strict truth of what I have said, it is more than possible, that, amid the multiplicity and complication of his dealings, cases of hard-P, and even of seeming inattention to the interests of others, may have occurred. Yet who will be found to ascribe them to an unworthy motive and not to the real cause,—the finite powers of human capacity taxed, as in his case, far beyond their strength? His promptness to correct an error, or remedy a hardship when pointed out to him, was as well known as his readiness give every man a patient hearing. The assidaity with which he laboured night and day, in season and ut of season, to discharge his arduous duties,—condantly at a sacrifice of domestic comfort, and not unfrequently, I may add, with suffering of body and

Toronto, then York.

many that his zeal for the public welfare was a great of this Rectory.

undertaking. the perfect man and behold the upright."

heard in connection with the early history of this hand, and of anarchy and fanaticism on the other .-Colony,\* he united himself by marriage with one not | The advocacy of these views failed not to draw down | less respectable,† and yet he may be said, by his vir- upon him the charge of bigotry and intolerance from tuous and useful life, to have reflected honour upon some; but confident in the soundness of his views, them both. Most happy in the marriage relation, his and the rectitude of his intentions, he pursued his the church people in these parts are the best affected home was the abode of peace, love, and simple hospi- dignified course unmoved. THE LATE JOHN S. CARTWRIGHT, ESQ. tality. In the character of husband he exhibited an We have "marked the perfect man and beheld the (From a Sermon preached on occasion of his death by the admirable example of conjugal affection,—a pattern upright," as exemplified in our late friend's life and of those milder virtues which should adorn the wedned usefulness, as a man! let us now approach his charstate. As a father, he was tender and affectionate, acter as a Christian, and see how in his "end" he veand deeply impressed with a sense of parental respon- rified the assertion in the text,-"the end of that man Mr. CARTWRIGHT commenced his professional stu-sibility, and I have reason to know that the affectionate is peace." interest he felt for his infant family and that of his lamented brother, was one of the strongest ties that considered unfavourable to the cultivation of genuine bound him to earth, and the last that was severed. religion; not necessarily so, for thank God! it has pro-

maintained, not only as a diligent student, but as a surpassing tenderness and amiability. The affection light,—but on account of the strength and variety of most exemplary young man. In looking back to that which subsisted between himself and brother and sis- the worldly influences to which its members are exter, (the only members of his family with which I was posed. And I doubt not that during the earthly acquainted), more nearly resembled the love we may course of the friend we lament, many a gracious germ imagine to subsist in heaven among the blest than that of piety was choked by the briars and thorns of his of sinful indulgence, have either fallen into an untimely of this cold and selfish world. Happily concurring in worldly engagements: nevertheless, every one who the same views, tastes and dispositions, they seemed knew him will admit that he ever adorned his christian efforts were paralyzed, will be read with interest. indeed as if bound together and animated by one and profession.

character for integrity, gave him a distinguished place cerity, rarely met with in a man of his wealth, high a debtor. in the list of candidates for the highest honours of his station and multiplied occupations. His ear was ever It pleased God, in the course of a lingering and Of his qualifications in these respects, many of you ready to relieve it to the utmost of his ability. His his eyes to the reality and importance of heavenly have had opportunities of forming an opinion, from the benefactions and kindnesses were bestowed in so things, in a way they had never been opened before. anner in which he discharged the Judicial and prompt and unostentatious a manner that their value At the commencement of his last illness, it appeared Magisterial duties delegated to him in this District. was enhanced to the receiver; and withal, there was that God's purposes were not yet fully accomplished was enhanced to the receiver; and withal, there was was unquestioned. The zeal he evinced on all occa- to all his acquaintances, whilst the treasury of his right man; but now He called upon him to furnish was highly commendable. His demeaner on the rendered his society both edifying and delightful.— privileged to watch his course to the end, that it was Surely, Brethren, the society he was permitted to truly edifying to witness the expansion of the Chrisadorn for a time has lost in him no ordinary ornament, tian graces during his confinement. His path was -the poor and needy no common benefactor.

And have not the inhabitants of this village abundant cause to acknowledge his liberality with gratitude? It is true his multiplied engagements prevented him from improving to the utmost the advantages of this property, but still you well know he ever felt the liveliest interest in the place; and its inhabitants and had Providence spared his life a few years longer, doubtless we should have seen carried into effect the "liberal things he was devising" for its benefit. One instance of his liberality, and of his zeal for the honour of God and your welfare, I must not omit to mention on this occasion, and that is the erection of this sacred edi-In no way could he have given a better proof of his regard for your best interests than by ensuring by this means the ministrations of the Church amongst you. A humble and sincere Christian himself, he felt desirous, as far as in him lay, to extend to others the precious blessings he enjoyed. And it was at his suggestion the open seats were adopted, that the door of this Sanctuary should stand open to all, and the Gos- present! Here was one of earth's most favoured pel come to you in all its fulness, "without money and without price."

It is difficult, perhaps improper, to analyse the motives of those who make benefactions of this description: too often it is to be feared they are of an unworthy nature; but in this instance, from my connection with its erection, I am enabled to assert, that it was a sense of Christian obligation which prompted our friend thus to appropriate a portion of his substance to the honour of God. He felt, in common with his excellent brother, that God had blessed them with this world's goods, and it was "required in stewards that a man be found faithful" to his trust. Few men indeed proved more so than themselves.

The general impression in this neighbourhood is, that the brothers erected the Church between them. The late Rev. R. D. Cartwright was indeed most anxious to share the expense with his brother, and was, I believe, under the impression that he would be allowed to do so; but when the deed was presented to the Bishop at the consecration, he found to his surprise, and I think I may add, regret, that his generous brother had assumed the whole cost, as well as the donation of the land.

In concluding this pleasing record, I must not omit which descended to his brother and himself, devolving the documents to which he last appended his name was a deed for four acres of valuable land in the pre-

> \* The Honourable Richard Cartwright, one of the most eminent of the U. E. Loyalists, who settled at Kingston, and proved himself an ornament and a blessing to that society, and to the Province, by discharging with marked fidelity and ability the various important stations to which he was appointed.

> † That of James Macaulay, Esq., M.D., of Toronto,—one of the principal Medical Staff Officers at the early settlement of the Province: father of the Hon. Mr. Justice Macaulay, and Capt. J. S. Macaulay, R. E., both of whom have distinguished nemselves in their respective professions.
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> ‡ As a proof of this, I would observe, that in the Deed for

> the land on which the Church is built, is a proviso, reserving to himself and heirs the right of constructing a vault or tomb under or near the Church, as a family burial-place. I know his brother and himself contemplated this at one time, intending to remove the remains of all the family to it. Since his brother's death, I believe the idea was abandoned, chiefly in ing, and he is now diligently occupied in England in obtaining means to form an endowment for it.

injury of health,—affords a noble example of devotion Church. It could not have been far from £600 currency, possibly more, but our friend was not one to talk of his doings

important object, affecting the interests of Western allude briefly to the views of our late friend in relation that man is peace." Canada, being at stake, he was selected, as the man to the established form of religion, for which he so = of all others, to plead the cause in the mother country. zealously contended in his public, and laboured to LABOURS OF THE EARLY MISSIONARIES Regardless of the precarious state of his own health, promote in his private, capacity. Impressed with a he hesitated not to accept the mission, and at an incle- deep sense of the vast importance of the religion of ment season of the year he braved the perils and in- the Gospel, in all its bearings, on the prosperity and convenience of a wintry voyage across the Atlantic .- happiness of a people, he felt that "Kings should be He was restored to his anxious family and friends,-a its nursing fathers and Queens its nursing mothers,' mercy many feared would not be realized; but there and that they were as bound by Christian obligation is little doubt his end was hastened by that arduous to provide for the religious instruction of their subjects as parents were for their children. Experience, as to the dishonour of this country not to have redressed. His constitution, naturally far from robust, subjected | well as history, had taught him that religion must be him not infrequently to serious attacks of illness; yet, pressed on mankind for their acceptance, for if left to such was the vigour of his mind and his capacity for themselves they would never seek or embrace it. He business, that few men could compare with him in the could not, therefore, but admire the wisdom and amount of labour he performed. And notwithstand- Christian benevolence of that part of the British Coning the burdensome nature of his engagements and the stitution which insures the religious instruction of the complexity of his dealings with men of all classes, I people by the union of Church and State. Having verily believe, at the close of his earthly career, no examined the pretensions of the Church of England man could more fearlessly put forth the challenge of | to her claim as a branch of the Catholic and Apostolic the venerable judge of Israel,-"I have walked before | Church of Christ, with the acumen of a lawyer and you from my childhood unto this day! behold here I the interested zeal of a firm believer in the truths of am, witness against me before the Lord, whose ox Revelation, he was convinced of their validity and have I stolen, or whose ass have I stolen, or whom propriety, and he failed not zealously to contend for have I defrauded, whom have I oppressed, or of whose her interest as the religious instructress of the people. hand have I received a bribe to blind mine eyes there- In doing so, however, he never desired to interfere with with, and I will restore it." May I not then with the conscientious scruples of those who differed with truth call upon you in the words of the text, to "Mark | him in religion, or to claim for the Church a domineering ascendancy. He desired to see her established in But it remains to notice the character of our this and every dependency of the British Crown, as a to the well-being of the church in America, would, at departed friend in the endearing relations of the social medium of sound and sober religious instruction to the people,—"a safeguard and a tower" against the wily the maintenance of the connexion between England Descended from a family whose name will ever be encroachments of Popery and Infidelity on the one

The profession he selected, is, I believe, generally In the filial relation he exhibited an example of duced, and now embraces, many a bright and shining to it. If any of us of the clergy in America discover

His intercourse with his pious brother must have As a friend and benefactor, I need but mention his had the happiest effect upon his spiritual advancement; more lucrative branches of that profession, he directed ted with the deepest feelings of admiration and gratihis attention to those which were calculated to render tude for his distinguished merit and great sincerity. as by example. It was not, however, till the latter To his equals and inferiors he at all times evinced a part of his life that he experienced to the full the confore, for legal attainments, in connection with his high degree of unaffected kindness, consideration and sin-

indeed that of "the just, which, like the shining light, shineth more and more unto the perfect day."

Knowing the deep interest you feel in every thing onnected with our lamented friend, I am happy to be able to inform you that my Rev. friend who attended him so constantly, and with such benefit, during his illness, has been requested to preach on the occasion of his death. As I am led to believe he will enter minutely into the interesting particulars of his case during his illness, and that his discourse will be made public, I deem it unnecessary to dwell at any ength upon the subject here. I cannot, however, refrain from detailing to you a few interesting particulars with which I became casually acquainted.

As soon as the deceased ascertained that his malady was hopeless, with characteristic energy and a degree of composure which evinced the sincerity of his faith, he began to "set his house in order," and prepare for the impending change.

How affecting, yet sublime a spectacle, did he then sons, surrounded by everything which could make life desirable, summoned ere he had reached the meridian of life, called upon deliberately to surrender all the earthly advantages, honours, and enjoyments, for which he had toiled so diligently and with such signal suc-How keen the trial! How vast the sacrifice, in a worldly sense! Yet he bows in meek and pious submission to the mandate of that Almighty Being who he was persuaded ordered all things wisely and

well for his people. Saviour as that provided in the Gospel to flee unto, to the board; but what may be done in a separate and one who was both "able and willing to save to the more private way, one cannot easily guess. uttermost them who come unto God by him." In "As to the hardships upon our poor people, alleged humility and faith he, therefore, cast himself upon against this rule, that it shuts them out from the Christ alone for acceptance with God; and the rich Society's charity, surely it is sufficient to say, that it and abundant fruits he was enabled to bring forth on becomes them to be contented with occasional minishis bed of suffering and death, were the best proofs that trations, until their numbers and wealth increase, or he was accepted. His case was a striking realization the Society's stock is so enlarged as to be adequate of our Lord's declaration,-"Every branch in me that to all demands; the last, I am afraid that sacred fund may bring forth more fruit.'

mend my spirit, for Thou has redeemed me, O Lord or the revival of old ones. God of truth." So gently did the icy hand of death "We see already, in consequence of this rule, a We have, perhaps delayed too long the insertion great test of truth, is perpetually demonstrating its

to every public man. Indeed it is the opinion of cincts of this village, as an addition to the endowment took its flight could not be observed by the sorrowing which I am told there has been added since some and necessary caution in the selection of missionaries. witnesses of the sad but edifying scene. How truly more land by the people. cause of the abridgment of his valuable life. An It may not be out of place, while on this subject, to striking a commentary upon the text,—"The end of "At Providence, the house and glebe is said, by

> IN AMERICA. (From the British Magazine.)

> > [Continued from our last.] NEW ENGLAND.

In 1767, he again alludes to the crying grievance of the church in the Colony—a grievance which it is After speaking of some services which he had performed at a distance from his own mission, he goes on, "Alas! it is but little that so few of us can perform to what is greatly wanted. It is really melancholy to observe how many serious and very religious people of late, in these parts, profess themselves of the Church of England, and earnestly desire to worship God in that way, yet are as sheep without a shepherd. The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few, which might be greatly helped if holy orders could be obtained in this country. I encourage myself with the hope that the Lord, whose harvest it is, will soon bestow on this land that so much and so long wished-for blessing."

In truth, the British Government seems to have been visited with judicial blindness in regard to its own nearest interests; otherwise it could not so long have resisted a measure which, while it was essential and her colonies. The state as well as the church had an obvious interest in the establishment of bishop-

"If I may presume to speak," says Mr. Beach, April 14th, 1768, "what falls under my observation, towards the government of Great Britain, and the more zealous churchmen they are, by so much the stronger affection they discover for king and parliament upon all occasions. But Dissenters here greatly exceed in number. It is very probable that if there were a bishop among us to ordain and confirm, t would greatly increase the number of the clergy and the church people And the fear and dread of the growth of the church, if I mistake not, is the real source of the opposition which in these parts is made an aversion to it, it must be an additional argument for its necessity."

The same subject is referred to, with equal frequency and earnestness; by other missionaries; and the following letter, shewing how generally they felt the want of a spiritual head, without which their best The letter is dated-

" Boston, Dec. 8th, 1760. sions in the northern district of America, I am so thoroughly convinced of the great usefulness of the Society's design for promoting the interest of true at least as far as their own missions are concerned, reply of the plans and sehemes in England for Ameriby adopting something like what I propose in the can bishops being directly contrary to their assertions, paper enclosed. I dare not indeed offer it to the and of the absurdity of imagining that, in these times, laying it before you, and that if anything contained in is as strong an instance of prejudice and blind attachit should appear useful, you would take occasion to ment to party, as ever I met with in my lifetime." suggest it in proper time and place. I am, &c. "H. CANER."

the Bishop of London should appoint an archdeacon ford, and in December 1760, he reports as follows: or commissary, the Society should select some experienced clergyman, with a character for wisdom, piety, and prudence, as visitor of the missions; that such yearly, and make a tour of visitation every three years, churches, the character of the clergy, and the manners and conduct of the people.

This proposal to create a substitute for a bishop

had at heart the permanent endowment of the church really otherwise not ill-affected to the doctrines and in America, as will be seen by the following letter, in worship of our church, and are much disposed to live which he strongly commends the rule of the Society, in friendship. Much artifice is used by the leading which required that a house and glebe should be con- persons among the dissenters in this colony to prevent veyed to it, for the use of the clergymen, before any their people from attending our service, and to posmission was established:-

"Narraganset, New England,

"4th July, 1745. "Having this day had the honour of writing to the Some perhaps may imagine that the retrospect of venerable Society, in which I took a short notice of his useful life, -his benevolence, his integrity, his the glebe affair, I must now beg leave, for reasons I charity, -contributed to extract the sting from death, shall mention anon, to be with you, Rev. Sir, a little and smooth his dying pillow. But no, my brethren, more large and explicit upon that matter. From moit was with him as with every child of God under simi- tives which lie concealed from all possible penetration provement in Christian knowledge and practice, which lar circumstances. However grateful he may have of mine, some of the clergy here greatly dislike the rule our happy constitution will afford them." been, and doubless was, to his Heavenly Father, for relating to glebes; while others confess they feel at using him as an instrument for the good of others, present, and imagine they foresee, a greater future commissary, sent home the following enumeration of yet when he viewed his performances in the light of advantage arising from it. It is, no doubt, a means churches in New England, in the year 1748:eternity, he saw too much of imperfection, too much to make one popular, to appear against a measure that of sin, even in his best actions, to place any depen- puts the people to a present expense; though, to look dence upon them for hope towards God. Instead of upon it in its true light, it amounts to no more than being buoyed up by a sense of his attainments, he laying out a little for their children and providing for sank under the consciousness of his own unworthiness. their better part when the parents themselves are And it was when emptied of self and all that the self- dead and gone. A motion that looked like bringing righteous delude themselves with, that he saw the in the clergy to declare jointly against it, started last eautiful adaptation of the Gospel scheme of salva- year at Boston, and renewed again last month at the tion to the exigencies of sinful man. He felt, in that convention in Newport, was quashed by what was trying hour, the unspeakable comfort of having such a advanced at both places, as to any public application

beareth fruit my Heavenly Father purgeth, that it will never arrive at, nor can one well wish that the

Mr. Checkley himself, to be vastly a greater benefit into their serious consideration the absolute necessity to him than all his other income from the people.

"At Symsbury, when their fifty acres of glebe is incumbent very little less than 201. sterling a-year; person to them for that purpose; to testify their knows and Mr. Gibbs tells me they allow him at present, in ledge as to the following particulars: lieu of the glebe, and until the house is finished, 1201. this currency, per year.

"At Waterbury, Mr. Lyons says they have putchased some land, talk of adding more, and the minister's house is so forward that he expects they will inish it by fall.

"At Hopkinton, where commissary Price has an estate, there is a good house, and glebe enough to entitle them to the Society's care, especially as Mr. Price says he intends a further addition.

