COBOURG, CANADA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1843.

Poetrn.

THE COMET OF MARCH, 1843.

And what art thou, portentous stream of fire, That followest close the pathway of the sun? Comest thou in mercy to us, or in ire?

And is thy course now finished, or begun?

We know thee not; -nor sun, nor moon, nor star, Nor meteor art thou of this lower sky; But some mysterious traveller from afar, Urging thy strange career so swift on high. And thou hast come when all our fears were rife, And every heart was aching with unrest;

Her awe-struck sons was shaking from her breast: Islands were heaving like a troubled sea, The fields like billows tossing to and fro, Our houses trembling like an aspen tree, As fearing one tumultuous overthrow,

For earth herself, as if instinct with life,

At such a time, when we were sick with woe, Mourning the earthquake's fearful havoc wide: At such a time, why should thy banner show So long, so fierce, at solemn eventide?

Comest thou some further misery to portend, And bid our hearts for heavier woes prepare?

Or comest thou, heavenly stranger, as a friend,
To cheer our souls? O, wherefore art thou there? Ah! nought of us thou deem'st-thy wondrous race, That brings thee now from Ether's distant deep, Has never yet, perchance, shown thee the place,

Where we our course among the planets keep. Nor hast thou heard of Earth, her joys or woes; Nor knowest thou who upon her bosom dwell; But thou hast higher wisdom to disclose,

And nobler tidings to her sons to tell. Of Him thou tell'st, who bade thee roam so far Through fields of space immeasurable hurled, Beyond the circuit of each planet star,

Beyond the boundary of our solar world :--Of Him thou tell'st, Almighty, Holy, Wise, Who, as a skiff upon some river's tide, Sends thee to speed along those boundless skies,

Or spans thy course as 'twere a handbreath wide. And what are we before Him? What our earth? Or what to Him our sorrows or our joys? Say, can He stoop to note our lowly mirth, Or mark the woe which all that mirth destroys?

Yes! to the eye of God each work is clear, Omniscient as Almighty; great and small, To His all-piercing glance alike appear; He sees, observes, controls, and judges all. The Hand that guides the comet in its course,

Holds the dread balance o'er the sinner's head;
That Hand, poor penitent, is thy resource,
When judgment through the earth her shafts hath sped Upon the awful cross for thee 'twas nailed;

And now it sends you messenger to free And raise thy soul, with earthly fear assailed, To think of heaven and of immensity; Of worlds to which this earth is but a spot, Of boundless space, and ages without end; Bright, blissful ages, promised is thy lot,

If thither now thy hopes and efforts tend. Then gaze thou still upon that traveller strange, Not as a foe the nations to affright, But as a guide, with whom in thought to range,
Through heaven's expanse to realms of purest light. British Magazine.

RALPH BROWNRIGGE, BISHOP OF EXETER, A.D. 1641-1659.

days; and to him Sancroft dedicated his admirable short of the sin of Israel in neglecting to keep the tract, entitled "Modern Policies," in which he lashed feast of Tabernacles. Even when the service apthe hypocritical ambition of Cromwell, and other pointed for Holy-days is not used, and there is no tyrants of the day, and which was so popular, that Divine service, it would be something if ministers the seventh being printed in A.D. 1657.

when King Charles I., during his visit to Scotland, least then be reminded of their private duties, howthought it time to appoint bishops to five sees that ever they were precluded the privilege of public worwere then vacant; and his appointment was to Exeter, ship. On Ash-Wednesday, the Commination office whence the good and peaceable Bishop Hall had just is appointed to be read; but it is frequently omitted, been translated to Norwich. The House of Com- even in places where Ash-Wednesday is in other remons, then ruled by a majority of rebels and fanatics, spects observed; and by this neglect, persons are was little pleased with the king for this exercise of his great losers. The complaints of the Church as to right. They had just passed a bill for taking away her lost discipline are stifled. Hence, many have no the bishops' votes in the House of Lords, seeking to conception of the godly discipline which existed in inake the Church destitute of advocates for her defence the primitive Church; nor do they imagine that the in parliament, under a pretence, which some have tried | Church of England much wishes that it were restored. to revive in these days, "that their intermeddling And what shall we say to the omission of the Athawith temporal affairs was inconsistent with, and nasian Creed? It is very distressing to think of the destructive to, the exercise of their spiritual function." number of churches where, for private reasons of the As if there could be any business more necessary for minister, the regulations of the Prayer-book respectthe fathers of Christ's Church to have a voice in, ing this noble creed are violated. If rubrical directhan the government of a country which calls itself tions are to be observed at all, one would suppose that Christian. As if any office of theirs, properly execu- those which disposed of the use of the creed would ted, was more spiritual than the office of tempering be the very last to be trifled with. with Christian principles the laws of a Christian land. The moral effects resulting from this omission are

Commons to find an accusation. He, as well as the slighted. Our holy mother is deemed uncharitably others who were appointed with him, was a man "of severe, and her wholesome scriptural admonition is great eminency in the Church, a frequent preacher, entitled a damnatory clause; thus he that would be and not one of those to whom the faults of the then valiant for the truth is discouraged, while the sceptic as they fell from the lips of the Archdeacon:—"I am governing clergy were imputed."* But the news of and infidel are suffered to blaspheme unchecked, promotion stirred the spirit of these enemies of greatly to the dishonour of the faith once delivered the Church to a more open declaration of their purto the saints, and to the scandal of orthodox believers. as said. But will not a thoughtful, much more a phi-Pose. They were, or pretended to be, greatly

4. Again, The evils arising from the omission of losophical mind, detect something trivial and unmeansurprised that the king should presume to make new public eatechising, which is enjoined upon every pabishops, when they were resolved to take away the rochial minister, under severe penalties, by the canon old; and therefore voted the appointment of a committee to confer with the House of Lords, in order to progres and the House of Lords, in order to progres and the House of Lords, in order to be evident and too generally felt to need further notice to evident and too generally felt to need further notice. procure an insolent address to King Charles, praying tice here; and it is not needful more than to observe him "to make no new bishops till the controversy that the too common omission of the prayer to be used mity, even without unity, is at least better than disshould be ended about the government of the Church." that the too common omission of the prayer to be used in the ember weeks, for the candidates for holy orders, crepancy added to disunion. If we were, indeed, so But as this motion was carried with some difficulty, tends to weaken the bonds which should hold together they thought it prudent to proceed no further, till the clergy and laity; and is in many ways an hinthey had a more clear prospect of success. It was drance to the due acknowledgment of the blessings not long afterwards, however, when, on the king's resulting from the apostolical succession of the mireturn from Scotland, the Commons, aided by a turnistry. bulent faction out of doors, committed twelve of the bishops to the Tower, and in the beginning of the the question shall be left to the judgment of the canfollowing year the bill was passed both houses for did reader: Do we not owe many of our present evils king most reluctantly granted his consent.

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the House of Lords, and indeed his consecration that the omission of this part of Divine service is the seems not to have taken place till after these violent sole cause of the low notions which prevail almost in proceedings were past. The property of the bishoprics every quarter upon that subject; but doubtless it has and their houses were soon after this seized by the helped on and countenanced them. The duty of giving, his Preferment but the name. He retired to a private above all, the Great Being to whom we give, are in Rich, Esq., offered him an asylum; for he was also in view; and had the Christian people of this countries. deprived of the mastership of his college about the try been rendered familiar with it; had it been country been rendered familiar with it; year 1645, in consequence of having preached a loyal tenanced by the clergy in general, as the treasury in Germon to the university in his office of vice-chancel- which our oblations should be cast, we should have some of his time in preparing a collection of sixty-five present age has devised to rouse the sluggish charity learned and eloquent sermons, which, after his death, one of his executors committed to the press, and alms of the Church having been dammed up, little which are among the best treasures of old Church-of-England divinity; for he was truly one of those tending to the glorious name of charity; whilst, in preachers whom King George III. knew how to apprewere giants in those days."

Clarendon, History of the Rebellion, book iv. † Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy.

succeeded him at Exeter, and was his chaplain, used upon a level with the payment of wages and debis; of her own children. cathedral was become vacant, to which it was his pur- being just.

of the Church of England, and pretended to commi- our sakes became poor, that we through hispoverty of Christ! serate their sufferings and intend them favour. With might be rich,"—that no respect is observed that all this view he sought an interview with the learned and reverential feeling seems to have vanished, hat our TRUE DISCIPLES OF THE REFORMATION pious Archbishop Usher, to whom he made a promise greater gifts are made without prayer or hunlity, or which he shortly after broke, to the great discontent any religious service whatever, in the midst f exciteof that virtuous and single-minded man. He sent also ment and publicity, whereby men are taugh to think the arch-rebel, and said, "You need not my counsel, said. For, not only has this neglect stopped up the Catholic Church. And yet it is for maintaining God the things that are God's!" t With this subject properly brought before them, would heartily Sanderson, are nick-named as Papists by an assemuncompromising answer the conference closed .- and willingly have given. Englishman's Magazine.

MORAL EFFECT OF RITUAL IRREGULARITY. (From the Christian Remembrancer.) [Concluded from our last.]

seven editions of it were sold during the usurpation, would comply with the rubric, that notice shall be given of all Holy-days and fasting-days on the Sunday He was Master of Catherine Hall, in Cambridge, and Holy-day immediately before. Persons might at

Bishop Brownrigge was a man against whose charac- not a few; the Church's solemn warning against ter it was impossible for the factious leaders of the heresy is never heard: rather the warning is tacitly

taking away their votes in parliament, to which the to the very prevalent neglect of using the provision The Bishop of Exeter had never taken his seat in fertory? Of course it is not meant to be inferred bels; and Bishop Brownrigge was left to enjoy little of and the disposition with which we should give, and, at Sunning, in Berkshire, where his friend, Thomas that solemn part of our public service distinctly kept In this retirement he seems to have employed never witnessed the miserable expedients which the clate, and to whom he alluded, when he said to a bute to feed the lusts of the flesh and the vanity and Young clergyman of the writers of this period, "There folly of a fallen world; and how should it be otherwise? Can it be expected that men thus deprived of

* Dr. Pope's Life of Bishop Ward.

Our object, however, is to speak rather of the per- the right mode of distributing their alms, should give And now to conclude. The course of this world although opening glimpses of Greek-like splendor in you, or be killed by the man you have offended. We

in the general ruin. This great festival is very rarely inculcated by him, and which, for a smuch as they spring mers have left us in our Book of Common Prayer?—

thing worse? impression made on them by the following sentiments prepared to hear it said, that uniformity without unity is a hollow and lifeless thing. This is granted as soon ing in this rhetorical way of opposing unity and uniformity, as if they were two ideas, almost two repug-But, even though they were things separable, uniforshorn of the Spirit of grace as to lack inward unity inflict the visible token of our disunion upon the flocks evermore." - Rev. A. Watson. committed to our charge. But, after all, is it not certain that uniformity is the silent and symbolical language of unity? Is there any law in God's works which has not its own invariable form? What is the variety of nature but the uniform expression of a va-

unity of will." And when they ordered that the Bishop should by his discretion take order for the quieting and appeasing of any doubt, they added this caution: "so that the same order be not south as the same order beautiful as the same order beautif same order be not contrary to anything contained in

skill in argument, and eloquence; and for these eminent qualities his conversation was often sought by to undo the latchet of their Saviour's shoes. Cer- providential care, but because the Church has let slip to undo the latchet of their Saviour's shoes. Cer- providential care, but because the Church has let slip ders the man who is most wronged by the murderer;

sent for him, and told him the precentorship of Exeter is acknowledged, and most men find a pleasure in places, strengthening the things that remain, it is now. the master-spirits of Greece and Rome are inseparably Nothing will wait but God; who still waits to be gra- blended in his memory; a sense of their marvellous pose to present him. Cromwell was then in the height Now, if, after reading the Offertory sentences, (as of his power, and this office, like all other cathedral directed in the rubric,) wherein the duty and privilege space of a single hour. However, as yet, by God's polish, has sunken for ever in his heart, and thence preferments, was sequestered. But the good man, of almsgiving is urged upon men in scripture language means, a glimmering ray from the Divine glory does throws out light and fragrancy upon the gloom and having a firm faith in the providence of God, and of the strongest and most powerful appeal, their con-believing that no tyranny over the Church can be per-tributions were received and humbly presented at the the annoyances of his maturer years. No avocations of professional labour will make him abandon their manent, told his chaplain that "he was confident the Lord's table, with the appointed prayer that God would not in the enemy's hands—the door is not yet closed wholesome study; in the midst of a thousand cares king would be restored; and you may live," said he, "mercifully receive" them; if men are to learn any upon us—piety is not yet extinct among our people; thing through I believe I thing through the medium of hearing and seeing, they shall not see it, this which now seems a gift, and yet is no gift, may be of some advantage to you." With sented to the Most High God; and that it would be through their neglect some of the Lord's household meur, and to apply them to himself and to the world the same spirit with which it was offered was it accep- something like presumption to make Him an offering may have stumbled at the law, still, they are not ut- with superior profit. The more extended his sphere ted; so that Dr. Ward insisted on paying the bishop's without at the same time humbly beseeching Him terly base and contemptible among their people. of learning in the literature of modern Europe, the secretary the full fees for his instrument of collation, mercifully to accept it at the bands of unworthy and May they more abound in love and charity, more deeply, though the more wisely, will be reverthough this happened in the darkest night of despair; miserable sinners. A certain delicacy is fit when in unity and peace, for His dear sake who gave some ence that of classical antiquity: and in declining when there seemed no probability; and scarcely any we venture to make a present to our dearet friend, aposties, some prophets, some pas- age, when the appetite for magazines and reviews, possibility, that the sun would ever shine again.* lest what we give should appear mean and unworthy tots and teachers, for the work of the ministry, for the and the ten-times repeated trash of the day, has fail-Brownrigge died about six months before the restora- of his friendship. And yet how comes it withregard perfection of the saints, for the edifying of the body of ed, he will retire, as it were, within a circle of schoolto almsgiving, which involves the idea of a resent Christ, till we all come in the unity of the faith, and fellow friends, and end his studies as he began them, Cromwell, when his power was established, some- made to God, to one whose goodness toward us we of the Son of God, unto a perfect with his Homer, his Horace, and his Shakspeare. times sent for some of the most eminent of the clergy never can repay, "who though he was rich yet for man; unto the measure of the fulness Study of the Greek Classic Poets by Henry Nelson Coleridge, M. A.

Let me speak to you with all plainness of speech of the privileges you enjoy as members of the Church for Bishop Brownrigge, and desired his counsel.— they have rather conferred a favour than enjoyed a of England,—a Church, in every particular, exactly Brownrigge, knowing his duplicity, looked calmly at privilege? And perhaps the worst yet remains to be conformable to the Primitive, the Apostolical, the if you will follow your Saviour's, -RESTORE TO most appropriate avenues of giving, but it has actually Primitive, Apostolical and Catholic usages, that High CESAR THE THINGS THAT ARE CESAR'S, AND TO damped the better purposes of those who were the Churchmen now, as in the time of the good Bishop blage of fault-finders, in which one grieves to find A morbid fear and anxiety is not unfrequently en- members of our communion hand-in-hand with the tertained by pious and well-disposed persons, on the Dissenter both of the Romish and Ultra-Protestant whole subject of almsgiving, as well as other good schools. I verily believe that this zeal is without works, in which it becomes Christians to abound; an knowledge. Who, think you, are the fruest sons of anxiety not as to whether God will be pleased to ac- the Reformation; they who place our martyred bishops cept their offering, but lest they should be doing some- on a level with the irregular reformers of the continent, 3. And, now let our attention be turned to another thing which might appear like an attempt to purchase or those who praise and bless God that the rulers of part. The consequences of the wholesale neglect of heaven, and render ineffectual their Saviour's precious our own Church were so wisely guided, as, in the keeping the Holy-days are by no means slight. The blood-shedding; false notions, which may have arisen language of the preface in our Book of Common arrangements of the ecclesiastical year is itself fraught from some partial conception of Christian truth, en- Prayer, "to keep the mean between the two extremes with religious teaching; there is a propriety and har- couraged, it may be, by the doctrine of teachers who of too much stiffness in refusing, of too much easiness mony throughout, which is mutilated by the neglect are not sufficiently careful rightly to divide the word in admitting any variation from it?" Who, think which has prevailed; and the worst of it is, that, in of truth; or from the too prevalent habit of confound- you, are the true disciples of the English Reformation, cutting off these Holy-days, ordinary discrimination ing the "dead works," deprecated by St. Paul, with the they who praise the Reformers the most loudly, or has not been used. Ascension-day, the most sacred "good works," done after the inspiration of Christ's those who show their gratitude to them by acting festival which Christian men can celebrate, has shared spirit, which are uniformly commended and diligently upon the regulations and directions which the Refor-There are few examples of the faith and patience observed at all—scarcely anywhere as it ought to be; from a lively faith in Christ, are pleasing and accep- Who preach all the doctrines of the Gospel most fully, of the saints more instructive and impressive than and does not doctrine suffer from this? Are not the table unto God. The customary use of the Offertory and with the least "reserve," those who only open that of Bishop Ralph Brownrigge, who was advanced blessed privileges immediately resulting from our would have afforded a protection against such partial the Church at long intervals, e. g. from Sunday to to the see of Exeter in the beginning of the great troubles of the Church of England, A.D. 1641. It is well known that this good prelate was the friend and between the content of the seed privileges immediately resulting from our Lord's ascension into heaven thrown into the shade, and erroneous views, and would have supplied, on the when they ought to be magnified and set forth as the very highest pursuits of a Christian faith? Surely, the preacher might have been tempted to omit.