"At Taunton, in compliance with the Society's command, the people have done wonders that way. I was applied to, above a year or two ago, by one of their principal people, and after a great deal said, and my concluding that the Clergy could not, with duty and deceney, interpose in their favour at home, until they had tried what they could do by way of perpetual provision, they began the business; and I am now as they tender the interest of the Christian religion; told, from very good hands, that they have purchased and the good of men's souls. a manse and glebe of a very considerable present value. And now, surely, such first fruits, which in America to be so just to them, when any person promise at the same time a fuller future harvest, is appears there in the character of a clergyman of the evidence enough in favour of the rule; which, I per Church of England, but by his behaviour disgraces suade myself, the venerable Society will insist on, and that character, to examine, as far as may be, into I have yet heard or am aware of.

"I have had the honour of holding a mission in the Society's service almost five-and-twenty years, and the abstract of their proceedings, and the Society are nothing was attempted to perpetuate the church or from them, they entreat their friends in America, in ease the Society. There is no doubt that a clergy- the sacred name of Christ, to inform them, and they man that lives on a fee-simple estate of his own may will put away from them that withed person." improve it greatly in favour of his family, if he has The last paragraph would appear to have been profit, is doing something at the same time for the functions of missionaries in America. It is not, howchurch, and increasing its future income. I hope, however, these are not the grounds of the present dissatisfaction at this rule, and I hope, too, that no efforts men who dishonoured their profession. Such instanwill be effectual either entirely to stop or clap a clog ces will occur, notwithstanding every precaution; and on a measure so evidently adapted to the advantage it will be borne in mind that, in the absence of Episof the church. As the affair does not at all affect copal authority, no adequate means existed for checks me, so I profess to be free from all undue influence, and should not have offered you the interruption of is, however, highly to the credit of the Church of this long letter were it not to suggest these few hints, England, that, in a country where there were so many which you are able to express in a stronger and clearer temptations to a vicious or a secular life, and no con-

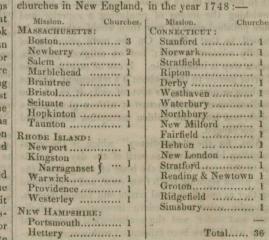
In proportion as the clergy displayed their anxiety This is the testimony of the excellent Secker, then for the introduction of the episcopate, the Dissenters bishop of Oxford:-"Rev. Sir,-From a course of thirty years' obser- exerted themselves to the utmost to oppose it. This "It hath been pretended, indeed, that immoral and sionary at Salem. He says-

religion, that I cannot but be anxious for its success. ner professed advocates for universal toleration and examination is made at first into the characters of all ing into particulars, I am of opinion, that most of the I have asked some of the first rank among them, how they make. The most earnest requests, the most sodefects which have happened among the Society's they could reconcile their conduct in this case with lemn adjurations, are sent, that all who can, would missions have been owing to the want of a proper their principles, and their answers, unworthy of their give any useful intelligence relating to them; and I believe I am quite correct in asserting, that his decisions were sound and satisfactory. His impartiality sines were sound and satisfactory. His impartiality was enhanced to the receiver; and withal, there was throughout his whole walk and conversation an innomination in his servant. He had enabled him to teach his the most partial propensity to their own party; for the most partial propensity to the most partial propen Sions for the suppression of vice, the reformation of well-stored mind, which the readiness of his remarkation of the suppression of vice, the reformation of well-stored mind, which the readiness of his remarkation of the to supply this defect I have turned my thoughts upon follow them, and that their maintenance would be offenders, and for the improvement of public morals, ble memory enabled him to bring forth at all times, righteous." I have been informed by those who were the Society, who, I imagine, might provide a remedy, raised by a tax upon America. And all that I could be supply this defect I have turned my thoughts upon the Society, who, I imagine, might provide a remedy, raised by a tax upon America. pard; it would be too presuming for one so obscure. a tax should be laid upon dissenters to maintain But I imagined you would indulge me the liberty of | bishops, weighed with them just nothing at all; which

After Dr. Johnson's election to the presidency of The plan which he proposed was this: that until was appointed to succeed him in his mission at Strat-

"Of this church, the present number of communicants is near one hundred and fifty; and I have still the satisfaction to be able to acquaint you that our visitor should hold an annual convention of the clergy people continue steadfast in their attachment to the church, and, in general, careful to evidence the purity to inquire into and report upon the state of the of their profession, and their sincerity in it, by endeavouring to make its substantial fruits and ornaments appear, in their own personal improvement, in maintaining a union among themselves, and in giving none in some of his subordinates, is a proof how much an occasion of offence to others. By this means, through overseer of the flock with real episcopal powers was the Divine blessing, the church in this town preserves its ground, notwithstanding a restless spirit of oppo-There can be no doubt, however, that Mr. Caner sition to keep up the prejudices of many who are sess them with the absurd notion of their worship and discipline being an establishment here, from which ours is a separation. But their own late divisions and disturbances have already unsettled so many, and must necessarily have the like effect with others, that I doubt not at all, they will see numbers gladly embracing that refuge from these confusions, and those wholesome means for all needful instruction and im-

The Rev. Roger Price, the Bishop of London's



self-possession. How peaceful and full of Christian them as meet objects of the Society's bounty, though the actuary a count the objects of the Society's bounty, though the principle of the proposal on the part of his friends to erect the part of his friends the part of his friends to erect the part of his friends to erec he takes a last and affectionate farewell of his infant pity; and when they are able and willing, sure no the church in New England, to mark the increase of contend, on the principle of unlimited perfectibility, family and the dear ones who surround him, and com- measure can be better calculated to perpetuate re- its ministers and members; and it is the sincere for a relaxation of every restraint, except what itself mends his soul into the hands of his Creator in these ligion than that of the Society's, relating to glebes prayer of their brethren in the old country, that the imposes, on human action: but it is the only principle memorable words, - "Father, into Thy hands I com- and manses, whether at the erection of new missions Lord God may add unto them, "how many soever which will ever afford any solution of the otherwise they be, an hundred fold."

inexplicable maze of human affairs. Experience, the It is in the gothic style, of stone, neatly and substantially built. fall on him, that the exact moment his ransomed spirit small matter given by Mr. Davenport, of Scituate, to of a general order of the Society, which shews its wise universal application. Suffering, wide-spread and

It is as follows :-

"The Society, from their first institution, taking there is that those elergymen who shall be sefit abroad should be duly qualified for the work to which they perfected, with the parsonage-house, it will save the are appointed, desire every one who recommends any

"1. The age of the person.

"2. His condition in life, whether single or marsried. M. harman being a to beauty ordinale

"3. His temper. "4. His prudence:

"5. His learning. "6. His sober and pious coffversation.

"7. His zeal for the Christian religion, and dill-

gence in his holy talling. 8. His affection to the present government.

"9. His conformity to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England: "And the Society do now request and earnestly beseech all persons concerned, that they recommend no mail out of favotir or affection, or any other world-

ly consideration, but with a sificere regard to the honour of Almighty God, and our Blessed Saviour, "And the Society particularly desire their friends

not depart from without weightier reasons than any his letters of orders; his name, and circumstances; and to inspect the public lists of the names of the though I can with pleasure compare the present with fully persuaded it will appear that such unworthy perthe past times, and have seen a great deal done in son came thither without their knowledge; but if it building new churches, yet, antecedent to this order, should happen that any such should come thither

osterity, whereas he who lives on a glebe, whilst added in consequence of reports sent home of some he is improving for his own convenience, pleasure or scandalous persons having assumed the character and light to the leading members of the board, if they obtain your approbation and there is occasion of them." their vocation.

name in this mixed assemblage and it will be associa- for it is well known, we learn insensibly from those we vation and a general acquaintance with all the mis- we gather from a letter of Mr. McGilchrist, the mis- negligent men are employed as missionaries; and to say that this hath never once happened, would be "Salem, July 31, 1765. going too far. But that it hath frequently happened, "The gentlemen in this province are all in a man- or ever for want of due care, is utterly false. Strict I have from time to time observed the success or de- liberty of conscience, and yet, in direct contradiction that are offered; strict inquiry into their behaviour cline of each mission, and the cause to which one or to this principle, the Dissenters avowedly oppose with afterwards; and exact accounts required from them open to the tale of difficulty or sorrow, and his hand hopeless disease of several months' duration, to open the other was principally owing. But without enter-

> MIXTURE OF GOOD AND EVIL IN HUMAN AFFAIRS.

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

So intimately blended together are the links in the great chain of human affairs, and so mysterious the bond which unites, in this sublunary state, the coexistent principles of good and evil, that it is impossible to find any period where these antagonist powers King's College, New-York, the Rev. Edward Winslow have not been at work, and where unseen causes have not been preparing a vital change in the fate of nations or the fortunes of mankind. In the darkest moments of the French Revolution, the seeds of revived religion, and renewed loyalty, were widely scattered among mankind; in the most depressing period of the conquests of Napoleon, the principles of resistance were acquiring increased energy, and suffering was preparing in silence the renovation of the world. The period we are now considering was no exception to the general law: At the moment when the constancy of England and the heroism of Russia were preparing the emancipation of the Continent from Brench oppression, and the delusions of democracy were disappearing in northern Europe before the experience of its effects, and about to yield to the aroused indignation of mankind, a new principle of evil was springs ing up in the last asylum of European independence, destined to revive in another quarter the worn-out flames, and perpetuate a frightful civil war for a quarter of a century in the Spanish peninsula; and while Great Britain was securely laying the foundations of a colonial empire, which was to embrace the earth in its grasp and civilize mankind by its wisdom, the vast Indian possessions of the Spanish Monarchy were breaking off from the parent state, and the frantic passions of ill-regulated freedom were preparing desolation and ruin for the boundless realms of South As merican Independence. That there is no rose with out its thorn, and no thorn without its rose, is a maxim in private life which the concurring voice of all ages has proclaimed, and every man's experience who has seen much of human affairs must probably have confirmed. The law of nature seems to be of universal application and unceasing activity; for we can diss tinctly trace its agency in every transaction, whether individual or political, in the page of history or in common life around us, and perpetually witness its effects alike in the trials of individuals and the discipline of nations. In the very events which at one period are the objects of our desire, whether as communities or private men, we can subsequently trace the unobserved causes of our distresses; in the evils which we at the time regarded as altogether overwhelming, we afterwards discern with thankfulness the secret springs of our blessings of improvement. Inexperience or infidelity alone will discover in this mysterious system the blind operations of chance, of the antagonist agency of equal and opposing supreme powers. Reason equally with revelation tells us, that such is necessarily the condition of a world composed of free agents in a state of moral probation; that if the good principles alone were brought into action, is Nearly one hundred years have chapsed since this would be heaven, if the bad, hell; and that the mixed return was made, and we are unable to state the num- condition of mankind, and the perpetual agency of the American clergy should be supported from England ber of churches within the New-England States, but causes of evil amidst good and of good amidst evil, But, my brethren, the end approached. In the throughout all generations. Where a people are there were, at the close of the year 1843, six bishops, necessarily arise from that inherent tendency to wicked possession of all his mental powers, and fully aware of numerous and wealthy enough to perpetuate the sup- and two hundred and thirty clergymen. It is a cause ness as well as aids to virtue, which we have inherited his awful position in reference to eternity, mark his port of religion, but will not, no modesty can mention of much thankfulness to every member of our comwill the next adhere to it in their opinions.

# THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1845.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE. | Mixture of good and evil in hu

Fourth Page.
The Privy-Councillor.—No. 2.

(CIRCULAR.) To the Reverend the Clergy of the Diocese of Toronto. Toronto, April 15th, 1845.

REVEREND BRETHREN, -In conformity with a Resolution passed at a Special General Meeting of the October last,-that four Collections should be made this Society, at such times as the Lord Bishop shall Collections should be devoted to the maintenance of certainly disposed to allow the utmost latitude of opi- but it would be a cause for congratulation, neverthe-Travelling or Resident Missionaries in this Diocese,in all Churches, Chapels, and Stations in this Diocese, next,-the same to be applied exclusively to the promoting of the cause of Missions in this Diocese, under Church of England as propounded in her recognized ordinary difficulties, or by extraordinary allurements. the direction of the Church Society.

In order to obviate the inconveniences which are

them that are of the bousehold of faith." I remain, Reverend Brethren,

Your's faithfully, (Signed) JOHN TORONTO.

CHURCH Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be beld, at Toronto, on Wednesday the fourth day of there can rarely be any occasion, except in cases of Dr. Goodwin wrote and Cromwell reigned. This is not June next. Divine Service, preparatory to the busifagrant to receive the state of the antiquity to which our branch of the Church referred when she spoke of men, in addition to the Holy Scripness of the day, will be held in the Cathedral Church. at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Clergy who may attend are requested to

be present for Examination on the Wednesday pre- tending Church; and consequently were without any ceding the day of Ordination, at 9 o'clock A. M., fur- excuse, beyond their own indifference, for the consenished with the usual Testimonials, and the Si-Quis quences of their neglect which were incurred. attested in the ordinary manner.

ch it would be desirable that Confirmations should be held, would signify the same to him at their earliest convenience, that he may so arrange his journies as to include them in his list of appoint-

We make the following extract from a Circular recently issued by the Lord Bishop of Montreal to the Clergy of the Diocese of Quebec, with a copy of which

we have been kindly favoured :--QUEBEC, 27th March, 1845.

Reverend and dear Brethren,
I have been only waiting for the close of those additional duties which occur in the seasons of Lent, Passionweek, and the festival-days of Easter, to give my attention to the subject of our meeting this year in triennial Visi-tation at the See, and to notify you of the arrangements to be made in that behalf. I have been anxious that you should have early intimation of my purpose, not only be-cause I found, three years ago, that in the case of the Clergy who are stationed in the District of Gaspé, the space of time remaining after their reception of my Cir-culars, was insufficient to enable them to undertake the voyage from that quarter, but also because I wish you to prepared to the Visitation, 1. with a full statement of what you may have been enabled to effect, in your respective Cures, in the cause of the Church Society, with which, I believe, that you are all united, and which is vitally interwoven with the present and future interests of the Church within the Diocese; and, 2. with detailed information arranged under the proper heads in a tabular form, respecting the state of your Parishes or Missions; purtenances within and without; the number of your serices during the year; the number of places at which you officiate, and the distance of each place from your residence: the number of square miles over which your charge sidered to extend; the number of persons who com pose your Congregations; the number of baptisms, marriages, and burials in those Congregations in 1844; the number of your communicants: the number of persons whom you presented for confirmation at my last visit; the number and description of schools which the children belonging to your Cures attend, together with an account day-Schools which are under your authority. In all the Missions of the Diocese, this information must be prepared in such a manner as to be fitted for transmis on to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
As the Anniversary Meeting of the Church Soci

forenoon of the same day, for the delivery of my charge; for which purpose Divine Service will be held in the Cahurch, at 10 o'clock, A. M. You will appear, on both these occasions, robed in your proper habits. It may, perhaps, be necessary, both for myself and for some s of our number to leave Quebec in the afternoon of the following day, in order to attend the periodical meeting of the Central Board of the Church Society, on Friday the 4th, at Montreal. You will take care, therefore, if you please, to furnish me with the information mentioned above, at the very latest, on the morning of Thursday

The following extract we noticed some weeks ago in papers unfriendly to the Church of England, and copied into some of our Church periodicals in the Mother Country to shew the spirit by which its writer was guided :-

"POPERY IN THE CHURCH .- Another of those acts nately had not attended sufficiently to the rubric, and had their child regenerated by the use of holy water,) died. part of its parents, and the body was buried last Monday light, by the sexton, in a remote corner of the church-

its obligations; and the more widely that one genera- unfriendly quarter, we uniformly treat them with the propagation of the Gospel in our Colonial depention deviates from it in their actions, the more closely contempt which they deserve. We were concerned, dencies according to the principles of the National England, and professedly zealous for her best interests. | quirements in perpetuity of the ecclesiastical estab-Had this paragraph been introduced with any accoun- lishment of this Diocese as it stood at the settlement panying word of comment which would indicate the of the clergy reserve question, is construed to mean editor's disapprobation of its spirit and language, we nothing at all, and we shall judge in some degree of should consider that he was really endeavouring to the practical working of this doctrine of expediency. subserve the cause of truth by exposing the malevolence and misrepresentation which is employed against it; but given as it is, we are forced to conclude that be for himself to shew how far in this he is consistent | not to be lost sight of. However, should any evidence

the prosperity of the Church of England. are at a loss to know how an approbation of the para- trary to their inclinations, into the path of duty and standards and formularies.

Turning to the Burial-Service of the Church, we found to arise from the postponement, in certain in- | find prefixed to it the following direction :- "Here it stances, of the Collections beyond the period at which is to be noted, that the office ensuing is not to be used they were required to be made, and to secure the unity for any that die unbaptized, or excommunicate, or have the time announced for the Toronto Bazaar, -viz., of action which a strict adherence to one particular laid violent hands upon themselves." It will appear, the last week in June instead of the last week in April. day for this object would help to promote, I beg par- therefore, that a Clergyman of the Church, under the The Cobourg Bazaar, it is intended shall take place ticularly to recommend that, in all practicable cases, circumstances alleged in this paragraph, had no alter- on Thursday, the 22d May next. the Collection be made on the day announced; or if native but to do as he is stated to have done: if, in circumstances should unavoidably cause its postpone- acting differently, he had consulted his own kindly ment, that it should not, if possible, be delayed more and Christian feelings merely, he would have been than two Sundays beyond the time originally fixed positively contravening a rule of the Church which he had bound himself to obey. The office for the Burial As the proposed Collection on Trinity Sunday is of the Dead is obviously framed to meet the case of designed to further a most important and noble Chris- those, and those only, who are admitted into the pale tian object, it is my fervent prayer, as it is my hope, of the Christian Church; and the Church very wisely that the Lord will put it into the hearts of all his and scripturally determines that none can be regarded faithful people, to remember, on that occasion, the as so admitted, unless they are baptized. It is possiclaims of the spiritually destitute, and "while they ble that some few even of her own members may think have time, to do good unto all men; specially unto differently, but that does not affect the question of what a Clergyman's duty in such a case is; and if it what a Clergyman's duty in such a case is; and if it became a conceded point that he was, in his ministrations, to consult the whims and caprices of those of the consult the whims and caprices of those of the consult the whims and caprices of those of the consult the whims and caprices of those of the consult the whims and caprices of those of the consult the whims and caprices of those of the consult the whims are caprices of the consult the white caprices of the caprices among whom he laboured, we should find them mul- of Antiquity is dangerous, from the tendency which many tiplied, we apprehend, to a very inconvenient and em-The General Annual Meeting of the Incorporated barrassing extent. The Church, in the present infound to press uncomfortably or painfully upon any of tures, the members of her communion.