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The content of the seed privileges immediately resulting from our Lord's ascension into heaven thrown into the shade, and erroneous views, and would have supplied, on the when they ought to be magnified and set forth as the very highest pursuits of a Christian faith? Surely, the preacher might have been tempted to omit. patron of the excellent primate Sancroft in his early our national neglect of this great festival is scarcely

Other particular omissions, not without their appain every year? High Churchmen will be content to rent evil consequences, might be adduced. But, if believe that they are departing from the principles of what has been advanced is insufficient to determine the Reformers, when they are proved to be acting of the propriety of adhering to one plain view of the ficer to whom appeal might be made in questions of the question before us, viz. Whether some of the disadvantages under which as a Church we are now suf- left for their guidance in the Book of Common Prayer. fering, are not in some degree owing to a disregard of Nay, I will make none other answer to such charges rubrical authority, doubtless what remains to be said than this; let every one who has a due sense of reliwould be equally ineffectual. The induction, how- gion, and a real desire for happiness, make a trial of ever, of these particular cases of ritual neglect, de- Church principles but for one year; let him constantly monstratively attended with serious moral inconve- read the Scriptures in the method the Church prenience, will serve to confirm the general principles scribes; let him constantly use the Common Prayer laid down with great perspicuity and force in the lat- according to her directions; let him constantly observe ter part of his primary charge, by the Archdeacon of all her fasts and holy days; let him receive the Holy Chichester, in which the correlative of the present | Communion as often as she is ready to administer it, question is maintained. He speaks of the moral force and perform whatsoever else she has been pleased to of uniformity and obedience. He lucidly points out command, and then he will know something of what that the only way to develop the system of the Church, Church principles are; then he will know the princiand adapt its existing provisions to the condition of ples of the English Reformation; and then he may the people, is "by a uniform restoration of the rules make up his mind whether he will prefer the novelties to which we are already pledged." "That it is of of modern times to the good old Scriptural Catholic the very first moment that our pastoral ministration principles taught by the Church of Englands then should in its main points be alike-a body of men will he know the certain sound on Zion's trumpet, and united by one common will, and guided by one com- then will he know something of what is required of mon rule of practice, is morally irresistible." Again, him who would hold fast the form of sound words; he says, "By the uniform restoration of the rule and who would guard the sacred deposit of the Apostles, order of the Church, it is not to be told what would and contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to be gained to her in unity, consistency, strength, and the saints; and I would conclude in the words of the moral dignity." And again, "Variations are a proof devotional Bishop Beveridge :- " But then you must of indifference, and an ambiguous intimation of some- remember to conform to the discipline as well as the doctrine of our Church, not hypocritically, indifferently They who heard them will not easily forget the and partially, but sincerely, constantly, universally; so as to observe and do whatever she commands in her Liturgy, Canons, or Constitutions. By this means you will live as the primitive Fathers, and come short of none of the most eminent Christians that ever lived in the Apostles' times. By this you will shame the adversaries of our Church into a compliance with her, when they see how far you outstrip them in all true grace and virtue. Yea, by this means, you will be really saints on earth and glorified saints in heaven: for be but you as pious towards God as loyal to our Queen; as sober to yourselves as faithful to your friends; as loving to your enemies as charitable to the poor; as just to all as our Church enjoins you; in a word, be but you as conformable to her as she is to the Catholic Church in all things, and my life, my eternal life for yours, you cannot but be happy for

THE STUDY OF GREEK AND LATIN.

Greek-the shrine of the genfus of the old world; riety of laws; not a various expression of any one law? as universal as our race, as individual as our selves; Do not laws of relation, and proportion, and symmet of infinite flexibility, of indefatigable strength, with rical figure pervade all the works of God with uner- the complication and the distinctness of nature herring uniformity? It is absolutely certain that wherever self; to which nothing was vulgar, from which noththere is unity in the idea, there will also be uniformity ing was excluded; speaking to the ear like Italian, in the expression. And in all moral actions, unifor- speaking to the mind like English; with words like position more completely at variance with the evi- is nothing to them. They must reason, and they must mity of practice is not only a smybol, but a means to pictures, with words like the gossamer film of the summer; at once the variety and picturesqueness of That these principles enunciated by the Archdea- Homef, the gloom and the intensity of Æschylus; not venture to correct an error of Blackstone, which sceptical. In short, before they will accept the ordicon are founded in truth, we may further appeal to compressed to the closest by Thucydides, not fathomthe deep hold they have ever taken of serious and ed to the bottom by Plato, not sounding with all its great minds. Both King Charles the First, and Arch- thunders, nor lit up with all its ardors under the duelling is derived from the old religious ordeal of vine economy unveiled to them: they must be, as it bishop Laud, were more or less martyrs to it. The Promethean torch of Demosthenes! And Latin— northern nations. Such is not the fact. The prac- were, counsellors with the Most High, and scrutinize church of Rome, corrupt as she is, is a witness to it, the voice of empire and of war, of law and of the tice is directly descended from the legalised assassi- the details of His proceedings, before they will conand in the mere shadow of it (for her's is not the sub- state; inferior to its half-parent and rival in the em- nation of the Orientols, as Michaelis abundantly sent to their wisdom or admit their efficacy! stance) her corruptions silently strike the deeper root. bodying of passion and in the distinguishing of proves. It was introduced into Europe by the Cru-The "Act of Uniformity" is another witness to it; thought, but equal to it in sustaining the measured and the care with which our reformers guarded their march of history, and superior to it in the indignant at first, and it remains assassination still. direction how to resolve doubts that might arise as to declamation of moral satire;* stamped with the mark the mode of understanding, doing, and executing the of an imperial and despotizing republic; rigid in its prove that it resolves itself into assassination and tions of Christ and the efficacy which pertains to them, things contained in the book which they set forth, construction, parsimonious in its synonymes; reshow how deeply it was impressed upon their minds. luctantly yielding to the flowery yoke of Horace,

* I do not think any Greek could have understood, or sym-

"Summum crede nesas animam proferre pudori, Et propter vitam vivendi perdere causas."

to go from Oxford to visit him. Here on one occaand, too often, the payment of these latter is attended or sister—as in the present case of Colonel Fawcett—
to go from Oxford to visit him. Here on one occaand, too often, the payment of these latter is attended or sister—as in the present case of Colonel Fawcett—
sacred fountains of all that is just and beautiful in and the daughters or children of the murdered man. and silent studies of his youth, to drink deep at those or sister—as in the present case of Colonel Fawcett sion a remarkable interview ensued. The bishop with far more satisfaction, for principle of some kind might, snatching at opportunities, repairing the waste human language. The thoughts and the words of Court Gazette.

DUELLING:

It is not long since that we called on the officers of gations. Harrison, the late American President, and at once through Syria and Cilicia, Confirming the Churches." of chivalry) -by the decision of which the chief sti- traversing the country, "confirming the Churches," thiefly due to the exertions of the leading members of bring under our notice. sider it in all its bearings—its alleged utility—its control and superintendence must be exercised not laws of England, or the end and scope of society. day, we see Bishops traversing the land, and "conned by philosophy and Christianity. The forgiveness | they are executing the same high office of superintengion. He enjoined it oftener than any other com- tles in the primitive Church; which, in the contemhate you," is his Divine injunction. Society has the growing and increasing wants of the Church, they formed a Government, erected the tribunal of Jus- delegated to "faithful men," who should commit the port. "Human wisdom," says Montesquieu, "has ous and unbroken succession, to the present day. been manifested in nothing more conspicuously than in . Amongst the duties which are peculiar to their high civil institutions for repressing war, retaliation, and office, and which have been regularly discharged in the same state." Is it not, then, a reproach to us as a is the administration of the fite of Confirmation; Britain? We say that the slaying of a fellow-being unprofitable by those who deny the constitution of the We remind the reader that the irrevocable decree of correspondence with the teaching of Scripture and the Nature, and Nature's Author, is recorded against facts of Church History, that all that can be advanced the slayer of man. Every man who engages in a against it, is ignorant invective or wilful misrepresenduel subjects himself to the punishment awarded to tation of its origin and meaning. the murderer; because, whatever is its issue, his We have much to complain of in the licentious spi-Paley remarks, to attempt to do it. There are but towards the most solemn ordinances of our holy relirepressing crime, and promoting virtue. The second but the temper of irreverence and disobedience is frebeings can be reconciled with justice or God's com- wayward children of this world, is so overweening,or when the rights and happiness of our country are the holy ordinances which our Lord himself established duelling is murder! Let us advert a moment to that, as far as it can be evinced by any practical effects, another branch of the argument, which leads to the it seems to be a matter of indifference whether persons

odious system. The great commentator hints that religion, they must have the whole process of the Di-

to erase an insult offered to character, or to re-esta- vine Master, but with no heartfelt, no child-like faith blish a shattered reputation, to kill the man who offends attached to them; yet while they are rudely and irre-

sonal history of this good bishop than of his writings. what they ought and as they ought? Left thus to is whirling along with a fearful rapidity; increasing the occasional inspirations of Lucretius; proved, in- set aside its immorality—we set aside its opposition In the beginning of the outrages which the bishops their own devices, are they ever led to reflect that years seem only to give it increased velocity. These deed, to the uttermost by Cicero, and by him found to the fundamental injunction of Christianity; and, had to sustain, he was once assaulted, and narrowly they are unworthy to make any sacrifice or oblation are times of strife, and bustle, and running to and fro, wanting; yet majestic in its bareness, impressive in thus clearing the question of all accessory consideraescaped stoning from the rabble; but he endured this to the Most High; that it is "more blessed"—a and knowledge being increased (every kind, unhapits conciseness; the true language of history, instinct itons, we assert that, practically and socially, accordand all his wrongs, as those who knew him bore withigher privilege—to give than to receive? Too often pily, but the right). We abound in all things, saving with the spirit of nations, and not with the passions of ling to common law and common sense, the deliberate ness, without any loss of equanimity, "more concerned the thought of men's hearts is not whether they are rest and quietness. Even the very works of God, individuals; breathing the maxims of the world and going out to fight a duel is tantamount to MURDER: for the unhappy perpetrators of the sacrilege than for worthy to give, but whether Christ's poor people are those which he would have us accomplish, seem as if not the tenets of the schools; one and uniform in its since the Euglish law, justly and philosophically, looks He was a person of incomparable worthy to receive. The humble spirit of the holy they must be caught at in haste, and done in haste— air and spirit, whether touched by the stern and to intent as the essence of crime, and judges of its chaclearness of mind, candour, sweetness, solid reasoning, and our staff in our hands; haughty Sallust, by the open and discorsive Livy, by racter by the malice prepense by which it is accompanied. It is the worst of murders, since it often murother distinguished churchmen of that time. While tainly things have come to that pass, that almsgiving blessed opportunities, and has now to make the best skill can wholly counterpoise, are known and felt by he resided at Sunning, Dr. Seth Ward, who afterwards has ceased to be connected with religion, and it is put of difficult situations, brought about by the negligence the scholar alone. He has not failed, in the sweet consequences, since it often slowly murders the wife

THE CHURCH.

COBOURG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1843.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

The rite of Confirmation will, during the present summer, have been so widely and powerfully enforced throughout this Diocese, that it can hardly be necessary for us, - personally interested as we feel in making fully known its obligations and its importance,-to interpose a word in explanation of its Scriptural authority, or its religious and practical benefits. Yet, without any claim of novelty to recommend the remarks we may offer,-for little that is new can be added to what, upon this frequent theme of the Church, has been spoken and written, -- we still may hope that, at this particular time, they may be found to prove "a word in season," and perhaps add some little weight to the exhortations which, far and wide, have been addressed upon this subject to our Christian congre-

he British army to imitate the conduct of General It is said of St. Paul, (Acts xv. 41.) that "he went denounce and renounce the brutal and murderous Regarding these peculiar labours of the Apostle of the custom of Duelling. The late duel at Kentish Gentiles; observing the Apostolic office which he ful-Town, and the consequent death of a brave and filled,—the superintendence which he exercised over valuable officer in the prime of his life (Colonel Faw- the Churches which he had been the honoured instrucett-who in dying regretted that, standing on his ment in planting, it is impossible not to be struck character, he had not refused the challenge), corrobo- with the similarity which is borne to this, in the Episrate the whole tenour of that appeal against duelling, copal oversight which is to this day exercised in that and exact the immediate necessity of adopting strin- portion of the Church of Christ to which it is our hapgent steps for its suppression. It has been suggested | piness to belong. When we observe the prelates of that a Court of Honour, for arbitrating in such deli- our branch of the Church Catholic, -prelates, who cate but grievous offences as the coarse machinery of are able to trace their succession, too, in the regular the law cannot reach-might be readily constructed chain of episcopal authority, up to the very apostles -(indeed such a couft of appeal did exist in the age whose labours we are noticing, -when we observe them mulant to duels (the loss of caste) would be removed. bestowing their paternal benediction, with the laying The subject which suggested our former remarks was on of hands, upon the young, and addressing to all the the formation of a Society for the suppression of words of parental counsel and direction; we are foruelling on this principle, which is supported by a cibly reminded of that period in the Church which the large number of naval and military officers, and is words we have just cited from the Acts of the Apostles

our excellent Chutch Establishment. In full remem- It was necessary, we perceive, at that time, -- pure brance of the Christian reproof given by the Clergy and uncontaminated as the Church then comparatively of Durham to Lord Londonderry and the hon. Mem- was, - that some apostolic and distinguished man ber for Bath, we are bound to say that that body have should exercise an oversight and direction over the never shrunk from their duty on this head. The believers at large: Christian people, even then, could occurrence revives the whole question of the right | not be exposed to the risk of "seeking out many inalleged necessity in civilized society—its distorted only over the flocks, but over the pastors of the flocks: -and its consequences, there must in every Church, at least in a given portion ing is criminal, whether viewed with reference to the the important trust of admitting suitable individuals Christian religion, the maxims of philosophy, the to offices in the ministry.-When therefore, as at this The encouragement of resentment is equally condem- firming the Churches," we cannot but perceive that of injuries is the great characteristic of Christ's reli- dence, which was reserved to themselves by the Aposmand : "Love thine enemies-do good to those that | plation of their own departure from the world, or of fice, clothed the Legislature with the power of enact- same charge, as occasion required, to others; and ing equal laws, put the sword into the hands of the which has thus been preserved, in the validity of its magistrate, and pledged its whole power to his sup- authority and the sameness of its duties, in a continu-

passionate resort to force, among the citizens of the Church from the Apostles' times to the present day, civilized nation, that duelling is practised in Great a rite which is, of course, impugned as unlawful and for the gratification of a revengeful feeling is murder. Episcopacy itself, but one, nevertheless, so clearly in

intention is to spill blood; and if a man have no rit of the times, -a spirit too lamentably evidenced, in right to kill an adversary, he has no right, as Dr. the indifference and neglect which prevails so widely wo cases in which the taking away of a human | gion. Men are not content with looking coldly, and being's life can be justified. The first is the sword often contemptuously, upon the rules of discipline and of public justice, to which the awful attribute of the the regulations of order and decency which the Church, Almighty's vengeance is delegated, for the purpose of mainly on her own authority, may have established; and only other case in which the killing of our fellow- quently so strong,—the pride and presumption of the mands, is in self-defence, when individually attacked that they regard with disrespect and negligence even exposed to the violence of the wrong-doer. Is the and enjoined. And the plea for this negligence and profession of Christianity no more than a thin cloak, coldness is worthy of the spirit which prompts it. We to hide malice, revenge, hatred, and uncharitable- are told by such persons that they cannot themselves ness? The sixth commandment, graven on the see the benefits which result from a compliance with tables of the law, is, "thou shalt do no murder," and the sacramental or ceremonial ordinances of religion; same result. It is thought that the system of duell- are baptized, of frot, -are confirmed, or not, -and ing is a test of military courage, and vice versa. whether they participate in the Holy Communion, of Paradoxical as it may seem, duelling is always preva- not. In other words, they argue and decide by worldly lent in the inverse ratio of the courage of a people. rules alone: the unseen principle of faith,-the secret The bravest people of antiquity never practised it. workings of Divine grace, the manner of which to hu-"The old ruffran has other means to die," said man eye must be invisible, -the operations of an Al-Augustus, refusing a duel. Somebody has said that | mighty Being, the whole machinery of which it is not duelling is a remedy against assassination. No pro- expected should be revealed to human gaze, -all this dence of facts was ever hazarded. Everywhere, make their conclusions in the ordinary way of human duelling and assassination go together. Let us here speculation, or they will persist in being doubtful and

saders, who found in the East. It was assassination world shows itself to be a wayward and inconsistent one. While the present generation are, proverbially, So much for the question of duelling. So much to faithless and perverse as respects the genuine institudevices merely human. Baptism with them is nothing We leave the historical absurdity of the custom- | - Confirmation is nothing-the Lord's Supper is nowe leave its social inconsistency out of the question- thing: the Sacraments, it may be, are retained with a because reason at once declares that it is not the way shew of reverence for the name and words of our Dithe unbounded efficacy of those creations of a very fear, at least from the Bishop of Toronto, or the of convenience, that a regularly constituted deputation modern date, Religious Revivals and Temperance So- Clergy of the Diocese over which he presides. timate means, based upon principles strictly Christian, mortification and pain,—that in consequence of the churchmen therein; though we are assured that all, for the revival of religion when it appears to languish, emendation (!) of the original Charter, a separate whether thus formally deputed or not, who can give or for the furtherance of temperance when it seems to Institution should have been found necessary for the be needed; but when such means assume the form instruction of Candidates for the Ministry of the Church and consequence of a system, in manifest rivalry of the of England; and that the prelections of so learned Sacraments and ordinances and other channels of grace and excellent a Divine as Dr. Beaven should, in a manwhich God himself has instituted and left with his ner, be superseded by the humbler, though perhaps not Church, we naturally feel a jealousy for the truth, and less zealous, efforts which are made in a separate instiare constrained to warn men against profaning and tution to ground the aspirants to the ministry of our degrading the Divine institutions from an overween- holy Church in the great principles of her polity and ing confidence in their own plans and devices.

This, indeed, is to be "wise above what is written," -to set the Bible aside, and substitute for its lessons the inventions of men. A proof, alas! that the temper of the fallen angels is fostered still, and is doing its work of destruction. Pride-who can doubt itis at the root of all the unbelief, and negligence of duty, and contempt of God's ordinances, which we now observe amongst men,-the pride of fancying that they know better than their teachers; that they are above being counselled by the instructions and were the Apostles themselves to lay down directions present character of respectability and promise,—we for its government and discipline;—a pride, which are firmly of opinion, that the University of King's gradually leads them to reject the Scriptures themselves; which makes them traitors to God, and thus ensures his curse instead of his blessing.

eminenty barryian, due present generation need more of the temper and spirit of "little children,"-of those who can sit meekly and submissively, as Mary did, at the feet of the Saviour, and, now that their Saviour's personal presence is withheld, can wait, in an humble and teachable temper, upon the ministrations of those Better to stay at once the progress of its rising walls, who hold their Lord's commission to "teach and exhort, and rebuke with all authority." If this temper were better cultivated, we should be more contented and prosperous as a people, -more established as Christians,-better in every social and domestic relation,—happier in our progress as probationers in an evil world, -holier in life and more peaceful in death.

York Albion says, that one word of five short sylla- at the same time that it promotes vigour of limb and bles is likely to prove the ruin of England,-viz., healthfulness of spirits; but we regret exceedingly CONCILIATION; and if this remark be applicable to that the arrangements of this, or of any match, so unconcessions to sectarian presumption and to Romanist Cobourg Club on a Sunday Morning, in order to be arrogance have been, during the last quarter of a cen- ready for their engagement at Toronto on the followproceed unchecked for a quarter of a century longer, made, did not render their starting on the Sunday the Catholic Church, in these realms. That orderly, done on the Saturday; yet the temptation to the viowell-constituted, harmonious, and united society,such as it was planted by our Lord and his Apostles, and designed to the very end of time to be,-will be no where, at least in our long favoured land, discernthe thought that such a society can be said, in the fulness and integrity of its purpose, to exist, when all of youth, and the momentary indiscretions into which that we can behold of the Church of Christ is a number of sects and parties, individually insignificant,holding different forms of government, discipline, worthip and doctrine, -scowling hate at, and bidding defiance to each other,-making it their chief study and effort to exalt their own pretensions and advance their own respective interests,-their aim, not the evangelization of the world, but the consolidation of their individual strength, and the establishment of true picture of what "the Church of the living God" is designed to be, well may the infidel triumph!

the truth and in unwavering dependence upon the day desceration, the starting he a collective body, and Divine aid and blessing, are bold enough to stand an excursion of pleasure, on the Sabbath morning,-

call it, upon the altar of selfish expediency, -if this Word, or the promptings of the S, irit of truth. is to be complained of in the Mother Country, we But this is beside the question. We are not to cannot wonder that it should form a subject of equal allow ourselves to be swayed either by fear or affeclamentation in her Colonies. Thus far it has pro- tion, where duty interposes: affection would prompt duced a fearful sacrifice of the property of the Church; much more strongly than fear to hide such faults beand now another assault is being made upon this accom- neath an indulgent silence, but to withhold exposure too conservative,-to possess in it too many remaining | violation, and thus to provoke His heavier chastiscelements of soundness and strength, notwithstanding | ments upon our country and upon ourselves. the many that have been withdrawn,-to allow the envy and jealousy of our pseudo-reformers in Church and State, to slumber. A similar sort of distrust is Governor General has graciously consented to become felt towards the constitution of M'Gill College in Montreal; and with the persuasion that both these institutions have too many elements of self-preservation in their present construction, a regular marshalling of the forces of our political and religious malcontents has been made against them.

The great grievance against King's College at Toronto, is, that the first Professor of Divinity, -appointed under a Royal Charter, and in an institution endowed by lands from the Crown, -belongs to the Church of the Sovereign; and that daily morning and evening prayer is conducted therein according to the forms of in the Cathedral Church of Quebec, on Sunday, the the National Church of England! This is the solitary 24th of September, instant, immediately following the grievance; because the constitution of the University, Ember days; but this arrangement not being found thing, or everything, amongst the multiform religious "denominations" of the day. At the same time, no and the examination of the Candidates will commence test whatever is exacted from the Students, and to on the Thursday preceding. such as desire it, on the ground of religious scruple, a dispensation from the Chapel services is granted.

The only thing, therefore, really to blame in the Charter of the University of King's College, is the door that is so freely left open to sectarian and even Romanist influence: we hope it may long be guarded against both; but we have no guarantee that it will, and circumstances may even arise which would put, for instance, a Baptist preacher, or a Romish priest, in the Divinity Chair, and that without a violation of at 11 A. M., and at Port Hope at 31 P. M., on Sunday the Charter of the University! We speak of these the 10th instant, -on both which occasions his Lordpossible results with the deepest mortification and ship has kindly consented to preach in aid of the funds regret; but their very possibility shews the wickedness of the Church Society, in pursuance of the Circular of the clamour against the alleged exclusiveness of the Letter recently published.

University. To shew, further, how utterly groundless, as well as pre-eminently wanton, this agitation is, we may instance the fact that the Bishop of Toronto,-in the very midst, too, of his own zealous preparations for carrying the University into operation,-from distrust of its religious provisions, and because a fear was so reasonably entertained that by and by the Church of England might be shoved out of its precincts altogether,-that the Bishop of Toronto, we repeat it, at the very moment that he was engaged in vigorously forwarding the opening of the University of King's College, laid the foundation of a Diocesan Theological School, which should be beyond the reach of party caprice or sectarian hostility, and in which the distinctive principles of the Church of England might be taught, without provoking opposition or incurring jealousy. This institution, humble and unpretending as it is, was actually some months in operation before

often have we paraded to the world, in staring colours, ness which pertains to it, that they have nothing to meeting. We should recommend, as an arrangement

doctrine.

Sincerely do we wish, that the paltry prejudice of party could be so far laid aside, as to express, in the stead of the agitation which has been commenced, congratulation that so sound a scholar, and so good a clergyman as Dr. Beaven, has been attracted to this new country through the instrumentality of the University of King's College.

We are firmly of opinion, -though without a particle of direct interest in this Institution, further than that we hope to see the day when a son of our own shall be fitted to enter it, provided it maintain its loyed by the rising spirit of party, will, under the vigorous and able management which it at present enjoys, be an ornament, and an honour, and a blessing throw it open to the ignorant and mischievous declaimers against it, render it an arena for religi and political parties to pursue their strife in,-subject it to this confusion of tongues, and creeds, and interests, and passions, - and the glory is gone from it for ever. or convert it into-what, if our agitators have their will, it must inevitably prove—a LUNATIC ASYLUM!

We observe in our contemporary, the Toronto Herald, a notification of a friendly Cricket Match to have been played, on Monday last, between the Club at Toronto and one lately formed at Cohourg.-We are great admirers of the ancient and manly English game Our sound and valued contemporary of the New of Cricket,—as furnishing a very harmless recreation, the civil condition of our beloved Mother Country, exceptionable in its object, should have been so made it is perhaps quite as much so to the religious. The as to render necessary the starting of the whole of the Ecclesiastical History. - From the commencement of the we should have to look in vain for that holy structure, necessary, because that could have been just as easily lation of the Lord's Day was very direct, and we are estion had the Christian firmness to resist it.

What the moral effects of this species of Sabbath ible; for there would be a wildness, at the least, in desecration must be, it is easier to lament than to excuse: we can make allowance for the thoughtlessness buoyancy of spirits will betray them; but we could have hoped, in the present instance, that Christian principle would have evinced its triumph, and that even the pleasure of the "friendly match" would have Liturgy.—Baptismal and Confirmation Offices. even the pleasure of the "friendly match" would have been foregone, if the consequence of its indulgence must be the violation of the sanctity of God's holy day.

We make no apology for this public rebuke of a sin thus publicly committed: we rather claim the thanks of our young friends for being bold and faithful enough their local and political influence. If this present a to charge them with a fault which, in contravention of a solemn Christian obligation, they have committed in the face of the world. We know that palliations and But there are those who, in faithful adherence to excuses will be pleaded, but the very fact of the Sunthat we had over-estimated their good sense and Of course, if this infatuated system of conciliation, Christian feeling, and that the pride of the natural -of heartless immolation of principle, we should rather heart is stronger still than the lessons of God's Holy

modating temper of the times. The charter of the where God's commandments are publicly broken, is University of King's College at Toronto, is felt to be to encourage their reiterated and more aggravated

We are gratified to learn that His Excellency the

to the arrangement of Studies for the Year commencing on the 3rd of October next, which will be found under the head of Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

We are requested to state that the Lord Bishop of Montreal had intended to hold his next Ordination

We regret that the above notification did not reach We regret that the above notification did not reach us last week, until Saturday morning,—when our entire impression had been struck off.

I remain, Rev. and dear Sir, entire impression had been struck off.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold a Confirmation at Peterboro', and, as we understand, will consecrate the Church in that town, on Thursday next, the 7th instant, at 11 A. M.

His Lordship will hold a Confirmation at Cobourg,

We have just received the following important NOTICE.

A general meeting of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, is requested to be held at Toronto, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, instant, at o'clock P. M., at the Rooms of the Book Depository for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of Mr. Jas. F. Elliot, ... the Reserved Lands which have been set apart in Upper
the Reserved Lands which have been set apart in Upper
Mr. John P. Curran, Junr.
Mr. Hamilton M. Carroll, Canada for the support of Religion, and the necessity of making an immediate application to the Government, in respect to that portion of the said property which is assigned by law for the support of the United Church of England and Ireland, -as well as some other matters connected with the general objects of the Society.

JOHN TORONTO. Upon the highly interesting objects of this notification, we shall enlarge in a future number. Suffice it at neighbourhood.

verently slighted as vain and empty signs alone, how their opposition upon the alleged religious exclusive- into effect the important purpose of the proposed east corner, where the stone was to be placed. Long be-We repeat, that we regard this state of things with | tion at the least, as the representatives of their fellow-

Canadian Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

DIOCESAN THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION, COBOURG, CANADA WEST.

The following embraces the Course of Study for the Three Terms of the Year, commencing on Tuesday, October 3rd, 1843, and ending on Friday, August 9th, 1844:-

DAYS AND SUBJECTS OF LECTURE. TUESDAYS.

Greek Testament.—Gospels, from Matt. xxi. to xxvi. 57; Mark, xi. to xiv. 51; Luke, xix. 28, to xxii. 47; John, xii. 12, to end of xvii. Natural Theology.—Paley.

WEDNESDAYS. Greek Testament.-Epistle to the Romans to end of chap. Thirty-Nine Articles .- Articles xxv., xxvi., and xxvii.

THURSDAYS. Clemens Romanus .- Ad Corinthios, Epist. I. Church Government.—The argument from the Scriptures, to the end of the Apostles' times.

FRIDAYS. Lactantius.—Lib. iv. De Verâ Sapientià.

Ecclesiastical History.

the end of the Second Century.

Second Term.—From Tuesday, January 9th, 1844, to Friday, March 29th, 1844, inclusive. DAYS AND SUBJECTS OF LECTURE. TUESDAYS.

Greek Testament .- Gospels, from Matt. xxvi. 57, Mark xiv. 51, Luke xxii. 47, John xviii., to the end of those Gospels respectively.

Evidences of Divine Revelation.—The Authenticity and
Inspiration of the Pentateuch, and other Scriptures of the Old Testament.

WEDNESDAYS. Septuagint.—Book of Judges. Thirty-Nine Articles.—From Article xxviii. to Article xxxi., inclusive.

THURSDAYS. Imatius. - Epist. ad Magnes. Trall. Smyrn. et Polycarpum.

Liturgy .- The Communion Service. FRIDAYS. Lactantius.- Lib. vi. De Vero Cultu.

Third Century, to the Establishment of Christianity by Constantine. tury, so manifold and so frequent, that if they should ing day. It may be said, that the appointment, as proceed unchecked for a quarter of a century longer, and covers something less than an arrowed unchecked for a quarter of a century longer, and covers something less than an arrowed unchecked for a quarter of a century longer, and covers something less than an arrowed unchecked for a quarter of a century longer. August 2nd. 1844, inclusive: [a week's recess being extensive view. allowed at Whitsuntide]. DAYS AND SUBJECTS OF LECTURE.

TUESDAYS. not aware that any member of the Cricket Club in Greek Testament.—Acts of the Apostles to end of chap. Evidences of Christianity.—Paley, as far as chapter on Undesigned Coincidences.

WEDNESDAYS. Greek Testament .- Epistle to the Romans from chap. xii. to the end, and Epistle of St. James Thirty-Nine Articles .- From Article xxxii. to the end.

THURSDAYS.

FRIDAYS. Cyprian.-De Unitate Ecclesiæ, et de Opere et Eleemosynis.

Church Government.—Testimonies of the Fathers, and of

the first Reformers, &c. Hour of Lecture .- A quarter-past twelve o'clock,

precisely.

An Examination upon the subjects above detailed will be held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 6th, 7th and 8th August, 1844.

To the Editor of The Church.

Divine aid and blessing, are bold enough to stand forth to arrest the plague of these destructive principles,—to stand between the living and the dead, and stay the progress of the blighting contagion. Let them have but courage and perseverance to do so, in humility and gentleness, united with uncompromising firmness, and, with the blessing of heaven, the victory firmness, and, with the blessing of heaven, the victory and excursion of pleasure, on the Sabbath morning,—for the Cauch of the substant morning,—firmness, and an excursion of pleasure, on the Sabbath morning,—firmness, and an excursion of pleasure, on the Sabbath morning,—first and Dear Sir,—Having had nothing of particular importance to communicate respecting my parish for some time, I was unwilling without sufficient cause to error, and a solemn determination, with the help of them have but courage and perseverance to do so, in humility and gentleness, united with uncompromising firmness, and, with the blessing of heaven, the victory is an excursion of pleasure, on the Sabbath morning,—first and Dear Sir,—Having had nothing of particular to be well supported by every Christian in Cornwall.—The address to the Bishop of the address to the Bishop of the communicate respecting my parish for some time, I was unwilling without sufficient cause to communicate respecting my parish for some time, I was unwilling without sufficient cause to communicate respecting my parish for some time, I was unwilling without sufficient cause to communicate respecting my parish for some time, I was unwilling without sufficient cause to demonstrate the dead, and at length of the communicate respecting my parish for some time, I was unwilling without sufficient cause to communicate respecting my parish for some time, I was unwilling without sufficient cause to communicate respecting my parish for some time, I was unwilling without sufficient cause to communicate respecting my parish for some time, I was unwilling without sufficient cause to communicate respecting my parish fo Branch Association for the Districts of London, Brock, Talbot and Huron, I gladly avail myself of the earliest opportunity at my command of sending you a short account of our proceedings on that occasion. The Meeting was held on Wednesday the 2nd instant, and though not at Falmouth have attracted so much attention, (for we approaches) at Falmouth have attracted in the Exeter, Bristol, and even in the find them noticed in the Exeter, Bristol, and even in the satisfaction of nounced, due reverence be made of all persons young and old, with lowness of courtesy as thereunto doth necessarily elements of courtesy as thereunto doth necessarily their craft and wickedness, as follows:—The proceedings and hereanto dath necessarily elements of the earliest courters are also as a solitor of the satisfaction of courtesy as therefore be made of all persons young and old, with lowness of courtesy as thereunto doth necessarily elements of the earliest courters are also as a solitor of the earliest courters are also as a solitor of the satisfaction of the earliest courters are also as a solitor of the earliest courters and the every body, except themselves. And while the Bishop courters are the every body, except themselves. And while the Bishop courters are also as a solitor of the earliest courters are also as a solitor of the earliest courters are also as a solitor of the earliest courters are also as a solitor of the earliest courters are also as a solitor of the earliest courters are also as a solitor of the earliest courters are also as a solitor of the earliest courters are also as a solitor of the earliest courters are also as a solitor of the earliest courters are also as a solitor of the earliest courters are also as a solitor of the earliest courters are also as a solitor of the earliest courters are also as a solitor of the earliest courters are also as a solitor of the earliest courters are also as a solitor of the earliest courters are also as a solitor of the earliest courters are also as a solitor of the earlies numerously attended, owing to the short notice which find them noticed in the Exeter, Bristol, and even in the was given and the population being so much scattered, yet for a first attempt, for such it may almost be considered, it was quite as large as could be expected. The Resolutions which were passed were of the usual kind, excepting that which was moved by Arthur J. Kingston, Esq., a gentleman, residing in Ireland, but now on a visit to this constitution of the property of the prop to this country, who owns a large portion of land in the Township. The Resolution was to the following effect: "That the want of a place of worship in this Township." To this country, who owns a large portion of land in the and only authorized practice universally restored. Those of the reformed religion, and assimilating our services to those of Rome, I, as their Bishop, am bound to deplore has been felt as a serious evil by the members of the Church. That this Meeting pledges itself to adopt measures for immediately completing the Church which has been commenced, and that the Committee just named to the Rector (that addressed to the Bishop was nearly which says that, 'whereas the church is the house of God, commenced, and that the Committee just named (viz. the Clergyman and Churchwardens, with power to add to their number,) be requested to make application, through our Bishop, to the Societies in England for assistance, also to His Excellency the Governor General, and to such other persons as may be expected to have a last twelve months, various alterations have been introduced to His holy worship, and therefore ought to dedicated to His holy worship, and therefore ought to mind us both of the greatness and goodness of His divine Congregation thereof, sheweth:—That whereas within the last twelve months, various alterations have been introduced. Governor General has graciously consented to become add to their number,) be requested to make application, a patron of the "Church Society" of the Diocese of through our Bishop, to the Societies in England for assistance, also to His Excellency the Governor General, and to such other persons as may be expected to have a lively interest in the spiritual welfare of this Township." lively interest in the spiritual welfare of this Township."
On moving this Resolution, Mr. Kingston very handsomely came forward, and offered to guarantee half the estimated expense of building the Church (which is not the reformed religion, and to assimilate the ceremonies of the Roman Hierarchy. The attention of Students in Divinity is requested | On moving this Resolution, Mr. Kingston very handbecome responsible for the remainder, and immediately enter into contract for the completion of the whole work.

These terms having been assented to by the Chairman, and thanks having been given to Mr. Kingston for his additional and the serious and the serious consideration, and the serious consideration consideration, and the serious consideration consideration consideration consideration. munificent offer, the Resolution was unanimously passed.
And here I must not omit to acknowledge my obligation

make such serious alterations in the present mode of conducting the service, as will restore it to what it was at the mend to the serious consideration of all people; not with unhappily, does not restrict the composition of the capable of being conciliated with his Lordship's visit, capable of being conciliated with his Lordship's visit, of the purpose of holding Confirmations, and inspecting to the purpose of holding Confirmations, and marking the very happy and effective manner in which he pressed the claims of the communicated, and marking the very happy and effective manner in which he pressed the claims of the communicated, and marking the very happy and effective manner in which he pressed the claims of the communicated, and marking the very happy and effective manner in which he pressed the claims of the communicated, and marking the very happy and effective manner in which he pressed the claims of the communicated, and marking the very happy and effective manner in which he pressed the claims of the communicated, and marking the very happy and effective manner in which he pressed the claims of the communicated, and marking the very happy and effective manner in which he pressed the claims of the communicated, and marking the very happy and effective manner in which he pressed the claims of the communicated, and marking the very happy and effective manner in which he pressed the claims of the communicated, and marking the very happy and effective manner in which he pressed the claims of the communicated, and marking the very happy and effective manner in which he pressed the claims of the communicated, and marking the very happy and effective manner in which he pressed the claims of the communicated, and marking the very happy and effective manner in which he pressed the claims of the communication of the authenticity and inspiration of the Scriptures, and hold the doctrine of the Trinity, they may be anythe month, the Ordination is now fixed for the 10th, gard to the building of the Church, I may mention that the contract for its completion will be given out at a meeting to be held for that purpose, on Thursday the 31st instant. I also beg leave to subjoin a list of the Donations

Yours very truly, ARTHUR MORTIMER. Warwick, Western District,

17th August, 1843. List of Donations to the Warwick Parochial Branch of the Diocesan Church Society, to be applied exclusively towards building a Church in that Township:

Arthur J. Kingston, Esq	90	U
Collected by A. J. Kingston, Esq., as under:		
Mrs. Courtney, £10 0		
H. Courtney, Esq 5 0		
Tr. Bond, Ded.		
The Misses Courtney, 2 0		
£25 10—Sta =	21	0
		0
Col. A. W. Freear,	5	0
		0
	Collected by A. J. Kingston, Esq., as under: Mrs. Courtney, £10 0 H. Courtney, Esq. 5 0 Rev. N. Gosselin, 1 0 T. Richardson, Esq. 1 0 J. Richardson, Esq. 1 10 W. Bond, Esq. 1 10 The Misses Courtney, 2 0 Wm. Gosselin, Esq. 3 0 R. Courtney, Esq. 1 0 £25 10—Stg. = Rev. Arthur Mortimer, Col. A. W. Freear,	Collected by A. J. Kingston, Esq., as under: Mrs. Courtney, £10 0 H. Courtney, Esq. 5 0 Rev. N. Gosselin, 1 0 T. Richardson, Esq. 1 0 J. Richardson, Esq. 1 10 W. Bond, Esq. 1 10 Wh. Bond, Esq. 1 10 Wh. Gosselin, 2 0 Wm. Gosselin, Esq. 3 0 R. Courtney, Esq. 1 0 £25 10—Stg. 31 Rev. Arthur Mortimer, 25

CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF CHRIST'S CHURCH, HOLLAND LANDING.