In the paragraph in question, we seem to have eviappear in their robes.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will, with the Divine permission, hold his next General Ordination in the Cathedral Church at Toronto, on Sunday, the twenty-Cathedral Church at Toronto, on Sunday, the twentyninth of June. Candidates for Holy Orders, whether
of Deacon or Priest, are requested to intimate, without delay, their intention to offer themselves, and to

Of the fact of such a regulation as we have just stated, the editor of the Statesman, as a Churchman, We are requested to state that it is the intention of the Lord Bishop of Toronto to hold Confirmations, during the ensuing summer, throughout the District of Gore and the several Districts above it, with the exception of the few places visited for that purpose during the preceding year. His Lordship requests that such of the Clergy in the Districts about to have been ignorant; but even if he were, that would not justify his implied approval of the wicked and blasphemous way in which the Sacrament of Baptism is itself spoken of in the paragraph we have quoted. The reference to the regenerating the child "by the use of holy water," is one which we should hardly expect to see repeated, or even by implication approved of, by any other than such as are very low approved of, by any other than such as are very low. to be visited,—whether resident or travelling Mis- approved of, by any other than such as are very low sionaries,—as have established new missions, or sta- indeed in moral feeling, and all but reckless as to religious principle.

> In another place will be found the declaration of false?" Sir Robert Peel in proposing an enlargement of the usual grant to the Roman Catholic College at Maynooth in Ireland. If the remarks we offered last week on the subject of contributions for the dissemination of religious error, and the perpetuation of religious division, were correct,—if we were right in saying then came to, is injurious to their memory. Next to the Holy Scriptures, there is no more fatal antagonist of Romish that such a course is erroneous in an individual, it errors than antiquity,—primitive Christian antiquity. The fearful peculiarities prevailing in the National

> principle of an Established Church. repetition of the argument, that the Boman Catholic tigates antiquity, to be modern—rightly called Roman, body in Ireland have usurped the ground which belonged of right to the ancient and independent and subsequent to the great schism of the Church into East and West. (Read Dr. Hook's "Novelties of Romanism.") pure church of that country; that it was compara-tively late before the Popish supremacy was success"Read also the following, from Mr. Newman's book on "Romanism":—"We agree with the Romanist in appealing fully imposed there; that at the Reformation, the to antiquity as our great teacher, but we deny that great body of the Clergy and people returned to the his doctrines are to be found in antiquity; and we great body of the Clergy and people returned to the maintain that his professed tradition is not really such; ancient faith; and, consequently, that the Protestant that it is a tradition of man; that it stops short of the Church, as by law established, is the only one to be Apostles; that the history of its introduction is known. recognized as the true and Catholic Church in that On both accounts then, his doctrines are innovations island. It follows, that the Bishops and Priests of because they run counter to the doctrine of antiquity, the Romish communion in that country, are properly schismatics,—as much so as any sect which branched on a Church subject than Dr. Goodwin, but a good witoff, there or elsewhere, with a Protestant name, since the Reformation. The strength and prevalence of a buffeted about all his days, in and by a system which schism takes not away from its inherent character of makes this feeling remark, in a work written towards the error and guilt, not even if all but a small fraction of the population of a country should adopt it: that small fraction would, in such a case, be the true and small fraction would, in such a case, be the true and small fraction would, in such a case, be the true and small fraction would, in such a case, be the true and small fraction would, in such a case, be the true and small fraction would, in such a case, be the true and small fraction would, in such a case, be the true and small fraction would, in such a case, be the true and small fraction of the small fract Catholic Church of the country, bowever diminutive at one unhappy period in the Church's history, adopted the deadly tenets of Arius, that did not from Formby's "Visit to the East," contains an alarming render Arianism less a heresy than it was, or the lit-tle remnant that abjured it less the pure and Catholic outery against antiquity:—"The first symptom of a pro-Church than it had ever been.

It will be argued that it is expedient to assist an It will be argued that it is expedient to assist an establishment designed for the education of those who establishment designed for the education of those who ing indifference towards the past; faith sees and owns the hand of God in the past; out of this springs hope for will, with the divine permission, be held this year at Que-bec, on Wednesday the 2d July, I have fixed upon the furnishing the means of producing a superior and furnishing the means of producing a superior and more polished class of men than would otherwise be trained to that office. On the mere principles of worldly wisdom it may; but on religious grounds, great deal of trouble-we get rid of a necessity for study such a step is indefensible. It can be no extenuation of error merely to throw about it a refinement, without touching or correcting its root of evil; it can be no amelioration of sin to incrust it with a gloss and a polish, and leave the hidden corruption unimproved

and unchanged. Alas, for the "expediency" which is the great fair to obliterate, beyond the hope of recognition, the opprobrious a propensity as to lines which separate truth from error, and to confound

aggrandizement or popular impulse may direct. Contrast with this false and fatal liberality,-for yard. This is the second time within the last four months our Clergyman has refused to bury children who have false it unquestionably is, and fatal it will, fifty was the first expositor of the Gospel which most of us ever heard; and the whole Prayer Book is in accordance ever heard; and the whole Prayer Book is in accordance. in, sooner or later prove, - contrast with this the chil- with the Catechism. Goodwin, I dare say, was a holy and subordinate office confers on its possessors the right

The somewhat stringent, but not less correct, remarks of our correspondent from Chippawa, afford he approves rather than condemns the article in ques- some illustration of the doctrine of expediency, which, And if we are correct in this conclusion, it will in connection with the remarks above offered, ought with his profession of being sincere and zealous for be afforded that the patience of Churchmen with the temporising, unjust, and injurious policy of the day Our contemporary may perhaps advance the usual has become well nigh exhausted, and that they are "CHURCH Society," held at Toronto, on the 23d of plea that, in the desire to eradicate abuses where he disposed, more than they have heretofore been, to believes them to exist, he is doing a real service to our imitate "the wisdom of the world," in standing up annually throughout the Diocese in aid of the funds of honoured Church, and that, in withstanding what he for their rights, we have no doubt it will then be found may deem the novelties of the day, he is best promo- expedient to change that course of policy. We may appoint, and that the proceeds of two of such Annual ting the purity and welfare of her cause. We are not respect the motive which would induce this change; nion to those who offer this plea, without meaning to less, -to the individuals who admit it as well as to I have to express my desire that a Collection be made pronounce them either uncharitable or wrong; but we the public at large,—that they were urged, even conon TRINITY SUNDAY, that is, on the 18th of May graph above quoted is to be reconciled with a respect justice; and our hope must be, that if it be recovered and veneration for the principles and tenets of the again, they will not be tempted to swerve from it by The path of duty will be found the only safe and

Our readers are requested to notice a correction in

lecting tour Westward, and will visit the several stations of the Home, Niagara, Gore, Wellington, Talbot, and London Districts, as far as the Town of London.

Communications. DR. GOODWIN NOT A SAFE GUIDE FOR CHURCHMEN. (To the Editor of The Church.) SIR,-The "Tract" of Goodwin's to which I referred their studies render them conversant, I would say that such possibly might be the case were we to confine ourtures, "diligently reading ancient authors." The anti-quity which she refers to is primitive Christian antiquity. How any intelligent member of the English branch of of their country, to see if Christianity were true and in accordance with them? And was it not a reference to antiquity that purged the English Church in the sixteenth century from the grievous errors which had crept in upon it,-errors, however, never so monstrous and fundamen sects have fallen, and into which they all have, more or tles, and so many Fathers all erred? Was the consent of so many Bishops and learned men nothing but a conspiracy of heretics? Or that which was commendable in them, is it now blameable in us? Or that which was once true, is it now, because it displeaseth them, become Ab uno disce omnes. So spake all the Bishops onest, highly qualified, and profoundly learned prelates Churches subject to Rome, and in the Romish sects which exist within the jurisdiction of our own branch of It has been too often demonstrated to need any the Church, are all well known by every one that inves-

have in former ages risen, and how they have miscarried and died, and what have been their fruits." It is to be and in the eyes of the world comtemptible. When well nigh the whole body of Christians in the East, truth so clearly, he could not see in his own futile and fruitless error in forsaking the Church of Christ, the cause of all his own troubles. The following sentence gress towards infidelity, whether in the character of the ndividual or in that of a people, is discernible in a grow-

> and laborious investigation; but we play terribly into the hands of our enemies, both puritan and papal; we deprive the Church and the Truth of one of their noblest defences.

The "Tract" of Dr. Goodwin's, to which my remarks refer, is called by a sub-title "Tractarianism described." Notwithstanding, however, my having perused the "Tract," I have not been able to discover what "Tractarianism" is. It is one of those new terms, which ought stumbling-block as well as peril of the day. It bids to denote a devotedness to tracts. But this is not so deserve an ism. A tract may be a very good thing. If the principles on which is predicated be sound, it is a good thing. And here I together as one, Scriptural tenets and human devices, will take the opportunity of adding,—as tracts are very Apostolic rules and modern innovations, Catholic truth and order, and the ecclesiastical system and great theologians and divines of the English Church are "POPERY IN THE CHURCH.—Another of those acts which tend to bring both Clergy and Church into contempt, has occurred in this town. A child, by name Charlotte Edwards, fourteen months old, (whose parents are both in the habit of attending Church, but unfortunately had not attended sufficiently to the rubric, and had is flung away; it becomes a question no longer invol- at once to be rejected. The alleged holiness of the author their child regenerated by the use of noly water,) died.

The Clergyman, the Rev. Humphrey Jackson, refused it ved in the verities of the Christian system, but one angel from heaven were to teach contrary to the Gospel is not to justify our acceptance of his doctrine. If an Christian burial, because of this non-attendance on the which statesmen may shape and mould just as selfish as we have received it, we are to flee from it as from a the Gospel as the Prayer Book sets it forth; the Catechism tions either of the ignorance or malevolence of individuals who amuse themselves with writing paragraphs
is to serve to burnish up the armour of those who are

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contempt which they deserve. We were concerned, however, to notice the insertion of the extract above given, amongst others of an almost equally offensive character, in the Brockville Statesman,—a paper whose conductor, we believe, is a member of the Church of England, and professedly zealous for her best interests.

The test of all doctrine is this: Does it agree which the Catholic Faith to the principles of the National faith,—contrast with it especially that specimen of the Catholic Faith to us. The result of the catholic Faith to us. The result of the contrast with the season of the Catholic Faith to us. The result of the contrast with the specimen of the Catholic Faith to us. The result of the contrast with the season of the Catholic Faith to us. The result of the contrast with the season of the Catholic Faith to us. The result of the contrast of the Catholic Faith to us. The result of the contrast with it especially as being the testimony of one bearing witness on his own in our hands. The Prayer Book is the depository of the conductor, we believe, is a member of the Church of the contrast with it especially that specimen of the Catholic Faith to us. There is not one sentence of the proper whose the catholic of the contrast with the self-water of the Catholic Faith to us. The result of the contrast with the self-water of the Catholic Faith to us. The result of the contrast with the self-water of the catholic Outcomes of the Catholic Faith to us. The result of the contrast with the self-water of the catholic Faith to us. The result of the catholic of the Catholic Faith to us. The result of the catholic Faith to us. The result of the catholic Faith to us. The result of the catholic Faith to us the catholic Faith to us the Catholic Faith to us. The result of the Catholic Faith to us the catholic Faith to us the Catholic Faith to us. The result of the Catholic Faith to us the catholic F But I suppose the works of some divines at Oxford are referred to, by the term used in the title-page of Dr. Goodwin's tract. It may be remarked, however, that

> he works of Dr. Goodwin or the Puritans generally.— Indeed, I know not to the contrary, but that the following ntence from one of the much talked of, but little read, 'Tracts for the Times,' expresses well the view which hey generally take of Romanism:—"Their communion, i. e. of the Romanists) is infected with heterodoxy; we are bound to flee it as a pestilence. They have established lie in the place of God's truth; and, by their claim of mmutability in doctrine, cannot undo the sin they have committed. They cannot repent. Popery must be destroyed; it cannot be reformed." Vide Tract 20. The motto of the "Tract" under review deserves deep study and attention-"There is nothing new under the In religion this is so true, that Bishop Pearson says, "In Christianity there can be no concerning truth which is not ancient; and whatsoever is truly new, is certainly false," Which is very like what Tertullian said, long before him, "Id esse verum, quodeunque primum; id esse adulterum, quodeunque posterius." But still it is possible that we may at the first hearing take many things to be novelties, which afterwards we find to be ancient and primitive. Persons who have grown up ignorant of Church-principles, of course take them for novelties when they are first set before them. But this does not render the truth less true, that they are not novelties; that they ciples, operating in a narrower scale, (so it pleased God), ages before the Christian era. Neither is it any new thing that these principles should be sturdily opposed, not merely by the sects outside the Church—that were a thing of course—but by ill-informed though well-intend-ing persons within the Church. The date (1639) of this tract of Dr. Goodwin's, for instance, lands us in a period the last week in June instead of the last week in April.
> The Cobourg Bazaar, it is intended shall take place in Thursday, the 22d May next.
>
> When Church principles were so successfully resisted, that the marker of the barty opposing, actually accomplished the murder of the then civil and ecclesiastical heads of the Eaglish branch of the Church, and (apparently) gave the death-blow to the visible kingdom of Christ in the land. Of this party Dr. Goodwin s, for instance, finds as in a period when Church principles were so successfully resisted, that those out finds and act in unison with his sentiments and opinions, can possibly deserve the title of sound and orthodox believers, true Bereans, who search the Scriptures daily, and, proving all things, "hold fast that which is good?"
>
> To the Editor of the Parent renders his books suspicious. The cautious member of the English Church, if he must have recourse to the era of 1639 or thereabouts, for his theology, or for works against Romanism, would, I think, prefer the productions of genuine members of the Church. He might procure, for instance, Bishop Cosin's "Regni Anglia Religio Catholica, prisca, casta, defacata," or his "History of Popish Transubstantiation;" or Archbishop Laud's "Conference with Fisher,"—all sound, masterly and unanswerable with Fisher, —all sound, masterly and unanswerable works. The mention of these great names reminds me also, that neither is it any new thing for Church principles to be mistaken for Popish principles. Poor Hooker, in his day, was called a papist; Bishop Cosin was called a papist; Archbishop Laud was called a papist; Jeremy Taylor was called a papist; though never were there any sterner or more truly effective opponents of popery than

I have only to add, that the circumstance of Dr. Goodwin's being "President of Magdalene College, Oxford," as stated in the title-page of the "Tract" under review, would have been less likely to mislead had the words "and Chaplain to Oliver Cromwell" been added. In Cromwell's time, we might have found numerous individuals, to the number of seven thousand, filling livings rectories, vicarages, prebendal stalls, fellowships, curacies means, on that account, be likely to write books which it would be safe to recommend to the study of English Churchmen. The productions of the men turned out, to make room for these disaffected persons, would be much more likely to be wholesome and really edifying.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

April 17th, 1845.

Canada East, April 18th, 1845. Rev. and dear Sir,-I have read with some degree of attention, and I trust also of edification, an article in the Berean of yesterday, entitled "Abrahamic descent and Apostolic succession compared." Your respectable correspondent has, in my humble opinion, traced the parallelism with great success, and details with much force and perspiculty the important evidence, that the family and descendants of Abraham composed the original Church of the one living and true God. Thus far we

But with all the attention I have been able to bestow, I find myself utterly unable to discover by what process of reasoning your Correspondent has arrived at the astounding conclusions of his final paragraph;—that to maintain the doctrine of an "Apostolical Succession," or the transmission of ministerial functions, by the Great Head of the Church, through the Apostles or messengers of his own immediate appointment, must be regarded as a token of spiritual apostasy; and moreover that the is proved (usually considered no easy task), that proved to be no subject of the new birth and the inwelling of the Spirit, by his manifest anxiety to lay hold of a substitute; or, lastly, in what manner the laying hold of this doctrine of the Apostolic Succession, suppose it ever so clearly proved upon him, can act as a substitut for the new birth or spiritual regeneration mentioned in the New Testament, or deprive its holder of all right and

title to the spiritual privileges conveyed thereby. on subsists between the premises and the conclusion, in this extraordinary, but by no means unquestionable enthe writer was somewhat eager to arrive at his conclusion and may therefore possibly have overleaped and omitted the most convincing part of his argument, and supposed that to be proved which is only taken for granted. But even supposing it had been fully demonstrated that all are and must be hypocrites who adhere to this view of the question, unless it can also be proved unquestionably, that all those who maintain the converse of these opinions must of necessity be partakers, and that none but those who have eschewed this unsavoury doctrine can possibly be partakers, of any of the spiritual privileges of adoption, sanctification, &c. connected with it, verily I per-ceive not that any ground has been gained. The elect and favoured dissentients, and the perverse and reprobate Apostolites, occupy precisely the same relative position which they held at the outset. And truly so they may continue to do for any thing that is likely to be effected on the contrary part. The ingenious author of the disquisition referred to might as well attempt to plant a seare foot-hold on the upright and glittering surface of the Church-spire, as draw a conclusive argument from his present premises, against the belief of an apostolic descent of the divine commission in the Church of Christ, by any

mode of logical or mathematical induction with which the world has hitherto been illuminated. What a sad oversight must the Apostle and Evangelist have committed in writing down the passages Gal. iii. 26, ception or reservation against such wicked heretics as those who should in after times presume to adopt the belief of a divine commission transmitted to the Church by Christ himself and handed down to succeeding generations, first by Apostolic agency, and afterwards by means of "those who should believe on him through their word." the future. They that live in the present set up one or other of two idols—themselves, as wiser than their ancesbin to the world is a way of the world;" for it is impossible to evade objects of faith."