..... 2 10

On Friday, the 4th of August, the Corner Stone o Christ Church, Holland Landing, was laid by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, in presence of a large assemblage of persons from Newmarket and from the surrounding

After holding a Confirmation at Newmarket at twelve the ceremonial of laying the foundation-stone of King's college took place. This single fact ought to convince the opponents of King's College, who ground the ceremonial of laying the foundation-stone of King's present, to say that we trust that Churchmen in general twelve the ceremonial of laying the foundation-stone of King's present, to say that we trust that Churchmen in general twelve the confort making the Offertory and Prayer for the Church Military that the confort making the Offertory and Prayer for the Church Military the whole proceeded to Holland Landing. A including the Offertory and Prayer for the Church Military the whole proceeded to Holland Landing. A including the Offertory and Prayer for the Church Military the whole proceeded to Holland Landing. A three holding the Offertory and Prayer for the Church Military the whole proceeded to Holland Landing. A three holding the Offertory and Prayer for the Church Military the whole proceeded to Holland Landing. A three holding the Offertory and Prayer for the Church Military the whole proceeded to Holland Landing. A three holding the Offertory and Prayer for the Church Military the whole proceeded to Holland Landing. A three holding the Offertory and Prayer for the Church Military the whole proceeded to Holland Landing. A three holding the Offertory and Prayer for the Church Military the whole proceeded to Holland Landing. A three holding the Offertory and Prayer for the Church Military the whole proceeded to Holland Landing. A three holding the Offertory and Prayer for the Church Military the whole proceeded to Holland Landing. A three holding the Offertory and Prayer for the Church Military the whole proceeded to Holland Landing. A three holding a Confirmation of the whole proceeded to Holland Landing. A three holding a Confirmation of the whole proceeded to Holland Landing. A three holding a Confirmation of the whole proceeded to Holland Landing. A three holding a Confirmation of the whole proceeded to Holland Landing. A three holding a Confirmatio

fore the hour appointed for Divine Service, the booth was occupied, and numbers, who were unable to obtain seats, stood outside; in all there must have been upwards of two

hundred persons present.
Soon after 4 P. M. Service commenced, the Rev. G. C. Street reading Prayers, and the Rev. W. S. Darling the Lessons. The Lord Bishop preached a sound and excellent Sermon from Romans, viii. 14. "For as many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God.' After which his Lordship addressed the congregation, in a nost feeling and eloquent manner, upon the advantages which would, by God's blessing, result to the neighbourhood generally, by the erection of the proposed Church. address was listened to with profound attention, and at the close his Lordship proceeded to lay the Corner

Stone, commencing with prayer. Portions from the Psilms were then read, after which the Stone was laid in due form by the Lord Bishop. A cavity had been formed in the stone for the reception of a bottle, carefully sealed, and containing an inscription engrossed on parchment, a FIRST TERM.—From Tuesday, October 3rd, 1843, to silver medal, and several silver coins of the present reign, as well as of the two last reigns, and two pieces of Pro-

The following is a copy of the inscription upon the

In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. This Corner Stone of Christ Church, Holland Landing, Township of East

Gwillimbury,
Home District, Canada West,
and in the Diocese of Toronto,
was laid on Friday the fourth day of August, A.D. 1843,
and in the seventh year of Her Majesty Queen of Great Britain and Ireland,

By the Honoursble and Right Reverend John Strachan, D.D., LL.D., D.D., Ld.D.,
Lord Bishop of the Diocese.
The Reverend George Charles Street, Visiting Missionary at Holland Landing.
John Barwick, William Laughton,
Horace Wilcocks, Edward Morton,

James Barry, The Committee for the erection of the Church.
John G. Howard, of Toronto, Esquire, Architect.
Except he Lord build the house, their labour is but

vain that build it.' Upon the face of the Medal was inscribed as follows: The Corner Stone of Christ Church, laid 4th August, 1843,

Lord Bishop of Toronto. Upon he reverse:

The seventh of Victoria. Sir Charles Metcalf , Governor General.

At the lose of the interesting services of the day, the 100th Psam was sung and joined in by all present. The services rudered by the Choir attached to St. Paul's Church, Newmarket, should not be left unnoticed, as they kindly atteded and contributed much towards the solemnity and inerest of the occasion. In the course of evening service he "Magnificat," "Nune Dimittis," and "Gloria Patri" vere chanted, and Psalms sung at the usual

The site for the proposed Church was liberally given

The Church is to be built of burnt brick, in the simple Gothic style; and when completed will probably cost from £500 to £600. The subscriptions, including a handsome onation of £25 from His Excellency Sir Charles Metcase, do not as yet amount to more than £250, but it is confidently hoped, that many who may happen to peruse the above statement, may be led to express their sympa-thy with those who are striving to raise a temple to the service of God, by contributing according to their means, towards the furtherance of the good work. Persons so disposed will confer a favour by communicating their intentions, by letter or otherwise, either to the Rev. G. C. Street, Newmarket, or to John Barwick Esq., Holland

The Building Committee appointed to superintend the erection of Christ Church, Holland Landing, thankfully acknowledge the receipt of £25 Currency, from His Excellency Sir Charles Metcalfe, towards the completion of the Church.

English Ecclesiastical Intelligence.

FALMOUTH CHURCH MATTERS.

signed twice, and this also we noticed when we had an opportunity of seeing the Memorial; and that scarcely a dozen in the whole list are communicants. The first sentence of the Memorial also presents a strange inaccuracy. Mr. Coope is addressed as Rector of the parish which I have no right nor inclination to interfere. I do not understand that he attempts to impose them as duties on his people. He performs them, it seems, himself, thereby exercising his Christian liberty, with which I have no right nor inclination to interfere. I do not understand that he attempts to impose them as duties on his people. He performs them, it seems, himself, thereby exercising his Christian liberty, with which I have no right nor inclination to interfere. I do not, indeed, practise this obeisance myself in coming in and going out of the church, but I respect in coming in and going out of the church, but I respect the freedom of others, and I from my heart subscribe to the freedom of others, and I from my heart subscribe to the wise and charitable language with which the Canon machinery upon which the hou member for Sheffield so strongly invisited as being an insupportable burden to Ireland?"

strue it) the right of prescribing to you the mode of conducting the Divine Services of the Church, and the churchwardens' appointment of a public meeting pursuant thereto, beg respectfully to express our sorrow at such a proceeding, and our regret that you should be thus subjected

The daily service, at eight every morning, and seven in the evening, continues to be well attended. On Saturday week we counted 50. Last Saturday we attended again, and there were about 70. From 60 to 70, we learn,

CHURCH SERVICE AT FALMOUTH .- THE BISHOP OF EXE-TER'S LETTER.

"Bishopstowe, Torquay, June 30, 1843. "Gentlemen,—I yesterday received a packet, containing a letter from you, a copy of resolutions passed at a meeting convened by you, and a memorial numerously signed by persons calling themselves 'the congregation of the parish church of Falmouth,' which memorial states that within the last twelve months various alterations have been introduced in the mode of celebrating service in their church, which, in their opinion, in a great measure destroy the beautiful simplicity, and spiritual character, of the reformed religion, and assimilate the cere nonies of our Church to those of the Romish hierarchy The memorialists therefore 'pray that I will examine int those recent changes, and issue such directions as shall induce the Rector to restore the services to what they were before he commenced his Ministry among them.

"The memorial states no particulars of the changes into which it prays me to examine. But the resolutions enumerate certain matters, designating them as 'grievances,' into which I proceed, as requested, 'to examine.' "They are as follows:—
"1. The chanting of Amen—of the Psalter—of the

"'2. The repeated bowings to the altar." . The display of Sacramental plate thereon. "Of the first of these things, the clanting, one of the resolutions states, that it has rendered the Psalter and the Creeds almost unintelligible to the congregation,' that is, to the memorialists, 'and especially to the poorer and

"Now this is to me, I frankly avow, very surprising. Psalms are spiritual songs, and therefore it surely is fit that they be sung or chaated; which I need not say is only a simpler mode of singing, and in which even those who have no skill in music may join. The psalm which precedes the rest in morning prayer commences, as the memorialists well know, with the words, 'O come let us sing unto the Lord.' The Apostle Paul had no apprehension that singing made the matter sung unintelligible, for after saying to the Colossians, 'Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom,' he immediately adds, as a mode of effecting this, 'teaching and admonishing one another in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing with grace in your hearts to the Lord.' Accordingly, the Church of Christ in the earliest and purest ages was in the habit of doing what the Apostle enjoined; the singing of psalms, especially the Psalms of David and the other inspired psalmists, was always a large portion of the worship of God. Our own Church at the Reformation followed the course presented in Holy Scripture, and pursued by the primitive Church, without being afraid of doing this because it was also done at Rome. Nor did the apprehension of thus making 'this part of the service unintelligible' even occur to them. For in prefixing the Rubrical directions for the performance of this part, they expressly say 'these shall be said or sung.' Now what Cranmer, Ridley, and other martyred fathers of the Reformation who composed our Liturgy permitted in plain terms, and sanctioned by their practice, I can hardly be expected to forbid, as rendering the service 'unintelligi-If, indeed, the congregation at Falmouth, differing herein from the congregations in other towns, not superior to it in intellectual advancement or general refinement, happens, from whatever cause, to dislike chanting, and will be content to ask their Rector to gratify them by courtesy and kindness, I cannot doubt that he will most readily comply. If he will not (which I do not anticipate as possible) they may then very reasonably call on me to

"Under this head of Chanting I had almost forgotten to notice Creeds (I do not forget, but absolutely refuse to notice the Amen). Now the creeds are already fully understood, or supposed to be understood by those who recite them, whether they be said or sung. The chanting of creeds, therefore, cannot reasonably be an objection as 'rendering that part of the service unintelligible.' I turn

"2. The next is the frequent 'bowings to the altar.'-These bowings may or may not be proper; and you give me no intimation whatever which may assist me in discovering in which description they are to be placed.
"They may be merely those bowings which are com-

manded by the 18th Canon of 1603, which command, with the annexed reason, I here subjoin for the edifica-tion of yourselves and of the other memorialists. ". When in time of Divine Service the Lord Jesus shall be mentioned, due and lowly reverence shall be done by

all persons present, as it hath been accustomed; testifying by these outward ceremonies and gestures their inward humility, Christian resolution, and our acknowledgment (From The Church Intelligencer.)

The Note is gossible gound, and admirable article is from The Cornwall Royal Gazette, a paper which ought this life and the lifesto come are fully and wholly com-

'That the reverence here enjoined was indeed accus-The tomed, is manifest from the 52nd of the injunctions of Queen Elizabeth in the first year of her reign (which injunctions were subsequently recognised in an Act of Par-liament). 'That whensoever the name of Jesus shall be in any lesson, sermon, or otherwise in the Church proounced, due reverence be made of all persons young and

belong, and hereunto hath been accustomed.'
"Need I remind you of a higher authority than Kings hallowed usage of even the Word of God itself? came obedient unto death, even the death of the cross Whereunto God hath highly exalted Him, and given Him a name which is above every name; that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven, and things in earth, and things under the earth.' Now, if such be the 'bowings' of which the memorialists complain, as de-"Again, 'the bowings to the altar' may be the bowings

exceed £200), upon condition that the Chairman would of our parish Church to those of the Roman Hierarchy, ledgment, by doing reverence and obeisance, both at their And here I must not omit to acknowledge my obligation to our much respected brother, the Rector of London, for time you commenced your ministry in this place. And his kind and valuable assistance in the formation of the Society. Our speakers were but few, and yet we were Society. Our speakers were but few, and yet we were

own congregation: but a Clergyman is Rector, not of the parish. No one would sign the last cited by me concludes—in the practice or omission Memorial without reading it, and it is strange such a mistake should pass unnoticed by Churchmen. It may be added, that the chairman of the meeting, when he waited upon the Rector with the Memorial, after a long conversation on the subjects it embraced, admitted that he and his brother Memorialists had been in error; and that one of the most respectable of these who given it has only these into the condemn and those who use it. I have thus noticed the only 'bowing to the altar' of which I have ever heard as practised by any Minister or member of the most respectable of these who given it has also tried by the concludes—in the practice of offission of this rite, we desire that the rule of charity prescribed by the Apostle may be observed, which is, that they which use it not condemn not those who use it. I have thus noticed the only 'bowing to the altar' of which I have ever heard as practised by any Minister or member of our Church; of these one it is the day of your Recommendation. of the most respectable of those who signed it has since declared himself satisfied with the change. In consequence of the public Vestry, a counter address was presented, of which the following is a copy:—To the Rev. the Rector and Clergy of the Town and Parish of Falmouth,—We the undersigned, inhabitants of Falmouth, and members of the Church, having seen a public requisition

The following extract from a Speech by Lord John Man are in the House of Commons on this subject, will be read with interest, from its important bearing on the social welfare of all testimony, and even of direct allegation, that your Rector's 'bowings' are thus improper, I must decline and the control of the Empire, and also from the circumstance that this Lord Rector's 'bowings' are thus improper, I must decline and the control of the Empire, and also from the circumstance that this Lord for the Empire, and also from the circumstance that this Lord for the Empire, and also from the circumstance that this Lord for the Empire, and also from the circumstance that this Lord for the Empire, and also from the circumstance that this Lord for the Empire, and also from the circumstance that this Lord for the Empire, and also from the circumstance that the profession of the Empire, and also from the circumstance that the profession of the Empire, and also from the circumstance that the profession of the Empire, and also from the circumstance that the profession of the Empire, and also from the circumstance that the profession of the Empire, and also from the circumstance that the profession of the Empire, and also from the circumstance that the profession of the Empire, and also from the circumstance that the profession of the Empire in the House of Commons on this subject, will be read any proof that they are of an improper character, I shall are in the House of Commons on this subject, will be read any proof that they are of an improper character, I shall are in the House of Commons on this subject, will be read any profession of the Commons of the Common calling on him even to explain them.

"3. There remains the third and last of your 'grie-

vances'—of the matters which you, and the other persons who passed the resolutions which you have transmitted to me, have the confidence to characterize as 'contrary to the principles of our reformed religion, and distressing to the principles of our reformed religion, and distressing to the principles of our reformed religion, and distressing the fanatical, in this age of frivolity and fanaticism has been the fanatical, in this age of frivol

This was signed by 160, of whom nearly 100 are comit,) when the Holy Communion is not celebrated.

it,) when the Holy Communion is not celebrated.

if this harmless, customary, and in my opinion seemly highest sense of the word, than Young France, Young Ger usage—the exhibition of the sacramental plate to decorate the table of the Lord, and to testify man's wish to honour God's service with the choicest of his substance, had been deliberately thus characterized by some hundreds of per- their attendance in the House of Commons, and attention sons, it would be most painful to contemplate. But I am not so unjust, so uncharitable, or so blind, as to believe that words so palpably extravagant, and even inapplication. There lies at the bottom of it the same conviction which all the contemplate is going on there. Their fastidiously elegant thouse that words so palpably extravagant, and even inapplication. On Sunday, in compliance with the desire of the Bishop, conveyed in his published letter which we noticed last week, the Weekly Offertory was restored. The contribution was a trifle over 3l. 10s., of which 10s. was in pence. ble, have been deliberately adopted by the great majority of those who voted for the resolutions, or subscribed to tire, will attempt to make his conduct correspond; and the resolutions of those who voted for the resolutions, or subscribed to This, we understand, is about double the amount of an ordinary Communion Offertory. The whole service, in which, as usual, the Psalms for the day, the Venice, and Jubilate, were chanted, and the Te Deum, the Nicene Creed, and Anthem, and a Sanctus, sung, was finished, including the Offertory and Prayer for the Church Mijingly the

more correct than the manner in which the Offertory was ought to warm and soften the heart of every one that received. Not an individual, as far as we could see or hear, left his seat till all was over. It is evident that the only difficulty in the duty is in finding resolution to begin.

-by the use of words which charity itself cannot believe them sincere in using on the occasion to which they applied them. 'The display of the sacramental plate' on the Lord's table—a display which is made almost in every church where the plate is worthy of being displayed—may, it seems, be described at Falmouth as 'contrary to the principles of our reformed religion, and distressing to consciences of the congregation.' Certain of the professing Christians and members of the Church in that town have, after much premeditation, solemnly declared this; and hundreds of others have, ignorantly and heedlessly, subscribed to it.
"As their Bishop, I dare not forbear telling them all

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that they have all grievously sinned, although doubtless in different measures, in what they have thus done.—Heedlessness can little extenuate in so plain a case, though helongs to the proceeding itself. May God give them grace to see and deplore their sin! Of one thing they may be sure, that they will not have seen—much less plored and repented it, as they ought-till they recogise the sacred tie which binds them to their minister If there be truth in God's Word, 'The Holy Ghost hath made him an overseer over them to feed the Church of God,' (Acts xxii. 28,) they are bound to 'know him as over them in the Lord, and to esteem him very highly in love for his work's sake.' (Thess. xii. 13.) He may have, and doubtless he has, as every one of us has, many faults He may have acted on several occasions, as every one of us is liable to act, with imprudence, rashness, want of due consideration for the feelings or prejudices of others. He may even have exhibited these qualities in a more than ordinary degree (I know not that he has; certainly nothing brought to my notice on this occasion proves to me that he has). But he cannot have so conducted himself as to justify or to excuse the conduct which he has expeas to justify or to excuse the conduct which he has experienced from those who have borne any part in the transaction which I have been compelled thus to deal with. He is on the point of quitting his house and his parish, in search of bodily health to her who is most dear to him. For God's sake, for Christ's sake, for your own soul's sake—if you know what Christian love is, let not the pain of his absence for so afflicting a cause be embittered by the recollection that in his last lingering sojourn at Fal-mouth he was insulted, cruelly persecuted, foully maligned, by those who ought to honour him as a father, while they mourn for him as a brother

"I will say no more; I have said enough to those who have hearts to feel, or consciences to bleed. May God, in his mercy, pardon and finally accept us all, for his dear Son's sake! May he hear and grant this, the humble and fervent prayer of one, who is too conscious of his own manifold unworthiness, to dwell unnecessarily on the faults of others. I am, gentlemen, with the sincerest wishes for the spiritual and temporal good of yourselves, and of all who joined you in addressing me, your faithful friend and servant, "H. EXETER. "The Churchwardens of Falmouth."

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE. The following letter from the Lord Bishop of Montreal to the Secretary, dated Quebec, April 10, 1843, was read: "My Dean Sta,—This note will be presented to you by the Reverend H. D. Sewell, one of my Chaplains, and a very active and efficient Missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He is a son of the late Chief Justice of the Province, and an Oxford M.A. He is now paying a short visit to England, on account of his health, and will take the opportunity of doing anything which may be in his power for the benefit of the Church in this Diocese. Arrangements will, I hope, be made for his becoming Principal of the College at Lennoxville, in relation to which Institution I should be glad that he should fully communicate with yourself and the Standing Com-G. J. MONTREAL.

A letter from the Rev. H. D. Sewell to the Secretary was then read. The following are extracts:—
"The College will be in the strictest sense a Church of England Institution, under the superintendence of a Clergyman of the Church, and the immediate supervision of the Bishop.