By discarding antiquity we get rid, to be sure, of a to the commission with which they had been invested for the government and preservation of the Church of which they had just before been made the overseers,—the assurance it conveyed being then more especially needful at

> But, further, were the people of Israel right or wrong in believing that their lineal descent from the great founder of their faith and nation, was a high and valu vilege, and in very deed constituted the whole of their claim to be partakers of the promised inheritance in the temporal Canaan? If they were wrong, what becomes of the parallel insisted on by your correspondent? But if they were right, then I pray you in what manner do Christians prove themselves to be hypocrites merely by believing (though they were to believe it never so firmly), that the distinctive character of the Church to which they the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone"? Even though they should happen also to believe rather too decisively the office of the m nistry of that Church to be of somewhat more weight and responsibility, than that either of two individuals may say to another, Do you make me a minister, and then afterintermediate step between this absurdity, and the position that ministerial functions may lawfully or scripturally be derived otherwise than by the hands of those who had themselves received rightful authority to confer them.

Is there any other calling upon earth besides that of the Christian Ministry in which the accession to the inferior tions either of the light-arce of male to the real in this entarged git which are viduals who amuse themselves with writing paragraphs to serve to burnish up the armour of those who are to serve to burnish up t

nation of Bishops and the system of the Church runs along, so that the Church is built upon the Bishops, and numerous extracts could be made from those writers likely to be quite as effective against a spread of Romanism as dong, so that the Church is governed and directed by those every act of the Church is governed and directed by those every act of the Church is by the divine law." Whether Cyprian was an apostate or an hypocrite or no, I shall not take upon me to decide. It is true, he sealed his testimony by martyrdom, but even that is considered by some but an equivocal proof of sincerity. But whether sincere or hypocritical be the cast of character to be assigned them, it cannot but be conceded, by any fair and impartial inquirer, that the passage of Jer. iii. 15, "I will give you pastors according to mine heart, which shall feed you with knowledge and understanding," appears somewhat at variance with the too commonly received hypothesis, that the succeeding congregations, whether of Abrahamic or Apostolic Succession, were always to be permitted to choose their pastors for themselves. may perhaps appear somewhat of a digression, but it serves to establish unquestionably the important fact, that the Head of the Church himself continued to take an nterest in the individual qualifications of his appointed

Ministers, and to exercise a certain degree of watchfulness and supervision over those who should in future be put n trust with the care of her spiritual concerns.

In conclusion, may I be permitted to ask one more imple question: Will the writer's modesty allow him to assume, as an unquestionable fact, that the several intelligent and apparently candid and ingenuous persons who have, within these few years past, sought admission into the Church of England, avowing that, after much careful investigation, joined with earnest prayer for superior gui-dance and direction, they had been led into a full and deliberate conviction of the defective and unauthorized character of their previous ministry,—that all these persons must of necessity have been hypocrites and Pharisees, and that none but himself, and those who have been

To the Editor of the Berean.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

CANADA. DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

CHIPPAWA BRANCH OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY. (To the Editor of The Church.)

A Meeting of the Chippawa Branch of the Niagara District Association of the Diocesan Church Society, was eld in Trinity Church, Chippawa, on Wednesday, the 3d ultimo, it being the day after the Quarterly Meeting of the Managing Committee of the District Branch. The day, though very warm for the season of the year, proved day, though very warm for the season of the year, proved highly favourable; the bursting buds of the trees gave assurance of early spring, and the fact of assembling together in the sacred edifice lately erected on the ruins of the former Parish Church imparted a peculiar interest to the meeting. A majority of the clergy of the district were present, and others were prevented from joining their heathers on the joyens occasion by illness or understanding the control of the control o brethren on the joyous occasion by illness or unavoidable engagements; a goodly number of the parish-ioners evinced their interest in the Church Society by their presence; the very efficient choir of the Church sustained their part of the duty very well; and, after Morning Prayer by the Rev. J. Anderson, an admirable sermon from Isaiah xl. 6, 7 and 8, was delivered by the Rev. A. F. Atkinson, A.B., Rector of St. Catharine's, in which the eloquent preacher pourtrayed in most forcible language and in the plainest manner the utter vanity of all those earthly possessions, on which the heart of man s generally set, and the enduring nature and the priceless

of the promises of our gracious God. The meeting having been organized by calling the Rev. Rector of the Parish to the chair, a blessing on the proeedings of the day was asked and thanksgivings offered for the good already effected by the Society, by the Rev. Chairman. After a few appropriate remarks by the Chairman, in the course of which he congratulated the members of his parish and the meeting generally, on assembling for so important a purpose in a house erected for the worship of Almighty God on the ruins of the former Church, which had wickedly been destroyed by the midnight incendiary, the Secretary of the Parochial As-sociation, James Cummings, Esq., M.P.P., read a very excellent Report of the proceedings of the Association during the past year; whereupon it was

Moved by JAS. MACLEM, Esq., seconded by W. HEP-

1st. Resolved-That the Report now read be adopted.

Moved by Rev. A. F. ATKINSON, seconded by J.

KIRKPATRICK, Esq., adoption of this opinion does, to acto, tarbor nay, not only so, but the most unquestionable kind of proof, of the hypocrisy of him who maintains it. Still ful acknowledgments to Almighty God for the measure of success which He has vouchsafed to the operations of this Parocess which He has vouchsafed to the operations of the parocess which He has vouchsafed to the operations of the parocess which He has vouchsafed to the operations of the parocess which He has vouchsafed to the operations of the parocess which He has vouchsafed to the operations of the parocess which He has vouchsafed to the operations of the parocess which he has vouchsafed to the operations which has the parocess which he has vouchsafed to the operations of the parocess which he has vouchsafed to the parocess which he has vouchsafed to the parocess which he has vouchsafed to the paroce 2d. Resolved—That this Meeting desires to express its grateul acknowledgments to Almighty God for the measure of sucul acknowledgments to Almighty God for the measure of sucul acknowledgments to Almighty God for the measure of sucunattended by detention in the ice with which she
came in contact,—by which she was not only embarrassed for chial Association; and, whilst it deems it a solemn duty again to record its conviction that all human exertion, however high tual, unless it be undertaken in a spirit of dependence upon God, feels called upon to remind those of their fellow-Churchmen in this parish, who have not yet enrolled themselves members of this Association, that God works by means, and that, whilst He bestows upon them the possession of earthly blessings, He expects that they will impart of those blessings for the purpose sending the glad tidings of salvation to those who are now perishing for lack thereof.

Moved by Rev. Thos. CREEN, seconded by Dr. Mew-

3d. Resolved-That the District Association having been enabled, in the good Providence of God, to send a Clergyman of the Church, as Travelling Missionary, to the destitute portions of this district, this Meeting calls upon their fellowrehmen in this parish, not only to sustain the District becuniary contributions, but also to beseech the Author of all ood to vouchsafe to the labours of their Missionary that blessng, which alone can make them effectual to the salvation of

mortal souls.

Moved by Rev. A. Nelles, seconded by Dr. Maclem, period in the year 1827, which was carried on first by Mr. Hus-4th. Resolved-That this Meeting desires to express the deep ense which the members of this parish entertain of the high privilege which they now again enjoy of meeting for public worship in a house erected to the service of Almighty God, after having been so long exiled from His courts, and it avails itself of this favourable opportunity of returning their sincere thanks to those of their fellow-Churchmen in the Diocese and others, who, sympathising with them in the heavy loss they sustained in the destruction of their former Church, readily contributed to assist in the erection of this sacred edifice.

Moved by JAMES CUMMINGS, Esq., M.P.P., seconded by Rev. T. B. FULLER

5th. Resolved-That this Meeting feels itself called upon to record the deep and heartfelt disappointment of the members of the Church, throughout the length and breadth of the land, that the very able and highly favourable Report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly, to whom was referred the petition of the Church Society of this Diocese, and many thousand other persons, praying to have the control and management of the Church's share of the Clergy Reserves ransferred to the Society," was allowed, in the most able manner, to lie on the table of the Legislative Assembly without further notice.

Moved by Rev. A. Townley, seconded by Charles

ROBINSON, Esq., 6th. Resolved-That this Meeting trusts that the members of the Church in this Diocese, so far from relaxing, will redouble ing, to which, as British subjects, they are entitled, and not fail the moment when he was about to be taken away from them. Conservative candidates at the late general election, they are justly entitled, until their petitions are granted, and the small share of that patrimony, intended for their benefit by his gracious Majesty King George the Third, of sacred memory, still left to the Church, shall be rescued from further spoliation, and placed under the control of her members.

Moved by Lieut. RADCLIFF, R. N., seconded by Major COLCLEUGH.

7th. Resolved-That the thanks of this Meeting are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Committee and other Officers of

Moved by Rev. J. Anderson, seconded by T. S. SMYTH, Esq., 8th. Resolved-That Messrs. Jas. Maclem, Wm. Hepburne, Wm. Maclem, Thos. C. Street, and James H. Cummings, do constitute the Committee; that James Cummings Esq. M.P.P.

be the Secretary, and James Maclem Esq. the Treasurer, for the ensuing year. Moved by - RUDYERD Esq., seconded by Mr. Thomas, Resolved-That the Rev. Chairman do leave the chair, and

On moving and seconding these Resolutions, many of

inevitable, never fails to chastise any attempt to elude | England; and when they come from a notoriously | Church of the country, the stinted allowance for the | tion of their errors or their systems. The piety of Thomas | besides the inward and spiritual, had also an outward and | ment of Evangelical Truth in conjunction with Apostolic | Church of the country, the stinted allowance for the | tion of their errors or their systems. à Kempis, Fenelon, Pascal, does not prove Romanism.— visible calling and ordination, in order to satisfy others as
The test of all doctrine is this: Does it agree with the well as himself that he was the person called. The opinion The Resolutions regarding our share of the Clergy Rere, "Thence, that is, from the Apostles' time, by the lescent of times and succession, i. e. of persons, the orditation of Bishops and the system of the Church runs been treated in the manner in which the whole body of Churchmen in both of the Canadian Dioceses have bee treated by the present Administration, generally called "Conservative." It is painful to think, that a few thousand Presbyterians (who are not to be too much depended on) have more influence with the Government of a Bri-tish Colony, than above a hundred thousand Churchmen. occupying the same ignominious position that Lord Mel-bourne's Administration occupied some seven years ago in England, when that virtuous Minister and his friends were kept in power, only because Mr. O'Connell saw fit to turn his tail to their side of the his tail to their side of the house.

Our Provincial Administration imagine that, do what

they will to them, Churchmen will never fail to exercise that influence and to make those exertions to which, I am bold to say, every Conservative member of our present Legislative Assembly is indebted for his seat; and to which, consequently, the present Administration is also indebted for the power which they so ungratefully exercise for trampling upon their best friends. They know, on the contrary, that Scotch Presbyterians are not to be always depended on; and therefore they must be courted —witness the elevation of the brother of the Receiver General (the head and leader of the party.) to a seat in the Legislative Council, though that brother voted "confidence" in the renowned "stipulators," when they quarrelled with the Governor General and wished to make a stipulation. tool of the Queen's representative—an elevation, which I consider an insult to the great body of Conservative electors in Upper Canada, since that gentleman is the only one who has been called to the Legislative Council from this part of the Province, since the noble exertions made by them at the legs closely or and the council from the part of the province of the council from the part of the province of the council from the part of the par by them at the last election, and since that gentleman was inferior to scores of Conservatives in every qualification for a Legislator but the score of the second for a Legislator, but that of pliant submission to the will of his ambitious brother. Witness the extraordinary treatment of Churchmen in the House of Assembly by the Administration, in the matter of King's College, when they were in a measure forced to vote against their consciences, on the threat of the Administration to throw up their offices, and thus throw the country again into confusion if the wild the control of the confusion if the confusion is the confusion in the confusion in the confusion is the confusion in the confusi fusion, if they did not sustain them in their attack upon King's College—an attack which, they declared, they were forced to make, "because the whole country demanded it,"—whilst the fact is, that not a single petition, asking for it. manded it, —whilst the fact is, that not a single pettuon-asking for it, was presented to the house, whilst scores were presented against it, this Session, just finished—(verily Mr. Morris and his party, who, no doubt, urged it on, and who alone were satisfied with the bill which Mr. Draper had the—honour to introduce into the house, are "the value country" in the ages of the Administration are "the whole country" in the eyes of the Administration,—witness the conduct of the British Colonist and the Kingston Chronicle newspapers—the organs of the Scotch Presbyterians in Upper Canada, which were the warm supporters of the Baldwin and Lafontaine Administration, have whilst they were in power. Verily, Mr. Editor, we have fallen on evil times, when pliant consciences are more highly valued in high places than sound British princi-ple, and when the reasonable petition of a hundred thou-sand Churchmen to have the management of their own property is denied them by those very men whom they placed in power, whilst the demand of thirty thousand Presbyterians the uncertain friends of the Government Presbyterians, the uncertain friends of the Government (at best) to deprive Churchmen, by the strong arm of Legislative enactment, of their vested rights, is ignomi-niously submitted to!

But the time will come, when injured and oppressed Churchmen will vote for no man at the hustings in whose principles they have not confidence, lest they be treated in the way Churchmen in London must feel themselves treated by their present representation. And, if an adherence to this determination dissolves the present Conservative majority, and the present Administration are consigned to private life again, they have themselves to consigned to private life again, they have themselves to blame for it. Nor do I think that Churchmen will have much cause to regret it, since ill treatment from an open and acknowledged opponent is by no means so harrowing to the feelings as the same treatment received from a professing friend-from the man who is indebted to you, you chiefly, for the very weapons with which he takes

THE REV. G. W. WARR begs to acknowledge the

receipt of the following subscriptions, in addition to the sums previously announced, towards the building of a Church at Palermo, Township of Trafalgar:— 

Later from England. ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

This Steamer, which left Liverpool on the 5th April, arrived at Boston, on Monday night, the 21st. twenty-four hours, but was compelled afterwards to take a more southerly course than the usual one. The Parliamentary proceedings relative to the Oregon question, which we po below, will be found to be very important and interesting.

The departure of the Caledonia was postponed by the Government until the matter had been concluded, that the result of the debate might reach America as speedily as possible.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

House of Commons, April. 4 Lord John Russell called the attention of the House to that part of the Inaugural Address of President Polk, referring to the subject of the Oregon territory. The Inaugural Address had taken this question out of the ordinary course of diplomatic arrangement, and required some regime on the complete arrangement. arrangement, and required some notice on the part of mer of that House. The noble lord then commented strongly apon the language of the President, "Our title," said he, "to country of Oregon is clear and unquestionable, and already are our people preparing to perfect that title by occupying it will their wives and children." He called this a "blustering announcement," and the called the country of the called the country of the called nouncement," and having given a history of the negotiations connected with the subject, left the matter in the hands of the

Sir ROBERT PEEL .- I do not know whether the noble lotd son, and afterwards by Mr. Grant. The last proposit made on the authority of Mr. Canning, was not what the noble lord supposes. The noble lord states that the last proposal made by the authority of Mr. Canning was, that a line should be drawn from the point where the 40th parallel of latitude intercepts the Rocky Mountains to a branch of the river Columbia called the M'Guilivray, and should continue down to where the river joins the Columbia, and thence to the Pacific. The proposals made by Mercal and the Pacific. posals made by Mr. Canning, was that in addition to this, the United States should have this further advantage, that in the parbor of Juan de Fuca there should be free access for Amel vessels, and that they should have a certain peninsula, comprising a considerable extent of land to the north of the Columbia river, but that the south of the strait should be ceded in sover eighty to the United States. That was the proposal made by Mr. Huskisson at the instance of Mr. Canning. I think it right to abstain from all further discussion as to the claims of the United States. the United States. I feel it perfectly open to me to inform the house of the present general state of our negotiations with the United States. It may be convenient—at least to some get tlemen—that I should shortly refer to a statement which made the other night in consequence. made the other night, in consequence of some observations made by the hon. gentleman, the member for Bath. In the conventions and tion of 1819, the northern boundary of the United States of the British possessions was defined. The line was carried to where the 49th degree of latitude intersects the Rocky Mountains. No sorement was controlled to the controlled tains. No agreement was made with respect to the country west of the Rocky Mountains, but the convention of 1819 gave a right of joint occupation, which was to endure ten years. In the course of the year 1824 and the year 1826, efforts were made by Mr. Canning to come to an amicable adjustment of the respective claims of the United States and this country. Those efforts, conducted under the auspices of men of great ability, were entirely unavailing. The proposals which we made to the United States were rejected by them, and the proposals which they made were rejected by us. At the expiration of the term of ten years the convention would expire. A neconvention was therefore, entered into in 1827, which was be continued in force for of further term of ten years, from the state of the term of ten years, from the state of the term of ten years, from the term of ten years, the years are years. convention of 1819, with an additional proviso—and this distinguished the more recent convention from the former one—that the convention of 1827 was not to be necessarily determined by the large of time but mined by the lapse of time, but was to continue in force for an indefinite period, each party, however, having the power of terminating it at the and of minating it at the end of a year, by giving notice the year before, and in that case the rights of the two parties were not to be prejudiced. That is the agreement under which we are now acting. That is the convention which determines the relations to between this country and the United States, with respect to this territory, which I will call the Oregon territory. Think this territory, which I will call the Oregon territory. Thinking it of great importance that the causes of future differences should be prevented by an amicable settlement of the respective claims, Mr. Pakenham, our Minister, was directed to enter into thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

On manipus and gotiations were continued during the presidency of Mr Tyler, and almost to the period when Mr. Pakenham entered upon his duties in the United States, and it may be useful that I should read the notice which was taken of the the gentlemen to whose care they were committed, delivered admirable addresses. An excellent spirit pervaded should read the notice which was taken of the progress of the United States to the two Houses of Congress, at so late a Mr