"It is not, nor ever has it been, contemplated that any dissenter should either hold office or have any vote in the

College, or in matters connected with it. "All students will be obliged to attend the daily prayers in the College chapel at all times: none will be exempted from these, on any pretence whatever; and on Sundays it will be only by special permission that students who are not of our Church, will be allowed to attend their own places of worship, and that only if there should be one in the town; for in any other event they will be required to attend the service of the Church in the College chapel, or

in the adjoining parish church."

The Secretary stated, that the subject of these letters, as well as previous letters from the Lord Bishop of Montreal, had been brought under the notice of the Standing Committee, who had also had personal communications with Mr. Sewell. The Committee having considered the reference made to them in December, 1842, recommended that, in accordance with their former notice, the sum of £500 should be granted for each of two successive years towards the establishment of a Diocesan College at Lennoxville, Lower Canada, the several sums to be drawn for by the Bishop of Montreal within the years 1843 and 1844

From our English Files by the Hibernia.

THE IRISH CHURCH. We mentioned in our last, the summary manner in which the revolutionary motion brought forward by Mr. Ward, in the House of Commons for the destruction of the Established Church of Ireland had been dealt with. " The House being liged to adjourn for want of a quorum, and Mr. Ward sigregret that our limits prevent us giving a lengthened Extract from the able speech of the Irish secretary Lord Eliot, in reply to Mr. Ward; we can only make room for the following statistical Table of the revenues of the Church of Ireland,

read by His Lordship in the course of his speech.

The total income of the Protestant church of Ireland was £433,023 4s. 5d. This sum consisted of these items:— Rents of lands, houses, &c., duties, fees, &c., reserved by lease, £62,945 9s. 7d.; value of demesue and glebe lands, &c., not reserved by lease, £28,128 13s. 3d.; fines on renewals, £84,-556 3s. 11d.; rent-charges, &c., £239,047 18s. 6d.; ministers monies, £11,249 16s. 8d.; dividends on Government stocks, £926 15. 2d.; from other sources, £6,168 7s. 4d. The following statement would place the question in clear view :-

'Total income of the Irish church was ... £432,023 Deduct revenue of bishoprics ... £80,553 And of suppressed bishoprics ... 38,076 - 118,629 The gross property of deans and chapters (subject to heavy necessary deductions)

Parochial clergy, rent charge, and ministers'

overgrown wealth of the church of Ireland.

money

Interests on stocks and other funds 7,094 There are 1,396 parochial clergy and 744 curates. Their average income, including deans and chapters who have property exclusive of parochial benefices is £306,300, say 2,150, is 142/. each, subject moreover to numerous charges."
We trust we shall hear no more declamatory remarks, on the

... 248,500

insisted as being an insupportable burden to Ireland?"

And we notice that Lord Brougham, no great churcuman, in the House of Lords stated in his usual forcible language-"They (the Irish Roman Catholics) had a right to that they paid their own priests while, not they but the tithe which did not belong to them, and the church lands which did not belong to any man, defrayed the expenses of the Protestant

LAW OF MORTMAIN. prominent member of that youthful conservative party now forming in the House of Commons which by the frivolous and

to such an irregular interference, offering at the same time our entire confidence in you as our lawfully appointed Minister.

This was signed by 160 of whom nearly 100 are sent in the suppose of the congregation. This was signed by 160 of whom nearly 100 are sent in the principles of our reformed religion, and distressing to the principles of our reformed religion, and distressing to the principles of our reformed religion, and distressing to the principles of our reformed religion, and distressing to the principles of our reformed religion, and distressing to the principles of our reformed religion, and distressing to the principles of our reformed religion, and distressing to the principles of our reformed religion, and distressing to the principles of our reformed religion, and distressing to the principles of our reformed religion, and distressing the principles of our regret that you should be thus subjected to the principles of our reformed religion, and distressing the principles of our regret that you should be thus subjected to the principles of our reformed religion, and distressing the principles of our regret that you should be thus subjected to the principles of our reformed religion, and distressing the principles of our regret that you should be the principles of our regret that you should be the principles of our reformed religion, and distressing the principles of our regret that you should be the principles of our regret that you should be the principles of our regret that you should be the principles of our regret that you should be the princip

many, or any other "young" of the age.

"But there is something beneath these white waistcoats and neckcloths. All can see that their wearers are punctual

othe producable the beyour deat beyour ignored to us Boar comments while the bitt comments the they bein com leav of it the

The cha cath the

Lord J. MANNERS said he had given notice at an early period of the session to call the attention of the session to call the session that the session the session to call the session to call the session that the session the session to call the session to call the session that the session the session to call the session that the session the session to call the session to call the session that the session to call the session to call the session that the session that the session the session to call the session that the session t year 1843 by Parliament to ameliorate the condition of the people. (Hear, hear.) He conceived that, while no one deed the existence of these evils, nothing had been done to remove them. It was under these circumstances that he had given notice of the motion which he was about to bring before the house. He had given notice of it, because-he said it more in sorrow than in anger-the sectarian bigotry and the selfish credulity of some, and, if he might so say, the want of moral firmness in others, had all conspired to render nugatory and of no effect measures which might have been beneficial in and of no effect measures which might have been beneficial in themselves, and certainly would have been a practical guarantee afforded by Parliament of the goodwill entertained by it for the people. It was, therfore, only after this house declared that the poor should not be taught—that ignorance should not be instructed—and that the unemployed should not be set to work by public munificence, that he asked them to carry that principle to its lagitime to work the property of that principle to its legitimate extent, which alone could justify them in acting on it, and while they refused to be munificent as a state, to throw every facility in the way of private munificence and henchcence. There was one gentleman in that house with whom these considerations ought to have weight; he meant the first Lord of the Treasury. He had heard, with great pleasure, expressions fall from the right hon. gentleman which led him (Lord J. Manners) to hope that the time was not far distant. distant when restrictions on the exercise of charity would not exist much longer. He would refer to a remarkable passage in a speech delivered by the right hon, gentleman on education in which he used the following expressions:—"After all he was afraid that the interference of the Legislature would be of little effect, unless among the educated and wealthy classes the conviction could be pressed on their minds that they were all to blame—unless they felt and were all convinced, manufactuters as well as landowners, those possessed of wealth, and the responsibility for the use of wealth, that they had all been individually neglectful of the education of the poor; and he trusted more to the moral effect of the demonstration of to-night encouraging individual exertion than he did to the internight encouraging individual exertion than he did to the inter-ference of the Legislature." It was his carnest wish to afford practical encouragement to those private exertions to which the right hon. gentleman said they must look; and it was for this purpose he asked the house to consent to his resolution, which would declare the existing nature of the law of mort-main unnecessary. In order to point out the restrictions which existed under those laws, and which, in his opinion, were useless and prejudicial, he should be obliged to refer to the origin and history of the mortmain laws, and he trusted that he should be able to show that the restrictions which might he should be able to show that the restrictions which might have been necessary in the 15th century were altogether the reverse in the 19th century. He maintained that the restrictions of the mortmain laws had their origin not in any political economic notion that perpetuity in land was a bad thing, but in the natural dread which the great feudal barons and each successive king entertained of the growing power and wealth of the monastic body. Every act that passed in those early ages confirmed him in this view. The preamble of the first and most important act, the 9th of Henry III., was confined in terms to the regular clergy; and merely restrained the tenants of other lords from transferring their tenure by a fictitious process to religious houses. He was not prepared to say that this law, and those passed in Edward L's reign, were useless; but the restrictions which were useful then were useful no longer. What possible dread of danger to the state on the ground o non-performance of military service, or otherwise, could now be entertained from relaxing these restrictions? The dissolution of the monasteries must be looked on as the great climax of mortmain legislation; and thenceforth the tenor of the laws began to relax, and mitigate with respect to mortmain up to George II. The 39th of Elizabeth enabled a person to creet an hospital or house of correction, which might hold lands in mortmain not exceeding the yearly value of 200%. In the succeeding reign a law was passed, making this law of Elizabeth perpetual; and the 7th of James I. commended people "who gave money to be a support of the following the support of the suppo gave money to bind out apprentices." This relaxation of the inortmain law continued in the reign of Charles II., and after the revolution, for he found a law of William III. (7th and 8th) reciting—"That it would be a great hindrance to learning and other good and charitable works if persons well inclined might not be permitted to found colleges are asked by for the college are other good and charitable works if persons well inclined might not be permitted to found colleges or schools for the encouragement of learning, or to augment the revenues of colleges or schools already founded, by granting lands, &c., or to grant lands to bodies corporate for good and public uses." Then came the statute of Anne, founding the Royal Bounty, and other laws; afterwards the spirit of wealth and regard for money produced their four in the grant to George II. produced their fruit in the enactment of George II., commonly called the Mortmain Act. By this law nothing savouring of the realty might be in any way conveyed to any body or bodies politic corporate, for any charitable purpose, unless by deed executed twelve months and enrolled six months before the death of the door. At a time when there were 6,000,000 death of the donor. At a time when there were 6,000,000 beyond the pale of the church—when discontent and rebellion were rife in every part of the land, arising almost entirely from ignorance and destitution, with the necessaries of life—when, to use the words of his right hou, freind the President of the Board of Trade,—"On the one hand there is a decrease in the comforts of the lower classes, while on the other than the Crown, by departing too far from, or by approaching too closely to, the was was the intention of those great statesmen, Mr. Pitt and by departing too far from, or by approaching too closely to, the reversed is was the intention of those great statesmen, Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, and as was the wish of that enlightened Governor, the reversed by a leading journal, and by a few craving for office, thy took it for granted that because some dissatisfaction was expressed by a leading journal, and by a few craving for office, thy took it for granted that because some dissatisfaction was expressed by a leading journal, and by a few craving for office, thy took it for granted that because some dissatisfaction was expressed by a leading journal, and by a few craving for office, thy took it for granted that because some dissatisfaction was expressed by a leading journal, and by a few craving for office, they reverse some dissatisfaction was expressed by a leading journal, and by a few craving for office, they reverse some dissatisfaction was expressed by a leading journal, and by a few craving for office, the reversed some of the might have been avoided, find the Crown as was the intention of those great statesmen, Mr. Fox, and as was the intention of those great statesmen, Mr. Fox, and as was the intention of those great statesmen, Mr. Fox, and as was the intention of those great statesmen, Mr. Fox, and as was the intention of those great statesmen, Mr. Fox, and as was the intention of those great statesmen, Mr. Fox, and as was the intention of those great statesmen, Mr. Fox, and as was the intention of tho comforts of the lower classes, while on the other there is a constant increase in the luxuries of the upper-an increase the prosperity of the nation at large, adds considerably to the bitterness of the suffering and impoverished portion of the community,"—at a time like this, were they to be met with the cant and worn-out objection against perpetuity? Were they to be told that it was necessary to prevent lands from being tied up in perpetuity in order to encourage the spirit of commerce, and that the more wealthy trader being allowed to of itself prevent extreme nearest.

Whigs have found it out to be so ere this.

As to Sir Robert Peel's policy with regard to the repeal agitation, about which all this hubbub has arisen, we believe the propriety of it is becoming daily more apparent to all in his own words, "that no government is fit for a British outbreak in Ireland, but he is prepared to repress such an outbreak in Ireland, but he is prepared to repress such an outbreak if it shall unfortunately occur, and to visit with condign of itself prevent extreme nearest. The LATE Lord Syndau. outbreak in Ireland, but he is prepared to repress such an outbreak if it shall unfortunately occur, and to visit with condign to break if it shall unfortunately occur, and to visit with condign to break if it shall unfortunately occur, and to visit with condign to break if it shall unfortunately occur, and to visit with condign to break if it shall unfortunately occur, and to visit with condign to break if it shall unfortunately occur, and to visit with condign to break if it shall unfortunately occur, and to visit with condign to break if it shall unfortunately occur, and to visit with condign to break if it shall unfortunately occur, and to visit with condign to break if it shall unfortunately occur, and to visit with condign to break if it shall unfortunately occur, and to visit with condign to break if it shall unfortunately occur, and to visit with condign to the life in the fall on the life in the fall on charity, religion, and devotion. Schools, hospitals, churches, cathedrals were wanted; and, in his opinion, something more,—the re-establishment of religions houses. He never could believe that the teeming millions of our agricultural and manufacturing districts would be brought within the pale of Christian civilization without the establishment of some sort of monastic institute. He never could believe that those who were now suffering under the effects of extreme ignorance would be taught, unless by such means. The house should not flater themselves that the Education Commissioners would ever be able to effect that object. According to Paget, "If monasteric, instead of being swept away, had been reformed; if it had been reserved for persons not tied by monastic tows, but who, satisfied to endure hardness and content with poverty, when can be reserved for the confidence and support of parents and guardians throughout the cligible and contradictory principle by which the present the flowers of religions houses. He never could believe that that is not true cannot continue long: a change of some much that is not true cannot continue long: a change of some much that is not true eage of some much that is not true each power of the Government, and would facturing districts would be brought within the pale of Christian civilization without the cestablishment of some sort of much that is not true each properation, and without the present of the monastic institute. He never could be lieves that the is not true each open over of the Government, and in the that is not true each of Government. And if the facturing districts would be brought within the pale of Christian civilization without the cestablishment of some sort of much that is not true each open over of the Government. And if the facturing districts would be brought within the pale of Christian civilization without the cestablishment of some sort of a Governor, reducing him the entire power of the footone were senseless tool with which they might work. The follo cathedrals were wanted; and, in his opinion, something more,—the re-establishment of religious houses. He never could bewere ready, from the pure love of God, to devote them preaching, study, and prayer, our large towns would have been supplied, not, as now, with some three or four overburdened clergymen, but with a numerous body of men ready, under episcopal guidance, to do the work of apostles and evangelists to multitudes (the expression is not too strong) now lying in darkness and in the shadow of death." He pointed out the repeal of the Mortmain Act as a means for endowing such institutions but death. stitutions, but should the church say no to that, then for affording greater facilities for the erection of new churches, colleges, schools, and hospitals. It had come to his knowledge within the last three or four days, that at this moment there was a lady at Leeds, aged 80, who wished to leave 25,000% for the erection of churches, but it was stated by a legal gentleman that if she did not live a year after making such bequest her generous purpose would be foiled. Every conveyancer could mention similar cases; and the house would recollect the case of the Dean of Westminster, who had left 5,000L to build a church, but the court had decided that 500L only could be so appropriated. In conclusion (said the noble lord), I hope I have said anough to consume the lower that we proposition is

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cuman, mplain e tithe testant Manbe read have said enough to convince the house that my proposition is one which they ought to adopt. In an age confessedly devoted to money-getting, when the wealthy are wealthier, and the poor poorer; when hundreds of thousands are without food, religion, poorer; when hundreds of thousands are without tood, tengton, and employment, I ask you to have the courage to believe in the nobler impulses of our nature; to appeal to the glorious spirit which built our cathedrals, our colleges, our convents; to give scope to the exercise of those virtues without which no country can become or remain great—faith and charity; and to brush away from the statute book the cobwebs which a faintheapted are imposed for the appropriate of the colleges, and fettering hearted age imposed for the purpose of entangling and fettering a munificence which they could not love or understand, and which we mournfully desiderate. (Hear, hear.) The noble ig Ger lord concluded by moving the following resolution :- "That it is inexpedient in the present condition of the country to continue the existing restrictions on the exercise of private charity ctual

Mr. C. Buller ably supported Lord John Manners' motion. We extract from his speech the following remarks for the consideration, in particular, of the authors and abettors of the intended of the most intended sale of the Clergy Reserves in Canada, -the most enormous act of sacrilege, we affirm without hesitation, ever contemplated, not in the heat of revolutionary phrensy, but

(From The Times.)

Last night Mr. Joseph Hume brought forward in the house of Commons a motion of which he alone could have been the author. It appears from his own confessions that his mind has of this country. For thirty years, he touchingly informs us, he has been conscious—personally and individually conscious—of this great necessity. To use his own emphatic language, "when the subject was not so fushionable as it is now, his attention was devoted to it." But when it became fashionablethat is, when it became the fashion to talk about education, to be out of the fashiou-he too would have his say about "hedication,"

But genius ever bides its time. Mr. J. Hume's genius bided ts time. Lord Ashley's resolutions were unanimously agreed to. Then came the Government scheme of education: this, after much sharp-shooting in the House, and a strong cannon-ade out of doors, was withdrawn; and the field was left open to the first puissant keight who chose to throw down his gauntlet in favour of education. Mr. Hume was at last happy. He gave notice of a motion for Tuesday, the 25th; Tuesday came; oseph's motion came too; and the pent-up feelings of thirty ears—"devoutly cherished, cherished long"—were discharged oon the house of Commons.

We have said that on none other than Mr. J. Hume could the proposed bill ever have been fathered. So we think anywill say who reads the words of the notice. In this it is entitled "A bill for the establishment of schools to promote sound education for the rising generation of the United Kingdom at the public expense, without wounding the feelings or injuring the rights of any sect or class of the community, but confining the business of the schoolmaster to the secular and tworal teaching of the children, and leaving all religious instruction to religious teachers distinct from the school—to the end that general instruction and a spirit of Christian brotherhood and good will may be disseminated amongst all classes

This is good. To teach morality without the sanctions of religion—the duty of men towards one another irrespectively of the great fundamental ideas on which the sense of duty rests. and of the express law by which that sense is corrected and directed—is about as feasible and as rational as it would be—we beg pardon for the comparison—to teach the art of calculag compound interest without having taught the very alphabet arithmetic; and it can only be exceeded in stupidity, otheretiness, and presumption by the enunciation of the design with which such a plan is proposed—viz., "to disseminate "a spirit (disseminating a spirit!) of Christian brotherhood "among all classes" by a complete swamping—an utter suppression—of those doctrines for which the most zealous and

and concurrent heartiness.

But bad as the plan is, it is, we believe, not original. We think that we have seen some such scheme amongst the phan-

the dogmas of Christianity.

It must have been a consciousness of this similarity between the two legislators that influenced the house of Commons last night. For, albeit the speech of Mr. Hume was rather prosy, still the house is unfortunately too much seasoned to prosy speeches to heed such a trifle; and Mr. Hume diverged into ittle occasional eccentricities, which relieved the level tedium J. Graham to extirpate the Irish and Welch languages, as containing nothing worth learning, and as calculated to foment sedition amongst the peasantry. But when, after an elaborate

Sprevit Humum fugiente pennâ

THE MINISTRY. (From The Cambridge Chronicle.)

articles, chose to vent its spite at the Conservative Premier. They did not stay to inquire whether Sir Robert had not erred

leaves and volutes of the capital, which were cast at Woolwich dockyard, and which have been upon the ground in Trafalgare majority of the Assembly. And next, the Governor has taken dockyard, and which have been upon the ground in Trafalgar' square some days. Some of the leaves and volutes which have taken between two and three years for their execution, weigh two or three tons. They have not all yet arrived from Woolwich, but it is expected the whole will be forwarded in the course of a month; there will be then nothing to impede the perations of the workmen, who have already prepared the operations of the workmen, who have already prepared to stonework which will be necessary to connect the capital upon which the pedestal will have to be placed. The statue will be next raised, but it will require another tier of scaffolding to be erected for that purpose. The statue of the great naval hero erected for that purpose. The statue of the great naval hero is nearly finished. It is composed of two solid blocks of stone, and has been formed in a temporary house on the ground by Mr. Bailey, R.A., from a design by Mr. Railton, who daily It is expected that the monument will be finished by the end of the year.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN. One day later from England.