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fertile regions below the falls of the Columbia, and make the provisions of the existing convention for the joint occupation of the territory by subjects of Great Britain and the citizens of the United States, more available than heretofore to the latter. These posts would constitute places of rest for the weary emigrant, where he would be sheltered securely against the danger of attack from the Indians, and be enabled to recover from the exhaustion of a line of travel. Legislative enactments should also be made which would spread over him the ægis of our laws, so as to afford protection to his person and property when he shall have reached his distant home. In this latter respect, the British Covernment has been much more careful of the fightful and inevitable consequences of the fightful and inevitable consequences of the complete; and it is only in consequence of admissions made owith too much laxity on some former occasions—especially in the tinterpretation of the treaty of Ghent—that any concurrent right can be admitted to exist in the United States to any portion of the territory. But from the character of the recent foreign policy of the Americans, and the extraordinary declarations of Mr. Polk, it is evident that no argument will produce any effect; and we can scarcely anticipate that a Government so constituted and directed will even take a dispassionate or correct survey of the frightful and inevitable consequences of admissions made owith too much laxity on some former occasions—especially in the United States to any portion of the territory. But from the character of the recent foreign policy of the Americans, and the consequence of admissions made owith too much laxity on some former occasions—especially in the United States to any portion of the treaty of Ghent—that any concurrent right can be admitted to exist in the United States to any portion of the territory. But from the character of the recent foreign policy of the Americans, and the current substitute of the recent foreign policy of the Am the British Government has been much more careful of the interests of such of her people as are to be found in that country, than the United States." That refers to an act passed by the Imperial Parliament in the year 1821, which act introduced that Mr. Polk's inaugural address was the manifesto of a govern-British laws in this disputed territory. "She has made necessary provision for their security and protection against the acts already finds himself and the Union placed in presence of two of the viciously disposed and lawless; and her emigrant reposes in safety under the panoply of the laws. Whatever may be in safety under the panoply of the laws. Whatever may be the result of the pending negotiation, such measures are neces-sary. It will afford me the greatest pleasure to witness a happy and favorable termination to the existing negotiation, upon terms compatible with the public honor; and the best efforts rament will continue to be directed to this end."-This was the address delivered to the two Houses of Congress by the late President Tyler, at so late a period as the 3d of December, 1844. I think the general spirit of this Message | which are likely to cause these wanton and wicked contests, but must shew a sincere desire to obtain an amicable adjustment of the claims by means of negotiation; but at a later period than the claims by means of negotiation and the claims by means of negotiation and the claims by means of negotiations are negotiated by the claims by means of negotiations are negotiated by the claims by means of negotiations are negotiated by the claims by means of negotiations are negotiated by the claims by means of negotiations are negotiated by the claims by means of negotiations are negotiated by the claims by means of negotiations are negotiated by the claims are negotiated by the negotiated by the negotiated by the negotiated by the negoti the 3d of December a motion was made in Congress for an address to the Executive Government, praying that all papers telating to the negotiation might be laid upon the table of the House. It was necessary for Mr. Tyler to reply to that motion. tion, and at so late a date as the 19th of February, 1845, about a fortnight before the inaugural speech made by the present of war by the Government of Mexico against the United States, President, to which the noble lord has referred, and which was President, to which the noble lord has referred, and which was the answer then given to Mr. Tyler. The President said, "in answer to your resolution of the 18th December, 1844, desiring that, if it could be done without prejudice to the public service, there should be laid before Congress any instructions which bally degenerate into something little better than the partisan warfare of the States of South America, it is not the less certain the state of war between the two countries, and the there should be laid before Congress any instructions which had been given respecting the occupation of the Oregon territory since the 4th of March, 1844, I have to say that it is my opinion, that as the negotiations are still pending, information on that subject cannot be communicated without prejudicing the public service. It is proper that I should add, that considerable progress has been made in the negotiation, which has been conducted in an amicable spirit, and I have reason to hope that the negotiation will be closed in a short time." I am bound to confirm this statement as far as relates to the amicable spirit of the negotiation. He could not confirm it as to the progress of the negotiation, and the prospect of its speedy termination; but nothing could be more friendly than the spirit in which the late President declined to give the information required. On the 4th of March, 1845, the present President of the United States made that inaugural address to which the noble lord had referred. It is right to state, that since that inaugural address, we have had no communication from our minimum and the cooled as it is by any considerable naval forces, at the mercy of the privateers and adventurers of all nations; and in a war entirely provoked by American rapacity and violence, no usages which have ever been justified by the laws of nations, and the example of the United States, could be regarded as unwarrantable.

The Mexican territory commands both oceans, and the position of the Acapulco on the Pacific would facilitate the most extensive operations against the whole Asiatic trade of the United States, and confirm this statement as far as relates to the amicable in a war entirely provoked by American rapacity and violence, no usages which have ever been justified by the laws of nations, and the example of the United States, could be regarded as unwarrantable.

inaugural address, we have had no communication from our ainister in the United States. He wrote a letter transmitting the address, but had not time to make any comment upon it.—
No diplomatic negotiations have taken place between him and present Government of the United States, as we are aware. When I say that no such negotiation has taken place, I do not mean up to the present time, but at the date of the last accounts. We have had no direct communication, but I think it highly probable that Mr. Pakenham would have continued with the Present Government the negotiations that were in progress; but since the resignation of Mr. Calhoun and the appointment of Mr. Buchanan as Secretary of State, we have had no com-taunication. All we know is what is contained in the Presient's Address. I think it highly probable that the negotiations been renewed, or rather continued by Mr. Pakenham .-At no distant period the result of that renewed negotiation must be known. I think it my duty not to despair of a favorable result of the negotiation; but in case there should be an unfavorable result, if the measure which we have already pro-posed should be rejected, and if no counter proposals should be made by the United States which are likely to lead to an amicable adjustment of these differences—if that should

upon the table of the House all the communications that have taken place. I trust, however, still, that that will not be the address of the President. I must, however, express my deep regret that while the negotiations were pending, the chief executive authority of the United States should in a public address. ng of a two countries which we desire to see—namely, an amicable and equitable settlement of the differences which have arisen respecting this territory. I deeply regret, not only the this territory of Oregon which are clear and irresistible.

> be invaded, we are resolved—and we are prepared—to main-tain them. (Loud and continued cheers from both sides of the although each individual member has a right to participate, in to maintain them." a discussion with reference to a public question—to abstain from a discussion in a public assembly. Such, although it be a matter of right, might have a tendency to prevent that result which we must all desire—a satisfactory adjustment of the question, and I trust individual members will be content to leave the matter where it stands. House of Lords, April 4.

The Earl of ABERDEEN, Foreign Secretary, concluded a ong speech on the same subject with the following remarks:

No man who has filled the high situation which I have the honour unworthily to hold, can have felt more ardently desitous than I do to preserve to this country the blessings of peace (hear,) or who is disposed to make greater sacrifices to secure it—(hear.) My lords, I consider war to be not only the greatest crime, but the greatest folly of which any country can be guilty if lightly undertaken. Further, I may say that I concur entirely in what some moral writer has declared that if we wanted a proof of the depth and thorough corruption of human nature, we should find it in the fact that even war itself is sometimes Justifiable—(cheers.) It is, however, the duty, and I am sur it is the inclination, of Her Majesty's Government, by every means to avert so great a curse. At the same time there are limits to forbearance, and that without attaching too much weight to the question of honour. Fortunately for this country, the state of try, I think we need not be very sensitive upon that point-(hear.) It is not for us God knows-

## To seek the bubble reputation Even at the cannon's mouth,"

any where else (hear, hear.) Our power, our character, our hat other countries might think they ought to feel sensitively shall never neglect, and we adopt what course we please Preservation of it, and fearlessly leave the judgement to thy (cheers.) In what I have said, your lordships will to conduct them, the negotiations will proceed. I cannot bring myself to think it possible that, at this day, a civilized government of the specific and reason of the specific and rea I hope, therefore, and fully believe, that we shall hereafter have the happiness of saying that this important question has been brought to a satisfactory, because an amicable conclusion (cheers.) Should it be otherwise, I can only say, that we possess rights which, in our opinion, are clear and unquestionable; and, by the blessing of God, and with your support, these rights we are fully prepared to maintain (loud cheers from

(From the London Times, of April 5.)

The American packet, the Caledonia, which has been deed till this morning, will carry out the distinct and emphatic declaration of the British Government on the subject of the Oregon territory, which was received last night with the strong manimous satisfaction of both Houses of Parliament. When the interests and dignity of the country, and the preservation of the dominions of the Crown, are really at stake, there is no equivocation in the language of the Government to Foreign ers, and no semblance of weakness or hesitation in any collitical party. Lord Palmerston may abuse Lord Ashburto acceding to the very same conditions which he had himself and Lord John Russell may boast that his last official act was to sanction the rejection of a proposal in a negotiation which turns out to have been a mere provisional arrangement; but the ese attempts to depreciate the satisfactory adjustment of a dispute, which the Whigs had been unable to settle in years of negotiation, are only proofs that the tricks of party no effect whatever on the honest convictions of the country. We are justly proud that on the Oregon question, as well as on that of the north eastern boundary, the British Government has uniformly shown its moderation as well as its firmness on our site of the north-eastern boundary, the back of the north eastern boundary, the other hand. It is impossible not to deplore, on the other hand,

Minister Plenipotentiary, residing at Washington, relative to the rights of their respective nations in and over the Oregon the rights of their respective nations in and over the Oregon the rights of their respective nations in and over the Oregon the rights of their respective nations in and over the Oregon that the rights of their respective nations in and over the Oregon that the rights of their respective nations in and over the Oregon that the rights of their respective nations in and over the Oregon that the rights of their respective nations in and over the Oregon that the rights of their respective nations in and over the Oregon that the rights of their respective nations in and over the Oregon that the rights of their respective nations in and over the Oregon that the rights of their respective nations in and over the Oregon that the rights of their respective nations in and over the Oregon that the rights of their respective nations in and over the Oregon that the rights of their respective nations in and over the Oregon that the rights of their respective nations in and over the Oregon that the rights of the the rights of their respective nations in and over the Oregon territory. That negotiation is still pending. Should it, during your session, be brought to a definite conclusion, the result will be promptly communicated to Congress. I would, however, again call your attention to the recommendations contained in previous messages, designed to protect and facilitate emigration to that territory. The establishment of military posts at suitable points upon the extended line of land travel, would enable our citizens to migrate in comparative safety to the fertile regions below the falls of the Columbia, and make the provisions of the existing convention for the joint occupation.

imminent, that we are awaiting with anxiety the next arrivals from that country; the other with Great Britain is more remote, but also more inevitable, if the menaces of the Americans are any thing but mere vapouring and bluster. Under these circumstances, a statesman of ordinary caution would direct the public attention, not only to the passions and objects very ill-prepared to carry them on. The same democratic folly which makes them arrogant in the Cabinet, makes them habi-

tain that the state of war between the two countries, and the exercise of belligerent rights, would be attended with most serious consequences, not only to themselves, but to neutrals all over the world. The system of letters of marque, which the Americans themselves made no small use of in their last war with Great Britain, places the whole commerce of the United States, undefended as it is by any considerable naval forces, at

would be inglorious and repugnant to the interests of civiliza-tion; but it would be worthy of the nefarious transactions in which it had originated, and if Mexico has been plundered of a province by her powerful neighbour, the practices of war would amply justify her in making reprisals wherever she can find them. Letters of marque reflect no honour, and are of no great advantage to a Power which may be duly represented on the seas by its own cruisers; but they tend to remove the ma-ritime disparity which exists between two states like Mexico and the Union, and they are not an improper weapon in the hands of the weak for retaliation on the aggressions of the

It is extraordinary that the United States should have advanced so near to the brink of war as to have carried through the Senate a measure for annexing Texas, and failed by only two votes in a measure for seizing Oregon, without having mating such unparalleled acts, or defending themselves from the consequences of them. Are they not aware that in proportion as they assume the illegal exercise of sovereign rights on the desert shores of the Pacific, they expose the populous coasts of the Atlantic to the broadsides and blockade of British fleets? Have they forgotten, in their anxiety to extend their case; I still hope that an amicable adjustment of the claims of the two countries may be made, notwithstanding the last novel of all dangers—that arising from the presence of the standard of freedom among a population of slaves? Or is their blindness and infatuation in proportion to the injustice and criminality of their designs, so that, in their eagerness to scize dress, contrary to all usage, have referred to other contingencies than a friendly and satisfactory termination of these differences.

adjacent territories, they overlook the resources of their opponents and their weakness? The consequences of such a war than a friendly and satisfactory termination of these differences. Such a reference is not likely to lead to that issue which may tend to the maintenance of the amicable relations between the two.

British Government, to state, in language most temperate, but country in such an emergency and in presence of such opponents the same time most decided, that we have rights respecting this territory of Oregon which are clear and irresistible. We trust still to arrive at an amicable adjustment—we desire to effect an amicable adjustment of our claim; but, having exhausted every effort to effect that settlement, if our rights shall be in the settlement of House.) Perhaps that declaration may induce the House the hearty acclamations of Parliament, "resolved and prepared

friendly spirit, adopt the institution as one necessary for making adequate provision for the spiritual instruction of millions of their fellow-countrymen, and thus elevating and improving the whole tone and character of their education. He felt that of those three courses the first was the one most open to objection, for it was absurd to pretend to educate spiritual instructors for millions of people for the miserable sum of £9,000. To discontinue the grant altogether he could not consent to, but the last course proposed they were prepared to adopt, and they should do so in a confiding spirit, in order that well-educated priests might be provided for the Roman Catholic Church.— The nature of the Government proposition was this:—He proposed that the trustees should be incorporated under the name of trustees for the College of Maynooth, and that they should be empowered to hold real property to the extent of £3000.— In order that liberal salaries might be given to the president, professors, &c., £9000 should be vested in the trustees, enabling them to give salaries of £250 or £300 per annum, and support by where else (hear, hear.) Our power, our character, our them to give satartes of £250 or £350 or £350 per analysis the library of institution—it was making in the whole an annual charge of £26,360. He also proposed that the building should be increased, so as to give one decent apartment to each student. For this purpose, and also repairs and embellishments the present electric and we adopt what course we please the present electric and we adopt what course we please the present electric and the present electric a nual. The annual repairs should be made by the Board of y (cheers.) In what I have said, your lordships will Works. He further proposed that there should be five visitors, who should visit annually instead of triennially, but they should ship; for he was not disposed to spoil a measure intended to

The measure had been brought before the House without communicating with high Catholic authorities in Ireland.—
They had been told what was intended to be done, and he had every reason to believe that the propositions would be received with a grateful and satisfied feeling. (The right honorable

on, and others who usually vote with the Government. Mr. WARD and Lord JOHN RUSSELL spoke on the same side, the

REPRESENTATION OF WEST KENT .- The unexpected decease of the Earl of Romney, and the consequent elevation of Lord Marsham to the peerage, causes a vacancy for West Kent. We have not yet heard who is likely to be his lordship's successor as the candidate in the Conservative interest—nor do we servatives mean to keep both seats they must be on the qui vive. It is strongly rumoured that the Whig Radicals will contest the election, and there is no doubt, in many well informed quarters, that Mr. Law Hodges will again seek his old scat. Though somewhat advanced in years, he is still hale and active,

south sides of the Frith. The intercourse between the two shores was entirely suspended during the early part of yesterday, and it was not till half-past eleven o'clock that the first steam boat from Granton pier was enabled to sail with the mail for the north, which is usually carried across at a quarter mail for the north, which is usually carried across at a quarter the north, which is usually carried across at a quarter than the north of the property of past five in the morning, being a stoppage of upwards of six from this town, and being in a state of intoxication, unfortunders. The Defiance coach, which usually crosses at nine hours. hours. The Defiance coach, which usually crosses an antely left over the side of his waggon, his head coming o'clock, was also detained till the same time. A detention of tween the body of the waggon and the wheel; when, dreadful to relate, he remained in this position until his skull was literally from the north by Perth and Queensferry, due here (Edinburgh) at half-past five o'clock in the morning, did not reach the post-office till half-past one; and the mail to Inverness by Queensferry would also probably be detained till the forenoon. The Aberdeen mail, which comes through Fife, and is due at the post-office at half-past four o'clock, did not arrive till 25 minutes past seven last night (Friday.) The Queen steamminutes past seven last night (Friday.) The Queen steam-packet, from the stone-pier at Newhaven to Kirkaldy, which usually sails in the morning, did not sail till two o'clock in the afternoon; and there was no arrival from Kircaldy till half-past three. The steamer from Largs had not arrived at a half-past three. The steamer from Largs had not arrived at a late hour in the afternoon. A steam-packet, supposed to be the Ardincaple from Berwick, which place she would leave about eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, took shelter under about eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, took shelter under a successful issue to this useful and important under-

(From the Bombay Times, March 1.) The mouth of February has proved singularly barren in events. Sir C. Napier, who went forth in the end of January, with about 5000 British troops and 2000 Scindian auxiliaries, to put down the freebooters who have infested our frontier ever since we advanced beyond the Indus, remains with the troops on the other side of the Desert, at the base or in the bosom of the mountains. Some successful attacks, adverted to in our last, were made on the enemy, in one of which 3000 stolen cattle were rescued, a village taken, and a score or two of plunderers killed or wounded. From the 20th of January to the 8th or 10th of February, the force seems to have done nothing but consume their supplies, which at the latter date were pretty nearly exhausted. The enemy were never seen, though the incessant robberies which occurred in and around the camp showed that they had not wholly departed. It is supposed that at the present date they would find themselves compelled to return from want of water and food. The people generally remain quiet, and the troops, with the exception of her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, healthy throughout Scinde. Of this happy regiment more than one half died in five months; the survivors are this day expected from Kurrachee at Bombay, to abide the determination of government, whether they shall be sent to the Deccan, the Cape of Good Hope, or England. The last is the destination recommended. The troops are now in the process of being withdrawn from the disturbed districts of Kolapore and Sawunt Waree. A number of "small affairs" have come of in the course of the month—martial law has been proclaimed—some six or seven hundred prisoners are in our bands waiting to be tried by military tribunal—and one of the most turbulent of the insurgent leaders, Lall Cheer Gosain, has been hanged. Col. Outram has been appointed political agent or resident at Stattara. The Punnorthwest frontier are being reinforced. There seems no idea of a Sihk war for the esent-the measures which have been adopted being preven-

Little more of the Cashmere or Nepaul troubles have been heard in the course of the month. Gwalior seems peaceful; and the unquiet aspect of the borizon towards the north is vanand the unquiet aspect of the norizon towards the north is vanishing away. The hot season is at hand, when military operations must be suspended till September. The British dominions throughout India enjoy profound peace. From China we have tidings to the 14th January; their interest is chiefly commercial. Much excitement has been occasioned by the publication of the draft of an act for increasing the duties on a arge number of the more important of our imports. This affects the home merchant very vitally, and is likely to be taken up in England. The money is required, it is said, to make good the deficiency occasioned by the reduction of the salt tax—in other words to pay for the conquest of Scinde, without which we could have afforded to do without the salt tax and half-a-dozen others besides. Sir Henry Hardinge continues at Calcutta, devoting himself to the concerns of a thoroughly peaceful administration, and continuing unwearied in his exer-tions to advance the education of the people, and the comforts of the humbler ranks of the army. If the history of the present time is uninteresting, our prospects are cheerful. The Bishop of Calcutta purposes returning to England for a twelve-month for the benefit of his health—the Bishop of Madras per-forming his duties during his absence. The Prince of Prussia left Dinapore on the 31st of January for a tour throughout the Nepaul territories, and seems to have gained the esteem of all those with whom he has come in contact.

### Colonial.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY IN COBOURG.—On Wednesday week, the Festival of St. George's Day was celebrated with much enthusiasm by the sons of "Merry England" in this town and Mutto the reference which was so made, but I deeply regret, not only the reference which was so made, but I deeply regret the tone and temper in which that reference was made. As the subject has been brought under discussion—I think not improperly, by the public leaf. I feel it is a language of the part of the language of the language of this language of the languag priate sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, the Butter, salt ..... Chaplain of the Society, from Deut. iv. 7.

On this occasion the small but effective choir of St. Peter's Lard ....

On this occasion the small but effective coor of St. Feter's
Church, led by Mrs. Cameron, exerted themselves with more
than their usual zeal in heightening the interest attached to the
solemnities of the day. The Anthem sung was "Zadok the
Priest," one of the four anthems composed by Handel for the
coronation of George II. This noble composition, in which is
descriptively expressed the tossed and agitated joy of a thronged
multitude struggling to give vent to their feelings of loyalty,

Maple Sugar do. 0

Turkies (old) per couple. 6

Turkies (young) do. 4

Geese do. 5

Ducks do. 3

Fowls do. 2 was performed by the choir with a precision and effect which, for the same number of voices, could not, we think, have been Sir Robert Peel brought before the House of Commons on Thursday night, his motion that leave be given to bring a bill to amend the acts relating to the College of Maynooth. The right hon, gentleman entered at length into the subject—he submitted that they had three courses before them with respect "the mighty master," as he has apply been called; and we to Maynooth—they might continue without any alteration the existing amount of annual grant to that college—they might abandon it by giving proper notice of their intention, and providing for existing interests—or they might, in a liberal and formula and providing for existing interests—or they might, in a liberal and formula and grant to the college of the mighty master, as he has apply been called; and we would add, that the performance of such music by the choir of existing amount of annual grant to that college—they might add, that the performance of such music by the choir of existing amount of annual grant to that college—they might add, that the performance of such music by the choir of existing amount of annual grant to that college—they might add, that the performance of such music by the choir of existing amount of annual grant to that college—they might add, that the performance of such music by the choir of existing amount of annual grant to that college—they might add, that the performance of such music by the choir of existing amount of annual grant to that college—they might add, that the performance of such music by the choir of existing amount of annual grant to that college—they might add, that the performance of such music by the choir of existing amount of annual grant to the choir of existing amount of annual grant to the choir of existing amount of annual grant to the choir of existing amount of annual grant to the choir of existing amount of annual grant to the choir of existing amount of annual grant to the choir of existing amount of annual grant to the choir of existing amount of annual grant to the choir of existing amount of annual grant to the choir of existing amount of annual grant to the choir of existing amount of annual grant to the choir of existing amount of annual grant to the choir of existing amount of annual grant to the choir of existing amount of existing amo

FIRES IN THE WOODS .- We regret to state, that the woods in several parts of the country have been on fire last week, and we fear continue so still, to a very alarming extent. Several houses and barns have been consumed in consequence, and ex-

tensive mischief done to fences.

The woods in the neighbourhood of Onkville were on fire the early part of last week, threatening destruction to the entire town. The inhabitants turned out and were successful in arresting its progress in that direction. We hope that the genial rain of Sunday night will be the means of stopping its onward fatal career.—Hamilton Gazette.

DEPARTURE OF THE CANADA. - This fine steamer, having been on the Marine Railway, and properly inspected, left the harbour this morning for Dickenson's Landing, on her regular business. She will be speedily joined by the Henry Gildersleeve, and as soon as the Cornwall Canal permits the ascension of the Highlander, these three excellent and commodious steamers will form the Daily Line to Coteau du Lac. The Gildersleeve has this winter been lengthened 30 feet, of which more anon. In mentioning the services of the Sovereign and Oneida, which so kindly went down to the assistance of the Canada in distress, and exerted themselves so unsuccessfully, no notice was taken of the little Albion, Captain Chambers, under whose judicious management, with a vastly inferior power the Canada was hauled off the rock at a second or third pull. British Whig, Tuesday, April 22.

EARLY VEGETABLES.—Dining yesterday at Daley's British American Hotel, our Reporter noticed at the table d'hote, Green Peas, Spring Salad and Brocoli-quite an ordinary occasion .-

THE WEATHER AT QUEBEC continues fine; but there is frost every night, and still a great deal of snow on the ground. Not a fourth part of the fields are yet bare, and in some places gentleman concluded amid loud cheers.)

The measure was directly opposed by Sir R. Inglis and Mr.

Plumptre, and approved by Lord F. Egerton, Lord Sanhard-wood lands there is still about three feet. The weather is favourable for making maple sugar, and a greater quantity than usual will probably be produced this season. The flowerformer reserving to himself to propose in committee, that the money should be taken from other sources than the Consolidated Fund; and after a debate which lasted till a quarter to two, the House divided. For the Resolution, 216; against it, 114; majority, 102. army arrived in the vicinity of Quebec, from Montreal, with a view to the re-capture of the City before the arrival of vessels with reinforcements from England, the first of which arrived on the 9th May .- Gazette, April 23.

Yesterday was very cool, with a strong breeze from the eastward, which brought a number of small craft laden with fire-wood into the port. The Lord Sydenham left here on Thursday evening, on the first downward trip, with a large quantity of goods and a number of passengers. We understand the Queen leaves to-night for Quebec. The barge Ness came down the Lachine Rapids yesterday with 3,380 bushels of wheat from Kingston, being the first arrival of the season.

—Mont. Gazette, Saturday, April 26.

Though somewhat advanced in juniors. Besides, politics and a better man than many of his juniors. Besides, politics apart, he is very popular with the agriculturalists, as a practical and scientific farmer. All these things should show the Conservative leaders the importance of prompt action.

HURRICANE AT EDINBURGH.—The rapid fall of the base of the continue in hopes that you would be induced to publish it for the information of your subscribers in the county of Missiana Rousille and Shefford, whose timber finds its way too ill-regulated, over-bearing, and aggressive spirit of the rometer on Thursday forenoon gave indication of a change in the information of your subscribers in the county of Misterican democracy, which overlooks the real present interest the weather; and accordingly, in the afternoon the wind from the wind from the weather; and accordingly, in the afternoon the wind from the wind from the weather; and accordingly, in the afternoon the wind from the wind from the weather; and accordingly, in the afternoon the wind from the two nations in the Oregon territory—that, namely, of the west began to increase in power, and in the evening blew market through this channel. There was last year over two matter by arbitration, before any local national interests have the Americans, and even the President of the United States, are determined that this question shall not be allowed to rest any longer—since they have rejected the proposal of an arbitra-

Tyler, on the 3d December last, said:-"Since the closing of tion, and ostentatiously announce claims and measures utterly abate, though the wind continued loud and high, and in the and I think is fairly entitled to a small share of public notice the last session, a negotiation has been formally entered upon between the Secretary of State and Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, residing at Washington, relative to the rights of their respective nations in and over the Oregon the rights of their respective nations in and over the Oregon above. The considerable extent of line and over the considerable with the system of joint occupation, or the equipment of the winter of pints occupation, or the equipment of the winter of pints of the went considerable with the state of pints of the winter of the winter of pints of the wi of the at Liverpool and on the west coast of England. Considerable damage must have been occasioned to the shipping on the east, and more particularly on the west coast, although we have not as yet heard of any more serious consequences having resulted in our own immediate neighbourhood than the temporary interruption of the communication between the north and incitation with the States, or with the rest of the Province.—

ground through, and, we understand, one of his arms was actually severed from his body. An inquest was held on the body on Thursday last, by Mr. Coroner Catton, and a verdiet returned in accordance with the facts stated. Deceased, we understand, has left a wife and family to lament his premature death.

BERMUDA .- The Hamilton Gazette of April 1st, says,-On Friday last, Corporal Harris descended, in his diving dress, to inspect the impediments of the Channel leading into Saint George's Harbour, and made an experimental trial of a small blast, which, owing to some defect in the conducting wire, fail-

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the Schooner Water Witch, we have files om the city of Mexico to the 25th ult., and from Vera Cruz,

to the 5th inst. The schooner Fanny, from this port, had arrived at Vera Cruz, with the intelligence of the passage of the measure of annexation by the United States Congress. The news was received coldly by most of the inhabitants of that scaport, but there was some blustering and talk about war, on the part of a

portion of the population.

On the day prior to the sailing of the Water Witch, the British man of war Eurydice, set sail for Galveston, with despatches just received from the city of Mexico, for the British Minister in Texas.

The purport of the documents had not transpired, but it was rumoured, and generally credited, that they contained a com-plete recognition on the part of Mexico of the independence of Texas, upon the condition that she rejected the proposed annex-

stion to the U. States.

Santa Anna still remained a prisoner in the castle of Periote.

under, is, in what character to proceed against him, he having acted under the orders of Canalizo during the critical events of the revolution, as a simple general of division.

The Mexican Government had received intelligence of the assage of the annexation resolutions by both houses of Congress, out they had no official notice that President Tyler had given is assent to them. However, they entertained little doubt of

their receiving his approval.

On the 21st of March, the Chamber of Deputies took into ideration this subject. Resolutions were introduced and warmly supported, for declaring the provisions of the treaty of 1831 (ratified in 1822,) at an end; for closing the ports of Mexico against all vessels of the United States, and prohibiting the introduction of our manufactures; and, finally, that no oposition from our Government, for the restoration of friendly lations should be listened to, save upon the condition that the . S. should renounce altogether the plan of annexation.

The Government was making vigorous and commendable tertions to assist the inhabitants of the Northern provinces to repel the aggressions of the savages.

There were several shocks of an earthquake in Oajaca on the

10th ult. Many persons were killed, and scarcely a house was left uninjured. There was the greatest consternation among the inhabitants lest the city should be ruined.—New Orleans

MONTREAL MARKETS. CORRECTED BY THE CLERK OF THE MARKET. St. Ann's Market, April 25, 1845. Potatoes ...... do. Beans, American ...... per bushel Beans, Canada ..... .....per 100lbs..... 17 Fresh Pork.

FORSYTH & BELL'S PRICES CURRENT OF TIMBER, DEALS, &C. Quebec, 23d April, 1845. £ s. d. £ s. d. White Pine, in shipping order, 65 Do. do. 70 to 85 do. Red Pine, do. 40 feet average..... Elm, 40 teet, in shipping order ... 32 do. Birch, according to average ..... Staves, standard, & M. ..... Do. W. O. Pun...... 13 0 0 Do. Red Oak do..... Do. Barrel..... Pine Deals, floated, 1sts...... 10 0 do. \(\frac{2}{3}\text{rds for 2nds.}\)
do. \(\frac{2}{3}\text{rds for 2nds.}\)
do. \(\frac{2}{3}\text{rds for 2nds.}\) Spruce.....£7 10 0 5 15 0 and 3 15 0

Currency, 24s. 4d. to the £ Sterling.

p pair ..... 0 3 0 @ 0 6 0 N.B. -Parties in Britain will bear in mind that when Timber is sold in the raft the charges for shipping are from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 per cent., and for dressing, loss in dressing, allowance for culls, and butting, the expense at times is very great .- Mont. Gaz.

CHURCH SOCIETY. The MONTHLY GENERAL MEETING of The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at the Society's House, 144, King Street, Toronto, on Wednesday, the 7th May, 1845, at 3 o'clock, P.M.
W. H. RIPLEY, Secretary.

BAZAAR IN AID OF THE FUNDS FOR COMPLETION OF

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. Lady Patroness...... Mrs. Strachan.

Managing Committee...... The Building Committee

OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. BAZAAR, for the object above stated, will be held in A the GOVERNMENT HOUSE, in the LAST WEEK

IN JUNE; and the active co-operation of the citizens of Toronto and its neighbourhood is respectfully solicited. Toronto, April 18, 1845. GOVERNESS.

A LADY, long accustomed to Tuition, will be happy to engage with a family as RESIDENT GOVERNESS. She will undertake to give instruction in the usual branches o

an English Education. Letters to be addressed A. B., Offic Wm. GREEN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT AND

AUCTIONEER,

HAMILTON, CANADA WEST.

RIDEAU CANAL.

1845. 1845. THE STEAMERS

LEAVE KINGSTON.

Aid, ..... Every Monday, at 9 A. M.

Prince Albert, .... Wednesday, at 9 A. M.

Beaver, .... Friday, at 9 A. M. LEAVE BYTOWN. ..... Every Wednesday, at 9 A. M. Prince Albert, ...... " Friday, at 9 A. M. Beaver, ..... " Monday, at 9 A. M. The above Boats run in connexion with a regular daily

Kingston, 1st May, 1845. 407-26 BOARDING SCHOOL. FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Line of Steam-boats and Stages between By town and Montreal.

BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER: Music ..... 1 10 0 Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.—Quarters 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 entrus

their children to her care, as she has had much experience in the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, and in London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentler Bay Street, (between King Street and ) Adelaide Street) March, 1845.

EDUCATION.

MRS. KING has opened a Ladies' School at Cornwall and begs to name the following Gentlemen as references: Santa Anna still remained a prisoner in the eastle of Lethoc.

We find his written defence in the papers which we have received, but it throws little light upon the transactions of the revolution. He endeavours to throw upon others the responsibility of all the most flagrant acts which provoked the general interestion.

In Toronto.—The Rev. Dr. McCaul, the Rev. H. J. Grasser, Hon. Mr. Justice McLean, and Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell.

In Cornwall.—The Rev. J. G. B. Lindsay, Geo. S. Jarvis, Esq., A. McLean, Esq., and P. Vankoughnet, Esq., A limited number of Young Ladies can be received as

TERMS PER QUARTER-(in advance.) For Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, History, Biography, Plain and Ornamental
Needle-work, &c. &c. £1 10 0
Drawing and Painting—each 1 10 0
Piano, Guitar, and Harp—each 1 10 0 Dancing ..... (Dancing extra) ...... 12 0 0 Cornwall, April 7th, 1845.

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

COBOURG BAZAAR. THE BAZAAR in a.d of the funds for the enlargement and improvement of Sr. Peter's Church, in this Town, will be held in the NEW HOTEL, in King Street, on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-SECOND of MAY next, It is requested that contributions of articles for sale (with the prices affixed) may be transmitted, on or before Monday, the 18th May next, to the following Ladies, who are to preside

MRS, THROOP & MRS. G. BOULTON.
MRS. J. V. BOSWELL & MRS. C. MORGAN.
MISS LODGE & MRS. CHATTERTON. MRS. B. CLARK & MRS. H. JONES. or to the undersigned, Cobourg, April 10th, 1845.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed by the last Will of the late JAMES HENDERSON, Esquire, Execu-

ALFRED HOOKER. JOHN M. TOBIN, C. H. CASTLE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the Firms of Henderson, Hooker & Company, at Montreal, Hooker, Henderson & Company, at Kingston, and Hooker & Henderson, at Prescott, is this day DISSOLVED. The business of the Co-partnership will be closed by the surviving

Montreal, March 31, 1845.

ALFRED HOOKER, ALFRED HOOKER, Executors of the late JAMES JOHN M. TOBIN, HENDERSON, C. H. CASTLE. FRANCIS HENDERSON, Montreal, March 31, 1845.

THE FORWARDING and COMMISSION BUSI-NESS heretofore carried on by the late Firms of Henderson, Hooker & Co., and Hooker, Henderson & Co. will be CONTINUED by the undersigned, under the Firms of HOOKER, HOLTON & Co. here, and HOOKER, HEN-

DERSON & Co., at Kingston.

ALFRED HOOKER.

ALFRED HOOKER. FRANCIS HENDERSON, LUTHER H. HOLTON. Montreal, March 31, 1845.

NOTICE

TS hereby given, that D'ARCY E. BOULTON, Esq. of Co-bourg, Canada West, is sole Agent for the general management, superintendence and sale, of all Lands in this Province has rung for starting. registered in the name of JACQUES ADRIAN PIERRE BARBIER, Trustee of EUPHRASIE BARBIER; and that no sales will be recognised, or payments upon mortgages acknowledged, that are not effected personally with Madame Barbier, or this her 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 authorised to collect and receive the same.

WANTS A SITUATION, A S a Book-keeper in a respectable Establishment, a Gentleman who, from more than twenty years' experience in Mercantile business, is perfectly qualified for the office. The most unexceptionable references as to character and ability can

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

New York, February 14, 1845.

BANK STOCK WANTED. FEW SHARES in the Upper Canada, Commercial, and Gore Banks. Apply to box 115, Hamilton, Gore April, 1845.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE,

O'N YONGE STREET, six and a half miles from Toronto a LOT, consisting of One Acre, on which is a substan-

tial and well-finished raw-brick HOUSE, with Cellar, Wood Shed, Granary, Stable, Pump-house, and other out houses; the whole Lot planted with Fruit Trees of the choicest kinds; and good water; within two hundred yards of an Episcopalian rch and Post Office; a Presbyterian and Baptist Churches and three Grist Mills, within half-a-mile-a desirable residence and three Grist Mills, within half-a-mile—a destrable residence for a genteel private family. To be sold cheap for Cash, or short Credit; or will be exchanged for a small Farm with improvements. Apply to the Subscriber on the premises, (if by letter, post paid, addressed to York Mills Post Office.) HENRY J. FYFE.