The Great Western arrived at New York, on Monday, the 21st instant, from Liverpool, having left that port on the 5th The news which she brings, being only a day later than that

Colonial.

by the Hibernia, is not of any importance.

Esson and his coadjutors in agitation have magnanimously connected directly or indirectly with the Kirk.

Some very worthy gentlemen belonging to divers churches, chapels, meeting houses, &c. in this city, have been lately amusing themselves by firing of a number of very diminutive pop-guns at M'Gill College and its management. Formerly this popping was only heard at intervals—few and far between—but latterly the fire has been terrific. The reason of this belligerent spirit it is somewhat difficult to discover, but we suppose it may be attributed to that amiable weakness in human na which leads men to desire all power for themselves. In other words, certain philosophical doctors, A.M.'s, &c., wish to have their fingers in the pie, and as they cannot get all that they want, (a pretty big share, we apprehend), they have set up the cry of exclusiveness against the College. Now, there is nothing very surprising in this when the thing is understood. It is doubtless very hard that the learned Editor of the Baptist 3. Hagerman, J. T. Register should not get his chair in the College as well as other professors, and we are thoroughly convinced that the Rev. H.

Esson would make a most energetic Principal. But what we complain of is, that the public should be dragged into this controversy. If the management of the College is exclusive, it is a fault which it were well to have corrected as soon as possible; 1. Smith, L. Gul.

but where is the proof of this? We have seen nothing yet, either in the writings of the protestors or in the acts of the Governors of the College, to lead us to suspect an exclusive spirit. On the contrary, among the Professors there are to be found men of all denominations, and so little are the public onvinced of an intolerant bias in the direction of the Instituon, that we have seen them, as in the recent jistance of the High-School, come forward voluntarily to co-operate with the

There is something remarkably petty in thestattacks on the 2. Maule, A. D. ellege, and in the prevish refusal of the Rev.Mr. Esson and colleagues to assist at the ceremonies for the opening of M'Gill College. Setting every other consideraion aside, it is ungentlemanly to meet a polite invitation witl a manifesto of this kind. The invitation which is rejected in this churlish nanner was, we presume, meant as an act of cortesy, and was sent to these gentlemen in common with their brethren of all other denominations. Why then take so unusual a course to exhibit a feeling of hostility to the Institution? It is, indeed, a matter of very little consequence whethere hese gentlemen attend at the opening of the College or not—and it was not, we will be bound, from any feeling of fear at what their opposition can effect, that the invitation was sent in the first place. 4. Patton, J. They were asked to attend in common with others, and if their onsciences would not allow them to do so with comfort to themselves, they might have stopped away, and not been missed. By acting as they have done, they have exhibited a littleness conduct, and a disregard to the ordinary rules of society

which is very little to their credit.

In conclusion, we may observe that it does not look well to find Ministers of the Gospel attributing bad motives to others make the constraint of those doctrines for which the most zealous and suspecting evil of an institution which we all hope will and suspecting evil of an institution which we all hope will produce much good. Besides, these constant appeals are first list of the Examinations of King's College University.—

But bad as the plan is, it is, we believe, not original. We nink that we have seen some such scheme amongst the phantage of the constant appeals are first list of the Examinations of King's College University.—

ED. CH.]

[It is with unfeigned satisfaction we insert the above, the produce much good. Besides, these constant appeals are first list of the Examinations of King's College University.—

For examination of King's College University.—

Sickening the public. Not a week passes but the names of these gentlemen, directed against M'Gill College, and yet, as we said against M'Gill College, and yet, as we said against M'Gill College, and yet, as we said against M'Gill College University.—

MIDLAND CLERICAL ASSOCIATION. think that we have seen some such scheme amongst the phartansis of Mr. R. Owen, who, like Mr. Joseph Hume, has a before, not a single charge have we yet seen established. Is this fair—is it manly? and have we not a right to expect and a population may be turned from vice to virtue, without from men whose office it is to teach moderate. The Members of this Association are reminded that the next Meeting will take place (D. V.) at the residence of the Rev. J. Deacon, Rector of Adolphustown, on Wednesday and Thurstion and forbearance to others?

> THE WANT OF OUTLET FOR TALENT IN THE COLONIES. (From Sam Slick)

England, besides other outlets, has a never-failing one in the colonies, but the colonies have no outlet. Cromwell and Hampden were actually embarked on board of a vessel in the Thames, for Boston, when they were prevented from sailing by an Order in Council. What was the consequence? The sovereign was dethroned. Instead of leading a small sect of fanatical puritans, and being the first men of a village in Massawhen they do, they are always ready to make one, by opposi-The brilliant hopes which the Whigs indulged in only one short week since have already faded. These unhappy politicians verily believed they were going to have another grasp at place, simply because the Times, in two or three indiscreet degradation live three thousand miles off, it becomes a question

whether it is better to suffer or resist.

[Att this mischief might have been avoided, had the Crown indignantly expelled two years ago—must at once resume the helm! The thing was excessively absurd, and perhaps the Whigs have found it out to be so ere this.

Constitution, to look of the deavouring, as at present, to raise themselves to eminence on the shoulders of an ever restless democracy. Under the present system, the government

made much more for the people than by them, and I have not | cient member of Society. THE NELSON MONUMENT.— The construction of the Nelson monument, Trafalgar-square, the progress of which was intermonument, Trafalgar-square, the progress of which was inter-rupted in consequence of the Corinthian capital not being com-pleted, has, after a suspension of some months, been again proceeded with. Yesterday the workmen began fixing on the people on this question. First, the Executive Council has extreme care to make every act of his own go forth to the public on the responsibility of the Executive Council. So the people have been carefully taught to believe that the Gover nobody, and the Executive Council the real power, and that by the Governor himself. At the same time, they have seen that power placed in the hands of their opponents. Under such a system, it is not to be wondered at if our argument founded on the responsibility of the Governor to the Home Government, falls to the ground. I have told the people plainly that a ground of the same time, they have seen that power placed in the hands of their opponents. Under such a system, it is not to be wondered at if our argument founded on the responsibility of the Governor to the Home Government, falls to the ground. I have told the people plainly that a growth of the conduct, form the morals, and promote the education of the property of the same time, they have seen that power placed in the hands of their opponents. Under the School, an additional number of in-door Pupils.

Whatever may tend to ensure the comfort, regulate the conduct, form the morals, and promote the education of the property of the same time, they have seen that power placed in the hands of their opponents. Under the specific of the specific of the specific opponents. Covernment, falls to the ground. I have told the people plainly, that as I cannot get rid of my responsibility to the Home Government, I will place no responsibility on the Council; they are a Council for the Governor to consult, but no more. [When did his Lordship make this plain and hopest statement?—ED.CH.] And I have told the people plainly, that as I cannot get rid of my responsibility to the Home Governor to consult, but no more. [When did his Lordship make this plain and hopest statement?—ED.CH.] And I have told the people plainly, that as I cannot get rid of my responsibility to the Home Governor to the Home conduct, form the morals, and promote the education of the Pupils intrusted to the care of this Institution, shall, on all occasions, meet with prompt and due attention.

As it is the design and have the conduct of the School grounds, has lately been leased for that purpose.

Whatever may tend to ensure the comfort, regulate the conduct, form the morals, and promote the education of the Pupils intrusted to the care of this Institution, shall, on all occasions, meet with prompt and due attention. sible Government' man who was not satisfied with the doc-In fact there is no other theory which has common sense. Either the Governor is the Sovereign or the Minister. If the first, he may have Ministers, but he cannot be responsible to the Government at home, and all Colonial Government becomes impossible. He must therefore be Minister, -in which case, he cannot be under the controll of men in the Colony." And in another letter he says—"The great mistake made here, hitherto, was, that every Governor threw himself into the hands of one party or the other, and became their slave. I have let them know and feel that I will yield to neither of the them know and teet that I will take the moderate from both sides—reject For Pupils under 10 years of age, £30 per annum. the extremes—and govern as I think right, and not as they For Pupils above ten,....

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—By the last accounts his Editor of this Presbyterian print for his plain speaking. In his last, in an editorial article, speaking of the efforts now making by Churchmen in England for the revival of the Contaction, he says, "If any thing will save the Church, it would be a first of the presentative of our gracious Sovereign.

THE BANNER.—We have to express our obligations to the Editor of this Presbyterian print for his plain speaking. In his last, in an editorial article, speaking of the efforts now making by Churchmen in England for the revival of the Contaction, he says, "If any thing will save the Church, it would be contacted as a sys, "If any thing will save the Church, it would be contacted as a sys, "If any thing will save the Church, it would be contacted as a sys, "If any thing will save the Church, it would be contacted as a sys, "If any thing will save the Church, it would be contacted as a sys, "If any thing will save the Church, it would be contacted as a sys, "If any thing will save the Church, it would be contacted as a sys, "If any thing will save the Church, it would be contacted as a sys, "If any thing will save the Church, it would be contacted as a sys, "If any thing will save the Church, it would be contacted as a sys, "If any thing will save the Church, it would be contacted as a sys, "If any thing will save the Church, it would be contacted as a sys, "If any thing will save the Church, it would be contacted as a sys, "If any thing will save the Church, it would be contacted as a sys, "If any thing will save the Church, it would be contacted as a sys, "If any thing will save the Church, it would be contacted as a sys, "If any thing will save the Church, it would be contacted as a sys, "If any thing will save the Church, it would be contacted as a sys, "If any thing will save the Church, it would be contacted as a sys, "If any thing will save the Church, it would be contacted as a sys, "If any thing will save the Church, it would be contacted as a system." M'GILL College.—We observe with satisfaction, that the modern times:

"When he looked at our colleges, when he looked at the hospitals of the country, he confessed it was not without shame institutions had been contributed by men in the present age.

(Hear)."

"We observe with satisfaction, that the modern times:

M'GILL College.—We observe with satisfaction, that the Rev. Dr. Carruthers, a preacher of the Congregational communion in Montreal, who had been nominated to the chair of false in her doctrines, false in her Episcopal government, and false in her liturgy. We commend this declaration to the Principal.

M'GILL College.—We observe with satisfaction, that the Rev. Dr. Carruthers, a preacher of the Congregational communion in Montreal, who had been nominated to the chair of false in her liturgy. We commend this declaration to the Principal.

M. C. CROMBIE,

Principal,

Presbyterian meetings or to aid with their means institutions

(Hear)."

"We also notice that the Rev. Mr.

Esson and his coadiutors in a convocation of the whole system, both in doctrine and discipline and ritual;" or, in other words, that, in the opinion of the Editor, the Church of England is false in her Episcopal government, and false in her liturgy. We commend this declaration to the Principal.

M'GILL College.—We observe with satisfaction, that the doctrines, false in her Episcopal government, and false in her liturgy. We commend this declaration to the Principal.

M'GILL College.—We observe with satisfaction, that the doctrines false in her Episcopal government, and false in her liturgy. We commend this declaration to the Principal.

M. C. CROMBIE,

Presbyterian meetings or to aid with their means institutions connected directly or indirectly with the Kirk. be a full and free discussion in a convocation of the whole system,

"It should be the tendency of legislation not to guard against refused to countenance with their presence the intended cere-

The first Examination of Students in the Faculty of Arts terminated on Wednesday last. We subjoin a list of the suc-

cessful Candidates for Honours :-TERM. PASCH. 1843. Literis Humanioribus. Literis Sacris CLASSIS 2da.

1. Helliwell, J. CLASSIS 1ma. 1. Helliwell, J. CLASSIS 2da. Boulton, H. J. 2. Stennett, Gualt. 3. Smith, L. Gul. CLASSIS 3ia. 1. Jessopp, H. B. 2. Hagerman, J. T. CLASSIS Sia. 3. Stanton, J Jarvis, Gul. P. 5. Boulton, H. J. CLASSIS 4ta.

1. Bethune, N.

Wedd, Gul. 2. Stanton, J. 3. Patton, J. 4. Crookshank, Geo. Disciplinis Mathematicis Logicà. CLASSIS 1ma. CLASSIS Ima. 1. Boulton, H. J. 1. Crookshank, Geo. S Helliwell, J. CLASSIS 2da. 1. Hagerman, J. T. æq. 1 Stennett, Gualt. 3. Helliwell, J. CLASSIS 3ia. CLASSIS 3ia. 1 Jarvis, Gul. P. 1. Bethune, N. 2. MacDonnell, S. S. CLASSIS 4ta. Wedd, Gul 1. Maule, A. D. 5. Crookshank, Geo. Smith, L. Gul.

Meteorologià. Stanton, J. CLASSIS 2da.

1. MacDonell, S. S. CLASSIS 4ta. Theologiâ Naturali. CLASSIS 2da.

I. MacDonnell, S. S. 5. Jessopp, H. B. CLASSIS 3ia. 1. Small, J. Th. 2. Helliwell, J. Chemiâ. 3. Crookshank, Geo. CLASSIS 4ta. CLASSIS 4ta. 1. Smith, L. Gul. 2. Maule, A. D.

day, the 6th and 7th September next. SALTERN GIVINS,

Mohawk Parsonage, 12th August, 1843.

Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto. THE Monthly Meeting of the Central Board of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, will be held at the Society's House, 144, King Street, Toronto, on Wednesday afternoon, the 6th September, at 3 o'clock. JOHN KENT, Secretary.

TEACHER WANTED.

Where they purpose carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and will be happy to receive the commands of Mr. Bilton's numerous customers, as well as those of the purpose the higher branches of an English Education, and also to teach the ligher branches of an English Education, and also to teach the ligher branches of an English Education, and also to teach the Classics. Applicants are requested to communicate (if by letter, post-paid) with the Rev. Henry Patton, transmitting, at the same time, satisfactory references, or certificates of good at the same time, satisfactory references, or certificates of good.

TEACHER WANTED.

Where they purpose carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and will be happy to receive the commands of Mr. Bilton's numerous customers, as well as those of the public in general. They hope by punctual attention to business, and keeping a superior stock of the letter, post-paid) with the Rev. Henry Patton, transmitting, at the same time, satisfactory references, or certificates of good.

CASSIMERES, VESTINGS &c. &c. character and literary attainments.

vil Engineering, would engage to wait upon any individual who is in want of a teacher in the said branches.

Application may be made to Mr. Thos. Champion, at the Depository of the Church Society, 144 King Street, Toronto.

QUEBEC CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, No. 13, ESPLANADE.

THE above Establishment is situated in one of the most

The domestic department is superintended by the wife of the N. D. M. F. I. Company's Office,

Terms, without extras, -£30 per annun S. PHILLIPS. Quebec, August 19, 1843.

TORONTO GRAMMAR SCHOOL, HOME DISTRICT.

THE CLASSES attending this Institution will resume their Studies, after the midsummer recess, on Monday, the 4th of September next.

Preparation is made to receive, on the reopening of the

Occasions, meet with prompt and due attention.

As it is the design and business of Grammar Schools, or Preparatory Colleges, to train and qualify young men for matriculation in a University, so it will be the principal aim, the constant

the constant study, and the unceasing effort, of the Toronto Grammar School, to accomplish that end. This Institution halls it as an occasion of joy, that the University of King's College, at Toronto, is now open, and in successful operation; and the auspicious event cannot fail to be, not only a stimulus to the exertions of Preparatory institutions, but a motive for praise-worthy emulation.

On thus entering the lists in so honorable a competition, the continued favour of friends, and an extension of public patrons.

I patronage, are respectfully solicited. Terms of Tuition, Board, &c. The Tuition includes all the branches of an English Educa-

ion, the Latin and Greek Classes, the Mathematics, the The necessary Books and Writing materials will be the only

The attention of Students at Law, or others engaged during

Toronto, 8th August, 1843.

UNIVERSITY OF M'GILL COLLEGE.

THE FIRST MATRICULATION OF STUDENTS in the FACULTY of ARTS, will take place on WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1843, at 11 o'clock, A.M., and the Inaugural Lectures will be delivered on the following day. These proceedings will be open to the Public.

regings will be open to the Public.

The Vice-President will receive Candidates for Matriculation at his lodgings, in College, on every Tuesday and Thursday during the month of August.

Occasional Students will be admitted to attend particular Lectures, under certain regulations.

F. J. LUNDY, D. C L.,

Vice-Principal, M'Gill College.

EDUCATION. RS. COCKBURN, begs to intimate that her Siminary will re-open for the reception of her Pupils, on the first of September next.

Duke Street. August 14th, 1843.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MRS. SHOTTER, daughter of the late Rev. John Lough, Vicar of Sittingham LOUGH, Vicar of Sittingbourne, in Kent, England, having taken a House at the Village of DRUMMONDVILLE, Niagara Falls, is desirous of receiving a few Young Ladies, as Pupils, to educate with her own daughters,—giving to parents an opportunity of sending their children to a place so celebrated for its salubrity, upon the following moderate

TERMS:

Young Ladies under twelve years of age, with Board and Lodging, will receive a complete English Education, including all its various branches, for (Currency) £25 0 0 per annum.

during the vacations. MRS. SHOTTER is kindly permitted to refer to Ex-Consul Buchanan; Col. Delatre; the Rev. W. Leeming, Rector of Chippews, at Drummondville; Dr. Mewburn, Stamford; the Rev. T. B. Fuller. Rector of Thorold; John Stayner, Esq., P. M., Queenston; William Gamble, Esq., Milton, near Toand the Hon. John Hamilton, Kingston. July 18, 1843.

LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

MRS. GILKISON BEGS respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Tothroughout the Province, her intention of opening a Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in one of those commodious

brick buildings recently erected on McGill Square, Lot Street East, on the 4th of September next. Terms, and other particulars, can be made known on appli-cation to Mrs. Gilkison, at her present residence in Richmond Street, or at Messrs. Rowsell's, Book-sellers, King Street. Mrs. Gilkison will continue, as heretofore, to give private tuition on the Piano Forte, Guitar, and in Singing.

N. B.—The most unexceptionable references given. Toronto, 4th May, 1843. EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES. THE MISSES WINN, in returning thanks for the kind Patronage they have received; beg to intimate, that School will re-commence on Monday, 28th August.

August 10th, 1843. THOMAS WHEELER,

FROM MARLBOROUGH, ENGLAND, HAVING just arrived in Toronto, informs the Gentry, and Inhabitants generally, that he has commenced business at 191, King Street, (opposite the Colonist Office), as Clock & Watch Maker, and Engraver, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Duplex, Horizontal, Lever, Vertical, French & Geneva. Watches and Clocks, CLEANED AND REPAIRED WITH ACCURACY AND DISPATCE Arms, Crests, Cyphers, Brass and Silver Scals, silver Plate, Door and Coffin Plates, and Window Tablets,—Engraved.

JEWELLER NEATLY REPAIRED; CHINA AND GLASS RIVETED All favors received from the country shall have immediate attention, and be returned according to promise Reference for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO.