Yonge Street, March 4th, 1845.

REMOVAL.

H. & W. ROWSELL. Booksellers and Stationers.

Have removed from No. 163 King St. to No. 1, Adelaide Buildings, King St., a few doors West of their former Store. Toronto, March 17, 1845.

MR. MEREDITH, SURGEON DENTIST, FROM ENGLAND. 239, KING STREET, NEAR CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS,

TORONTO.

ORDERS FOR ENGLAND.

THE Subscribers will shortly be sending off their first Orders for the season, for BOOKS &c., to be procured from England by the early Spring vessels; and will feel obliged to such of their friends and customers as may be desirous of get-AID, PRINCE ALBERT, AND BEAVER, they will forward them their Orders with as little delay as possible. Having a near relative in London, who devotes himself exclusively to their business.

being executed with care and precision.

H. & W. ROWSELL. Toronto, Dec. 24, 1844.

BRITISH MAGAZINES, REVIEWS, &c.

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

London Quarterly Review .......... 1 2 0 per annum. Edinburgh " 1 2 0 "

British and Foreign " 1 2 0 "

Foreign and Colonial " 1 2 0 "

Westminster " 1 2 0 " Bentley's Miscellany (Monthly) ..... 1 10 0 Colburn's New Monthly Magazine ... 1 16 0 "
United Service Journal (Monthly) 1 16 0 "
Dublin University Magazine " 1 10 0 "
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine " 1 7 0 "
Ainsworth's Magazine " 1 7 0 " The London Lancet, a weekly Medical PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto. January 8, 1845. JUST PUBLISHED. PRIVATE DEVOTIONS FOR SCHOOL-BOYS OGETHER with some RULES OF CONDUCT.

COMPILED BY JAMES BEAVEN, D. D. PRIVATE DEVOTIONS AND RULES OF CONDUCT FOR YOUNG LADIES AT SCHOOL, OR UNDER PRIVATE INSTRUCTION;

given by a Father to his Son, on his going to School;

BY MRS. BEAVEN. Price 71d, each. For sale by Ramsay, Armour & Co, and at the Depository of the Church Society, Kingston; A. Davidson, Niagara; Ramsay & McKendrick, Hamilton; at the Depository of the Church Society, Toronto; and at the Publishers', H. & W. ROWSELL,

King Street, Toronto. THE ROYAL MAIL



BETWEEN TORONTO AND KINGSTON. WILL COMMENCE THEIR REGULAR TRIPS ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 18TH INSTANT.

DOWNWARDS. From Toronto to Kingston. SOVEREIGN,..... CAPT. SUTHERLAND, Every Monday and Thursday,-At Noon. CITY OF TORONTO, ...... CAPTAIN DICK,

Every Tuesday and Friday,—At Noon. PRINCESS ROYAL,..... CAPT. COLCLEUGH,

Every Wednesday and Saturday,-At Noon. UPWARDS. From Kingston to Toronto. 404-6 PRINCESS ROYAL CAPT. COLCLEUGH, Every Monday and Thursday Evenings, At Seven o'clock.

.... CAPT. SUTHERLAND, Every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, Every Wednesday and Saturday Evenings.

The above Steamers will call regularly at Cohourg and Port Hope, (weather permitting) and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on their downward trip, at Windsor Harbor, Darlington, and Bond Head. Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked

and paid for as freight.

The proprietors will not hold themselves responsible for damage to Goods by accidental fire or collision with other vessels, in addition to the ordinary exemption from liability. Money parcels at the risk of the owners thereof. Royal Mail Steam-packet Office, Front-Street, Toronto, 14th April, 1845.

THREE TIMES A-WEEK! THE STEAMER AMERICA.

CAPT. HENRY TWOHY, WILL, until further notice, leave Toronto for Rochester, THREE TIMES A-WEEK, touching at Windsor Harbour, Oshawa, Darlington, Bond Head, Port Hope, and Cobourg, (weather permitting) commencing on TUESDAY next, the 22nd instant.

The America will leave Toronto every Toesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at Eleven o'clock, and will leave Rochester Landing every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at Nine o'clock.

Parcels and Luggage at the risk of the owners, unless booked and paid for as freight.

N. B.—No freight received on board after the second bell

The America will leave Toronto for Rochester DIRECT, on Sunday Evening next, at Seven o'clock—to commence her regular trip from Rochester on Monday Morning. Toronto, April 14, 1845.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE, CAPT. JOHN GORDON,

WILL, until further notice, leave Hamilton for Toronto at 7 A. M. every morning, (Sundays excepted) and returning, will leave Toronto for Hamilton at 3 P. M., touching at the intermediate Ports, weather permitting. Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, Toronto, April 10, 1845.

BIRTH. At Kingston, on the 20th inst., the wife of J. Counter, Esq. MARRIED.

On the 22d inst, at New Court, the residence of Wm. Wilson, Esq., Mr. Matthew Diummond, second son of the late Robert Drummond, Esq., to Miss Eliza Ann, youngest daughter of the late H. W. Wilkinson E-q., all of Kingston. In St. Andrew's Church, Grimsby, on Tuesday, 22nd ult., by the Rev. G. R. F. Grout. Rector, Byard McCurdy, Esq., to Anne, daughter of Ralph Walker Esq., all of Grimsby.
At the same Church, by the same, on Thursday, 24th alt., Adolphus Nelles, Esq., to Helen, fourth daughter of the late Dr. Cyrus Sumner, of Clinton. And, at the same time, Walter Sumner Esq., Merchant, to Mary Olivia, second daughter of the late Henry Nelles Esq., all of Grimsby.

DIED. Suddenly, at Fredericksburgh, on Sunday evening the 20th inst., Mrs. Clarissa Fairfield, in the 60th year of her age, relict of the late William Fairfield, Esq., of Bath.

On the 12th March, at Coley Parsonage, Yorkshire, England, Mrs M'Leod, widow of the late Archibald Norman M'Leod,

formerly of the North West Company. OBITUARY .- We sincerely regret to announce the deaths of

Colonel William Johnson Kerr, of Wellington-Square, which melancholy event took place on Wednesday last, and that of his wife, which took place on Friday night. Their funerals took place on Saturday, followed by a large number of sorrowing friends. Masonic honours followed him to his grave. Few men were more esteemed and respected than our lamented Brother. The Indian Warriors in this District looked up to him as their nearest and dearest friend and head,—Mrs. Kerr being the daughter of the late celebrated Chief, Captain Joseph Brant.—Hamilton Gazette, April 28.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, May 1: Lord Bishop of Montreal; Rev. B. Lindsay; Rev. C. J. Morris; T. Saunders, Esq., rem.; Rev. T. B. Fuller; Rev. G. H. Fagan; Lord Bishop of Toronto; Rev. G. W. Warr; T. Champion, Esq.; Rev. H. J. Grasett (all right); Rev. W. H. Ripley; H. Rowsell, Esq., rem.; T. Bingle, Esq.; Rev. 402

ready and a it with ering angotiations ands of the noble lord ubsequent Mr. Hus-

heart. I thank thee that he listens to thy word in

"You must take the cup with you, woodman," said

"Sire," answered Klaus, "all that I can readily be-

"Klaus, thou who hast been the chosen messenger

"Sire; a thing done once is not to be done always.

with the sword. My last is the

of God to me, wilt thou henceforth deprive me of so

The real privy councillor sits with you there, beneath

beneath my dark woodman's jacket: he is called con-

science by name; and he is a true and faithful friend,

that is, when he is often bathed in those waters of

eternal life, which flow freely for us all, rich and poor,

"Farewell, faithful woodman!" said the king .-

Some days afterwards, king and woodman parted

with great affection. The woodman took his dear son

household when they reached home. The king and

the woodman lived many years afterwards-the king,

alternately in honourable peace and in just wars; the

woodman, in the quiet happiness of his home: but

neither of them ever forgot that solemn and happy

council. On the days of family rejoicing in the wood-

man's household (and these, by God's blessing, were

not few) he was wont to say, "Now reach me down

the king's goblet from the shelf: this day deserves to

do, by God's grace—he would, after he had held coun-

cil with men of worth, shut himself up, with none but

himself and his bible, saying, "Now let no one disturb

Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. fd., first insertion, and 7½d. each subsequent nsertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. eac subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount 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 Brunswick, in the Hudson's Bay Territories, and in Great Britain & Ireland, as well as in various parts of the United States, it will be found a profitable medium for all advertisements which are desired to be widely and generally diffused.

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

arties advertising.

Representation of the contrary post-paid inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF JOB WORK.

DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER

At the Office of "The Church."

ALSO,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER.

No. 6, Waterloo Buildings,

NEXT DOOR TO STONE'S HOTEL, TORONTO.

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

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres.

Doeskins, &c. &c.

VESTINGS, IN GREAT VARIETY,

Which he is prepared to put up to order in the most fashionable

me: now I am going to hold the true council."

Gotthilf with him; and there was great joy in the

You have left me indeed a true councillor in your

high and low, out of the holy scriptures."

we need him much and love him dearly.'

the fourth of Denmark!"

(Concluded from our last.) Some time after, there stood before the royal castle of Copenhagen a crowd of respectable people, who waited to see their king, Christian the Fourth, ride out. His beautiful white horse stood already at the for only on certain conditions had they in former times gate, held by the brave squire and farrier, Gotthilf; who, since he had cured the noble animal, would give every day at this hour, about ten in the morning; but few remaining rights you left them are to be violently to God, and not to man?" up the care of him to no one. The king rode almost he was so much beloved that it seldom failed that torn from the Ditmarsen? May this be far from your many persons were assembled, who gladly saw their thoughts, sire!"

And now king Christian passed from the castle-door in a simple but rich dress, and laid his hand on the God of heaven. But you, though the anointed of the for that, may he one day hear that most joyful of all saddle-bow in right knightly fashion. Just then he Lord and appointed to great things, are yet only a man words from thy mouth, the blessed 'Enter.' But first looked on the face of the brave farrier, and said, on earth; and the greater your anointing and your leave him with us for a long course of happy years, for "What ails thee to-day, my good Gotthilf? thou power, the greater is your responsibility." seemest to me to be much moved."

Gotthilf answered-"Nought but good has happened to me, my royal master: I have just seen my and my other subjects?" old father, the woodman Klaus, standing there in the crowd, and I looked not to see him here. What brings him from his Schleswig woods I do not yet know; but, as he is ever in a good path, it can be only good that has brought him here.'

his son, Klaus drew near.

Gotthilf hastened to tell his father not to greet him but with a look and gesture full of trust and confidence. "God is with me," he said: "as I have been so quickly brought to my king, it will be granted me to speak to

"Does it concern your brave son?" asked the prince. "One higher than he, sire."

"You, his father?"

"Higher yet, sire."

"Then it must be me, your ruler." "Truly it does concern you; but yet I must say,

one higher still, sire." "O," said the king, smiling; "but you must know, woodman Klaus, that even if your message concern

either the German emperor or the pope, I acknowledge neither of them to be above me.' "And I too acknowledge neither to be above me," answered Klaus; "for I am the subject of none other

your kingdom from our Lord God alone. What have we to do with pope or emperor?" The king looked well pleased into the woodman's large blue eyes, and asked, "Are you in haste to de- your conscience is clear of my deeds."

liver your message?"

very earnestly. Then said king Christian to the farrier, "Now, brave Gotthilf, take back your grey: truly, without your good aid he would not now be mine: take him back to the grooms. I shall not ride him to-day:

your father must be attended to first." He again saluted the crowd kindly, and then went back into the castle with the woodman at his side; such a seemingly dead instrument has often as it were them with a very different purpose; but they laid hold whereat many wondering speeches passed between the a sort of life in it, when a man has won with it some- on my heart, as telling me one particular thing and

purple silk. Klaus stood before him reverently.

"How is this?" said the king; "you need rest far more than I do. I was about to ride out for my plea- have never since used that axe but for some particu- to your heart, my beloved king. It was the work of sure and wholesome exercise, but you have hardly lar and good purpose, such as when I wanted to make God, not of man. ended a toilsome journey. Draw a seat near here, and sit down."

"Sire," said the woodman, "do not so lead your subject into temptation. It is true I have been brought Leave your good sword at home, sire, for this time." heavily pressing power."

"Heavily pressing power!" repeated king Chris- request with my royal yes." tian, as if to himself; "yes, yes, woodman Klaus, "Let it not displease you, sire, if I interpose an often have I felt that in my heart. You use words humble, earnest 'no.' And this 'no' you cannot hinvery full of thought, as is often the case with people der, sire.' who have grown up in healthful solitude. But you "Woodman, I a king, and cannot hinder! Wherewill not refuse, I trust, a cup of noble wine? I will fore not?" have one brought to me likewise." He touched the "Because you will not, sire. There lies a strong little bell that lay beside him, and commanded the bar for all God-instructed power on earth. My son page who entered to bring two goblets of Rhenish is your squire; but, were he only your farrier, he could wine for him and for his guest.

"although, truly, my richest drink at home is only of or the fairest fame would be tarnished." good strong ale, yet I believe a cup of noble Rhenish "But, friend Klaus, if I let your son depart richly wine will bring me a blessing; especially when I think gifted and in my high favour, who will dare say a word of the great honour granted me of drinking it in the against him?" presence of my sovereign lord. But, if it seems good to you, let me first speak out my errand, and then we tongues may wag against him in secret; and that may may enjoy the rich drink together. When work is eat into his fame, as decay eats by degrees into a tree over, it is good to feast."

richly gilt cup on a silver salver. He offered it to the solemn warning, 'Beware in time, O man: guard the king on bended knee. "Place it on the table by the tree of thy honour against the first speck of decay." window, my child," said king Christian, "and leave us." And, even should no man from without say an evil them the following solemn discourse :-

to carry war into the country of the brave Ditmarsen, his horse, if thou hadst had the shoeing of the animal. and that you have made your preparations already. Squire, hadst thou, according to thy duty, remained My son, too, has written me a letter wherein he states close at thy master's side when he dashed against the

ten truly, friend Klaus. Have the Ditmarsen sent wilt sorrowfully hear of far away from him.' And he

but I know the Lord my God, and he has sent me he be able to think with a true joyful faith on the with a message to you." "By means of a vision?"

'Klaus, thy king must not go forth against the Dit- his faithful services; and therefore you will not dis-

whether I go against the Ditmarsen or not?"

had I let you go forth without warning you. Hence- true, sire, you will take my Gotthilf to the war with forth my conscience has nothing to do with it, since I you?" have warned you, even should you now go against

"I see very well the cause of all this, woodman strange!" Klaus."

"I think you in no ways see it, sire." look upon this expedition against the Ditmarsen with nourably in your service, will, I confidently hope, hear mised me beforehand to follow me in the campaign. done my part here, sire, and I go forth from your pre-But we will make good terms together. Let me go sence with a quiet conscience." out against the Ditmarsen without disquieting your- He bowed with deep reverence, and went towards

self about it; and I will let your son return with you the door. at once to your home, well rewarded and high in my The king called to him: "Stop, woodman Klaus! favour. Why do you shake your head? What is You must first empty that cup of wine in my presence." there which is not yet right?"

"Nothing is yet right, my honoured king. That may indeed be called making terms together, but not if I might ask, do not bid me drink it. Good wine good terms; and on that good just depends every only tastes well after a good work is completed. And

thing for time and for eternity.' "Well, then, propose some other articles of capitu- us." lation between us, friend Klaus; and a better one, if "Yes, Klaus, we have!" said the king, rising, and superior style.

meant by articles of capitulation. But what I mean brought it to the woodman. "There," said the king, in my conscience is this:—It is now almost sixty years "take it and quaff it down. Peace, and joy, and safety ago that many high and precious rights, which had to the brave Ditmarsen, so long as king Christian IV. been before granted to them, were by force of arms lives; and yet afterwards, so long as his will has intorn from the Ditmarsen by your royal predecessor. | fluence with his successors!" They defended themselves manfully as a free nation; placed themselves under the protection of Denmark; good king-I feel as if I must kneel down to you.' and many drops of good blood were shed in the contest. And now is it to come to pass again that the God. Do you not know the saying, 'Thou shalt kneel

"It is very near them-very near indeed, friend greeting to his subjects, ride gaily forth to the fresh Klaus; but do not misunderstand me: I am only and I thank thee, O my God, that thou hast given to bracing sea-coast, or to hunt in the dark forests of the about to inflict suffering on the Ditmarsen in order to our king such princely thoughts, and such a fatherly do them the more good afterwards."

"Sire, that might beseem a man who was like the the mouth even of the meanest of his people. And

"Friend Klaus, why should the Ditmarsen have and took joyfully the cup out of the king's hand, saygreater privileges than the inhabitants of Schleswig ing, "You have given me a good toast, sire; and I will

"Because they are another people, sire.' "A better people?"

"Another. Every man has his own coat." "But would it not be better, Klaus, if all coats were after the same pattern? Then in time of need in one another's face; and each saw that the bright "Call him hither," said the king; and, at a sign of men could help each other, and there would be far eye of the other was moistened. less of envyings and idle scruples."

"No, sire, with your permission, it would not be the king; and let it go down to son and son's son." before he had done reverence to the king. But there better, but worse; for then all men would look as like was no need for his caution: it seemed as if in this one another as so many eggs: and, besides the dulness moment Klaus saw in the whole world but one man of this, what confusion we should all be in, if Peter -king Christian the Fourth of Denmark. With un- was taken for John, and John for Peter! And although covered head be approached the king very reverently, it is true that one man could help another to a coat, ways have Rhenish wine to drink out of your cup? I yet altogether there would not be more help to give than now, when the tall man can gather fruit from a your whole family carefully brought to you." tree for a short one, the swift can run for the slow, him those words which lie nearest my heart. It is the strong support the weak, and so on with all the very important that which I have to say, my gracious numberless good offices which may be exchanged be- privy councillors." tween men. The capital of good offices is a very beautiful capital, and—God be praised!—a very large | such lords; and they are a very different sort of men one also, sire. It is therefore that I have prayed and from me. I saw some of them once when I went to warned at the same time, in the name of the King of the city of Schleswig, and, if I am not mistaken, here kings. Let the Ditmarsen keep their own coat, and too in your royal city. They are very wise, grave ness as an do not cut it without being called to do so. Act so lords and masters: some pale and thin from many by all of us your subjects: then will things flourish night-watchings, some round and broad from long sitand stand fast in your whole kingdom."