Wessrs. T. & M. BURGESS. RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have taken the Establishment lately conducted by Mr. G. BILTON, Merchant Tailor,

No. 128, King Street, Toronto, where they purpose carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and will be happy to receive the commands

CASSIMERES, VESTINGS &c. &c. The salary will be £70 per annum from the public funds, and conducting the business on the same liberal terms as their

The salary will be 270 per annuln from the public funds, besides tuition fees, which will probably amount to as much more.

Kemptville, August 25, 1843.

PRIVATE TUITION.

PERSON just arrived from England, who is qualified to public support.

N. B.—T. Bur ess having purchased for cash, the whole of their present Stock, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, (of superior quality) are enabled to serve their customers on very favourable conditions.

N. B.—T. Bur ess having had long experience in the Chiral No. 10 and 10 an

teach the higher branches of the Mathematics, and Cigineering, would engage to wait upon any individual who
ant of a teacher in the said branches.

CUTTING DEI ARTMENT, in London, and likewse the
management of one of the most fashionable Establishments in
England, and since he has been in Conada, was for a length of e Foreman to Mr. T. J. PRESTON, and since then to Mr. G. BILTON, he flatters himself, from his general knowledge of the business in all its branches, that he will be able to please any of the most fashionable who will favour him with a trial. Carristers' Riding Habits, Clergymen's Gowns and Cassocks, Barristers' Robes, Naval and Military Uniforms, Servants' Livery, &c. &c., all got up in the neatest manner. Toronto, July 12, 1843.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT airy and delightful situations in Quebec, and affords every MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

be paid into this office within thirty days of the date of this

DAVID BRODIE, Secretary and Treasurer

Cobourg, 16th August, 1843. Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET, OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO,

NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu-DIRECTORS.

Thomas Clarkson, Charles Thompson, James Lesslie, James Beatv. Benjamin Thorne, P. Paterson, Jun'r. J. B. Warren, R W. Smith John Eastwood. T. J. Farr, J. RAINS, Secretary. T. D. HARRIS. Pres't. All losses promptly adjusted. Letters by mail must be July 5, 1843.

1843. DAILY MAIL LINE BETWEEN

TORONTO AND ROCHESTER DIRECT. THE STEAMERS

ADMIRAL and AMERICA, WILL leave Toronto for Rochester Daily at 7 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted.) Will leave Rochester for Toronto Daily, at 7 o'clock, P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

The Steamer GORE will ply regularly between Rochester, Cobourg, and Port Hope. Toronto, August 15, 1843.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMER ECLIPSE,

CAPTAIN JAMES SUTHERLAND. THIS NEW and FAST Sailing Steamer will, until further

notice, leave Hamilton for Toronto, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and returning, will leave Toronto at 3 o'clock, P. M., touching at the intermediate Ports. The above Boat has been built expressly for this route, and offers superior accommodation to the travelling public. Hamilton and Rochester Steamboat Office, /

Toronto, 31st July, 1843. WANTED. A SITUATION as Buller, by a respectable Young Man from England, who perfectly understands his business and can be well recommended. Address H. F. at the Office of this paper.

June 15, 1843.

310tf

BANK STOCK. FOR SALE Twelve Shares in the Bank of British North America.
Apply to this Office.
Toronto, September 17, 1842. 272-tf LOAN WANTED.

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

June 8, 1843.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have entered into Partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Printing Business, under the firm of H. & W. ROWSELL & Co., and are prepared to execute every kind of

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. IN THE NEATEST MANNER, AND WITH DESPATCH,

Upon the most reasonable terms. H. &. W. ROWSELL. Booksellers, Stationers, and Printers. SAMUEL THOMPSON, Late of the Firm of Rogers, Thompson & Co., Toronto Herald Office.

Office in the rear of H. &. W. Rowsell's Book-store, 163, King Street. Toronto, July, 1843.

MAPS.

COMPLETE SET, as far as published, of the coloured A Maps of the Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge.
There are one hundred numbers, each containing two large Maps, forming the best and most complete Atlas yet published. They are contained in a Portfolio made purposely for them .-Price £11. 15s. 6d.

H. &. W. ROWSELL, Toronto. August 15, 1843.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S GREEK CONCORDANCE. THE Englishman's Greek Concordance of the New Testa-ment, being an attempt at a verbal connexion between the Greek and English Texts.

4to Calf, price £4 4s. H. &. W ROWSELL, Toronto. August 15, 1843.

BAGSTER'S PUBLICATIONS.

and English versions, in parallel columns,

and English New Testament, in one vol., 2 4 0 edges, 0 o. do. do. Turkey do. do. 1 Polyglot Bible, olyglot Bible, do. do. do. 1 4 0
Do. do. with Index, do. do. do. 1 5 6
Do. do. with Cruden's Concordance, Turkey

morocco, gilt edges,.... do. Russia, gilt,. Treasury Bible, being the English authorised version of the Holy Scriptures, interleaved with a complete Biblical Treasury of Parallel passages, &c. &c., foolscap 8vo......

The Treasury Bible as above described, printed on 1 13 9 fine writing paper, 4to size, with water-mark lines in the paper at bottom of each page, for manuscript notes, &c., full bound, calf, The Genevan New Testament, do.

The Tabernacle in the Wilderness,-four Engravings, coloured and inlaid with gold, silver, and brass, according to the text of Scripture, with explanatory notes, -folio, cloth,. The above are just received by

H. &. W. ROWSELL August 15, 1843. Works by the Rev. Jas. Beaven, D.D.,

Professor of Divinity in the University of King's College, 2 6 2 0 2 6 2 2

Primitive Church on the subject of religious celibacy, with a vindication of the early Church from the mistakes of the author of ... 10 8 9 4 ral Reply to all objections" of the author of "Ancient Christianity" An Account of the Life and Writings of St.

1 8 For Sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144 King Street, Toronto.

BOOKS JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND.

Letters to a Dissenting Minister, by Rev. M. A. Gathercole, 18mo 6 9
Saravia on the Three Orders of the Priesthood, 18mo... 4 6 Faith and Practice of a Church of England Man, 5 6 Theological Students, interleaved with writing

A Letter to the Laity of the Church of England on the recent Misrepresentations of Church Principles, by the Rev. Alex. Watson, Svo. paper cover 7 6 Plain Instructions concerning the Nature and Struc-ture of the Christian Church, by Bishop Jolly,

Bishop of Lyons, and Martyr, by the Rev. Dr. Schools and Private Families, by the Rev. Dr.

A Manual of the Sects and Heresies of the Early Christian Church, also, the most remarkable Modern Sects, and Chronological Table, 12mo. Dissenters' Baptisms and Church Burials, Strictures

upon the Decision of the late Sir John Nicholl,

Consecration of the Lord Bishop of Chichester, by the Rev. Dr. Hawkins, and printed at the command of his Grace the Archbishop of Canter-

London, 8vo. paper cover . H. & W. ROWSELL, 163, King Street. Toronto, August 24, 1843.

BELLEVILLE BAZAAR. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Bazaar, for the purpose of alding the funds for the erection of a Parsonage House, in this Town, will be held in Belleville, in the month of September next, under the

Mrs. E. Holden, Mrs. G. Bleecker, Mrs. C. Herchmer, Mrs. B. Dougall. Mrs. Breakenridge, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. T. Parker, Mrs. Bartlett, Contributions to this Bazaar may be sent to the Committee before the end of the first week in September next, with the price attached to each article by the donor. BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, &c.

FOR THE READING DESK. ### & c. d

Do. Prayer Books, do. do. 2 2 5

Quarto do. do. do. 1 15 0

Do. Altar Services, do. do. 1 7 6

For sale by The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto

May 25, 1843

MARRIED. At Christ's Church. Hamilton, on Tuesday, the 22d instant, by the Rev. J. Gamble Geddes, Henry William Ireland, Esq., Merchant, to Charlotte Sophia, third daughter of W. B. H. Yellonde, late Captain in the Third Royal Veteran Battalion. DIED.

On the 23rd instant, sincerely regretted, Ann, wife of Mr. Nathan B. Young, of Oxford. She died in peace, and with a firm trust in the merits and mercies of her Redeemer.

At Picton, on Sunday morning, the 27th August, Albert
Dayton, infant son of Charles Bockus, Esq., aged 3 months.

At Toronto, on Sunday, the 20th instant, Mercy, wife of William Weller, Esq., Cobourg, aged 39 years.

Letters received during the week ending Thursday, Aug. 31 Rev. T. Fidler; Rev. A. H. Burwell; Lord Bishop of Montreal; Rev. J. Hudson; Rev. W. Bullock; C. C. Neville, Esq.; J. W. Brent, Esq.; T. Champion, Esq. [2]; J. Kent, Esq.; P. M. Coteau du Lac; Rev. H. Patton, [2]; Rev. G. C. Street; L. Moffatt, Esq.; Hon. James Gordon, rem. in full production of Terrotte. Challe Register, Fac. 1829. vol. 7; Lord Bishop of Toronto; Charles Bockus, Esq.; Rev. J. Leeds, add. sub.; Rev. A. F. Atkinson, [no communication 272-tf | as yet from the Treasurer].

THE KNIGHT AND THE DRAGON. (From Burns' Magazine for the Young.)

about soldiers and warfare.

their three great enemies, the world, the flesh, and the selves. devil, as they promised at their baptism to do mantold to take example by them; while our life is said is made the scene of the following legend; to be a warfare or fight. Let us look out for some of One day there was seen riding up the street of the these passages: "The night is far spent, the day is at city of Rhodes a young knight; he sat proudly on his hand; let us therefore east off the works of darkness, horse, and dragged along behind him a huge monster and let us put on the armour of light" (Rom. xiii. 12). covered with scales. All the people of the town ga-Christ's ministers are to wear "the armour of right- thered eagerly around him with loud and joyful cries; eousness on the right hand and on the left" (2 Cor. for they knew that the creature thus dragged along vi. 7); because "without were fightings, within were was no other than a dreadful dragon, who had for fears" (2 Cor. vii. 5). "Put ye on the whole armour years been preying on their flocks and herds, and had of God, that ye may be able to stand against the even destroyed the shepherds and herdsmen. Knight wiles of the devil" (Eph. vi. 11); and then follows after knight had gone forth to destroy this dragon, an exact description of what our armour should be. but none had ever come back alive. (You may know St. Paul commits a charge unto Timothy, that he what kind of creatures dragons were supposed to be might "war a good warfare," and bids him "fight the by the figure on some pieces of money of St. George good fight of faith." "Thou, therefore, endure hard- killing the dragon.) Praises and blessings were ness, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ." Afterwards poured forth on the young hero; but he rode quietly speaking of himself, St. Paul says, "I have fought a on to the great hall of the Knights of St. John. good fight." In his epistle to the Hebrews, he says There he dismounted, went reverently up to the grand that they have "endured a great fight of afflictions," master, and humbly spoke as follows: "The dragon and that through faith men "have waxed valiant in who has desolated the land is killed by my hand; the

consider what are the duties of good soldiers, and holy places.' ignorant why he gives them such and such orders; cross embroidered on his dress?" but they must not stop for one moment on account of must obey; even should they know that their obedi- him who wears that holy sign." ence will lead them into great perils and dangers,no matter; they have sworn when they became soldiers to obey, and they cannot draw back.

Then soldiers must follow their general when he clean; their clothes without a speck on them, and through craft and dexterity." their arms free from rust and ready for instant use; and, that they may be so, at all intervals of rest the soldier must busy himself with rubbing and cleaning some part of his apparel.

knights had perished in combat with the dragon, and the grand master had forbidden his knights again to hazard their lives he not file apparel.

extremely low.

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

Toronto, October 27, 1842. some part of his apparel.

ready to assist each other in all times of difficulty and danger, and never so wander from each other that the home, and when once there, he had made a huge enemy could surprise them apart; since the strength wooden dragon, as like as posible to the real monster, of an army is in its union. Lastly it is not allowed and as hideous to behold, with gaping mouth and fiery STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, to soldiers to encumber themselves with much bag- eyes. By degrees he accustomed his horse and two gage; they just take what is necessary for their pre- hounds to attack this creature, and after many atsent use, and nothing more. They must make no tempts, he felt sure that they would be able to bear complaints of the poorest fare and hardest lodging, the sight of the real dragon. Then he quickly rebut take thankfully what is provided for them by their turned to Rhodes; but before he approached the BRANDIES, HOLLANDS, HIGH WINES & CORDIALS, officers.

one which you would not like to undertake? Yet There, after confessing his sins, he girded on his soldiers are full of spirits and gladness, even more bright sword, and went forth, feeling that the blessing perhaps in time of war than in time of peace. Have of Heaven was upon him. you ever seen a regiment pass through a town or vil- It was a long and dreadful struggle between the lage with their colours flying, and the loud joyful knight and the dragon; the brave hounds at first fled music playing before them? and have you not then from the sight of the monster; but they returned at thought that it must be a fine thing to be a soldier? the voice of their master, and attacked it behind just But it has often happened that when such a bright as it had opened wide its jaws to devour the young array of soldiers has left a town in the morning, before knight. The creature turned, however, upon the evening there has been fighting and bloodshed; and hounds; and the knight seizing the opportunity, when the same troops return in the evening, some are thrust his sword up to the hilt into its neck, and it WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, severely wounded, the arms of all are soiled with dust fell, burying him in its huge scaly folds. But he soon and blood, and they look worn out with fatigue, and | freed himself, and the dragon lay dead in its blood. sorrowful perhaps for the loss of comrades; but still When the young knight had ended his story, all

the Captain of his salvation. Only all the motives of mission is the Christian's ornament. Those who founa Christian to love and obedience are so very far ded this order in the holy spot where our Lord humabove any earthly motives that they can hardly be | bled Himself to become man, laid upon all its knights when soldiers can so cheerfully and readily follow of the Lord, may no longer wear the sign of the their general. It is a very humbling thought cer- cross,"

perhaps never heard of them. A knight was a soldier overcome self." of a higher rank than others, and his knighthood had |= been probably conferred upon him as a reward for some brave deed. It was a very high and serious thing to be made a knight; for all knights swore a For my own part, I am content to suppose it pro-God, and to the defence and protection of the weak ther than the widest stretch of my imagination can have time in the stillness of night and solitude, to row boundaries of his own geographical knowledge,

Christian pilgrims, who were without defence of any Practical Astronomy, by Rev. George Jeans, M.A.

kind. At length some Christian knights joined together to undertake the protection of the pilgrims, and the three great orders I have spoken of were formed. I am going to tell you a story about a young Chris- They all at first resided in and about Jerusalem; tian soldier; but before I begin, I want to make you but by degrees they spread nearly over the whole understand why it is a good thing for us to think world. Their dress distinguished them from all other knights; for they wore over their armour a white You all know the prayer for the Church militant; mantle, as a token of the holiness and purity which and I dare say most of you could tell me that militant they had vowed to observe; and on this mantle was means fighting, and that the Church on earth is called embroidered a large red cross, the sign of that Lord militant because all her members have to fight against to whose service they had solemnly devoted them-

The Knights of St. John of Jerusalem were afterfully. But perhaps you have not noticed how very wards established in the island of Rhodes, which they often in holy Scripture we are likened to soldiers, and defended valiantly against the infidels; and this island

traveller is now safe on the road, the herdsmen in the Now from all this we may see clearly that we should field, and the pilgrim can now go untujuted to the

what their general expects from them, that we may The grand master looked gravely upon the knight, learn how we should fight under the banner of our as he answered: "Thou hast done a valiant deed, and Lord Jesus. In the first place, the duty of soldiers shewn a bold spirit; but say, what is the first duty of is to obey their captain instantly. They may be quite a knight who fights for Christ, whose ornament is the

All present turned pale; but the young knight this: when once they hear what the command is, they bent low, and said, "Obedience is the first duty of

when thou undertookst a combat which I had forbid-

"My father, judge me when thou hast heard what leads them on, keeping close to his banner, or standard, I have to tell," answered the youth calmly. "I even when he himself is out of sight. Again, soldiers | meant to fulfill the spirit of thy commands; I did not must keep their arms and clothes perfectly bright and | go forth rashly; but I sought to conquer the monster |

Then he went on to relate, that after five valiant hazard their lives, he yet felt a passionate desire to Soldiers must live in harmony together, and be free the land from this terrible enemy; so he obtained dragons hiding-place, he went with an humble and Now, does all this give you an idea of a hard life, contrite heart to pray in a small neighbouring chapel.

they march on steadily and in order, still the same the knights, his friends and companions, gave a long triumphant music is heard, and still they brighten up and loud shout of joy and admiration, and asked that when their general passes by them, and gives them the hero should be gloriously rewarded. But still words of encouragement; and they feel happy in the master looked stern and sorrowful, and commanded silence, while he spoke to the youth who stood before What do you think can thus make a soldier's life him: "Thou hast slain the dragon who ravaged this happy and joyful, in spite of its hardships? His love land; thou art become as a god to the people; but for his general, and his confidence in his guidance. thou returnest an enemy to thine order, and thine own This it is which makes labours light, and hardships heart hath brought forth a worse monster than was the easy to bear, and death itself no evil when fighting dragon. A self-willed spirit is the serpent which poisons the heart; he who breaks by disobedience the I think I need hardly point out how all these things rules of his holy order, he it is who brings ruin upon may be applied to a Christian's life of warfare under the land. An infidel can shew courage; but subproperly compared. The chief thing we must dwell the hardest of duties-to renounce their own will. upon is, the sin and shame that we Christians should An idle love of fame has overcome thee; go therebe so slow and backward to follow our blessed Lord, fore, from my sight; he who will not bear the yoke

Then the people broke forth into angry murmurs, Perhaps you think now it is time for me to begin while the other knights implored the master to shew my story; but you must wait a little longer for it, more mercy. But the young knight looked down in while I tell you what kind of a soldier he was whose silence; and taking off his cloak, laid it at the masstory you are to hear. He was a knight of the order ter's feet, reverently kissed his hand, and turned to of St. John of Jerusalem. But this does not make leave the hall. The grand master watched him deyou wiser than before; I must explain several things parting, and then called him back. "Return my son; to you before you can understand what it means; for thou hast now won a harder victory. Lay hold on there are no such knights in our days, and you have this cross; it is the reward of humility which has

THE SCALE OF BEING.

solemn oath to devote themselves to the service of bable that these countless worlds beyond worlds, farand oppressed. For three nights before the golden conceive (for truth is always stronger than fiction,) spurs, the sign of knighthood, were given to them, are peopled with intelligent worshippers of Him who they were left alone in a church, to watch their arms tends and cares for them all. The poor savage deems before the altar. This was done that they might the habitable universe circumscribed within the narthink well upon the great duties they were about to and laughs at the fabulous existence of other countake upon themselves, and pray the more earnestly tries beyond his own and across the seas; - and we for grace and strength to fulfil them. It was a farther smile at the simplicity of his conceptions. Neither rule, that if a knight disgraced himself by any cow- then ought we to imitate him by resolutely concluardly, or base, or cruel action, he should be degraded ding this our planet to be the solitray abode of life; from his rank, his golden spurs be taken from him, it accords not with the profusion of it we see before and himself be shunned by all, as one who had brought | us in the world we are conversant with, to the lowest shame upon the sacred order of knighthood, or chi- depth of its sea that man has fathomed, and in the minutest atom of its substance the microscope has A number of knights would often join themselves disclosed to him. The air, the earth, and the waters, together for some particular purpose, and then they teem with life, and the rigid exclusion of waste is were called an order of knights; they set over them- powerfully exhibited, even now that the fall of man, selves one remarkable for his virtue and courage, to whom it was given in subjection, has laid the planet WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR. whom they promised to obey punctually in all things; in desolation. I cannot, therefore, suppose this one this knight was generally called the master, or the little speck out of the vast whole gifed with the abode grand master. The three most celebrated orders of of animation and intelligence, and all the magnificent knights were the Knights Templars, the Knights rest one vast and lifeless vacancy, beauteous at a dis-Hospitallers, and the Knights of St. John of Jerusa- tance, a hideous void when viewed more nearly lem. They were all at first established for the pro- Nor am I afraid of being lost in my littleness under tection of poor Christians who came to visit the holy such a supposition. I must first deny the evidence city of Jerusalem, and the places which our blessed of my senses as well as of my faith. I know that the Lord had hallowed by His presence, when He was Almighty cares for me. I experience it every day of made man and dwelt among us. You all know that my life, and all day long. I feel that in his patient Jerusalem is very far distant from this country, or forgiveness of my daily provocations He continues from any countries in our part of the world; but there still to feed my body and soul with things convenient was a time when Christians, for the sake of visiting for both, and is present with me by His Spirit to teach the land of our Lord's birth, and musing over the and to guide me into all truth and all righteousness scenes of His ministry and death, cared little for the | And He who formed the little viewless insect in the dangers and hardships of a long and weary journey, drop that stagnates on a flower with as much elaboand flocked to Jerusalem; -these were called pilgrims. rate workmanship as He has bestowed on the fearful But their dangers were not over when they reached and wonderous mechanism of man, will not forget any the end of their journey. The country all round of the works of His hands. It is impossible that He Jerusalem was in the possession of infidels, followers should; and for my own part I love to take refuge in of the false prophet Mahomet; and these people, cal- in the manifold proofs of His GREATNESS, rather than led Saracens, used to way-lay and put to death the in the reverse, to encourage myself that He will not.