"I want no prophet," said the king in an angry tone. -they talk little and are long silent, and they write "And yet," answered Klaus, composedly, "the pro- heaps of acts. Besides, they are richly drest; and phets under the old covenant were often unlearned they are obliged to take great care of their costly men, with no other merit than that of simple obedience | clothes. No, no, sire' -- and the woodman laughed to him who sent them. It is true that I am not gifted, heartily-"old Klaus would never do for a privy counlike them, with wonder-working powers; but yet, sire, cillor." but your majesty. I am a free peasant; and you hold a good conscience is a precious gift of God; and my conscience is very sad, my beloved king, on account of nestly, "And yet friend Klaus, you have been my privy this expedition against the Ditmarsen.'

"You have done your part, woodman Klaus; and council as with you? Whose council ever seemed so

"Not quite thoroughly, my lord and master. That clear so many deep secrets, as thine?" "It may be that on every moment hangs something great, beautiful, polished sword, which shines yonder important for time and for eternity," answered Klaus on the wall with your other arms—is it the same which lieve. For what I had to say to you, and the manner you wielded in Germany for the defence and protec- in which I ought to say it-all seemed to me dark and tion of the faith?" mysterious, like a shaft sunk deep in the mountain. I only knew thus much: the conscience of thy king

"The same, friend Klaus." "Now, sire, I think that you would do very well if is in danger, and the salvation of thy king likewise is this time you left that noble comrade behind, and in danger. Then I could find no rest by day or by chose another good sword out of your armoury to use night. Afterwards I heard in church some texts of in this war against the Ditmarsen. For see, now, God's word, full of warning: the preacher truly spoke thing good and beautiful for his fellow-men, as you nothing else, and pricked my conscience, and drove In his innermost apartment the king took his seat did with this sword; or even has had good luck with me here, over mountain and valley and sea-coast. on a gilt arm-chair, whose cushions were covered with it, as when I, some years ago, killed with my axe a And here I am now, and have spoken-spoken in a wolf that was close pursuing my little daughter Agnes, way which seemed, and still seems, very mysterious to as she was bringing me my dinner in the wood. I me-and the council of a poor woodman has reached some changes in my little house which would add to the comfort of me and mine, or when I made a cradle for my little grandson Hans, and such-like joyful works. | precious an adviser?"

up in villages and woods, but yet I know so much as "You are a very wonderful man. But, since it is this, that it would ill befit me to sit down near my not kingly to say often in one breath 'No' to a supwoodman's axe, which will do for a battle-axe when lord and master, as equal with equal, comrade with plicant, yes, I will leave that sword behind when I go any wild beasts cross my path. Still the last remains comrade. And had I not known it before, I should against the Ditmarsen. And your son, too, shall stay a last; and each of us has a very different one. But have learned it from your kingly presence. You are behind; and, although I shall greatly miss him, you that privy council-we held it both in common, sire; God's anointed, sire; endowed with a marvellous and may take him home with you. You have not yet and it would not be at all according to rule that I asked me this, so the more willingly I prevent your should turn privy councillor to you, or you to me.

not so leave you at the beginning of a campaign. "Sire," said the woodman, as the page left the room, When danger draws near, no true man will turn aside,

"Perhaps no one, sire. But perhaps also evil once sound. Alas, alas! not with fire nor with iron At this moment the page returned, bearing the can that tree be made again sound. And it gives the As they were both alone again, there arose between word, something within would say to my son, and to all like him in the same case, 'Farrier, hadst thou not "Now, good Klaus, what is thine errand with me?" left thy master when he went to that war, perchance "Sire, they say in town and village that you mean he would have escaped such or such an overthrow of enemy, thou mightest have turned from him that cut "People have spoken truly, and your son has writ- of a sword, or that thrust of a lance, which now thou will seem to himself as a cowardly traitor, and nothing "No, sire: I do not know a man amongst them; in this world will again bring him joy, and hardly will blessed heaven of God. No, no, sire: you never would decree that your and my Gotthilf should come "By means of my own conscience, that said- to this sorrowful pass-it would be poor thanks for miss him till the expedition against the Ditmarsen is "What has it to do with thy conscience, old man, over. If Gotthilf then lives, send him back to me honourably, sire: if not, there is in blessed heaven, "My conscience would have had much to do with it, for all true men, a joyful, endless reunion. Is it not

"And you can ask that so joyfully, Klaus, and yet blame my war as unjust? It is very strange, very

"Not at all strange, sire. Each one must give up BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS. his own reckoning when, at length, before the throne "Hearken if I have not rightly guessed. You of the King of kings, the word will be either 'Depart would gladly have your son at home again; and you from me!' or 'Come!' My Gotthilf, if he falls ho- Handsomely printed on superior Paper and on Parchment. an evil eye, because the brave young man has pro- the 'Come,' and I, too, afterwards; for now I have FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

Klaus stopped. "If you command me, sire, truly I must obey. But, we have not so happily finished the business between

manner, and on moderate terms.

N.B.—Cassocks, Clergymen and Queen's Counsel's Gowns, Barristers' Robes, &c., made on the shortest notice and in

stepping quickly and firmly to the table where the Toronto, May 30, 1844.

"To say truth, sire, I do not well know what is two goblets had been placed; and, taking one up, he NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

KING STREET, TORONTO. PICHARD SCORE would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches, with a plete Stock of the best WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, A violent emotion shook the strong frame of the CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, &c , fitting for the coming ason, and hopes, by strict attention to business, first-rat woodman. "My king," he said, "my noble king, my workmanship, and moderate prices, to merit a share of public

"Now, shame upon you, honoured messenger of Then woodman Klans knelt down, folded his hands N.B.—Having had considerable experience in University together, and said, "Well, then, I kneel to God-that WORK, he is prepared to make every description of Gown, Hood, and Cap. Also, Judges, Queen's Counsel, and Barristers' may be done at all times, even in kings' presence-Robes, in the most approved style, and on moderate terms.

Toronto, 1st April, 1845.

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

N returning his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support hitherto extended him, would beg most respectfully to inform them that he has ust received (per Great Britain from London.) a large assortent of Goods, adapted for the present and coming seasons, which, for quality and elegance, cannot be surpassed in the Province. Also, materials for University, Barrister's, and Clergive a good toast to you, and I have full assurance gymen's Robes, from ADAM & EDES, Robe Maker to her Mathat it will be granted: 'Long live our king, Christian 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, The king and the woodman both emptied their nitting attention to business, to merit that patronage glasses slowly and solemnly, looking the while steadily which it will ever be his study to deserve. Toronto, May 23, 1844.

> JOHN BROOKS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

"That will I right readily, sire," answered Klaus; 'and, should I drink nothing but beer out of it, it will HANKFUL to his friends and the public in general for seem to me to taste like your fragrant Rhenish wine." the very liberal support received since he co iness in this city, begs leave to intimate that he has "But why not stay with me, friend Klaus, and al-No. 4, VICTORIA ROW,

would not let it fail you; and I would see to having "And in what capacity should I stay with you sire?" ounctuality in business, to merit a continuance of the favours hitherto extended to him. "You should be .... yes; you should be one of my

Toronto, September 26, 1843. A Shop and Offices to Let at No. 4, Victoria "Not so, sire. You have already a multitude of Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises

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

UPHOLSTERER AND UNDERTAKER, AT No. 94, VONGE STREET. ting at the table—the table where they write, I mean THREE DOORS ABOVE THE GREEN BUSH INN. Matresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, &c. &c. made to order; Church-Pews Lined and Cushioned; Funerals Furnished

Hearses and Palls kept for hire. G. W. W. has also erected a STEAM APPARATUS for CLEANING AND RENOVATING FEATHERS, by which all moths and insects are destroyed—grease, dust, and unpleasant odours are removed—the Feathers are expanded and restored to their The king laughed too. But then he said very earoriginal lightness. The above Apparatus is an improvement on the Machine known as 'Williams' Feather Renovating Machine.' councillor. With whom have I ever held such secret study economy, will find on trial perfect satisfaction, as those who have hitherto favoured him, have experienced. mysterious to me at first, and yet unravelled and made

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

We, the undersigned, having made trial of the above Apparatus, do recommend the same to the public.

(Signed) WALTER TELFER, Surgeon.

"J. O. ORR, Surgeon, &c. &c.

"JOHN KING, M.D.

ALEX. BURNSIDE, Physician.

Toronto, February 7th, 1845. GOODEVE & CORRIGAL, IMPORTERS. KING STREET, COBOURG,

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

ns, Lace Goods, Furs, &c. &c.
Teas, Sugars, Coffee, Cocoa, Fruits, Sauces, Pickles, Oils, Wines and Spirits, Ale and Porter, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c. Plain and Fancy Stationery, Account and School Books, Perfumery, Crockery, Glassware To an early inspection of which G. & C. would recommend And, 'shoemaker, keep to your last.' Your last, sire, their friends, as they are determined to sell at a very small

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

SPRING GOODS.

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

Toronto, 4th March, 1845. NEW ESTABLISHMENT. EASTON & WRIGHT,

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

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

Teas, Groceries, Wines, Spirits, Glassware, &c. they have been particularly careful to exclude inferior qualities altogether; and they come before the public to solicit their patronage with confidence, promising that their prices will be UNIFORMLY LOW, the most strict attention paid to the wishes of their patrons, and the skill in business acquired by long be ended by a draught out of it." And, when puripractical experience, made subservient to their interests fying trials came upon the king—as they failed not to 100 Doz. TTS Ground-bottom FLINT TUMBLERS, Cobourg, 4th November, 1844.

EMPORIUM. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE UNIVERSITY. W.H. EDWOODS,

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

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

Also, a Room for the accommodation of Ladies and Children.

He would mention that he has on hand a quantity of RAZORS, HAIR-BRUSHES, AND PERFUMERY.

A Composition for the certain cure of Ring-worms. RAZORS CAREFULLY SET. Private Entrance to the Dressing-Room, one door wes

Toronto, May, 1844. CARVING, GILDING. LOOKING-GLASS & PICTURE-FRAME MANUFACTORY,

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

SIMON MUNRO R ESPECTFULLY begs leave to announce, that he has opened, in the TOWN OF COBOURG, an establishment for the above Business,—such as Carving, Gilding, Looking-glass and Picture-frame Making; House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting; Glazing, Graining, Marbling, Paperhanging, &c. &c. hanging, &c. &c Gilt Window Cornices; Rich Ornamental Frames for Oil Paintings; Plain Gold, and Walnut and Gold Frames for

Prints, Maps, and Oil Paintings, Cleaned and Varnished in Gilt Mouldings, for bordering rooms, always on hand. Orders from the Country punctually attended to. Cobourg, 12th June, 1844.

Prints, -- made to order, and on the shortest notice

359-tf pets cut and made to order.

A. MCMORPHI, UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, One door West St. Peter's Church. Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired; Mattresses and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and Car-

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

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he has received while in copartnership, and desires to acquaint his ends and the public that he has Removed to the house lately occu ed by Mr. Popplewell, io. 233, King Street, two doors east of Mr. wordl's, where he intends carrying on the above business, an usts, by strict attention and liberal terms, still to merit a continu Toronto, 25th May, 1842.

HAMILTON NAIL WORKS. R. S. would further intimate, that by a long experience in England, and also conducting the business of Mr. R. HAWKE for the last seven years in this city, hopes that he will be able to satisfy the most fashionable who may favour him with a trial.

HAMILTUN NAIL WUKKS.

Summer, the Subscribers are now prepared to supply their Customers, and the Trade of Canada West, generally with their very superior

CUT NAILS, A stock of which they have been accumulating on purpose for 403-13 the Spring business.

RICHARD JUSON & Co. RICHARD JUSON & Co. also announce, to the Mer-

chants of the Western Districts, that they have at all times on SHELF AND HEAVY HARDWARE,

which they offer, by Wholesale, on the most favourable terms. By the first Spring arrivals, they expect very large importa-

and will be prepared to do the HARDWARE BUSINESS on the most extensive scale, and to offer the greatest advantage to Nail Works and Iron Warehouse. Hamilton, 1st March, 1845.

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

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, menced BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE,

No. 134, King Street, Toronto, (his former Shop having been partially destroyed by the late fire in King Street), where he hopes, by close diligence and December 1, 1842.

ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co DR. PRIMROSE.

> (Late of Newmarket.) OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET. Toronto, 7th August, 1841.

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

REMOVED TO BAY STREET. NEAR TO FRONT STREET. At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily.

Toronto, April, 1844. DR. COWLES has removed his Office to his intended DENTISTRY. by Mr. Sisson, nearly opposite Messrs. Gravely and Jackson's

Cobourg, June, 19, 1844. J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS. (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC) SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843.

EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT, Accountant and Notary Public,

CHURCH STREET, TWO DOORS SOUTH OF KING STREET, TORONTO: Mr. W. SCOTT BURN, ACCOUNTANT,

NO. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO. FOR SALE,

BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, CHURCH STREET, Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as

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

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

KINGSTON, AND KING STREET, TORONTO. G. & T. BILTON.

MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 2, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, KING STREET, TORONTO, [LATE T. J. PRESTON.] T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS,

(LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET. TORONTO. RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.

DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843. THOMAS WHEELER.

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

Lord Bishop of Toronto. THE CALL TO THE SACRED MINISTRY A DISCOURSE, Addressed to Members of the Church of England,

BY A CLERGYMAN. Price,-3d. each; 2s. 6d. per dozen. May be had at the DEPOSITORY OF THE CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, and of Messrs. H. & W. ROWSELL, King Street, Toronto.

March 1845.

JUST RECEIVED. THE TRIAL OF THE RIGHT REV. BENJAMIN T. ONDERDONK, D.D., BISHOP OF NEW YORK, PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE COURT, 334 pages, price 3s. 11d.

RISHOP ONDERDONK'S STATEMENT

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

extremely low.

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

N the village of Grafton, a Village Lot, containing Onefourth of an Acre, with a Cottage erected thereon, nearly opposite the Store of John Taylor Esq. Apply to WM. BOSWELL, Solicitor, Cobourg.

Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

Ecclesiastical Minsic.

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

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. A Selection of Psalm Tunes, Chants, &c. EDITED BY J. P. CLARKE, ORGANIST OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, HAMILTON, (Formerly of St. Mary's, Glasgow.)

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-HIER, R.N.

comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all necessary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in

IRON, TIN PLATES, and OTHER METALS, that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe. To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Capt. LAUGUTON, the intelligent cor of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and on whose information every reliance thay be placed.

For terms and particulars apply to EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Tor April, 1844.

THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand-bills,)
BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River

TERMS:-Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments.

NOTICE. These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths of an acre each.) cheaper, (see hund-bills.) and upon easiet terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Marrin of the Porchard.

one, by giving a Mortgage.

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

Toronto, May, 1844. THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, (INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMEN

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET,

general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu DIRECTORS. John McMurrich, John Doel,

Charles Thompson, James Beaty, Benjamin Thorne, J. B. Warren, James Lesslie, Capt. J. Elmsley, J. H. PRICE, Esq., President. J. RAINS, Secretary. 332-tf oost-paid. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be vost-paid. July 5, 1843.

TO FAMILIES AND INVALIDS.

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

BALDNESS. Balm of Columbia, FOR THE HAIR, which will stop if falling out, or restore it on bald places; and on Children make

Rheumatism and Lameness

are wholly prevented, or governed if the attack has come on, if you are the only true HAY'S LINIMENT, from Comstock & Co. All Sorts and every thing relieved by it that admits of an outward application. It acts like a charm. Use it.

MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR SALVE., old BURNS AND SCALDS,

LIN'S SPREAD PLASTERS. A better and more nice and useful article was never made. All LIN'S TEMPERANCE BITTERS:

on the principle of substituting the tonic in place of the stimum principle, which has reformed so many drunkards. To be used with LIN'S BLOOD PILLS, superior to all others for cleansing the system and the humors affecting the blood, and for all irregularities of the bowels, and the gener

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY, will effectually cure sick headache, either from the nerves or bilious.

Hundred's of families are using it with great joy. Dr. Spohn's Elixir of Health,

for the certain prevention of FEVERS or any general sickness a keeping the stomach in most perfect order, the bowels regular, and a determination to the surface. COLDS. COUGHS, pains in the bones, hoarseness, and DROPSY, are quickly cured by it.—Know CORNS .- The French Plaster is a sure cure. THE INDIA HAIR DYE,

Colours the hair any shade you wish, but will not color the skin-SARSAPARILLA. COMSTOCK'S COMPOUND EXTRACT. There is no other preparation of Sarsaparilla that can exceed equal this. If you are sure to get Comstock's, you will find superior to all others. It does not require puffing.

A positive cure for the Piles, and all external ailings—all internal coughs, swelled or sore throat, tightness of the chest, this papiled on a fannel will relieve and cure at once. Fresh wounds or old sores are rapidly cured by it. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant,

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

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

P. M. GROVER & Co., Peterboro's The Church

TERMS:—FIFTERN SHILLINGS per annum To Post Masters, Tensullings per annum. Payment to be made yearly, or, at least, half yearly, in advance. The terms in Great Britain and Ireland are, Thirteen Shillings and Six Pence Sterling per annum, payable in advance to the Agent of the paper Mr. Samuel Rowsell, 31, Cheapside, London.

Toronto, August 1st, 1844. FOR SALE.

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

"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

f which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page of this journal, will be sold by AUCTION, on TUESDAY EVEN.

ING. the 11th day of June next, at EIGHT o'clock precisely, at

Mr. Withofield's Augustica Manual. Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart.

the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery. N.B.—Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have

PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned who is also authorised to receive foremiums for the renewal of policies.

AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq. November, 1844.

OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in factories, &c.

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