Advertisements.

RATES.

Six lines and under, 2s. fd., first insertion, and 73d. each subsequent insertion. Ten lines and under, 3s. 9d. first insertion, and 1s. each subsequent insertion. Above ten lines, 4d. per line first insertion, and 1d. per line each subsequent insertion. The usual discount is made where parties advertise by the year, or for a considerable time.

*Advertisements, without written directions to the contrary (post-paid) inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

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

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

BLANK DEEDS AND MEMORIALS,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, WITH AND WITHOUT BAR OF DOWER, Handsomely printed on superior Paper, and on Parchment.

TO BE SOLD OR RENTED,

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

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

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

Cobourg, 12th July, 1843.

A FARM FOR SALE IN MARKHAM. nim who wears that holy sign."

"And this duty, my son, thou hast set at flought, when thou undertookst a combat which I had forbidden."

"And this duty, my son, thou hast set at flought, when thou undertookst a combat which I had forbidden."

"And this duty, my son, thou hast set at flought, when thou undertookst a combat which I had forbidden."

"Apply to—

GEORGE CROOKSHANK, Apply to—

GEOR

Toronto, 25th May, 1843.

BUILDING LOTS.

MOFFATTS, MURRAY & CO. The assortment will be found very general, consisting of-

SHELF HARDWARE, Cutlery, Nails, Chains, Scythes, Sickles, &c. &c.

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE, RICE, TOBACCO. PORT, MADEIRA, AND SHERRY WINES. IN WOOD AND IN BOTTLE,

CHAMPAGNE AND CLARET. of Choice Brands, &c. &c. &c. Toronto, 29th May, 1843. SMITH & MACDONELL,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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

May 25, 1845.

307-tf

SANFORD & LYNES, CORNER KING AND YONGE STREETS, BEG to announce to the Public that they have LEASED those Premises lately occupied by Messers. ROSS & Co., and have laid in a well selected and choice Stock of Teas, Wines, and Spirits, with a general assortment of articles in the Line, which they offer low for Toronto, February 23, 1842.

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, Opposite the City Halt.

Toronto, February 2, 1843.

291-tf

Earthen, China, and Glassware Establishment, No. 10, New City Buildings, NEARLY OFFOSITE THE ENGLISH CHURCH, KING STREET.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of WARE in their line, among which are handsome Clina, Tea, Breakfast, Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenware Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call.

Toronto, October 30, 1840.

RIDOUT BROTHERS & Co. IMPORTERS OF BRITISH HARDWARE,

BIRMINGHAM, SHEFFIELD, & WOLVERHAMPTON WAREHOUSE, CORNER OF KING & YONGE STREETS, TORONTO,

Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware Goods, DIRECT from the Manufactories in England, which, with their Stock previously on hand, will comprise an assortment including every article usually forming a part of the Ironmongery business, and which they offer to Country Dealers at faieir old credit terms of six months, for appreved paper, or in Retail at their customary low prices Toronto, September, 1842. TORONTO AXE FACTORY,

HOSPITAL STREET.

THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public for past favours, and would respectfully inform them that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the above Establishment, formerly owned by the late Harvey Sheppard, and recently by Champion, Brothers & Co., where he is now manufacturing CAST STEEL AXES of a superior qualify. Orders sent to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

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

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks for the kind support he ha

GEORGE HELM,

TAILOR,

BEGS to inform the public of Toronto, that he has commenced business a few doors west of the Commercial Bank, King Street, where any orders intrusted to him will be punctually attended to—Having had considerable experience, as Foreman to the late D. STANLEY, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Toronto, February 27, 1843.

THOMAS J. PRESTON, No. 2, Wellington Buildings, King-Street, TORONTO.

respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he ps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the bes West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, ALSO—a selection of SUPERIOR VESTINGS, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate terms.

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

Toronto, August 3rd, 1841. WM. STENNETT, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITH, British America Assurance Office, JEWELLER AND WATCH-MAKER, Toronto, 13th April, 1843.

STORE STREET, KINGSTON, KING STREET, TORONTO: DEALER in Silver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Gold and Gilt Jewellery, Jet Goods, German Silver, Britannia Metal, and Japanned Wares, Fine Cutlery, &c. Watches, Clocks, Plate and Jewellery carefully repaired, Engraving and Dye-Sinking executed.

The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver, 1842. July, 1842.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, Toronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages built to order warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange.

N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

47-tf

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

Toronto, January 5, 1843.

DR. GEORGE R. GRASETT, Newgate Street, near the Rectory, Toronto.

DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket, OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, Toronto, 7th August, 1841. Mr. S. WOOD,

SURGEON DENTIST, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET.
Toronto, February 5, 1842. A. V. BROWN, M.D.

SURGEON DENTIST, No. 6, BAY STREET. J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
KING STREET, KINGSTON.
PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULDY COMPOUNDE
262-tf

MR. HOPPNER MEYER, HAS REMOVED TO 140, KING STREET,

FIRST DOOR WEST OF YONGE STREET.

Toronto, June 24, 1842.

51-t

MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c. OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE, No. 134; King Street, Toronto, 303-tf ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co



1843.—ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED THAT THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THIS SEASON:

LARE ONTARIO, BETWEEN KINGSTON AND TORONTO, Princess Royal, Colcleuch; Sovereign, ELMSLIY; City of Toronto, Dick; From Kingston: PRINCESS ROYAL;

At 8 o'cbck, Evening-Monday and Thursday, SOVEREIGN; At 8 o'clock, Evening-Tuesday and Friday, CITY OF TORONTO; At 8 o'clock, Evening-Wednesday and Saturday, -and arrive at Toronto early next day.

From Toronto: SOVEREIGN; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Monday and Thursday, CITY OF TORONTO; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Tuesday, and 12, Noon, Friday, PRINCESS ROYAL; At 12 o'clock, Noon-Wednesday and Saturday, -and arrive at Kingston early next morning. The above Steamers call at Cobourg and Port Hope each way.

MONTREAL DIRECT.

Toronto, May 4th, 1843.

THE NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM-BOATS; CHARLOTTE, AND

BYTOWN.

WILL leave Kingston for Montreal, describing ALL the Rapids of the St. Lawrence; and Montreal for Kingston, calling at all the intermediate Ports, as follows, viz:— DOWNWARDS.

THE CHARLOTTE Leaves Kingston every Monday, at 4 o'clock; P.M.

"French Creek "do "6 ""

"Prescott, "Tuesday, "3 " A.M.

"Ogdensburgh "do "3½ ""

"St. Regis, "do "8 "" St. Regis, "do "8" "Coteau du Lac" do "1 "P.M. And arrives in Montreal the same evening, at 5 o'clock.

THE BYTOWN Leaves Kingston every Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, P.M. "French Creek" do " 7 " " " French Creek " do " 7 " "
" Prescott " Thursday, " 3 " A.M.
" Ogdensburgh " do " 3½ " "
" St. Regis " do " 8 " "
" Coteau du Lac " do " 1 " P.M. And arrives in Montreal the same evening at 5 o'clock.

UPWARDS. THE CHARLOTTE Leaves Montreal every Wednesday, at 6 o'clock, P.M.

"Lachine "Thursday, "4" A.M.

"Carillon "do "1" P.M.

"Grenville "do "7" "

" Grenville " do " 2 " P.M.

" Kemptville " do " 2 " P.M.

" Merrickville " do " 7 " "

" Smith's Falls " do " 11 " " "Oliver's Ferry" Saturday, "4" A.M.
"Isthmus, "do "7" " Isthmus, " do " 7
And arrives in Kingston the same evening. THE BYTOWN

Leaves Montreal every Friday, at 6 o'clock, P.M.

" Lachine " Saturday " 4 " A.M.

" Carillon " do " 1 " P.M.

" Grenville " do " 7 " " "Bytown "Sunday "8 "A.M.

"Kemptville "do "2 "P.M.

"Merrickville "do "7 "

"Smith's Falls "do "11 " Oliver's Ferry " Monday " 4 " Isthmus And arrives in Kingston the same evening.

These Boats being strongly built, expressly for the naviga tion of the River St. Lawrence, and having Low Pressure Engines, afford a desirable conveyance to persons wishing a Safe, Comfortable, and Speedy Passage. Apply to the Captains on board, or to

Kingston, July, 4th 1843.

FIRE INSURANCE.

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

Toronto, Feb. 3, 1843.

J. WALTON, Agent, New Street.
291-tf THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

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

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

NOTICE. BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE. THIS Company will be prepared, on the 25th instant, to take risks in the MARINE DEPARTMENT, as empowered by Act of the Provincial Legislature, 6th Victoria, cap. 25.

The Rates of Premium, and other information, may be obtained at this Office, or of the undermentioned, who have been appointed Agents. the Company, and are authorised to grant Assurance, either in the RE on MARINE DEPARTMENTS, in the name and on behalf

By order of the Board, P. W. BIRCHALL, Managing Director.

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Incorporated under an Act of the Third Session of the Eleventh Parliament of Upper Canada. OFFICE, DUKE STREET, CITY OF TORONTO. A SSURANCE against Loss or Damage by Fire is granted by this Company at the usual rates of premium.

T. W. BIRCHALL, A few Shares of the Stock of this Institution may still be had Toronto, March 11, 1842.



EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND TO BE DISPOSED OF IN CANADA WEST CLATE UPPER CANADA.) No Money is required down.

TO OLD SETTLERS, EMIGRANTS, AND OTHERS. THE CANADA COMPANY offer about Eight Hundred Thousand Acres of their Lands, mentioned in the printed List of this year, which are in Blocks containing from 2,000 to 9, 00 Acres each, situated in the Western District, and in scattered Lots, containing from 80 to 200 Acres each, situated in almost every Township in Canada West, on terms, it is believed, the most liberal and advantageous that have yet been made public. By this new plan, the Company dispose of their Lands by way of Lease for a term of Ten Years,—

NO MONEY BEING REQUIRED DOWN.

The Rents payable annually being only equal to the Interest upon the present upset value of the Lands—thus for example, suppose 100 Acres, eing now worth 10s. per Acre, is £50, the Interest thereon is £3, which latter sum, and no more, is the amount of Rent to be paid each year—all power being secured to the Settler to Purchase the Freehold, and take his Deed for the Land he occupies, at any time during the Lease, then most convenient to himself, at a fixed advance upon the present upset price; and of course, thereby saving all future payment of Rents. It is suming the value to be as above, (10s. per Acre) the advance required for the Deed would be 1s. 3d. if paid within the first five years from date of Lease—or 2s. 6d. per Acre, advance, if paid subsequently and previous to the expiration of the Lease.

The Lands offered (excepting only the Park and Town Lots in Guelph) vary in price from 2s. up to 13s. 9d. per Acre—the Rents upon which would be respectively as follows, viz.—

uld	be respectively	as follo	ws, viz:-									The state of the s	
										£	S.	D.	
1	Jpon 100 Acres,	upset			Acre, the	whole		Rent would	be	0	12	0 and	no more.
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	Do.		do.	5s.	do.		do.			1	10	0	66
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	Do.		do.	11s. 3d.	do.		do.	200.00			7	6	44
	Do.		do.	12s. 6d.	do.		do.			2	100	0	46
	Do.		do.	13s. 9d.	do.		do.			0	1	6	**

the amount deposited, with Interest accrued, at his disposal value of the amount deposited, with Interest accrued, at his disposal value of the Cash down, or by One-fifth Cash, and balance in five equal Instalments, with Interest
Company will remit from Canada any sum of money, however small the amount, to any part of the United Kingdom and Europe, free frage. The Company will also remit any sum of money from Europe to Canada, by Letters of Credit upon their Commissioners in ovince, free of expense, thus insuring the benefit of the premium of Exchange to the Emigrant, and likewise saving him from the inselence and too frequent loss arising from bringing his money with him in coin.
Company, with a view to accommodate Emigrants having no immediate use for their funds, will allow Interest, at Four per Cent. per 1, for Money left with them for any period not less than Ninety Days,—the money, however, being always at the Emigrant's disposal, with the form of the company o

ithout notice.

Every kind of information upon Canada, and directions, that can possibly be useful to intending Emigrants to Canada, will be readily furshed, free of all charge, by applying, personally or by letter, to the Company's Office in England,—Canada-House, St. Helen's Place, Biopsgate-Street, London.

The new printed Lists of Lands, (which may also be seen in every Post-Office and Store in Canada West,) and any particulars, may be stained, free of charge, upon application (if by letter, Post-paid,) to the Company's Office at Toronto. Canada Company's Office, Frederick-Street, Toronto, 17th February, 1843. BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPAN No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.

(Empowered by Act of Parliament. PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS, No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA. THIS elegant preparation is now in general use in all cases of I Accidities, and Indigestion, Gout, and Gravel. Dr. J. John states, in his Review of Dr. MURAY'S INVENTION: "PELL'SOLUTION OF MAGNESIA.—This very useful and elegant preparative have been trying for some months, as an aperient anti-acidy speptic complaints, attended with acidity and constipation, and

dyspeptic complaints, attended with acidity and constipation, and wery great benefit."

Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., says, "Sir J. Murray's Fluid Magne is a very valuable addition to our Materia Medica."

Mr. Mayo, "It is by far the best form in which that medicine been hitherto prepared for use."

Dr. Kennedy, Master of the Lying in Hospital, Dublin, consist "the Fluid of Magnesia of Sir James Murray to be a very valuand convenient remedy in cases of irritation or acidity of the stome but more particularly during pregnancy, febrile complaints, infar diseases, or sea sickness."

but more particularly during pregnancy, febrile complaints, infantile diseases, or sea sickness."

Dr. S. B. Labatt, Richard Carmichael, and J. Kirby, Esqrs., Surgeons, of Dublin, "consider the exhibition of Magnesia in Solution to be an important improvement on the old method of mechanical mixture, and particularly well adapted to correct those acids which generally prevail in cases of gout, gravel, and heartburn."

Sir James Clarke, Sir A. Cooper, Dr. Bright, and Messrs. Guthrie and Herbert Mayo, of London, "strongly recommend Murray's Fluid Magnesia, as being infinitely more safe and convenient, than the solid, and free from the danger attending the constant use of soda or potass."

Drs. Evory, kennedy, Beatty, Burke, of the Rille Brigade, Comins, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, and Surgeon Hayden, of Dublin, have given letters to the same effect

Sir J. Murray has been solicited by the heads of the profession to superintend the New Process of this preparation, and has appointed Mr. Bailey, of North-street, Wolverhampton, to conduct the commercial department of the business with all agents.

The Acidulated Syrup, in bottles, 1s. 103d. each.

abel.

N.B.—With the Acidulated Syrup the Fluid Magnesia forms the most delightful of saline drinks.

Physicians will please specify MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA in their prescriptions, to avoid the danger of adulterations and substitution

AGENTS:

Messrs. Lyman, Farr & Co.

"J. Beckert & Co.
"Lyman & Co.
"J. Carter & Co.
"J. Carter & Co.
"J. Hearth, Kingston.

Messrs. Gravely & Jackson, Cobourg, Charles Hughes, Port Hope. Toronto, September 24, 1842.

THE SECOND EDITION OF THE PROVINCIAL JUSTICE, MAGISTRATE'S MANUAL, BY W. C. KEELE, ESQ.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c.

IS NOW IN THE PRESS, AND WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED, AT "THE CHURCH" PRINTING OFFICE, TORONTO. Compressing the whole of the new Criminal Law, and a variety of other useful and necessary matter, with numerous forms for

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. The work full bound will be delivered to subscribers (only) at £1 5s. Orders (post paid) received by Messrs. H. & W. Rowsell, Church Printing Office, Toronto, where a Subscription-list has been opened. Editors of the following papers inserting the above weekly, with the notice of publication when fssued, will be presented with a full bound copy of the work.

Quebec Mercury, Montreal Herald, Kingston Chronicle and British Whig, Cobourg Star, Toronto Patriot, Colonist, and Herald, Hamilton Gazette, Niagara Chronicle, London Herald.

Toronto, 30th March, 1843.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE ANNUAL DIGEST of Cases decided in the Queen's Bench and Practice Courts during the year 1842. By John Hillyard Cameron, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. For sale, price 2s. 6d., by the Publishers, H. & W. ROWSELL, Toronto. January 24, 1843.

WORKS ON POPERY. Non-subs. | Subs. £ s. d. £ s. d. Chillingworth's Religion of Protestants, a safe way to salvation, and other works, 1 vol. 8vo..... Enchiridion Theologium Anti Roma-on the Real Presence, &c.
Vol. 2—Dr. Isaac Barrow's Treatise on the Pope's Supremacy, and his Discourse on the Unity of the Church.

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Fox's Book of Martyrs, with illustrations, by J. Milner, 1 vol. 8vo..... 0 14 0 0 11 6

Do. do. square 16mo... 0 1 9 0 1 6 History of Popery, containing an account of the origin, growth, and progress of the papal power...... 0 12 9 0 11 0 For sale at the Depository of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, 144, King Street, Toronto. August 9, 1843. THE WORKS OF-

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